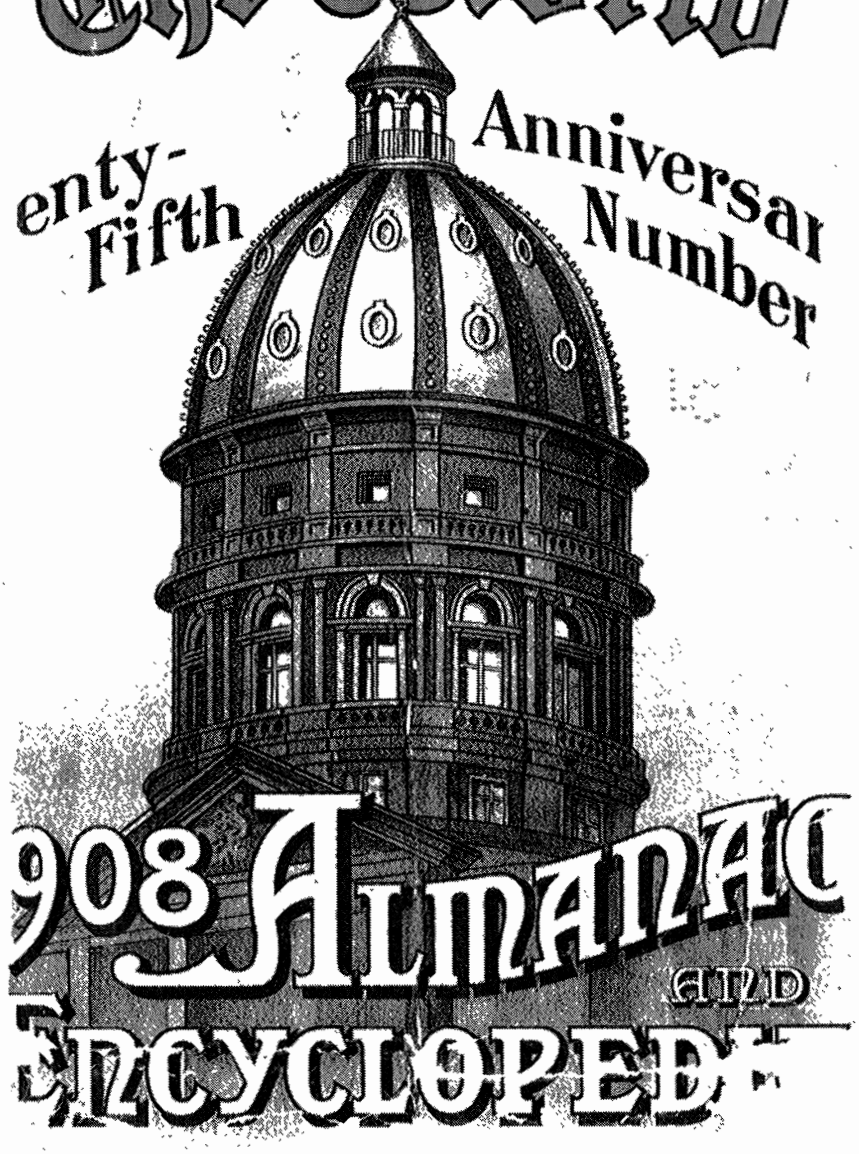
One Thousand Pages

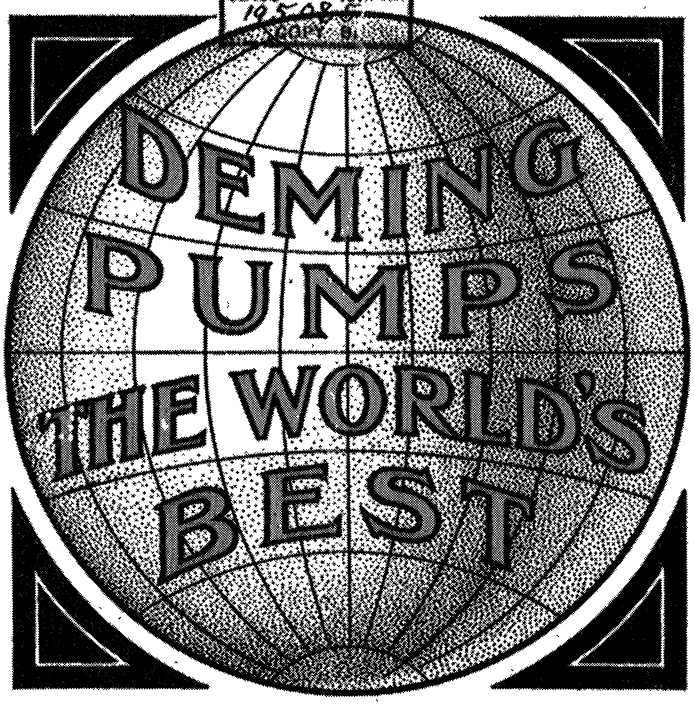
The World

enty-Fifth Anniversar Number



908 ALMANAC AND ENCYCLOPEDI

Dec. 24 1917
CLASS A XXX No.
19508
COPY 3



THE DEMING COMPANY, SALEM, OHIO

Manufacturers of Pumps for Every Service

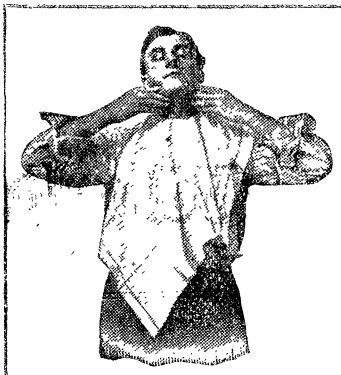
Cistern and Well Pumps
Wind Mill Pumps
Spray Pumps and Nozzles
House Force Pumps
Triplex Pumps for Any Power
Electric Driven Mine Pumps
Deep Well Pumps and Cylinders
Hydraulic Rams, Etc.

GENERAL AGENCIES

Henion & Hubbell, Chicago; Harris Pump & Supply Co., Pittsburg; Ralph B. Carter Co., New York; Charles J. Jager Co., Boston; W. P. Dallett, Philadelphia; Root, Neal & Co., Buffalo; Crook-Horner Co., Baltimore; Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Richmond; Laib Company, Louisville; Knight & Jillson Co., Indianapolis; Hendrie & Bolthoff Manufacturing & Supply Co., Denver; Henshaw, Bulkley & Co., San Francisco; L. Booth & Sons, Los Angeles; Crane Company, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Salt Lake City; English Iron Works Co., Kansas City; Moore & Handley Hardware Co., Birmingham; Dun Machinery Co., Atlanta.

Other Agencies in Principal Cities

Export Sales Office
56 Pine Street, New York City



To Avoid Shaving Soreness and for Cleanliness

hundreds of thousands of men have learned Pompeian Cream is indispensable. It does away with after-shaving discomfort, and takes out the dirt that mere soap-and-water washing can remove. After a day of dusty travel, work or sport, it cleanses and refreshes as nothing else does. It also gives the ruddy, healthy, athletic look that all normal men desire.

POMPEIAN MASSAGE CREAM

is the first face cream to be recognized as a staple household product, for women and men both use it to the extent of many millions of jars a year. It is unequalled for effectiveness in maintaining the face in youthful lines and in keeping the skin free from blackheads, chapping, tan, and other annoying blemishes. Sold by all druggists.

TEST IT WITH A SAMPLE SENT FREE

Your name and address on a postal card will bring you a generous sample and our famous book on Facial Massage, free to any part of the world. Write us to-day.

TO IMPROVE AND PRESERVE THE COMPLEXION

women should use a natural aid to skin-health—not pore-clogging cosmetics. Pompeian Massage Cream **frees** the pores of infecting impurities and allows the blood to circulate. To attain a **natural,** youthful glow to the cheeks; to eradicate "laughing wrinkles" and "crow's-feet"; to reduce the double chin as well as to round out unsightly angles, discriminating women the world over are using Pompeian Cream regularly. It contains no grease or anything to promote the growth of hair. See sample offer above.

THE POMPEIAN MANUFACTURING CO.

147 Prospect Street, - - - CLEVELAND, OHIO.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

The World

The World Almanac

AND

Encyclopedia

1908

ISSUED BY
THE PRESS PUBLISHING CO., NEW YORK WORLD,
PULITZER BUILDING
NEW YORK

Copyright 1907 by The Press Publishing Co., New York.

GENERAL INDEX.

A PAGE

A. A. U. NATIONAL.....479
Academicians, National.....510
" Royal.....511
Academy of Design, National 510-511
" Science, National.....523
Accidents. Help in.....231
" Railroad.....433
Accounts, When Outlawed....228
Acknowledgment of Deeds....501
Actors, Birthplaces, etc....507-508
Actors' Church Alliance.....565
" Fund of America. 565
Acts of 59th Congress.....182
Actuarial Society of America..520
Aeronautics in 1907.....408,409
" Records.....495
Afghanistan.....599
Africa, Area and Population 607,621
" Division of.....621
Agricultural Implements.....382
" Statistics.....381
" Science, Society for Promotion of.....523
Agriculture Dep't Officials.....648
" Secretaries of.....277
Alabama Election Returns.699,700
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.....400
Alcohol Statistics.....390
Aldermen, N. Y. City.....747
Alfred B. Nobel Prizes.....533
Alliance Francaise.....565
" of Reformed Churches573
Altar Colors.....114
Altitudes, Greatest in States...137
Aluminum, Production of.....379
Ambassadors.....279-282,613,674
Amendments to U. S. Constitution.....162-163
America, Area and Population.145
" British, Area, etc.....607
American Acad. of Medicine.520
" Academy Political and Social Science.....520
" Anatomists' Association..522
" and Foreign Shipping.....345
" Anti-Tuberculosis League.....520
" Antiquarian Society.....520
" Asiatic Association.....520
" Association for Advancement of Science.....520
" Asso. of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists.....520
" Bar Association.....520
" Benefit Society.....504
" Bible Society.....575
" Bison Society.....515
" Board of Foreign Missions.....576
" Chemical Society.....520
" Civic Association.....641
" Climatological Ass'n.....520
" College Fraternities....15,558
" Continentals.....593
" Cross of Honor.....593
" Dermatological Ass'n.....520
" Dialect Society.....520
" Economic Association....520
" Electro-Therapeutic Association.....520
" Entomological Society....520

PAGE

American Federation of Labor, 15,178
" Fisheries Society.....520
" Flag Association.....588
" Folklore Society.....520
" Forestry Association..236,521
" Geographical Society.....521
" Guild.....504
" Gynæcological Society....521
" Historical Association....521
" Hog.....389
" Humane Society.....565
" Indian.....355
" Institute of Architects....521
" Inst. Electrical Eng'rs....521
" Inst. of Homœopathy.....521
" Inst. Mining Engineers...521
" Institute Social Science...565
" Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Soc..521
" Laryngological Ass'n.....521
" Learned Societies.....520-523
" Mathematical Society....521
" Mechanics, United.....506
" Medical Association.....521
" Medico - Psychological Ass'n.....521
" Microscopical Society.....521
" Multi-Millionaires.15,322-330
" Municipalities League....641
" Museum of Safety Devices and Industrial Hygiene..565
" National Red Cross.....594
" Neurological Association..521
" Numismatic Society.....521
" Ophthalmological Society.521
" Oriental Society.....521
" Ornithologists' Union.....521
" Orthopedic Association...521
" Osteopathic Society.....522
" Otological Society.....522
" Pediatric Society.....522
" Philological Association..522
" Philosophical Society.....522
" Physical Society.....522
" Physicians, Ass'n of.....522
" Proctologic Society.....522
" Psychological Association.522
" Public Health Ass'n.....522
" Revolution, Daughters of..589
" Revolution, Sons of.....585
" Roentgen Ray Society....522
" S. P. C. A. Soc.....565
" Social Science Association.522
" Society of Civil Engineers522
" Soc'ty of Curio Collectors.522
" Society of Mechanical Engineers.....522
" Society of Naturalists....522
" Statistical Association.....522
" Sunday School Union.....581
" Surgical Association.....522
" Therapeutic Society.....522
" Tract Society.....575
" Turf.....474
" Unitarian Association.....572
" Urological Association....522
" Women Who Have Married Foreign Titles.....319
Amusements, N. Y. City...751,774
Ancient and Modern Year....138
Andrew and Philip, Brotherhood of.....577

PAGE

Animals, Domestic, in U. S...383
Annapolis Naval Academy....652
Anniversaries, List of.....111
Antidotes for Poisons.....321
Antimony Production.....378-379
Antiquarian, American Society.520
Anti-Rebate Law Prosecutions 304
Apoplexy, Deaths from.....395
Apothecaries' Weights.....152
Appellate Division, Supreme Court, N. Y. City.....749
Appendicitis, Deaths from.....395
Apple Crop.....383
Appraisers, U. S. General.....797
Appropriations by Congress...354
Arabic Numerals.....155
Arbitration and Mediation Board, N. Y. State.....691
" Treaties.....232
Arbor Day.....236
Archæological Institute.....522
Archæology.....516
Arctic Club.....522
" Exploration.....307
Area, Cities in U. S.....639,642-643
" Continents.....145
" Extreme of Counties.....628
" Foreign Countries.....599
" of Africa.....607,621
" of British Empire.....599,607
" of Canada.....618
" of Great Lakes.....410
Area of London.....615
" of Mexico.....599,620
" of States.....645
" of United States...202,599,645
Argentine Republic, Area, etc 599
" Army and Navy.....296-297
" Battleships.....598
Arizona Election Returns.....700
Arkansas Election Returns.700-701
Armed Strength of World.....296
Armories, N. Y. City.....782
Army and Navy of Confederate States, Society.....594
" and Navy Union ...15,586-587
" British.....296,612
" General Officers Retired..654
" Generals, U. S.....653
" of Cumberland Society....592
" of Philippines Society....591
" of Potomac Society.....592
" of Santiago Society.....591
" of Tennessee Society.....592
" of U. S., General Staff. . 653
" of U. S. in New York City.793
" Rank of Officers.....656-660
" U. S., Organization.....655
Around the World in 40 days..503
Art Galleries, N. Y.....782
Artillery Corps, Field Officers.660
Ash Wednesday, 1908.....105
Asia, Statistics of.....607
Assembly Dists., N. Y. City..lxxiii
" New York State.....692-693
Assessed Valuation of Property in U. S.....354,642-643
Assessors, Board of, N. Y. City.748
Assistant Treasurers, U. S.....649
Associated Press.....528
Asteroids.....127
Astor Battery Ass'n.....591
" Library, N. Y. City.....564

SEE ADVERTISING INDEX ON PAGES XCIX TO CIII.

PAGE

Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America.....522
Astronomical Phenomena for 1908.....130-131
" Signs and Symbols.....130
Astronomy in 1907.....516
Asylums, N. Y. City.....759, 760
Athletic Records.....481
Atmosphere of the Earth.....127
Attire for Men.....403
Attorney-Generals, U. S. ..277-278
Australasia.....607
Austria, Diplomatic Intercourse. 280
" Hungary, Army and Navy, 296-297, 617
" " Ministry.....602
" " Royal Family .603
Austrian-Hungarian Gov't....617
Austro-Hungarian Empire. 599
Austro-Hungary Battleships. 597
Automobile Industry....15, 496-497
" Records.....458-459
Autumn, Beginning of, 1908....105
Aztec Club of 1847.....585

B

BACON, PRODUCTION OF.....389
Baggage Examination Rules...157
Ballooning.....408-409, 495
Ballots for Candidates for President.....265-268
Baltimore Exposition.....399
Banking Statistics.....361-363
Bankruptcy Law, U. S.....364
Banks in N. Y. City.....755-757
Baptist Churches, N. Y. City 761, 766
" Young People's Union..15, 576
Baptists, Number of.....567-568
Bar Association, American....520
" " N. Y. City....797
Barley, Production of..... 381
Barometer Indications.....141
Baseball Records.....484-489
Basket Ball.....457
Battles of Civil War.....583
Battleships of Naval Powers 595-598
Battleships, U. S 666-671
" (U. S.) Fleet to Pacific... 16
Bavarian Royal Family.....603
Beer.....390
Belgian Royal Family 603
Belgium, Area, etc.....599
" Army and Navy.....296-297
" Ministry.....602
Ben-Hur, Tribe of..... 504
Benefactions of 1907.....15, 512
Benzine Production 375
Beverages, When to Serve....391
Bible Society, American.....575
Bicycling Records.....460-461
Billiard Records 467, 493
Births.....398
Bishops, English.....612
" of Religious Denominations 570-572
Blacklisting Laws.....177
Blind Persons in U. S.....338
B'nai B'rith, Order of.....504
Board of Education, N. Y..... .748
" of Estimate and Apportionment, N. Y. City.....748
Boat-Racing Records.....452-456
Boiling Points.....109
Bolivia, Army of.....296
Bolivia, Statistics of.....599
Bonaparte Family.....606
Bonded Debts of States.....354
Book and Job Printing in U. S. 529
" Postage.....222
Books, Production of 530
" of 1907.....524-525
Boots and Shoes Industry.....219

PAGE

Borough Presidents, N. Y. 747
Botanical Society.....522
Bourbon-Orleanist Family.....606
Bowling.....463-464
Boxing.....459, 493-494
Boycotting Laws.....177
Brandy, Production of.....390
Brazil, Area and Population... .599
" Army and Navy of...296-297
Brazilian Battleships.....598
Brick Production of Common. 368
Bridges, N. Y. City.....791
Brighton Handicap.....475
Brigadier-Generals, U. S. A....653
Brith Abraham Order 504
British Army.....612
" Battleships 595
" Colonies.....607, 613
" Courts of Law 611
" Diplomatic Intercourse, 280, 613
" Dukes 614
" Empire, Statistics. 599, 607, 614
" Government.....611
" Holidays 333
King's Title and Oath.....610
Measures and Weights....152
" Navy.....612
Parliament.....614
" Population.....599, 607, 615
" Premiers.....610
" Royal Family. 600, 608
" Throne, Order of Succession 609
Bronchitis, Deaths from.....395
Brooklyn Churches.....766
" Handicap.....475
" Navy Yard.....776
Brotherhood of Am. Yeomen..504
" of Andrew and Philip.... 577
" of Red Diamond.....578
" of St. Andrew..... . 576
Buckwheat, Production of.... 381
Buddhism 567
Building and Loan Associations 374
Building Commissioners, Soc. .641
Buildings, Height of, in N. Y. .776
Bulgarian Army.....296
Bullion, Value of Silver..... 357
Bureau of Buildings, N. Y.....748
" of Navigation.....297
Bureaus of Labor..... .. 175
Bushel Weights.....151
Business Failures in U. S.. 364
" Pursuits in U. S.....632-633
Butter Production.....383, 389
Buttons Manufacturers.....216

C

CABINET OFFICERS SINCE 1789 276-278
" of President Roosevelt....647
Cab Fares, N. Y. City.....790
Cable Telegraph Rates.....442
Cables, Submarine.....444
Calendar for 200 Years. ... .113
" Ecclesiastical.....106-107
" Greek & Russian, for 1908. 114
" Gregorian..... 107
" Jewish, for 1908 114
" Mohammedan, for 1908...114
" Ready-Reference.....112-113
" Ritualistic 114
Calendars for 1908 and 1909.....111
" Monthly for 1908.....115-126
California Election Returns 701-702
Canada, Dominion of..... 618-619
Canal Board, N. Y. State. 691
" Panama.....287
Canals.....445
Cancer, Deaths from.....395
Canning and Preserving Industry.....393
Canoe Racing.....472-473

PAGE

Capital Punishment... 470
Capitals, Foreign.....[illegible]
" of States.....645
Capitol, U. S.....203
Captains, U. S. Army... .....[illegible]
" Navy.....664
Cardinals, College of.... 570
Carnegie Hero Fund.... 531
" Institution.....523
" Libraries.....531
Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers.....[illegible]
Carter Handicap.....[illegible]
Casualty Insurance in U. S. ...[illegible]
Catholic Benevolent Legion...[illegible]
" Bishops.....570
" Churches in N. Y. [illegible]
" Knights of America [illegible]
" Mutual Benefit A[illegible]
" Roman Hierarchy [illegible] 570
Catholics, Number of ... [illegible]
Cattle, Value of, in U. S. [illegible]
Cement Production.....[illegible]
" Cemeteries, National.... [illegible]
Cemeteries, New York C[illegible]
Census, U. S.....[illegible]
Central and South American Trade.....[illegible]
Centre of Population in [illegible]
Cereal Crops.....[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce.. ..[illegible]
Champagne Statistics... .. 290
Charities and Correction, N. Y. ..748
Chautauqua Institution.. 534
Checks and Notes..... .....[illegible]
Cheese Production..... [illegible]
Chemical Industry Society [illegible]
" Society, American. .....[illegible]
Chemistry in 1907..... [illegible]
Chess..... [illegible]
Children's Court, N. Y. City...749
Chile, Army and Navy.. ...296-297
" Statistics of.....599
Chilian Battleships..... 598
China, Area and Population...599
" Army and Navy.... .296-297
Chinese in U. S. [illegible]
Christian & Missi[illegible]
" Endeavor S[illegible]
" Science .... [illegible]
Christians, Num[illegible]
Chronological Cy[illegible]
Church Days in [illegible]
" Established [illegible]
" Temperance [illegible]
Churches, N. Y. [illegible]
" in the U. S [illegible]
" in the World [illegible]
Cigars and Cigare[illegible]
Cincinnati, Societ[illegible]
Circuit Courts of [illegible]
Cities, Finances of . 52, 635
" Largest of the Earth [illegible]
" of U. S., Population [illegible]
" of U. S., Stat[illegible] of [illegible]
Citizens' Expatriation Ac[illegible]
" Industrial As[illegible]
Civic Ass'n, Ame[illegible]
" Organizations [illegible]
Civil Engineers' S[illegible]
" Lists of Sove[illegible]
" Service Comm[illegible]
" " N. Y. [illegible]
" " Rules [illegible]
Claims, U. S. Co[illegible]
Clearing-House St[illegible]
Clubs, New York [illegible]
Coal Statistics.....[illegible]
Cocoa..... [illegible]
Coffee Production [illegible]
Coinage at U. S. M[illegible]
" of Nations ... [illegible]
Coins, Foreign, Va[illegible]
" Prices Paid fo[illegible]
Coke Production... [illegible]

SEE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ON PAGES 859 TO 863.

PAGE

ctors of Customs.....649
ge Cheers.....560
Colors.....563
Commencements.....544
Enrolment.....536
Fraternities.....15,558
Presidents.....556
Reference Marks.....554
Tuition Fees, etc.....548-553
ges in N. Y. City.....551
of U. S., Statistics of.....537
nbia, Statistics of.....599
nels of U. S. Army.....653
nal Dames of America.....588
Governors, British.....613
Society of America.....593
Wars, Society of.....582
rado Election Returns.702-703
red Population in U. S. 625,630
ets, Periodic.....131
manders, U. S. Navy.....665
merce and Labor, Department of.....278,648
merce of New York.....760
mercial Agreement with rmany.....233
mittees, N. Y. State Dem.246
Political.....243-246
N. Y. State Rep.....246
mon Schools, U. S.....536
mons, House of.....614
ptroller's Office, N. Y.....747
lensed Milk Production....389
ederacy, U'ted Daughters.594
ederate States, Army and Navy Society.....594
federate States of America 337
Veterans.....594
flagrations, Great.....415
fucianism.....567
go State.....599
gregational Churches, N. Y. City.....761,767
National Council.....572
gregationalists.....567-568
gress, Acts of Fifty-ninth..182
Appropriations by.....554
Library of.....532
Party Divisions in.....682
Sixtieth.....683-690
gressional Apportionment.681
nnecticut Election Returns .703
nstitution State of N. Y..164-171
of the U. S.....159-171
nsular Service Examinations 678
nsuls, Foreign, in U. S.....679
" N. Y. City.....800
U. S., Abroad.....674
nsumption, Deaths from.....395
ntinental Party Platform...258
ntinents, Statistics of.....145
ntracts, Law of.....500
nventions, Political..15,259-262, 265
pper and Lead Smelting.....376
" Production....375-376,378-379
pyright Law.....527
rn Crop, Statistics of.....381
roners, N. Y. City.....747
rporate Schools, N. Y. City. 778
rporation Counsel, N. Y.....747
st of Living.....340
tton Exports and Imports...385
" Manufacturers.....215
" Supply and Crop..383-384-385
unties, Debts of.....352
untries of the World.....599
" Production of.....350
unty Officers, N. Y. City....748
urt of Arbitration, N. Y....750
" of Honor.....504
urt Tennis.....468
urts, British.....611

PAGE

Courts of New York City....749-750
" State (see each State Election Returns).
" of New York State.....694
Courts of United States.....650,749
Cows, Milch.....389
" Value of, U. S.....383
Creeds, Population of Earth by.568
Cricket.....466
Criminal Courts in N. Y. City..749
Criminals in U. S.....396-397
Crops, Statistics of, 302, 305, 381, 383
Cross Country and Marathon Races.....492
Cruisers, United States.....666
Cuba, Commerce.....349
" Statistics of.....599
Cuban Occupation in 1907.....294
Cubic Measure.....152
Cumberland Society, Army..592
Curling.....450-451
Currency Circulation, U. S.....262
Custom-House, N. Y. City....797
Customs, Collectors, N. Y. City.797
" Officials.....649
" Tariff, U. S.....156-157
Cycles, Chronological.....105

D

DAIRY PRODUCTS.....383,389
Dames of the Revolution.....589
Danish Battleships.....598
Dates, Memorable.....110
Daughters of Revolution.....589
" of the Amer. Revolution..589
" of Confederacy, United..594
" of the King.....577
Day of Week, How to Find.112-113
Days Between Two Dates.....108
Deaf Mutes in U. S.....398
Death Roll of 1907.....315-317
" Statistics.....394-395
Debt of United States, Public.. 202, 351
Debts of Nations.....353
" of States in U. S.....352,354
" of United States Cities.642-643
" When Outlawed.....228
Declaration of Independence..172
Deeds, Acknowledgment of...501
Deer, Season for Shooting.....446
Defective Classes.....398
Delaware Election Returns.703-704
Democ'tic Nat'l State Coms....243
" Conventions...259-262, 265-268
" Party Platforms.....249-26
Denmark and Colonies.....599
" Army and Navy.....296-297
" Royal Family.....603-604
Denominations, Religious..568-569
Density of Population in U. S 626
Dental Examinations, N. Y....229
" Schools in U. S.....536
Deposits in Banks.....363, 756-757
Derby, English.....475
Dialect Society, American.....520
Dickens Fellowship, The.....535
Diplomatic Consular List.....674
" Intercourse.....279-282, 385
Dispensaries, Brooklyn.....774
Displacement of Steamers.....439
Distance to Moon.....127
" from Sun.....127
Distances Between Cities.....226
" in New York City.....564
Distilled Spirits.....390
Distribution of Population in U. S.....629
District-Att'y's Office, N. Y. 749-750
" " U. S.....651
" Courts of U. S.....650
" Leaders, N. Y. City.....783
" of Columbia Gov't.....643
Division of Africa.....621

PAGE

Divisions of Time.....107
Divorce Laws.....498-499
" Statistics.....500
Dock Dept., N. Y. City.....748
Domestic Animals in U. S.....383
" Money Orders in 1907.....307
" Rates of Postage.....221-224
" Weights & Measures.....152
Dramatic People.....507-509
Dress Chart, Men's.....403
Dried Fruits, Production.....393
Druids, Order of.....504
Dukes, Table of British.....614
Duration of Life.....145
Duties, Customs, U. S.....156,157
Dwellings in U. S.....626

E

EAGLES, ORDER OF.....504
Earth, Facts About.....127,145
Earth's Atmosphere.....127
" Population.....145
Earthquakes, Areas of.....143
Easter in 1908.....105
" Table of Dates.....108
Ecclesiastical Calendar.....106-107
Eclipses in 1908.....130
Economic Ass'n, American.....520
Education, Dept. of, N. Y..748,778
" Ass'n, Religious.....578
" General Board.....534
" John F. Slater Fund.....534
" Peabody Fund.....534
" Southern Board.....534
" Statistics of.....537
Eggs, Production of.....389
Egypt, Area, etc.....599,621
Eight-Hour Labor Laws.....177
Election Returns Begin.....699
Elections Bureau, N. Y. City..748
" Presidential.....269-270-271
" State, When Next Occur..
Election, Presidential of 1908..264
" Reform Legis. in 1907..247-248
Electoral Vote for President, 264, 270-271, 697-698
" " of the States...264
Electric Lighting.....513
" Railway Progress.....514
Electrical Engineers, American Institute.....520
Electrical Progress in 1907..513-514
Electrical Units.....153
Electro-chemistry.....514
Elevated R. Rs. in N. Y.....836-838
Eleventh Army Corps Ass'n..592
Elks, Order of.....504
Ember Days.....332
Emigrants, see "Immigration."
Endurance Records.....459
Engineering.....517
Engineering Education, Society for Promotion of.....523
England, see "British."
" Area and Population.....607
English Derby.....475
" Established Church.....612
" Holidays, Old.....333
" Mile.....154
" Speaking Religious Communities.....343
Entomological Society, Amer. 520
Epiphany in 1908.....105
Episcopal Bishops.....571
Episcopalians.....567,569
Epochs, Beginning of.....105
Epworth League.....577
Eras, Chronological.....105
Esperanto, The International Language.....530
Etiquette, Practical.....331
Europe, Area and Population.....145,599,607

SEE ADVERTISING INDEX ON PAGES XCIX TO CIII.

PAGE

European Banking Statistics..362
" Languages Spoken.....145
" Military Resources 296
" Ministries.....602
" Sovereigns.....600
" " Civil List.....599
Events, Historical..... 111
" Record of, 1907.....313
" Quarter-Cent'y Rec. of.52-104
Excelsior Handicap.....475
Exchanges, N. Y City.....541
Excise Dept., N.Y City.....748
Expenditures, U.S. Governm't.344
Exports.....213,347-350
Expositions.....399,400
Express Offices, N. Y. City.....772
" on Railroads.....417,432

F

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH.... 145
Failures in U. S ..... .364
Families in U. S..... 626
Famous Old People of 1908.....318
" Universities.....543
Farm Productions in U.S..202,383
Fastest Ocean Passages 440
Federal Government.....647-650
" Officers in N. Y. City.....797
Federation of Labor, Amer.....178
" of Women's Clubs.....403
Feeble-Minded 398
Fencing 471
Fermented Liquors.....390
Ferries from New York City...785
Fiction in 1907 524
Field Officers U.S. Army..660-661
" Days, Sunday World.. ...472
Fifty-ninth Congress, Acts of..182
Finance Dep't, N. Y City. ...747
Finances of Larger Cities...639-640
" of Nations.....353
Financial Statistics.....356
Fire Dept., N. Y. City.....748,792
" Insurance Statistics 414
" Rules in Case of..... 321
Fires, Loss by, in United States.414
Fisheries of U. S.....555
Fishing, Open Seasons for.... 447
Flag, National 163
" Ass'n, American.....588
Flags, Storm & Weather Sig.138-139
" Transatlantic Lines.....440
Flax, Manufactures 216
Flaxseed Crop.....283
Florida Election Returns.....704
Flowers, State.....228
Folklore Society, American...520
Food, Law, Pure.....187-188
Foods, Nutritiveness of.....340
Football Records..... 490
Foreign Bank Statistics 362
" Coins, Value of.....341
" Consuls in N. Y. City.....800
" Consuls in U. S.....679
" Countries, Exports and Imports.....350
" Legations in U. S.....677
" Mails 224-226
" Ministries.....602
" Missions, American Board 576
" Moneys 153
" Population in U. S....625, 629,638
" Shipping..... 345
" Trade of the U. S.....347-349
" Wars, Military Order of..586
Foresters, Order of.....504
Forestry Statistics.....234-236
Forts, N. Y. City.....793
Forty Immortals.....531
Founders and Patriots of America.....582
France and Colonies..... .. 599
" Army and Navy..... 596,616

PAGE

France, Diplomatic Intercourse.....281
" Government of. 616
" Rulers of..... 600
Fraternal Brotherhood. 504
" Organizations 407,504-506
" Union of America... .504-505
Fraternities, College..... 558
Free Baptist Young People 576
" Sons of Israel..... 505
Freemasonry 404-405
Freezing and Fusing Points...109
French Academy.....531
" Battleships.....596
" Ministry 602
" Pretenders..... 606
" Revolutionary Era.... 110
Funnel Marks of Steamers .. .40
Futurity, The.....475

G

GAME LAWS.....446-447
Gasoline Production.....375
General Education Board.....534
Generals, U. S. Army.....653
Geographic Board, U. S.....528
" Society, National.....523
Geographical Research.. 518
" Society, American.....521
Geological Society America.....522
Geometrical Progression.....154
Georgia Election Returns...704-706
Geology and Paleontology 517
German Empire 599
" Ministry.....602
" Royal Family..... 604
" Army and Navy.....616
" Battleships.....596
" Commercial Agreement..233
" Diplomatic Intercourse..281
" Government of.....616
Gin, Production of.....390
Gleaners, Order of.....506
Gloves and Mittens, Leather..220
Glass Production.....382
Goats in U. S., Value of.....383
Gold Certificates, U. S..... 359
" Coins in Circulation... ...361
" in Circulation... 356
" Mines, Product.....358
" Production of.....356,379
" Source of, in U. S.....357
Golden Cross, Order of.....505
Golf 465
Good Fellows, Royal Society...505
" Friday in 1908.....105
" Roads Ass'n, Nat'l.....641
" Templars, Order of.....506
Governments of the Earth.....616
Governors of New York 383
" of States in U. S.....646
Grain Production of U. S 381
Grand Army of the Republic....590
Gravity, Specific 109
Great Britain, see "British."
Greece, Army and Navy of 296
" Statistics of.....599
Grecian Battleships.....598
Greek Calendar for 1908.....114
" Church Adherents.....567
" Royal Family... 604
Gregorian Calendar.....107
Guam.....285,599,623,645

H

HACK FARES, N. Y. CITY 790
Hague Conference of 1907..292-293
Hall of Fame.....535
Hams, Production of.....389
Hammer Throwing Records .482
Harness Racing.....477-478

PAGE

Harvard Boat Races 452
Hawaii.....285,599,645,746
" Commerce.....349
" Population.....599,623
Hay, Production of 383
Heads of Governments.. . 16,661
Health Dept., N. Y City.....747
" Public 211
Heart Disease, Deaths from ...395
Height of Buildings in N. Y... 776
" of Mountains..... ..137,145
" Prominent Points in N. Y. City.....799
" and Weight of Men and Women..... 148
Help in Accidents..... ..331
Hemp Crop 383
" Products.....316
Heptasophs, Order of.....505
Hibernians, Order of.....505
Hierarchy, Roman Catholic...570
Highways, Bureau of, N. Y. C...737
Hindooism 567
Historical Ass'n, American . 520
" Events, Dates of..... 110-111
Hockey Records..... 451
Hog Statistics. 389
Holidays 332
Homes and Asylums in New York City.....759-760
Homes for Soldiers..... .830
" in United States.....626
Homicide in United States.... 396
Homing Pigeons..... 456
Homœopathy, American Institute.....521
Hook and Ladder Cos., N. Y.. 792
Hops, Production of.....383
Horse-Racing Records.....474
Horses, Value of, in U. S.....383
Hosiery and Knit Goods,.....216
Hospitals, N. Y. City.....773-774
Hotel Liquor Licenses, N. Y.. 391
Hotels in N. Y. City.....817
House Flags on Steamers. 440
" of Commons..... 614
" of Lords.....611,614
" of Representatives... ..685-690
Hudson-Fulton Celebration. ..401
Huguenot Society.....582
Human Family.....145
Humane Society, American..565
Hunting and Game Laws..446-447
Hurdle-Racing Records.....481
Hurricane Warnings..... 159

I

ICE, MANUFACTURED.....214
Ice Yacht Club Races 453
I.C.A.A.A.A. Records.....483
Idaho Election Returns.....706
Illinois Election Returns...707-708
Illiterate Population in U. S...627
Immigration into U. S.....441
" Commissioner, N. Y.....797
" Law, New.....184-186
Immunity Bath Legislation...369
Impeachments in U. S. History..... 175
Imports. 347-350
Indebtedness of Nations.....353
Independence Declaration.172-173
" League Principles..... 246
India, Government of..... 613
Indian Commissioners, Board 648
" Corn Production. 381
" Population in U. S.....625
" Wars, Order of.....586
Indiana Election Returns..708-710
Indians, Expenditure, U.S....344
Indoor Athletic Records.....483
Industrial Peace.....335
" Progress, U.S. 202

SEE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ON PAGES 859 TO 863.

PAGE

"In God We Trust," When First Used on Coins.....373
Inhabitants of Earth.....145
Inhabitants of U. S. see "Population."
Inheritance Tax.....369
Initiative and Referendum....298
Inland Waterways.....299
Insanity Statistics.....398
Inspection of Steam Vessels...797
Insular Possessions of U. S. 284-286
Insurance Statistics.....410-414
Interborough Rapid Transit, 835-839
Intercollegiate Varsity Races.452
Interest Rates in N. Y. Savings Banks.....756-757
" Tables and Laws..154-155,228
Interior Department Officials..648
" Secretaries of the.....277
Internal Revenue Officers, N. Y.....797
" Revenue Receipts,....343,346
International Boat Races.....454
" Bureau of American Republics.....211
" League of Press Clubs....528
" Reform Bureau.....641
Interscholastic, Records.....483
Interstate Commerce Com.....648
" Commerce Law.....190
" National Guard Ass'n.....593
Intestate's Personal Estate....502
Intimidation Laws.....177
Iowa Election Returns.....710-711
Ireland, Area and Population, 607,615
" Government of.....411
Irish Catholic Benev. Union...505
Iron and Steel Industry.....377
" and Steel Tonnage in U. S. 345
" World's Production of,....375
Israel, Free Sons of.....505
Italian Government.....617
" Ministry.....602
" Royal Family.....604
Italy and Colonies.....599
" Army and Navy of....296,617
" Diplomatic Intercourse....282

J

JAPAN, AREA AND POPULATION.....599
" Army and Navy.....296-297
Japanese in the U. S.....625
" Battleships.....597
" National Exposition.....399
Jewish Calendar for 1908.....114
" Churches in N.Y.City.761,767
" Era.....105
" Historical Soc.....522
Jews, Number of.....567-568
Judgments, When Outlawed..228
Judiciary of New York City....749
" of New York State....16,694
" of States. (See Each State Election Returns.)
Judiciary of United States.....650
Julian Calendar.....107
Julian Period and Year.....105
Jumping Records.....481
Jupiter, Planet.....105,127
Jury Duty, New York City. 748,798
Justice, U. S. Department of...648
Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court Since 1789.....278
Jute Manufactures.....216

K

KANSAS ELECTION RETURNS, 711-712
Kentucky Derby.....474
Kentucky Election Returns. 712 714
King's Daughters and Sons.....577
Knights and Ladies of Honor. 505
" of Columbus.....505
" of Golden Eagle.....505
" of Honor.....505
" of Labor.....15,181
" of Maccabees.....505
" of Malta.....505
" of Pythias.....407
" of St. John and Malta.....505
" Templars.....405
Knit Goods, Manufactures.....216
Knots and Miles.....153
Korea, Statistics of.....599

L

LABOR COMMISSION, N. Y. STATE.....691
Labor Information.....176-181,261
Lacrosse Records.....459
Ladies' Catholic Benev. Ass'n 505
Ladies of the Maccabees of the World.....505
Lakes, Great, Area of.....410
Lake Mohonk Conference.....360
Land Forces of Europe.....296
Lands, Public, in U. S.....208,344
Languages Spoken, European.145
Lard, Production of.....389
Latitude and Longitude.....147
Latter-Day Saints.....581
Law Courts, N. Y. City.....749
" Examinations in N.Y.....503
" Schools in U. S.....536
Lawn-Tennis Records.....462-463
Lawyers' Club, N. Y. City.....797
Lead, Production of.....378-379
" Smelting.....376
Leaders, District, N. Y. City..783
League of American Municipalities.....641
Leap Years.....112
Learned Societies. American 520-523
Leather Industry.....219
Legacy Tax Laws.....369
Legal Holidays.....332
Legations, Foreign, in U. S.....677
Legislation, State.....194-201
Legislature, N. Y. State.....692
Legislatures, Pay and Terms of Members.....646
Legislatures. (See Each State Election Returns.)
Legislatures, State, When Next Sessions Begin.....646
Lenox Library.....564
Lent in 1908.....105
Letter Carriers, N. Y. City....795
" Postage.....221,224
Liberia, Statistics of.....599
Libraries, N. Y. City.....564,775
Library of Congress.....532
License Fees in N. Y. City.....790
Licenses, Bureau of, N.Y.City.748
Life, Human, Duration of.....145
" Insurance Statistics...411-413
Life Saving Corps, Volunteer U. S.....829
Life-Saving Service.....644,797
Light-House Establishment.....371
Lightning, Loss by.....139
Limitations, Statutes of.....228
Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech. 175
Liquid Measure.....152
Liquor Prohibition Movement.392
" Statistics.....389-392
Literature in 1907.....524-526
Living, Cost of.....340
Lockouts, Strikes, etc.....204-205
Locomotives.....416,437
London Officials & Population.. 615,622
Long Measure.....152
Longitude Table.....147
Lords, House of.....614
Louisiana Election Returns.714-715
Loyal Americans of the Republic.....505
Loyal Legion, Military Order..592
Lumber in U. S.....234-238
Luther League of America....577
Lutheran Churches in N. Y. City.....762,767
Lutherans, Number of.....567-568

M

MACCABEES, KNIGHTS OF.....505
Magnetic Declinations.....144
Magistrates, N. Y. City.....749
Mails, Domestic and Foreign.....221-226
Maine Election Returns.....715
Major-Generals, U. S. Army..653
Malt Liquors, Statistics.....390
Manhattan El. R. R.....836
Manufactures.....212-213
Map Elevated Ry., N. Y.....836
" N. Y. City Assembly Districts and Wards.....lxxiii
" of Subway, N. Y.....836
Marine Corps, United States.297,664
" Engineers, Society.....523
" Insurance.....410
Marriage & Divorce Laws..498-499
Married Persons in U. S.....627
Mars, Planet.....105,127
Marshals, United States.....651
Maryland Election Returns.715-716
Masonic Grand Lodges, U. S.. 404-405
Masonry, Sovereign Sanctuary 405
Masons, Colored.....405
" Knights Templars.....405
" Royal Arch.....405
" Scottish Rite.....336
Massachusetts Election Ret'ns. 716-717
Mathematical Society, Amer..521
Mayflower Descendants.....582
" Passengers.....336
Mayors of New York City.....283
" of Cities in United States.642
Measures, Ancient Greek and Roman.....153
" Domestic.....152
" Metric System of.....149
" Used in Great Britain.....152
Meat Inspection Law.....188
" Packing.....214
Mechanical Engineers, American Society.....521
Mechanics, United American..566
Medal of Honor Legion.....587
Medical Association. Amer....521
" Assn. of the Southwest...523
" Examinations, N. Y.....229
" Schools in U. S.....536
Medicine, American Academy.520
Medico-Legal Society.....523
Medico-Psychological Ass'n..521
Memorable Dates.....110
Men's Dress Chart.....403
Merchant Marine.....114
Merchant Navies of the World.345
Mercury, Planet.....105,127
Metals, Production of.....379
Methodist Bishops.....571
" Churches in N.Y.City.762,768
Methodists, Number of.....567-569
Metric System.....149-151
Metropolitan Handicap.....474
Mexico, Army and Navy of 296-297,620

SEE ADVERTISING INDEX ON PAGES XCIX TO CIII.

PAGE

Mexico, Statistics of.....599, 620
Mica, Production of.....378
Michigan Election Returns.717-718
Mile, English.....154
Military Academy of U. S.....652
" Departments, U. S.....661
" Order Foreign Wars.....586
" Order Loyal Legion.....592
" Resources of Europe.....296
Militia in N. Y. City 793
" Naval.....662, 782
" of the States.....662
Milk Production.....383, 389
Millionaires, American....322-330
Mineral Products of U. S.....378
Ministers, Foreign, in U. S. 279-282
" of European Countries. .. 602
" U. S., Abroad.....279-282, 674
Minnesota Election Returns 719-720
Mint, Directors of 279
Mints, Coinage of 359
" Superintendents of.....649
Missions, Am. Board Foreign 576
Mississippi Election Ret'ns. 720-721
Missouri Election Returns. 721-722
Mohammedan Calendar.....114
Mohammedanism 567
Molasses Production.....383
Monarchies and Republics.....145
Monetary Statistics.....356
Money Contributions, Act Prohibiting..... 193
" Orders in 1907 370
" Orders, Postal.....223, 226
Moneys, Foreign.....153
Monroe Doctrine.....232
Montana Election Returns.....722
Monthly Calendars for 1908. 115-126
Moon, Information About.... 115, 126-127
Moonlight Chart for 1908..... 129
Moon's Phases in 1908 128
Moravians in U. S.....569
Morocco, Statistics of. 599
Mortality Statistics.....394-395
Mothers National Congress....402
Motor Boats.....492
Motor Cycle.....464
Mottoes of States.....372-373
Mountains, Highest.....137, 145
Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.....334
Mules, Value of, in U. S.....383
Multi-Millionaires, American, 322, 330
Municipal Civil Service, N. Y. 748
" and Civic Organizations ..641
" Courts, N. Y. City.....750
" Statistics Bureau, N. Y...747
Municipalities, Amer. League 641
Murders in U. S.....396
Museums & Music Halls, N Y. 751
Musical People, Ages, etc..507-509
Mystic Circle, Order of. 505
" Shrine, Nobles of the..... 465
" Workers of the World....505

N

NAMES, COMMONEST.....333
Naphtha Production 375
National Academy of Design..510
" A. A. U. Championships. . 479
" Academy of Sciences.. 523
" Ass'n for Study of Epilepsy.....523
" Ass'n for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. 523
" Ass'n of Postmasters 370
" Bank Examiner N. Y. City. 797
" Bank Notes 359
" Bank Statistics.....361, 755. 757
" Cemeteries.....830
National Congress of Mothers. .402
" Civic Federation.....15, 176
" Dem. & Rep. Conv'ns 265
" Encampments.....590
" Flag 163
" Geographic Society.....523
" Good Roads Ass'n 641
" Grange.....299
" Guard 782
" Home Disabled Volunt's. 830
" Meat Inspection Law.....188
" Municipal and Civic Organizations..... 641
" Municipal League.. ..... .641
" Party Platforms.....249-262
" Provident Union..... 506
" Pure Food Law.....187-188
" Purity Federation.....578
" Republican League.....242
" Sculpture Society 510
" Spiritualists' Association. 580
" Union 506
" Unions..... 181
Nations, Indebtedness of... ...353
" Wealth of. 353
Naturalists' Society, American. 522
Naturalization Laws of United States.....239
Naval Academy of U. S... 652
" and Military Order, Spanish-American War.....591
" Architects, Society of. 523
" Enlistment.....671
" Examining and Retiring Boards 665
" Militia.....662, 782
" Observatory.....665
" Officers, Customs.....649
" Order of the United States 587
" Veterans, Nat'l Ass'n....587
Navies of the World.....296
Navigation, Opening & Closing. 140
Navy, British..... 612
" Captains and Commanders 664-665
" Dep't Expenditures.....344
" Department Officials.....647
" Flag Officers..... 663
" League of the U. S. 587
" Pay Table 672
" Rank of Officers.....671
" Retired List.....663
" Secretaries of the.....277
" U. S. Official List..... .. 663
" United States.....663-673
" U. S., Vessels.....666-672
" Yards, United States.... .671
Nebraska Election Returns. 723-724
Necrology of 1907 315-317
Needles & Pins, Manufactures. 217
Negroes in U. S.....625, 630
Neptune, Planet.....127
Netherlands and Colonies.. ...599
" Army and Navy.....296-297
" Battleships.....598
" Ministry. 602
" Royal Family of.....604
Nevada Election Returns.....724
New Eng. Order Protection... 506
New Hampshire Election Returns.....725
New Jersey Election Returns, 724-725
New Mexico Election Returns.....725-726
Newspaper Postage.....221
" & Periodicals.....529
" Measure, Standard.....154
" Statistics 528
N. Y. City Civil Service.....210
" " Clearing-House. 362, 755
" " Government 747-748
" " Information Begins. 747
" " Judiciary.....749
" " National Guard.....782
N. Y. City Populat'n. 622, 643, 772, 783
" " Public Library.....564
" " Tax Rate..... 643
" " Vote 726-729
New York Counties, Political and Judicial Divisions...696
" Co's, Order of Creation.....696
" State Civil Service Commissioners.....691
" " Constitution.....164-171
" " Democratic State Committees.....246
" " Election Returns..726-727
" " Government.....691
" " Judiciary.....694-695
" " Legislature, 1908. .692-693
" " Probation Com.....402
" " Public Service Commissioners 691
" " Republican State Committees 246
" Public Service Act...191-193
" Zoological Society.....523
Nickel Production.....379
Night Signals on Steamers.....440
Nobel Prizes.....533
Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. . 405
No. Carolina Election Returns. 730-731
North Dakota Election Returns. 731
Norway, Area and Population. 599
" Army and Navy..296-297
" Ministries.....602
Norwegian Battleships.....598
Norwegian Royal Family.....604
Notes, Promissory.....501
" When Outlawed..... 228
Novels of 1907 524-526
Numerals, Roman and Arabic. 155
Numismatic and Archæological Society.....521
Nurse Training Schools 536
Nurses, Registration of.....229
Nutritiveness of Foods.....340

O

OAT CROP STATISTICS.....381, 383
Obituary Roll of 1907.....315-317
Occupations in U. S.. 632-633
Occurrences During Printing. 15-16
Ocean Steamers.....438-440, 784
Oceans, Depth of.....145
Odd Fellowship, Information. 406
Ohio Election Returns.....732
Oklahoma Election Returns...733
Oklahoma, Statehood.....300
Old People of 1908, Famous.....318
Opera Houses in N. Y. City....751
Oregon Election Returns.....731
Organization of the Army. 655
Oriental Society, American....521
Ornithologists' Union, Amer. . 521
Oxford-Cambridge Boat Races. 456

P

PACING RECORDS..... 478
Painting and Sculpture.... 510
Palm Sunday in 1908.....105
Panama Canal 287-291, 645
" " Zone.....286
" Statistics of.....599
Paper Production.....529
Paralysis, Deaths from.....395
Parcels Post.....225
Parks, National.....236
" New York City.....781, 798
Parliament, British.....614
Party Divisions in Congress....682
" Platforms.....249-262

SEE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ON PAGES 859 TO 863.

PAGE

Passport Regulations.....158
Pastors of Churches in N. Y. City.....761
Patents, Commissioners of. ...279
Patent Office.....206-207
Patriots of America, Order of...357
Patrons of Husbandry.....299
Pawnbrokers' Regulations, New York.....773
Peabody Education Fund.....534
Peach and Pear Crop.....383
Peanut Crop.....383
Penalties for Usury.....228
Pennsylvania Elect'n Returns. 734-735
Pension Agencies.....648, 797
" Commissioners.....279
" Law, General Service. ...211
" Statistics.. .....230-231, 648
People's Party National Committee.....245
Per Capita Statistics....202, 356, 361
Periodic Comets.....131
Periods, Chronological.....105
Persia, Statistics of.....599
Personal Estate, Distribution..502
Personal Memoranda..... 17
Personalty in U. S.....354, 642-643
Peru, Army and Navy of..296-297
" Statistics of.....599
Petroleum, Production of..375, 378
Pharmacy Examinations.....229
Philippine Commerce.....349
" Islands.....284
Philippine Area and Population.....599, 623, 645
Philological Association, American.....522
Philosophical Society, Am.....522
Physical Society, American....522
Physicians, American Association.....522
Piers, New York City.....793
Pig Iron Production.....375, 379
Pilgrim Fathers, Order of.....506
Pilot Commissioners.....748
Pistol Records.....449
Planetary Configurations, 1908.....130-131
Platinum Production.....379
Plays of 1907.....753
Pneumonia, Deaths from.....395
Poisons, Antidotes for.....321
Polar Research.....519
" Regions, Area and Population.....145
Pole Star, Mean Time of Transit.....132-133
Police Dept., N. Y. City.....747, 799
Political and Social Science Academy.....520
" Committees.....243-246
" Conventions.....259-262
" Divisions in Congress.....682
" Platforms.....262
" Records of 1907.....263
Polo.....464
Pool Records.....467
Popular Vote, President, 270-271, 697 698
Population, According to Age, Conjugal Condition, Illiteracy.....627
" According to School Age & Voting.....628
" According to Sex, Nativity, and Color.....625
" According to Vote Cast..629
" All Countries.....599
" by Dwellings, Families, Density, etc.....626
" by Governors of States..631
" by State Censuses in 1905..624
" by Topographic Divs.....629
" Centre of.....633
" Each Census, 1790 to 1900..623

PAGE

Population, Foreign in United States.....629, 638
" Indian.....355, 625
" of Africa.....599, 607, 621
" of America (British).....607
" of Asia.....607
" of Australia.....607
" of British Empire 599, 607
" of Canada.....618
" of Cities of U. S..... 635-637, 639, 642-643
" of Cuba 15, 599
" of Earth According to Race..... 145
" of Earth, by Continents..145
" of Foreign Countries...356, 599
" of Gt. Britain and Ireland, 607, 615
" of Incorporated Places in U. S.....635-637
" of Largest Cities of Earth.622
" of London..... 615
" of Mexico.....599, 620
" of New England Towns..637
" of New York City, 622, 643, 772, 783
" of U. S..202, 361, 599, 623, 631, 638
" Rank of States.....633
" Urban, in U. S.....633
" Which Cannot Speak English.....627
Pork, Production of 389
Porto Rico.....284-285, 599, 645, 746
" " Commerce.....349
" " Population.....599, 623
Portugal and Colonies.....599
" Army and Navy.....296-297
Portuguese Battleships.....598
" Royal Family.....605
Port Wardens, N. Y City.....748
Postal Information..... 221-226
Postmasters of Cities in United States.....649
Postmasters-General, List of....277
Postmasters, National Assn...370
Post-Office Dep't Officials. 648
" " N. Y. City 794-795
" " Statistics.....370-371
Potato Crop in U. S..... 383
Potentiality of U. S.....360
Potomac, Society of Army . ..592
Poultry and Eggs, Production of..... 389
Power Transmission 514
Precious Metals, Statistics.... ..358
" Stones, Production.....378
Presbyterian Assemblies.....573
" Churches in N. Y. City.763-769
Presbyterians, Number of..567, 569
Preserving Industry.....393
President Roosevelt's Administration 259
Presidents of the U. S.....272-274
" of the U. S. Senate..... 275
" Salary.....269
Presidential Cabinet Officers. 276-278
" Elections.....269
" Election of 1908..... ..264
" Elections, 1789 to 1904..270-271
" Succession 274
" Vote.....264-271, 697-698
Press Clubs, League 528
" Statistics of..... ...528
Prices of Commodities..... ...340
" for Rare Amer. Coins.338-339
Printed Matter, Postage. ... 221
Printing Industry ..... .529
Prisoners Commutation Table.396
" in U. S.....397
Produce, Minimum Weights of 151
Production, Countries Excelling in.....194
Professional Schools in U. S 536
Progress of United States. 202-203
Prohibition Mov'mt, Spread of 592

PAGE

Prohibition Nat'l Committee..245
" Platform.....257-258
Promissory Notes and Checks.501
Property, Assessed Valuation in U. S.....542-643
Protected Home Circle.....506
Protestant Eps. Bishops.....571
" Episcopal Churches, in N. Y. City.....763, 769
Protestants, Number of.....567
Provident Loan Society.....773
Public Administrator, N. Y... 748
" Buildings, N. Y. City.. ...775
" Debt of U. S.....202, 351
" Cities in U. S. .. 642
" Health Ass'n, American 522
" Health..... 217
" Lands of U. S.....208
" Porters.....795
" Schools Athletic League..470
" Schools in N. Y. City 555, 777-779
" Service Act, N Y.....391-393
" Service Comm rs.....691, 748
" Works Dept., N. Y City .747
Pugilism.....459, 493-494
Pupils, School, in U. S.....536
Pure Food Law.. 187-188
Purity Federation, National...578
Pythias, Knights of.....407

Q

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING.240
Quarter-Century Record of Events.....52-104
Quarantine Commissioners.691, 748
Quicksilver, Production of..... 379
Quoits Records.....448

R

RACE, POPULATION ACCORDING TO.....145
Races of Mankind.....148
Racquets & Court Tennis.....468
Railroad Accidents.....433
" Cars Manufactures.....218
" Clubs.....433
" Commissioners 426
" Earnings & Expenses..416-432
" Employes in U. S.....433
" Expresses.....417-432
" "Grouped" by Capitalists.....437
" Equipment.....437
" Manhattan Elev.. 838
" Mileage.....416-432, 435
" Officials 417-432
" Passenger Stations, N. Y..775
" Rates, Regulation..261, 302-303
" Speed Records.....434
" Statistics of U. S.....416-435
" Stockholders.....435
" Stocks, List.....365-367
" Traffic.....416, 435
Rainfall, Normal, in the U. S 137
" of Foreign Cities..... 137
Rank of Officers, Army and Navy..... 656, 671
Rates of Postage.....221
Ratio of Silver to Gold. 356
Ready-Reference Calendars 112-113
Realty and Personalty..354, 642-643
Rear-Admirals, U. S. Navy....633
Receipts & Expenditures, U. S 344
Rechabites, Order of.....506
Reciprocity Treaties.....15, 232
Record of Events in 1907.....313
Records, Political... 263
Red Cross, American Nat'l....594

PAGE

Red Men, Order of.....506
Reformed Churches, Alliance .572
" Church in America.....572
" Episcopal Bishops.....572
" Number of..... 568
Regents' Examinations, N. Y..229
Regents of University, N. Y....691
Regiments, U. S., Field Officers.....660
Registration of Mail Matter 223-224
" of Trade-Marks.....181
" of Voters.....242
Regular U. S. Army and Navy Union.....586
Reigning Families of Europe 603-606
Religious Statistics.....567-569
Representatives in Congr's. 685-690
" Salary of.....690
Republic, Grand Army of..... 590
Republican National and State Committees.....244
" Conventions 15, 260-262, 265-268
" League, National.....242
" Party Platforms.....249
Republics and Monarches. ...145
Revenue Cutter Service.....644
Revenues, U.S. Government....342
Revolution, Daughters of.....589
" American, Daughters of..589
" American, Sons of.....585
" Sons of the.....585
Rhode Island Election Returns.....736
Rhodes Scholarship.....557
Rice Crop.....383
Rifle & Revolver Shooting. ...449
Ritualistic Calendar.....114
Rod and Reel-Casting Records. 448
Roentgen Ray Society.....522
Rogation Days.....332
Roman Catholic Churches in N. Y. City 764, 770
" Catholic Hierarchy 570
" Catholics, Number of..567-568
" Era.....105
" Numerals.....155
Roosevelt Pedigree.....334
Roque.....456
Rough Riders' Association.....334
Roumania, Statistics of.....599
Roumanian Army 296
Rowing Records.....452-453
Royal Academy 510
" Arcanum.....407
" Arch Masons.....405
" Families of Europe....603-606
" League.....506
Rulers of Nations.....16, 601
Rum, Production of.....390
Running Records.....481
Russia, Army and Navy. 296-297, 617
" Diplomatic Intercourse...279
Russian Calendar for 1908.....114
" Battleships.....597
" Empire, Population, etc..599
" Government.....617
" Imperial Family 605
" Ministry.....602
Rye, Production of.....381

S

SAFE DEPOSIT COS. IN N. Y. .775
Salaries of Governors of States in U. S.....646
" of Members of State Legislatures in U. S.....646
" of Representatives in U. S. Congress.....690
" of U. S. Cabinet Officers . 647
" of U. S. Senators.....684
Salary of the President.....289
Saloons in N. Y. City.....391
Salt, Manufacture.....215
" Production of.....378
Salvation Army 569, 580
Santo Domingo Treaty.....295
Saratoga Handicap.....475
Saturn, Planet.....105, 127
Savings Banks, N. Y. City..756-757
" Banks Statistics.....361, 363
Sawmills in U. S.....238
Saxon Royal Family.....605
Schools in U. S.....536
" & College Enrolment.....536
" New York City....555, 777-779
" of Pharmacy.....536
Schoolships, State Nautical....673
Sciences, Nat'l Academy.....523
Scientific Progress in 1907...516-517
Scotland, Government of..... 611
" Area and Population..607, 615
Scottish Clans, Order of.....506
" Rite Masons 336
Sculpture.....510
" National Society..... 510
Seaports, Greatest..... 350
Seasons, The 105
Secretaries, Cabinet, List.....276
Senate, N. Y. State.....692
" U. S. Presidents pro tempore.....275
Senators, U. S.....16, 683-684
" U. S., Salary of.....684
Servia, Statistics of.....599
Servian Army.....296
" Royal Family.....606
Sewers, Bureau of, N. Y. City..747
Sex Proportion in U. S.....624
Shakespearian Table.....752
Sheep in U. S.....202, 383
Sheriff, N. Y. City.....748
Shield of Honor.....506
Ship Subsidy Bill.....227
Shipbuilding in U. S.....345-346
Shipping, American & Foreign. 345
Shot-Putting Records.....482
Shooting Records.....449, 493
Siam, Statistics of.....599
Sidewalks, New York City....784
Signals, Weather.....138
Silk Manufactures.....215-216
Silver Certificates, U. S....202, 359
" Coins in Circulation.....361
" in Circulation.....356
" Mines Product.....358
" Production of.....202, 356, 379
" Purchases by U. S. 357
" Ratio to Gold.....357
" Source of, in U. S. 357
Simplified Spelling.....533
Single Tax.....248
Sixteen-Hour Act.....189
Sixtieth Congress.....683-690
Skating Records.....450
Ski Records.....451
Slate, Production of.....200
Slater, John. F., Fund.....534
Slaughtering and Meat Packing 214
Slaves in U. S. in 1790.....630
Smithsonian Institution.....566
Snuff Production.....380
Social Science Ass'n, American. 522
Socialist Labor Committee....245
" Labor Party Platform 257
" Party Nat'l Committee 15, 245
Societies in N. Y. City.....780-781
" of War of 1812.....588
Society of The Cincinnati..584-585
Soda, Production of.....378
Solar Energy, Source and Maintenance.....134-135
Solar System.....127
Soldiers' Homes.....830
Sons of Temperance.....407
Sons of the American Revolution.....585
Sons of the Revolution.....585
" of Veterans, U. S. A.....591
South & Central Amer. Trade 621
" American Armies and Navies.....296-297
S. Carolina Election Returns. 757
S. Dakota Election Returns... 737
Southern Education Board....534
" Medical Ass'n.....523
Sovereigns of Europe.....560
Spain, Area and Population....599
" Army and Navy..... 296-297
" Diplomatic Intercourse.. 282
Spanish-American Claims.....648
" Battleships.....598
" Ministry.....602
" Royal Family..... 605
" War Veterans.....16, 590
Speakers of U. S. House of Representatives.....275
Special Sessions, Court.....749
Specific Gravity.....109
Speed of Railroad Trains.....434
" of Steamships..... 440
Spelling, Simplified.....533
Spindles in Operation.....284
Spirits, Statistics of..... 390
Spiritualists, National Association.....580
Spiritualists, number of 569
Sporting Records Begin....448-495
Spring, Beginning of, 1908.....105
Square Measure.....152
Squash Records.....491
Stage, The.....507-509, 753-754
Standard Oil Co. Prosecution. 301
" Oil Stock.....15, 367
" Time.....107
Star Table.....133
" of Bethlehem Order.....506
Stars, Morning and Evening...105
State and Territorial Governments.....646
" and Territorial Statistics..645
" Banks, Loan & Trust Cos. ..361
" " in N. Y City.....755
" Capitals.....645
" Committees, Political. 243-246
" Department Officials 647
" Elections.....646, 726-729
" Flowers 228
" Labor Bureaus.....176
" Legislation 194-201
" Legislatures.....646
" Militia.....662
" Mottoes..... 372-373
" Officers in N. Y. City.....748
" Officers, (See Each State Election Returns)
" Party Platforms of 1907...259
" Rank According to Population.....633
" Rights 261
States and the Union 645
" Area of.....645
" Debts of.....354
Statistical Ass'n, American....522
Statutes of Limitations.....228
Steamboat Inspection, U. S.....797
Steamboats from N. Y..... 388
Steamships from N. Y..438-439, 784
Steel Industry.....377
" Production of..... 375
" Tonnage in U. S. 345
Stockholders, Railroad..... 435
Stocks, Prices of Leading....365-367
Stone Production.....378
Storm Warnings.....139
Street-Cleaning Dept., N. Y.....747
Street Directory, N. Y. City... xlii
Openings, Bureau of N. Y City.....747
Strikes and Lockouts.....204-205
St. Andrew, Brotherhood of... 576
St. Vincent de Paul Society....574

SEE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ON PAGES 859 TO 863.

PAGE

Students in U. S. ... 538
Submarine Cables ... 444
Sub-Treasury, N. Y. City ... 797
Suburban Handicap ... 475
" Passenger Traffic, U. S. 559
Subways in New York. 786-789, 836-839
Suffrage Qualifications ... 240-241
" Right of ... 239
" Woman ... 241
Sugar Consumption ... 387
" Production ... 383, 387
Suicide, Statistics of ... 398
Sulphur Production ... 378
Summer, Beginning of, 1908 ... 105
Sun, Eclipse of ... 130
" Mean Distance of ... 127
" on Meridian ... 114-126
" Rises and Sets ... 114-126
Sun's Declination ... 132
Sunday-School Statistics ... 569
" World Field Days ... 472
Supreme Court of U. S. ... 278, 650
" " N. Y. ... 694, 749
Surety Insurance ... 410
Surgical Ass'n, American ... 522
Surrogate's Court, N. Y. ... 750
Surveyors of Customs ... 649
Sweden, Area, etc ... 599
" Army and Navy ... 296-297
" Ministry of ... 602
Swedish Battleships ... 597
" Royal Family ... 606
Swimming Records ... 468
Swine in U. S. ... 383
Switzerland, Army of ... 296
" Statistics of ... 599

T

TAMMANY, SOCIETY OF ... 586
Tampa Isthmian Canal Exposition ... 399
Tariff Rates, U. S. ... 156-157
" Revision ... 259
Tax Department, N. Y. City ... 748
" Rate, U. S. Cities ... 642-643
" Rates of States ... 354
" Single ... 248
Taxable Property of U. S. Cities. 642
Taxes, Internal Revenue ... 243
" Receiver of, N. Y. City ... 748
Tea and Coffee ... 387
Teachers in U. S. Schools. 536, 538
Telegraph Information. 442-443, 513
Telephone Statistics ... 443, 445, 513
Temperance, Sons of ... 407
Temperature of Foreign Cities. 137
" Normal, in U. S. ... 136
Tennessee Election Returns 737-739
Tennis Records ... 468
Territorial Expansion of U. S. . 286
Territories of United States ... 645
Texas Election Returns ... 739-741
" Land Measure ... 152
Textiles Manufacturers ... 375
Theatres, New York City . . 751, 774
Theatrical Runs ... 753-754
Theological Schools in U. S ... 536
Theosophical Society, The . . 569, 579
Thermometers ... 141
Thirteenth Army Corps Ass'n 592
Tide Tables ... 142-143
Timber in U. S. ... 237-238
Time Difference ... 109
" Divisions of ... 107
" Standard ... 107
Tin, Production of ... 375
Tobacco Industry ... 380
" Production of ... 379, 383
Tonnage, Maritime ... 345
Torpedo Boats, U. S. ... 669, 672

PAGE

Tract Society, American ... 575
Trade, Foreign, of U. S. ... 347-349
Trade Marks, Registration ... 181
Training Ships, U. S. ... 675
Transatlantic Steamers. 438-439, 784
Trap Shooting ... 455
Treasury Department Officials. 647
" Secretaries of the ... 276
Treaties, Arbitration ... 232
" Reciprocity ... 15, 232
Tribe of Ben Hur ... 504
Trinity Sunday in 1908 ... 105
Tropical Year ... 107
Trotting Records ... 477
Trust Companies in N. Y. ... 758
Trusts in Party Platforms. 260-261
" in U. S. ... 306-312
" Prosecution of, by U. S. . 304
Turf, the American ... 474-478, 493
Turkey, Army & Navy of . . 296-297
Turkish Battleships ... 598
" Empire ... 599
Tutuila, Area and Population 285, 599, 645
Twilight Tables ... 114-126
Typhoid Fever, Deaths from . . 395

U

UNION ARMY SOCIETIES ... 592
" Fraternal League ... 506
" Veteran Legion ... 593
Unions, Labor ... 177-181
Unitarian Ass'n, American ... 572
Unitarians, Number of . . 567-568
United American Mechanics . . 506
" Confederate Veterans ... 594
" Christian Party Platform. 258
" Daughters of Confederacy. 594
" Sons Confederate Vets ... 594
" Spanish War Veterans ... 591
" Volunteer Ass'n ... 591
" Workmen, Order of ... 506
United States Area ... 202, 599
" Army ... 653-662
" Army and Navy Union. 15, 586
" Army in New York City . . 793
" Assay Office in N. Y. ... 797
" Assistant Treasurers ... 649
" Bankruptcy Law ... 364
" Battleship Fleet to Pacific ... 16
" Census ... 173
" Civil Service Commission. 648
" Civil Service Rules ... 209
" Constitution ... 159-163
" Consuls Abroad ... 674
" Courts ... 650
" Courts in N. Y. City ... 750
" Customs Duties ... 156-157
" Daughters 1812, Society ... 589
" District-Attorneys ... 651
" Foreign Trade ... 347-349
" Forestry Statistics ... 234-236
" General Appraisers ... 797
" Geographic Board ... 528
" Government ... 647-650
" Government Print'g Office 371
" Industries ... 202
" Insular Possessions ... 284-286
" Internal Revenue Receipts. 342-344
" Judiciary ... 650
" Land Offices ... 208
" Life-Saving Service ... 644, 797
" Lighthouse Establishm't. 371
" Manufactures ... 212-213
" Marine Corps ... 664
" Military Academy ... 652
" Ministers Abroad. 279-282, 674
" Naval Academy ... 652
" Naval Enlistment and Pay ... 671-672

PAGE

United States Navy ... 296, 663
" Navy Vessels ... 666
" Navy Yards ... 671
" Pension Statistics . 230-231, 648
" Population ... 202, 361, 599, 622, 631, 638
" Postmasters ... 649
" Post-Office Statistics ... 370
" Progress ... 202-203
" Public Debt ... 202, 351-352
" Public Lands ... 208
" Receipts & Expenditures. 344
" Revenue Cutter Service . . 644
" Secret Service ... 371
" Senate, Presidents pro tempore ... 275
" Senators ... 683-684
" Shipping Com'r, N. Y. ... 797
" Supreme Court ... 650
" Steel Corporation ... 312
" Volunt'r Life Sav'g Corps. 829
" Wars ... 583
" Warships ... 666
" Wealth of ... 360
Universal Brotherhood ... 579
Universalist Gen'l Convention. 572
Universalists in U. S. ... 569
Universities of U. S. ... 537
Uranus, Planet ... 127
Urban Population in U. S. ... 633
Usury, Penalty for ... 228
Utah Election Returns ... 741

V

VALUATION, ASSESSED, OF PROPERTY IN U. S. ... 642
Vaulting Records ... 482
Vedanta Society ... 581
Velocity of Winds in U. S. ... 139
Venezuela, Area & Population. 599
" Army of ... 296
Venus, Planet ... 105, 127
Vermont Election Returns. 741-742
Veterans of Indian Wars, Soc. of ... 586
Veterans, Sons of U. S. Army . . 591
Veterinary Examinations ... 229
" Schools ... 536
Vice-Presidents of U. S., List . . 275
" " Vote ... 270-271
Virginia Election Returns. . 742-743
Volunteer Life-Saving Corps. 829
Volunteers of America ... 580
Vote of New York City ... 728
" Popular and Electoral, 264, 270
Voters, Registration of ... 242
" Qualifications for ... 240-241
Voting Population of U. S. ... 631

W

WAGE-EARNERS IN U. S. . . 212-213
Wage Table, Monthly ... 155
Wagons Manufacturers ... 217
Wake Island ... 285
Wales, Population of ... 607, 615
Walking Records ... 481
War Dep't Expenditures ... 344
" " Officials ... 647
" of 1812, Societies of ... 588
" Secretaries of ... 276
Wars of U. S. ... 583
Wards in N. Y. City ... lxxii
Warships of U. S. ... 666, 671
Washington's Farewell Address ... 174-175

PAGE

Washington Headquarters Ass'n 589
Washington State Election Returns 744
Water High, Various Places. 142-143
" Polo 469
" Supply Board N. Y. City ... 748
Water Supply Commission, N. Y. State 691
Wealth in U. S. 202, 360
Wealth of Nations 353
Weather Bureau, N. Y. City ... 797
" Flags 138
" Rules for Foretelling 141
" Wisdom 141
Weight-Throwing Records 482
Weights 149-153
Weights, Ancient Greek and Roman 153
Weight and Height of Women. 148
West Point Military Academy .. 652
W Virginia Election Returns .. 744
Western Surgical Gynecological Ass'n 523
Wheat Statistics 381, 383
Whiskey, Production of 390
Whistle Weather Signals 138
Whist Records 495
White House Rules 335
Wills 500
Winds, Velocity of, in U. S. 139
Wine Production of the World, 389
" Statistics of 389-390-391
Winter, Beginning of, 1908 105
Wireless Telegraphy 513
Wisconsin Election Returns 745-746
Withdrawals for Consumption 342
Withdrawals from Custom-House 342
Woman Suffrage 242
Woman's Christian Temperance Union 574
" Relief Corps 591
Women at Work in U. S. 634
Women's Clubs, Federation ... 403
Wool Manufacturers 386
Women's Patriotic Societies ... 588
Woodland Area in U. S. ... 234-236
Woodmen, Fraternal Order ... 506
Wool, Statistics of 383-386
World, Statistics of Countries of. 599
World's Young Women's Christian Association 575
Wrestling 468
Würtemberg, Royal Family ... 606
Wyoming Election Returns ... 746

Y

YACHTING RECORDS 454-455
Yale Boat Races 452
Yeomen of America 506
Young Men's Christ. Ass'ns ... 575
" People's Christ'n Union .. 574

Z

ZINC, PRODUCTION OF .. 375, 378-379
Zoological Society, New York. 522

China, Japan, Philippines, and Australia Mails.

FIGURES in parentheses indicate number of days in transit from port of embarkation.

The Post-Office Department allows 5 days for transmission of mails from New York to San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma, and 9 days from New York to London, Eng.

Leave London, Eng., every Friday for Aden (10), Bombay (15), Colombo (16), Singapore (22-25), Hong Kong (29-32), Shanghai (35), Yokohama (39-41). By Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. and Messageries Maritimes.

Leave San Francisco, Cal., about every 7 to 15 days for Hong Kong (32), Shanghai (29), Yokohama (19). By Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Steamship lines.

Leave Seattle, Tacoma or Victoria, about every 7 days for Hong Kong (32), Yokohama (17), Shanghai (24).

AUSTRALIA MAILS.—Mails for West Australia are all sent *via* London, Eng.

Leave San Francisco, Cal., every few days for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands (7); and every 21 days for Auckland, New Zealand (18), Sydney, New South Wales (22), Brisbane (24).

Leave London, Eng., every Friday for all parts of Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, etc.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

Mails for the Philippine Islands are sent by steamers from San Francisco, Seattle or Tacoma to Hong Kong 3 or 4 times a month, thence to Manila 3 or 4 times a week; time from Hong Kong to Manila about 3 days. Steamers leave San Francisco for Manilla about once a month, due at Manila in about 28 days.

Mails for Samoan Islands leave San Francisco every third Thursday.

Fire Engine Companies in Brooklyn and Queens.

(Headquarters, 365 Jay Street, Brooklyn.)

101—1233 4th Ave.
102—Van Brunt St., nr. Seabring.
103—Hicks St., near Degraw St.
104—Degraw St., near Court St.
105—Pierrepont St., near Fulton.
106—Pearl St., near Nassau St.
107—Pearl St., near Concord St.
108—Front St., near Bridge St.
109—Graham Ave., n. Myrtle Av.
110—Carlton Ave., n. Myrtle Ave.
111—Clymer St., nr. Bedford Ave.
112—Wythe Ave., near N. 8th St.
113—Powers St., n. Manhattan Av.
114—Herkimer St., nr. N. Y. Ave.
115—India St., near Franklin St.
116—Scholes St., near Union Ave
117—De Kalb Ave., n. Lewis Ave.
118—Hart St., near Central Ave.
119—Dean St., n. Vanderbilt Ave.
120—11th St., near 7th Ave.
121—S. 2d St., near Bedford Ave.
122—Quincy St., n. Patchen Ave.
123—Fireboat Seth Low, Pier ft. 42d St.
124—274 Hicks St.
125—Liberty Ave., n. Ashford St.
126—State St., near Nevins St.
127—Herkimer St., n. Ralph Ave.
128—39th St., cor. 5th Ave.
129—Kingsland Ave., cor. Frost.
130—Ellery St., near Marcy Ave.
131—Watkins St. and Glenmore Ave.
132—Fireboat David A. Boody, Pier ft. N. 8th St.
133—Hull St., near Broadway.
134—Bergen St., near Troy Ave.
135—Monroe St., n. Nostrand Av.
136—Liberty Ave., nr. Market St.
137—Morgan Ave., cor. Grattan.
138—Norman Ave., nr. Diamond.
139—4th Ave., near 6th St.
140—Prospect Av., n. Greenwood.
141—Bay Ridge Ave., nr. 2d Ave.
142—5th Ave., near 92d St.
143—18th Ave. and 86th St.
144—W 15th St., near Surf Ave.
145—W. 8th St., near Surf Ave.
146—E. 23d St., nr. Voorhees Av.
147—60th St., n. New Utrecht Ave.
148—Church Ave., n. Bedford Av.
149—Rogers Ave., nr. Midwood.
150—Lawrence Ave., near 2d Av.
151—Wallabout Market.
152—Central Ave., n. Decatur St.
153—86th St., near 24th Ave.
154—Town Hall, Gravesend.
155—Rogers Ave., near Ave. F.
156—124 De Kalb Ave.
157—Rockaway Ave. and Canarsie R. R., Flatlands.
158—136 8th St., L. I. City.
159—71 Gale St., L. I. City.
160—687 Vernon Ave., L. I. City.
161—231 Radde St., L. I. City.
162—80 Main St., L. I. City.
163—354 Flushing Ave., L. I. City.
164—Central Ave., near Cleveland St., Far Rockaway.
165—Boulevard, near Ammerman Ave., Arverne.
166—Grove St., near Boulevard, Rockaway.
167—Boulevard, near Henry St., Rockaway
168—Washington and Beach Avs., Rockway Park.
169—Union St. and 7th Ave.
170—Willow St., bet. Fulton and Hillside Ave., Richmond Hill.
Chemical Engine Co. No. 1, 712 Driggs Ave.
Water Tower No. 1, 365 Jay St.
Search Light No. 3, St. Edwards and Bolivar Sts.

SEE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ON PAGES 859 TO 863.

Index

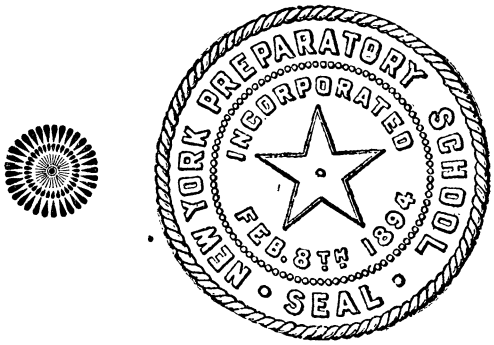
OF NOTEWORTHY ARTICLES OR PARAGRAPHS IN PRECEDING VOLUMES OF "THE WORLD ALMANAC."

Articles.	Volume.	Page.
Actors, Real and Professional Names	1903	268
Alaska Boundary Award	1904	148
Alcoholic Drinks, Consumption of	1890	108
Alien Landholders in the United States	1888	90
America, Four Centuries of	1901	106
American Millionaires	1902	135
Antidotes for Poisons	1904	235
Arbitration, International Court of	1902	84
Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain	1898	87
Army, U. S., General Officers Who Have Risen from the Ranks	1900	409
Army, U. S., Regimental Records	1904	351
Australian Ballot System	1892	90
Australian Federation	1901	382
Barge Canal, New York	1904	150
Bartholdi Statue Described	1887	24
Battle Calendar of the Republic	1899	85
Bell Time on Shipboard	1902	27
Benefactions in 1904	1905	322
Benefactions in 1906	1907	247
Bible Statistics	1894	219
Boodle Aldermen of New York, List of	1888	118
Bryant's Index Expurgatorius	1907	318
Canada, Boundary Line Controversy	1902	184
Census, Eleventh U. S., How Taken	1890	57
Census, Twelfth U. S., How Taken	1900	102
Centuries Ago	1894	42
" "	1896	44
Chicago, Information About	1893	423
Chicago, Maps of	1893	423
Chicago, World's Fair	1894	81
China Boxer Rising	1902	153
Chinese Exclusion Act of 1892	1894	106
Chinese Treaty with the U. S.	1895	100
Clearing-Houses of World, Statistics of	1890	96
Colleges, American, Locations of	1902	318
Columbian Postage Stamps Described	1893	150
Columbus to Veragua, Pedigree	1894	82
Conemaugh Flood	1891	67
Constitutions, State	1902	156
Constitutional Amendments, Proposed	1890	78
Counterfeits, Dangerous	1890	136
Cuban Reciprocity Treaty	1904	146
Cuba, Intervention in 1906	1907	136
Cyclones, Statistics for 87 Years	1889	24
Czar's Universal Peace Proposal	1899	106
Dispensary Liquor Law of S. Carolina	1894	108
Earth, Figure of the	1902	50
Earthquakes, Their Cause and Result	1907	65
Electricity, Death Penalty by	1889	114
Faribault System of Education	1893	185
Fecundity, Statistics of	1895	231
Floriculture in the United States	1892	140
Generals of the U. S. Army Since 1776	1902	410
Gold Standard Act of 1900	1901	91
Governors of States Since the Adoption of Their Constitutions	1906	120
Harvest Moon	1902	49
Hawaii, Joint Resolution Annexing	1899	96
Hundred Best Books, Lubbock	1895	247
In Darkest England	1891	189
Income Tax of 1894	1895	92
Influence of the Moon on the Weather	1898	52
Inheritance, Law of	1903	229
Inter-Continental Railway	1907	245
Inter-Parliamentary Union of 1906	1907	382
International Marine Conference	1890	56
Isthmian Canal Act	1903	156
Italian Art Exposition	1902	293
Jamestown Exposition	1907	300
Labor Movement in U. S., Chronology of	1892	93
Labor Strikes, Tabular History of	1895	96
Land Areas in the U. S. and Europe	1890	96
Landowners, Alien, Number of, in the United States	1888	90
Legislative Assemblies of the World	1906	372
Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition	1905	12
Literary Pseudonyms	1904	292
Luminiferous Ether, The	1904	52
Marine Conference, International	1890	56
Mars, The Planet	1902	30
Masonry, Degrees in	1902	324
Medal of Honor, U. S. Military, List of Persons Awarded	1899	84
Medical and Surgical Progress in the Nineteenth Century	1901	298
Meteorites	1903	59
Milky Way, The	1903	59
Millionaries, The American	1902	135
Mormons, The	1897	329
Naval Guns, Range of	1892	252
Naval Vessels of Great Powers, Lists of	1899	344
Navy, U. S., Historic Vessels of	1904	355
New Testament Chronology	1901	28
New York City, Reconstruction of	1903	389
Nicaragua Canal Treaty	1902	157
Novels, Hundred Greatest	1895	246
Panama Canal, Acquisition of	1905	126
Panama, Treaty with	1904	142
Pan-American Conference of 1889	1890	60
Pan-American Conference of 1906	1907	135
Peace Conference at The Hague	1900	98
Pilgrims of 1620	1904	141
Poisons and Their Antidotes	1904	235
Porto Rico, Act for Civil Government	1901	93
Postage Stamps, Old, Prices of	1893	150
Prohibition Party, Growth of	1889	97
Produce, Comparative Prices of	1890	105
Pseudonyms, Literary	1904	292
Railroad Facts	1892	154
Railroad Strike of July, 1894	1895	98
Railway Between North and South America	1907	245
Rifles Used by Principal Armies	1902	360
Russian Duma Called	1906	141
Russian-Japanese War. First Year	1905	133
Russian-Japanese War. Second Year	1906	1. 6
Samoan Settlement	1900	96
Samoan Treaty	1901	92
Seismic Disturbances of 1902	1903	278
" " in 1903	1904	28
" " of 1906	1907	65
Senators, U. S., from 1789	1904	116
Silver Purchase Repeal Legislation	1894	102
Silver Question	1886	50
" "	1888	68
Simplified Spelling Movement	1907	316
Socialist Demands	1907	119
Solar Parallax and Sun's Distance	1905	54
South African War and Map	1900	94
South Carolina Exposition	1902	295
South Carolina Liquor Law	1894	108
Spain, Treaty of Peace with	1900	88
Spanish-American War, History of	1899	64
St. Mary's Canal, Dates of Opening and Closing	1891	37
Stars, The Fixed	1900	34
Sub-Treasury Scheme of the Farmers' Alliance	1892	91
Sunshine, Duration of, on U. S. Territory	1901	53
Sun Spots, Their Influence on the Earth	1901	49
Telescopes in the U. S., Large	1889	124
Tornadoes, Statistics of, for 87 Years	1900	35
Torpedo Service of the World	1886	65
Truck Farming in the United States	1892	140
Utah Commission, Report of	1890	161
Venezuelan Boundary Treaty	1896	67
Veto Power of the Executive in All the States	1888	58
Vine Cultivation in the United States	1892	140
Volapük	1892	195
War Revenue Taxes	1902	93
Warships of U. S. Since 1775	1900	356
Water Supply of American Cities	1888	109
Wealth of Nations	1890	114
Whist, Laws of	1897	253
World's Columbian Exposition	1893	75
" "	1894	81
World's International Expositions, List of	1892	74

New York Preparatory School

15 West 43d Street
Near Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK
Telephone 2956 Bryant

200 Joralemon Street
Cor. Court Street
BROOKLYN
Telephone 1908 Main



Law, Medical, Dental, Veterinary Students, Nurses, Pharmacy, Certified Public Accountants, thoroughly and rapidly prepared for

Regents' Examinations

Day and Evening Sessions for Young Men and Women

College Preparatory Course

CIVIL SERVICE, FEDERAL STATE, MUNICIPAL

Annual Catalogue and Pamphlet, "SUCCESS IN REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS," sent on application to the registrar.

SAMUEL F. BATES, Registrar.

EMIL E. CAMERER, M.A., LL.B., Principal.

Occurrences During Printing.

SOME weeks are occupied in printing a volume so bulky as THE WORLD ALMANAC, and it is necessarily put to press in parts or "forms." Changes are in the meantime occurring. Advantage is taken of the going to press of the last form of the First Edition to insert information of the latest possible date, which is done below. The readers of the ALMANAC are requested to observe these additions, corrections, and changes, and it would be well to make note of them on the pages indicated.

176. National Civic Federation officers were elected December 17, 1907, as follows: Seth Low, President; Victor Morawétz, Chairman of Finance Committee; Secretary of War William H. Taft, Chairman of Public Employes' Welfare Committee; D. L. Cease, Secretary; Samuel Gompers, Vice-President, Nahum J. Batchelder, Vice-President; Ellison A. Smyth, Vice-President; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Vice-President, Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer; John Mitchell, Chairman Trade Agreement Committee; Melville E. Ingalls, Chairman Public Ownership Commission; Seth Low, Chairman of Conciliation Committee; Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman Industrial Economic Department; Franklin MacVeagh, Chairman Immigration Department; Charles A. Moore, Chairman Welfare Department; Ralph M. Easley, Chairman Executive Council, New York City.

178. American Federation of Labor: At the Annual Convention at Norfolk, Va., November 11, Samuel Gompers was re-elected president. The reports of Secretary Morrison, showing a present paid membership of 1,538,970, and Treasurer Lennon, showing total funds to be $127,910, were received.

181. Knights of Labor in convention at Washington, D. C., elected the following officers: Simon Burns of Pittsburgh, general master workman; P. H. Farrell of New York City, general worthy foreman; J. Frank O'Meara, of Washington, general secretary-treasurer.

232. A commercial treaty, under the terms of which British objects of art will be admitted to the United States at a reduction of 25 per cent. on the present duty, was signed November 30 by Ambassador Reid and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary. In return, American travelling salesmen will have their samples admitted free at British ports. In future, the duty on British works of art entering American ports will be 15 per cent. ad valorem.

232. Additional list of Reciprocity treaties—Argentine Republic, took effect April 9, 1855. Bolivia, took effect January 8, 1863. China, took effect January 13, 1904. Costa Rica, took effect May 26, 1852. Haiti, took effect July 6, 1865. Japan, took effect March 21, 1895. Liberia, took effect March 18, 1863. Paraguay, took effect March 12, 1860. Servia, took effect December 27, 1882. All the above treaties are still in force.

239. The Republican National Committee at Washington, December 7, chose Chicago as the place of meeting of the National Convention, and June 16, 1908, as the time. The vote stood, Chicago, 31; Kansas City, 18; Denver, 4, after which it was made unanimous.

239. The Democratic National Committee at Washington, December 12, chose Denver as the place of the meeting of the National Convention, and July 7 as the time.

245. Socialist Party National Committee—That last elected is composed as follows: Victor L. Berger, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ben Hanford, Leesburg, Fla.; Morris Hillquit, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y., J. M. Patterson, Chicago Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Simons, 182 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., Ernest Untermann, Box 97, Grangeville, Idaho; John M. Work, 1313 Harrison Street, Des Moines, Ia.

294. A census of Cuba, the result of which was announced December 17, 1907, showed the total population of the island to be 2,028,282, divided as follows among the provinces: Pinar del Rio, 240,781; Havana, 518,524; Matanzas, 289,866; Santa Clara, 457,897, Camaguey, 117,432; Oriente, 453,782. The increase for the whole island is 29 per cent. since the Census of 1899.

296. The British turbine torpedo boat destroyer Tartar on December 17 broke all records in fast steaming, in her final trial over the official course, attaining a speed of 37.037 knots. She also established a new record for a six hours' trial, covering 233 miles in that time and maintaining the unprecedented speed of 35.363 knots. The contract calls for 33 knots.

326. Another grandson was born to John D. Rockefeller November 29, 1907, the mother being his daughter, Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice.

367. Standard Oil: Stock outstanding, $98,338,382; rate per cent., last dividend, 10, November 26, 1907; highest and lowest quotations 1907, 564—390.

458. Automobile Records: S. F. Edge, on the Brooklands automobile race track at Weybridge, England, December 10, travelled 1,581 miles and 1,310 yards in 24 hours in a 60-horse power car. He broke the world's one-hour record with 76 miles and 453 yards, and the two-hour record with 151 miles, 146 yards.

512. Benefactions: On December 10 Andrew Carnegie added the sum of $2,000,000 to the $10,000,000 endowment fund of the Carnegie Institution.

558. College Fraternities: The Sigma Pi Fraternity of the United States was founded at William and Mary College in 1752. The membership is now 355, with five active and five inactive chapters. William Jennings Bryan is a graduate member, as is former Governor Richard Yates, of Illinois. The president is Robert G. Patterson, of Chicago, and the secretary Frank Hollyday, of Easton, Md.

558. College Fraternities: The legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi was the first professional fraternity organized. It was founded at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1869, and has now 35 chapters of 8,000 members. The Secretary-Treasurer is George A. Katzenberger, Greenville, Ohio. At the tenth convention in Columbus, Ohio, last May, charters were granted for new chapters at Vanderbilt University, University of Colorado, Brooklyn Law School and the University of Southern California. The professional fraternities now number 52, with a membership exceeding 37,000. They are located in both technical and professional schools. With the exception of Theta Xi, members of professional fraternities may also belong to the general college fraternities.

576. Baptist Young People's Union of America: Officers elected in 1907: President, Rev. E. Y. Mullins, D.D., Louisville, Ky., General Secretary, Rev. George T. Webb, 324 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

586. Army and Navy Union of the U. S. A.: Officers of National Corps: National Commander, J. Edwin Brown, Baltimore, Md., Adjutant General, E. J. Bonner, 42 Knickerbocker Building, Baltimore, Md.

(*Continued on next page.*)

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING—*Continued.*

591. Naval and Military Order of Spanish-American War Veterans: National Commandery, Capt. Taylor E. Brown has been elected Commander-in-Chief; Major Frank Keck, 78 Broad Street, New York City, Recorder-in-Chief.
601. Heads of Governments: Dr. Ernest Brenner was elected President of Switzerland, December 12, by the Federal Assembly.
601, 606. King Oscar II. of Sweden died December 8, and his oldest son succeeded him as Gustave V
622. Population of largest cities: A population of 1,000,000 is claimed for Shanghai and suburbs, practically one city. A late Japanese census makes the population of Tokio 2,085,160; Osaka, 1,117,151, Kobe, 345,952; Nagasaki, 169,941.
684. The Oklahoma Senators drew lots December 17, 1907. Thomas P. Gore drew the term expiring March 3, 1909; Robert L. Owens drew that expiring March 3, 1913.
694. Judiciary of New York: Governor Hughes appointed Abel E. Blackmar, a Justice of the New York Supreme Court.
727. Elections, New York State: The official canvass of votes cast in 1907 for and against proposed Amendments to the State Constitution, shows both were carried. The vote: No. One, for, 352,905; against, 137,721. No. Two, for, 309,159; against, 123,919.

The United States Battleship Fleet,

WHICH DEPARTED FOR THE PACIFIC COAST DECEMBER 16, 1907.

THE FLEET FORMATION.

(Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commanding.)

First Division, First Squadron.

Connecticut.....Capt. H. W Osterhaus
(Flagship of Rear-Admiral Evans.)
Kansas.....Capt. Charles E. Vreeland
Vermont.....Capt. William P. Potter
Louisiana.....Capt. Richard Wainwright

Second Division, First Squadron.

Georgia.....Capt. Henry McCrea
(Flagship of Rear-Admiral William H. Emory.)
New Jersey.....Capt. Wm. H. H. Southerland
Rhode Island.....Capt. J. B. Murdock
Virginia.....Capt. Seaton Schroeder

Third Division, Second Squadron.

Minnesota.....Capt. John Hubbard
(Flagship of Rear-Admiral Charles M. Thomas.)
Ohio.....Capt. Charles W. Bartlett
Missouri.....Capt. G. A. Merriam
Maine.....Capt. Giles B. Harber

Fourth Division, Second Squadron.

Alabama.....Capt. Ten Eyck D. W Veeder
(Flagship of Rear-Admiral Charles S. Sperry.)
Illinois.....Capt. John M. Bowyer
Kearsarge.....Capt. Hamilton Hutchins
Kentucky.....Capt. Walter C. Cowles

The Auxiliary Division.

Glacier, sup. ship.....Com. W. S. Hogg
Culgoa, sup. ship.....Com. J. B. Patton
Panther, rep. ship.....Com. V. S. Nelson
Yankton, tender.....Lt. W R. Gherardi

Torpedo-Boat Flotilla.

Whipple.....Lieut. Hutch I. Cone
(Commanding flotilla.)
Hopkins.....Lieut. Alfred G. Howe
Hull.....Lieut. Frank McCommons
Stewart.....Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg
Truxton.....Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick
Lawrence.....Ensign Ernest Friedrick

Recapitulation of Fleet.

Number of battleships	16
Number of torpedo-boats	6
Number of auxiliaries	4
Total number of men in crews	15,000
Length of cruise	13,772 miles
Duration of voyage	135 days

THE FLEET'S ITINERARY.

Port.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hampton Roads	.....	Dec. 16, 1907
Trinidad	Dec. 24, 1907	Dec. 29, 1907
Rio de Janeiro	Jan. 11, 1908	Jan. 21, 1908
Punta Arenas	Jan. 31, 1908	Feb. 5, 1908
Callao	Feb. 18, 1908	Feb. 28, 1908
*Magdalena Bay	Mar. 14, 1908	.....
*San Francisco	Probably May 1, 1908.	

*The exact date of departure from Magdalena Bay and of arrival at San Francisco are unknown, as they depend upon the completion of target practice in Magdalena Bay.

THE FLOTILLA'S ITINERARY.

Port.	Arrivals.	Departure.
Hampton Roads	.....	Dec. 2, 1907
San Juan	Dec. 7, 1907	Dec. 12, 1907
Trinidad	Dec. 15, 1907	Dec. 21, 1907
Para	Dec. 26, 1907	Dec. 31, 1907
Pernambuco	Jan. 5, 1908	Jan. 10, 1908
Rio de Janeiro	Jan. 15, 1908	Jan. 20, 1908
Montevideo	Jan. 25, 1908	Feb. 1, 1908
Punta Arenas	Feb. 8, 1908	Feb. 12, 1908
Talcahuano	Feb. 20, 1908	Feb. 25, 1908
Callao	Mar. 4, 1908	Mar. 9, 1908
Panama	Mar. 16, 1908	Mar. 11, 1908
Acapulco	Mar. 28, 1908	Apr. 2, 1908
Magdalena Bay	Apr. 6, 1908	.....
San Francisco	Probably May 1, 1908.	

FLEET SUPPLIES.

Coal	130,000 tons
Cost of coal	$1,300,000
Fruits (dried and pres'd)	300,000 lbs.
Beef (fresh and tinned)	1,000,000 lbs.
Ham	4,000,000 lbs.
Tinned meats (other than beef)	200,000 lbs.
Salt pork	200,000 lbs.
Sausage	150,000 lbs.
Fowl	76,000 lbs.
Mutton	90,000 lbs.
Lard	85,000 lbs.
Potatoes	700,000 lbs.
Butter	150,000 lbs.
Coffee	100,000 lbs.
Tea	3,000 lbs.
Fresh eggs	24,000 doz.
Tinned vegetables	446,000 lbs.
Onions	95,000 lbs.
Rice	95,000 lbs.
Soap	65,000 lbs.
Tobacco	12,000 lbs.

For the benefit of the friends and relatives of the sailors on the battleship fleet, the Navy Department wishes it made known that all mail matter destined for the 15,000 men afloat in the big ships can be sent at domestic rates of postage. So no matter what part of South America Admiral Evan's ships may be, the sailors' letters will be delivered to them if they bear the ordinary two-cent American stamp for each ounce.

All mail matter for the fleet should be addressed care of Postmaster, New York,

Personal Memoranda

OF THE OWNER OF THIS BOOK.

NAME .....

BUSINESS ADDRESS .....

RESIDENCE ADDRESS .....

BIRTHDAY. .....

TELEPHONE NUMBER, OFFICE .....

" " RESIDENCE.....

RAILROAD COMMUTER TICKET, No. .....

FIRE INSURANCE POLICY, PREMIUM, AMOUNT..... ..... WHEN DUE.....

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY, PREMIUM, AMOUNT..... WHEN DUE.....

SAVINGS BANK BOOK, No. .....

AUTOMOBILE, No. .....

BICYCLE, No.....

EYEGLASSES, No.....

WATCH, No., CASE..... WORKS. .....

WEIGHT, LBS..... DATE .....

HEIGHT, FT..... INS.... ..... DATE.....

BUST MEASURE. ..... WAIST MEASURE. .....

SIZE IN GLOVES..... HATS. .....

COLLARS..... SHOES.....

CUFFS. ..... HOSIERY. .....

MY WILL MAY BE FOUND AT. .....

MY LAWYERS ARE. .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

DATE OF THIS RECORD. .....

THE WORLD ALMANAC will welcome suggestions for the improvement of this page.

Specify These Brands

Don't select your ROOFING TIN on hear-say. Specify the weight of coating as well as the Brand when you're ready to select your roof covering, and you'll get exactly what you pay for; while the life of the roof will depend largely upon the selection you make. Our brands are enumerated below.

[RETAIN THIS FOR REFERENCE.]

AMERICAN OLD STYLE AAAAA 40 POUNDS COATING

MF 32 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN OLD STYLE AAAA 35 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN NUMETHODD B 40 POUNDS COATING

First specify, then watch for these Brands and you're sure to get exactly what you order

AMERICAN NUMETHODD D 30 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN OLD STYLE AAA 30 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN OLD STYLE AA 25 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN SPECIAL 15 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN OLD STYLE A 20 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN EXTRA 12 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN IC 8 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN NUMETHODD F 20 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN IX 8 POUNDS COATING

American Sheet & Tin Plate Company,

FRICK BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The World.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

"PERFORMANCE IS BETTER THAN PROMISE." WHAT THE WORLD HAS ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Against its promises made a quarter of a century ago, promises not easy to keep, THE WORLD to-day proudly writes the word—fulfilled! Fulfilled—because THE WORLD'S heart has throbbed with the heart of the people and because the cry of the humblest citizen, native or adopted, if heard in a just cause, has never been unheeded. Fulfilled—because "do right and fear not" was the motto adopted in May, 1883, when THE WORLD passed into the hands of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, and the public read at the head of its editorial columns this memorable announcement:

"The entire WORLD newspaper property has been purchased by the undersigned, and will, from this day on, be under different management—different in men, measures and methods; different in purpose, policy and principle; different in objects and interests; different in sympathies and convictions; different in head and heart.

"Performance is better than promise. Exuberant assurances are cheap. I make none. I simply refer the public to the new WORLD itself, which henceforth shall be the daily evidence of its own growing improvement, with forty-eight daily witnesses in its forty-eight columns.

"There is room in this great and growing city for a journal that is not only cheap, but bright; not only bright, but large; not only large, but truly democratic, dedicated to the cause of the people rather than that of purse-potentates, devoted more to the news of the New than the Old World; that will expose all fraud and sham, fight all public evils and abuses; that will serve and battle for the people with earnest sincerity.

"In that cause and for that end solely the new WORLD is hereby enlisted and committed to the attention of the intelligent public. JOSEPH PULITZER."

From the day that Mr. Pulitzer made the foregoing pledge to the public THE WORLD became one of the great journalistic forces in American life. Soon it outstripped all contemporaries and took the proud position of leader in the newspaper field—the place it holds to-day—after two and a half decades of relentless, unceasing war against wrongs; the place of a peerless, dominant moral power. Hundreds of standards of iniquity have been furled and laid at the feet of THE WORLD when corruption in high circles has been fearlessly attacked on right, left and centre by this journal of the people. Criminals have feared THE WORLD, argus-eyed, as they have not dreaded the keenest professional detectives. Political parties have trembled at its voice, and nations have recognized THE WORLD as an influence for peace, good will and prosperity. Through its trained army of correspondents—a news-gathering corps unparalleled in history for alertness and intelligence—nothing is too small, if significant, to attract the instant attention of THE WORLD, and nothing is too great to make it swerve an instant from its line of duty when its course has been decided.

Soon after Mr. Pulitzer's salutatory THE WORLD declared its ten Political Commandments as representing its view of true Democracy, the sort for which it intended to fight, caring nothing about being deemed politically "regular," if regularity be interpreted as party fealty, no matter to what extremes the so-called Democratic party might go. In other words, it promised that no particular body of politicians, large or small, should control it under the Pulitzer regime. Its principles and policies were then, as now, living issues. THE WORLD demanded:

The taxation of luxuries.
The taxation of inheritances.
The taxation of monopolies.
The taxation of large incomes.
The taxation of the privileges of corporations.
A tariff for revenue.
Reform of the civil service.
Punishment of corrupt office-holders.

Punishment of vote-buying.

Punishment of employers who coerce their employees in elections.

THE WORLD has kept these pledges of adherence to vital Democratic principles, though often furiously assailed by politicians and by great "Democratic" party organs.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE WORLD.

Although old things passed away and all things became new in connection with THE WORLD when Mr. Pulitzer purchased the paper, the journal had nevertheless had a long and eventful career, which can be traced back to 1812, when, during America's war with England, the National Advocate was born in New York, with Henry Wheaton, an eminent scholar and exponent of international law, as founder. It became one of the foremost newspapers in America. It supported President Monroe and the "doctrine" which is now accepted as the basic principle of the foreign policy of America. The National Advocate became the Enquirer in 1826, Maj. M. M. Noah, editor. Three years later it was merged with the Morning Courier, with the title of Courier and Enquirer, six editors, James Gordon Bennett, James Watson Webb, James Brooks, James Lawson and Prosper M. Wetmore, joining Major Noah.

Those were the days of the "blanket-sheet" newspapers, and rivalry took the form of striving for the biggest sheet. In 1853 the Courier and Enquirer's leading rival, the Journal of Commerce, proudly boasted an issue on sheets measuring sixteen and one-third square feet, and announced itself to be the "largest newspaper" in the world.

In 1860 a one-cent religious daily was put forth. It was called The World. It had the support of several rich men. It refused to print police or theatrical news or "scandals." It rejected theatrical advertisements. The public did not take to it kindly. After an inglorious career it was merged with the Courier and Enquirer, with its own name first in the triple head, The World and Courier and Enquirer. A short time after two-thirds of the title was dropped, leaving THE WORLD.

August Belmont, S. L. M. Barlow and other wealthy Democrats bought THE WORLD in 1872. The brilliant Manton Marble became its editor, and it grew to be the most powerful Democratic newspaper of the time. Mr. Marble became its sole owner after a while, but sold the paper to a group of capitalists represented by William Henry Hurlbert, who became its editor in 1876.

THE WORLD in the meantime had come under the control of Jay Gould, Mr. Hurlbert remaining as editor. Self-announced as the leading organ of a great political party, it really represented the interests of a speculator in railroads and a plutocrat in politics. Of course, it lost influence. It was discredited by the people. Its circulation dwindled until it was less than 10,000 in the city. It was bankrupt by forsaking the paths of true journalism. It was used as a private enterprise for personal ends. It did not trust the people. The people did not trust it.

It was at this point in THE WORLD'S career, when its very existence was threatened, that the unexpected happened, or, to put it more accurately, was accomplished by Joseph Pulitzer. With unbounded faith in the people, and also with audacity and faith in himself, Mr. Pulitzer bought the paper, saluted his new constituency, and ordered from R. Hoe & Company the largest and fastest press they could construct in the quickest possible time. The great printing press builder cautiously asked, "How do you know you shall need it?"

"I must need it to succeed, and I shall succeed," was the reply. But the builder of printing presses, with the narrow income and narrowing credit of THE WORLD, stipulated that before the new press left the Hoe shops Mr. Pulitzer should give him a mortgage on the entire plant in the office. In violation of the cardinal principle of life never to give his note or other obligation to any man, Mr. Pulitzer assented. Long before the new, largest and fastest press was completed a second was ordered, and was necessary. Mr. Hoe repudiated his own bargain and refused to accept the mortgage. From that day to this the greatest printing press makers in the world have been kept busy studying and inventing larger, faster presses to accomplish the task of printing the constantly growing editions of THE WORLD. The first "quadruple press" ever built was for THE WORLD. The biggest "sextuple" was designed immediately after, and then the mammoth "octuple presses" were invented for THE WORLD. They were too big for any newspaper but THE WORLD at the time, but were not quite as fast as were needed to print the "foremost New York newspaper," grown in circulation from less than 20,000 to nearly 1,000,000 per day.

THE BIRTH OF THE PULITZER BUILDING.

The wonderful growth of THE WORLD soon made the securing of more ample quarters

a necessity. To meet this need Mr. Pulitzer purchased on April 10, 1888, for $630,000 what was then known as the French's Hotel property, long the site of a famous hostelry, on which stands the magnificent home of THE WORLD. The spot is historic, and its occupancy can be traced to 1642, when one Van de Grist and Govert Loockerman, of New Amsterdam, were granted a large tract of land which included this property. Loockerman's daughter Elsie, after having been for some years the wife of Peter Corneilson Vanderveer (who built the first three-masted schooner and the first brick building in Manhattan Island), became a widow, and later married Jacob Leisler, who grew rich and influential, but who mixed in politics until he was accused of treason, and died on a gibbet erected where the Pulitzer Building now towers. Leisler's property was confiscated and was later restored to his heirs, the stigma of treason against him having been removed. In Revolutionary days the old commons opposite the Pulitzer Building were the scene of many stirring gatherings, and history now fixes them with reasonable accuracy as the place where Nathan Hale, regretting that he had but one life to give for his country, was hanged by the British as a spy. Tammany's first hall was built in 1811 on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets, the site adjoining that of the Pulitzer Building. In 1849 French's Hotel was opened and was continued until Mr. Pulitzer bought the property and demolished the noted structure to make place for the Pulitzer Building of to-day, an edifice largely designed by Mr. Pulitzer.

The preliminary work for the foundations of the new structure was begun on June 20, 1889. The corner-stone was laid on October 10, 1889, by Master Joseph Pulitzer, jr., then four years old. Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, made the invocation, and Chauncey M. Depew delivered the oration. Gov. David B. Hill, Daniel Dougherty and others made addresses. From Mr. Pulitzer, who was ill at Wiesbaden, Germany, came the following cablegram, which was read:

"God grant that this structure be the enduring home of a newspaper forever unsatisfied with merely printing news—forever fighting every form of wrong; forever independent; forever advancing in enlightenment and progress; forever wedded to truly democratic ideas; forever aspiring to be a moral force; forever rising to a higher plane of perfection as a public institution.

"God grant that THE WORLD may forever strive toward the highest ideals; be both a daily school-house and a daily forum; both a daily teacher and a daily tribune; an instrument of justice; a terror to crime; an aid to education; an exponent of true Americanism.

"Let it ever be remembered that this edifice owes its existence to the public; that its architect is popular favor; that its moral corner-stone is love of liberty and justice; that its every stone comes from the people and represents public approval for public services rendered.

"God forbid that the vast army following the standard of THE WORLD should in this or in future generations ever find it faithless to those ideas and moral principles to which alone it owes its life and without which I would rather have it perish.

"JOSEPH PULITZER."

The readers of THE WORLD to-day who were its readers twenty-five years ago know how well Mr. Pulitzer's fervent prayer, flashed under the Atlantic, has been answered. The aim of THE WORLD has never changed. The army that followed it then has grown to mighty legions, and is still growing. Where THE WORLD is willing to lead, millions are always glad to go, because they have faith in THE WORLD and THE WORLD has faith in them.

On December 10, 1890, occurred the formal opening of the Pulitzer Building in the presence of the most notable assemblage that ever came together for such a purpose. Among those present were Governor Hill, of New York; Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania; Governor Abbett, of New Jersey; Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut; Governor Campbell, of Ohio; Governor Davis, of Rhode Island; Governor-elect Amsden, of New Hampshire; Governor-elect Morris, of Connecticut, and Governor-elect Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Senator Calvin A. Brice, Congressmen Mills, McMillin, Blount, Crisp, Wilson, Tarnsey, Caruth, Springer, Flower, Allen, Cooper, Turner, McCarthy, Dunphy, Cummings and Fitch; Mayor Grant and the heads of the various city departments; Warner Miller, George W. Childs, Joseph C. Hendrix, Col. Charles H. Taylor, and many other eminent men, irrespective of political affiliations, from all parts of the country. In all, some 7,000 persons inspected the great building that night, being guided through it by members of the staff of THE WORLD, a collation being served in the reception-rooms on one of the upper floors.

The speech-making included addresses by Governors Hill, Abbett, Beaver, Campbell

Davis and Bulkeley, Governors-elect Pattison and Amsden, Mayor Grant, Daniel Dougherty, Colonel Taylor, of the Boston Globe, Murat Halstead, Warner Miller, St. Clair McKelway, and Congressmen Flower, Mills, McMillin, Wilson, Caruth, Allen, Cooper and Turner, and Judge Manson, of St. Louis.

Since that memorable early Winter day seventeen years ago the Pulitzer Building has been visited by people from every clime, and hundreds of thousands have viewed from its dome the marvellous panorama stretching in all directions, and have also witnessed in THE WORLD'S various departments the making of a great newspaper.

THE NEW WORLD'S FIRST ACCOMPLISHMENT.

As hundreds of thousands of eyes daily turn with admiring gaze to the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World in New York Harbor, and as millions of eyes daily see the emblem chosen nearly twenty-five years ago to fittingly grace the first page of THE WORLD, older readers remember with pride the incident which gave THE WORLD the proud right to adopt this emblem—an incident of international interest.

Three days after Mr. Pulitzer had assumed control, THE WORLD attempted to raise funds by a popular subscription to build a pedestal for the Bartholdi Statue, the beautiful and colossal bronze figure given by the people of France to the people of America as a token of endearing friendship between two liberty loving nations. The American committee had failed to arouse the public from apathy as to the project, and the press sneered at the situation. THE WORLD'S early efforts also failed, as its limited circulation did not reach the masses, which it was confident would respond when called upon to aid so patriotic and worthy a cause. Twenty months later, on March 16, 1885, it again took up the work with energy, being able to appeal to thousands where it had before appealed to hundreds. The rich had remained indifferent and failed to contribute, but in four months, through THE WORLD, the people gave more than $100,000, which represented the free-will offerings of 120,000 men, women and children. With this money was built the noble pedestal, on which "Liberty" has stood for nearly twenty-two years at the gate of the nation's metropolis. The inauguration ceremonies on October 22, 1886, were attended by President Cleveland and his Cabinet, the Governors of many States, members of diplomatic corps, and many distinguished American guests; also by a notable deputation from France, including M. Auguste Bartholdi, the statue's creator; Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, Admiral Jaures, General Pelissier and other high representatives of French official and civil life. There was a naval parade in the harbor and a huge land parade, the latter being reviewed by President Cleveland and the French guests at Madison Square. On Bedloe's Island, the site of the statue, Count de Lesseps, on behalf of the Franco-American Union, made an address. Senator William M. Evarts made the presentation speech, and President Cleveland the speech of acceptance. The French plenipotentiary, M. Lefaivre, also made an address, and the commemorative oration was by Chauncey M. Depew. The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs offered a prayer, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Henry C. Potter.

THE ELECTION OF CLEVELAND AS PRESIDENT.

The most striking example of THE WORLD'S loyalty to Democratic tenets at a time when such an illustration was sadly needed was its advocacy of the nomination of Grover Cleveland, then Governor of New York, by the National Democratic Convention for President of the United States. Mr. Pulitzer, realizing that a turning point in national history had been reached, and that opportunity for success was knocking at every true Democratic door, had, before obtaining control of THE WORLD, steadily urged in his St. Louis Post-Dispatch the nomination of Cleveland. The new WORLD, daily gaining influence in New York, found itself bitterly opposed in its Cleveland attitude by John Kelly, of New York, Tammany Hall and others to whom the independence of Governor Cleveland was decidedly distasteful. Nothing daunted, THE WORLD threw down the gauntlet and followed its challenge with a vigorous battle for Cleveland's nomination.

John Kelly declared that Tammany Hall would not attempt to help elect Cleveland if he was nominated. THE WORLD said Kelly did not mean what he said and continued its fight. When Samuel J. Tilden was the Democratic leader and Cleveland was Mayor of Buffalo THE WORLD had picked Cleveland as Tilden's logical successor and as a Presidential candidate, and it did not propose to strike its colors to Tammany. Kelly's threat, however, had influenced delegates from other States, as Kelly was the New York leader, and they felt that success in New York was a vital necessity. THE WORLD took upon

itself the task of disproving Kelly's statement, exposed the pretence that Tilden opposed Cleveland, and brought forth every item of evidence to show that Cleveland, by his steady independence of the party bosses, had made himself the strongest man in the State before the people.

On the eve of the National Convention THE WORLD told why it favored the independent Governor for President in an editorial under the head, "Why THE WORLD Likes Cleveland." It said:

"He is a poor man.

"He came from plain, common people.

"He has no so-called aristocratic lineage or illustrious ancestors, but owes everything he is to his own efforts and own character.

"He has clean hands and a spotless record.

"He is a poor politician, because an absolutely honest reformer.

"He has no lifelong political record to defend."

Mr. Pulitzer's heart and soul were in this first great public service to the whole American people, and he went to the convention as a reporter for his own paper, and his graphic dispatches from the convention scene gave primacy to THE WORLD'S reports.

The New York delegation had been divided by the State convention between Tammany Hall and its traditional opponents, but the persistent work of THE WORLD finally brought the opposing camps together to cast the entire vote of the Empire State for Cleveland, insuring his nomination.

It has always been generally conceded that THE WORLD, more than any other agency, contributed to Cleveland's success. From convention day to election day it was persistent, insistent and indefatigable in Cleveland's behalf. History has told how Cleveland won by a narrow margin after what was perhaps the fiercest campaign ever waged in the United States. A change of 700 votes in New York State would have elected James G. Blaine. Mr. Blaine frankly expressed the belief, after the election, that the use instantly made by THE WORLD of the millionaires' banquet to him, which it cartooned as "Belshazzar's Feast," and of the tactless "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" speech of the Rev. Dr. Burchard on the eve of election influenced far more than enough votes in this city to decide the result.

Writing to the twentieth anniversary number of THE WORLD, Mr. Cleveland said:

"The New York WORLD is just closing twenty years of work under its present ownership and management. I have quite often differed with it very broadly, both as to things advocated and its methods of advocacy. It has condemned and still deprecates some of my public and official acts which to the day of my death I shall recall with the greatest satisfaction, and though it has quite recently dealt with me in such a kind and partial manner as to challenge my grateful appreciation, even in this I must insist that to some extent at least it has been led away from a correct estimate of actual conditions.

"I would, however, be ashamed if any differences between us made it difficult for me to cheerfully testify to the notable service which this great newspaper has rendered within the last twenty years to the cause of Democracy. Concerning this I can speak largely from personal knowledge and observation. I never can lose the vividness of my recollection of the conditions and incidents attending the Presidential campaign of 1884, how thoroughly Republicanism was intrenched, how brilliantly it was led, how arrogant it was, and how confidently it encouraged and aided a contingent of deserters from the Democratic ranks. And I recall not less vividly how brilliantly and sturdily THE WORLD then fought for Democracy; and in this, the first of its great party fights under present ownership, it was here, there and everywhere in the field, showering deadly blows upon the enemy. It was steadfast in zeal and untiring in effort until the battle was won; and it was won against such odds and by so slight a margin as to reasonably lead to the belief that no contributing aid could have been safely spared. At any rate, the contest was so close it may be said without reservation that if it had lacked the forceful and potent advocacy of Democracy at that time by the New York WORLD the result might have been reversed."

Daniel S. Lamont, private secretary to Grover Cleveland, Secretary of War in the second Cleveland Administration and manager of Mr. Cleveland's earlier campaign, contributed this "appreciation" of THE WORLD'S part in the Cleveland Presidential campaign of 1884;

"In the campaign THE WORLD was the great Democratic newspaper in New York City battling for Mr. Cleveland's election. It took the lead in the fight. Mr. Pulitzer personally participated in the campaign, and in the result, which was decided by a narrow

margin of 600 votes, too much credit cannot be given THE WORLD. It bore the leading share among the newspapers."

OTHER NOTABLE POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS.

Five days after Mr. Pulitzer assumed direction of THE WORLD he commenced, in a leading editorial, a fight for an income tax, declaring it to be "the fairest and most democratic tax a government can impose," and saying: "An income tax exempting incomes below $4,000 or $5,000 could not touch anybody to whom payment could be a serious burden." Many newspapers and individuals denounced this new idea as revolutionary and socialistic. THE WORLD, however, patiently and forcefully urged it as "essentially a people's tax." and slowly but surely the proposition grew in popular favor, until eleven years afterward President Cleveland signed a law providing for just such an income tax as THE WORLD had advocated for more than a decade. The friends of this law praised THE WORLD for having secured its passage by Congress, and the enemies of the new statute were severe in their criticism, blaming THE WORLD for their defeat and thus paying it a high compliment. The United States Supreme Court, by a vote of 5 to 4, declared the law unconstitutional because of its construction. Subsequent Congresses have been hostile to a revival of the measure in constitutional form, but THE WORLD'S attitude remains unchanged, and THE WORLD believes that the day is not far distant when an income tax will add to the nation's revenues and permit a reduction of other taxes.

When Judge Maynard was nominated for the Court of Appeals he had been guilty of a gross offence to the law by abstracting an election return from the Secretary of State's office two years before in the interest of a political master. THE WORLD began the agitation in favor of "taking the bench out of politics and politics out of the bench." It called upon the people to defend the honor of the State and preserve the purity of the bench by defeating Maynard. And they did defeat him by a majority of 101,000 votes.

So firmly had this WORLD idea of a non-political bench since become fixed in the public mind that when the Republicans refused to indorse the renomination of Judge Gray in 1902, although their candidate was an exceptionally good man, he was defeated, and that at an election when the rest of the Republican ticket was successful.

With an earnestness that commanded the respect of the thinking men of the land, THE WORLD used its utmost power to avert the growth of the free silver movement, and when the Chicago National Convention, in a fit of hysterics, nominated William J. Bryan, THE WORLD, which during all its eighty-three years of existence had never supported any but Democratic candidates for President, refused to yield to popular hysteria and repudiated both Bryan and free silver. It declared that "the proposal to debase the currency to the standard of a few half-civilized countries against the standard and experiences of the most enlightened nations cannot stand the trial of a four months' discussion." In the face of great party enthusiasm, and with great financial loss involved, it made an uncompromising campaign against political heresy, a heresy which meant national disaster and disgrace. THE WORLD put country above party and won. And it foretold in "A Judicial Forecast" on October 21, two weeks before election, the exact result in the Electoral College, naming the States that were "certain for McKinley."

THE WORLD predicted the nomination of President Roosevelt to succeed himself in 1904, and urged the nomination of Grover Cleveland as the logical candidate to oppose him and as the only man likely to defeat Roosevelt. When, instead, Judge Alton B. Parker was nominated, THE WORLD, while it supported him as the Democratic standard-bearer, read and truthfully reflected the signs of the hour and never prognosticated his success. It fought for him on principle, regardless of result, recognizing no connection between political success and moral convictions. Toward President Roosevelt THE WORLD has always been fair, while opposing much that he has stood for most conspicuously as his party leader. It praised him for maintaining the peace in Venezuela, defended his hospitality to Booker T. Washington, applauded his independence in the Northern Securities warfare, and has supported him whenever his attitude or achievement in the interests of the public have deserved commendation.

A GREAT INTERNATIONAL SERVICE BY THE WORLD.

The consistency of THE WORLD in its never-ending fight against jingoism and the splendid results of sticking to its colors was demonstrated in 1895, when stern duty to itself and to humanity compelled it to instantly and passionately oppose President Cleveland's attitude in the Venezuelan crisis. It saw his serious error and the unhappy consequences to which it might speedily lead. It mattered not that THE WORLD had done so much

toward twice making Mr. Cleveland President. His message to Congress had aroused a war clamor contrary to reason and common-sense, and there was grave danger that America and Great Britain might become engaged in conflict. The voice of the jingoes here and in England grew daily louder—raving for war—because of a boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain. THE WORLD called the message "a grave blunder," and declared that Cleveland had falsely interpreted the Monroe Doctrine. He had asked the Senate for a commission to settle the dispute which he had not been asked to settle. The paper appealed to the sanity and common-sense of the people, and its editor sent 500 cable and telegraphic messages to the leaders of thought in the British Isles and in America. Next day it published responses from the leading public men, prelates and statesmen of England, messages of peace and good will. Gladstone said, "Only common-sense is necessary." The Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., forsook traditions of royal etiquette and addressed a friendly message to America through THE WORLD, expressing his hope of a peaceful settlement of the imbroglio. Peace was restored, and the plaudits and thank offerings of the whole English-speaking race poured in upon THE WORLD for staying the hands of the two nations just ready to imbrue them in each other's blood. Mr. Cleveland's Venezuelan commission made no report. The dispute was arbitrated, and England and America joined in organizing an International Court of Arbitration.

THE WORLD'S service in averting "bloody war" was recognized by the Peace and Arbitration Societies of Great Britain, and in evidence of the gratitude of that portion of the English-speaking people who live in the British realm for that service these societies waited upon Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, then in London, and presented an address to him, the late Cardinal Vaughan being the spokesman.

Of THE WORLD'S fight Joseph Chamberlain said:

"THE WORLD led public thought when it secured expressions of opinion from the leading men of America and Great Britain. It performed an inestimable service to the English-speaking people of the whole world."

The cause of universal arbitration was far advanced by the triumph thus won, and hastened the movement which culminated in the establishment of the International Arbitration Commission at The Hague.

NATIONAL CREDIT RESTORED BY THE WORLD.

On another vitally important occasion in 1895, when THE WORLD realized that the bond policy of President Cleveland was inimical to the interests of the people, it did not hesitate to show the President's error. THE WORLD still classes among its greatest triumphs its action at that time in the smashing of the "bond ring" and the restoration of the national credit by turning the searchlights of "publicity" upon the project of the Administration to sell $100,000,000 worth of bonds to the Morgan syndicate of capitalists at a figure many millions lower than similar bonds were held at in the market was one of THE WORLD'S greatest triumphs.

It was announced from Washington that this issue of 4 per cent. bonds had been sold in bulk to the Morgan syndicate "at about the same price" paid for an issue of $63,300,000 worth the year before. The country was shocked, for THE WORLD had pointed out that these bonds, sold to the same syndicate at 104¾, were quoted on the market at 118 or more, and the new bonds would surely bring as much. The sale, as planned, would not only involve a great loss to the Treasury, but the very suggestion impaired the national credit at home and abroad. It printed "An Appeal to the President." It showed him the nature of the blunder he was making, and entreated him to abandon the arrangement and "trust the people," offering the bonds to them, assuring him that the people would quickly subscribe for the whole issue and pay a higher price for them. In evidence of its own faith in the people THE WORLD pledged itself to take $1,000,000 worth at the highest market price. THE WORLD stood alone for fourteen days in defence of the nation's honor and credit, printing from thirty to forty columns daily of arguments and appeals. It sent messages to 10,370 bankers in all parts of the country. It received 7,130 replies, offering to take more than $300,000,000 in bonds at the market price. That settled it. President Cleveland rejected the syndicate's contract. The "bond ring" was smashed. The bonds were offered at public sale, and the people bid for almost six times the amount of the issue, or, to be precise, wanted to buy not $1,000,000 worth of bonds, but $558,269,850. Over 800 bids at 110 or better were received, where Mr. Morgan had offered only 104½. The head of the smashed syndicate betrayed the "deal" by bidding 110.6877 for all or any part of the issue—$6,000,000 more than his syndicate would have paid under the "arrangement." The whole issue was disposed of at an average price of nearly 112, netting $6,888,836 more to the

Treasury than would have been received had the secret deal been consummated. THE WORLD kept its promise, taking $1,000,000 worth of the bonds and paying $1,130,000 in gold for them.

THE WORLD AND THE BOER WAR.

Following its splendid victory in the cause of peace and arbitration in the Venezuelan boundary controversy, THE WORLD was the guiding spirit in an effort to avert the South African conflict in 1900. On September 27, 1899, President Kruger, in THE WORLD, summed the issues from the Boer viewpoint and alleged that the crisis was due to certain British residents "to whom the very existence of the republic is an eyesore," and who, not content with the best mining laws in the world, wished also to have complete control of legislation and administration, the destruction of the republic, and complete control of the richest mines in the world." He concluded sadly that "we have no such powerful friend as you proved to be to Venezuela and other republics. We have strong faith that the cause of freedom and republicanism will triumph in the end." THE WORLD cabled President Kruger's message in full to Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary for the Colonies, who was quick to reply with a reference to the British Blue Book for his side of the controversy.

President Kruger answered through THE WORLD that his Government had ever been ready to submit the dispute to arbitration, and suggested that a board of arbitration be selected, two members by England, two by the Transvaal, and the fifth by the President of the United States or the President of Switzerland, concluding with: "We have yielded everything but the life of the republic. We wish most earnestly for arbitration to prevent a war which would be an outrage against religion and humanity."

THE WORLD immediately set going the movement for arbitration, which resulted in the most powerful petition ever drawn to President McKinley, asking him to offer the kindly offices of the American Government in mediation of the dispute which had reached a stage that threatened the existence of two sister republics.

President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, cabled his grateful indorsement of THE WORLD'S effort for peace and urging the necessity for speedy action.

Premier W. R. Schreiner, of the British Cape Colony, cabled from Cape Town his appreciation and sympathy with the movement for a peaceful settlement of the South African difficulties.

Archbishop Croke cabled: "Avert war by all honorable means."

Cardinal Logue said: "I am most anxious for peace."

The Archbishop of York, Archbishop of Canterbury, Right Hon. Leonard Courteney, M. P., Michael Davitt, and other prelates, statesmen and public men of England, indorsed THE WORLD'S effort to secure peace, while the signers of the petition to President McKinley in this country made it the most formidable document of the kind and of the most representative feeling since the Declaration of Independence. Among the signers were ex-Senators George F. Edmunds and John Sherman, Archbishop Ireland, Gen. O. O. Howard, President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University; Donald G. Mitchell; Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco; President Warren, of Boston University; Frederic R. Coudert, ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Senators Manderson and Ingalls, ex-Representative Breckinridge, John P. Altgeld, Augustus Van Wyck, William B. Hornblower, Ernest H. Crosby, T. Estrada Palma, Carl Schurz, Horace Boies, J. Sterling Morton, Archbishops Kain and Christie and sixteen Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, Bishops Potter, Dudley, Whittle, Hare and fourteen other Protestant Episcopal Bishops, ninety university and college presidents, forty Federal and State judges, the Governors of thirty-five States, one hundred and eight Senators and Congressmen, State officers, mayors, editors, clergymen, lawyers, business and professional men, and thousands of others of lesser note. After this petition had been indorsed by a great mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, the paper was taken by a representative delegation to President McKinley, who declined to offer his services as mediator unless formally asked to do so by the disputants. President Kruger, fearing further delay, then boldly warned England that unless troops were withdrawn by a fixed hour war would begin, and served notice to civilization through THE WORLD in words that have already become historic:

"The republics are determined that if they must belong to England, a price will be paid which will stagger humanity."

Then came the clash of arms. Having done all it could to avert the war, THE WORLD now turned its attention to its next highest duty—that of presenting the earliest, most graphic and complete report of each movement in the war. It retained Lieut. Winston

Spencer Churchill, the talented son of Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, with the American blood of the Jeromes in his veins, as its special correspondent in the field.

It presented to its readers an immense map of the section of South Africa which was the scene of the conflict, with carefully compiled descriptive statistics of the country. It printed comprehensive articles on Cecil Rhodes, the uncrowned diamond king and maker of modern Africa; the war itself, by Lieutenant-General Schofield; the arms and marksmanship of the Boers, by Maxim, and life in Boerland, by H. C. Hillegas, the American authority on South African matters. Lieutenant Churchill was taken prisoner by the Boers, and E. F. Knight, one of the ablest war correspondents on earth, took his place, only to be wounded at the famous fight at Belmont. He heroically dictated a graphic account of that battle, the best account that came over the cable. John Stuart, a third correspondent of THE WORLD, was cut off by the Boers at Ladysmith. THE WORLD presented the fullest and earliest news from the beginning of hostilities.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR RECORD.

During the many months that preceded the outbreak of the Spanish-American war THE WORLD chronicled the fullest and most accurate accounts of incidents in Cuba's long struggle for freedom. It published the signed statements of General Gomez, Captain-General Weyler, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Marshal Campos, Sagasta, Blanco, Harris Taylor, former Minister to Spain, Gen. Julio Sanguilly, President Cisneros and others. It was largely through THE WORLD that the American people first learned the truth about the barbaric captivity of the reconcentrados who were driven into the Cuban cities by General Weyler—a condition which led to diplomatic notes between the United States and Spain and to an offer of autonomy and greater liberty for Cuba by Spain. THE WORLD was especially invoked by Cubans to make known their terms and point the way to peace. Marshal Campos expressed through THE WORLD from Madrid his approval of reforms proposed by Spain. General Gomez, in THE WORLD, declared Cuba's ultimatum—liberty and nothing else. At midnight, on September 29, 1897, THE WORLD was the first to inform Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, of a ministerial crisis in Spain. On January 12, 1897, THE WORLD, fifty days in advance of any other newspaper, outlined the President's offer of mediation, and predicted that both Spain and Cuba would reject intervention. THE WORLD, too, predicted the deposing of Weyler, Blanco's return to Cuba, the overturning of the Azcarraga ministry, and the organization of a Liberal Government in Spain, with Sagasta at its head.

During the Spanish-American war THE WORLD easily led all its competitors. Its average circulation through the war was 1,300,000 a day, and during the year 5,000,000 a week. In some of the city schools it was regarded as a text-book of current history. Its great "beat" in giving the first news of Dewey's victory in Manila Bay will never be forgotten.

When war with Spain was declared THE WORLD called upon the people of Greater New York to fling the starry banner of freedom to the winds on an appointed day, and a hundred thousands flags made the city bright and beautiful on April 21, 1898, "Flag Day," and aroused the patriotism of the city to fighting pitch. THE WORLD employed the finest despatch boat in the service, the Triton, and in this vessel its correspondent, Sylvester Scovel, performed most valuable scouting services for Admiral Sampson. The steamer Three Friends was also employed on many venturesome voyages. THE WORLD'S special war correspondents were Henry N. Cary, Sylvester Scovel, Stephen Crane, A. C. Kenealy, F. H. Nichols, George Bronson Rea and Charles H. Thrall in Cuba and Porto Rico, and E. W. Harden and John Fay in Manila. Some of their achievements are treated elsewhere in this brief review of THE WORLD'S accomplishments. To those stories may be added these incidents: THE WORLD sent an expedition to Gen. Maximo Gomez with important despatches and supplies. When the plaints of volunteers at Camp Thomas, telling of hard fare and no delicacies, came up from Chickamauga, THE WORLD headed a movement which resulted in the sending of a train loaded with all sorts of comforts for the New York soldiers in camp. The Spanish flag captured at Manila, the first trophy of the war, was sent to THE WORLD and was displayed in front of the Pulitzer Building. Michael Davitt, the Irish statesman, cabled to THE WORLD his views of England's attitude toward us. Gen. O. O. Howard reported for THE WORLD from Camp Alger. Gen. Joe Wheeler wrote his description of the Santiago campaign. Aguinaldo, the leader of the Filipinos, addressed the American people through THE WORLD August 25. General Merritt cabled the story of the battle of Manila August 26, and Admiral Dewey expressed thanks to the people for the commendation on the same day. General Shafter published an exclusive story of his campaign in THE WORLD of September 2. General Miles gave his

story of that affair to THE WORLD September 8. Capt. Charles E. Clark, of the Oregon, told how he made the 14,000-mile sail around the Horn from San Francisco to Key West. THE WORLD discovered and first revealed that an American and an English firm had sold mines and the apparatus to operate them to the Spanish Government and delivered the goods at Havana in 1897. This, in the face of the Spanish denial that there were any such appliances at Havana. Admiral Cervera's flag lieutenant wrote a graphic story of the last hours on board the doomed Santiago fleet. Charles H. Thrall, a WORLD correspondent, moved in and out of Havana during the most perilous time at the Cuban capital, bringing news of highest importance to the American Government. Signor Crispi, Italy's great statesman, in an exclusive interview on April 26, said prophetically: "It is the end of Spain." George Bronson Rea, an intrepid correspondent of THE WORLD in Porto Rico, having escaped with difficulty to St. Thomas, was asked by cable how he escaped: "Police surveillance, eluded vigilance, midnight, bicycle, horse, coach, schooner, smuggler's boat." This is a fair sample of the chances taken in securing the most important and exclusive news for THE WORLD. THE WORLD published an exact summary of President McKinley's war message nearly two weeks before it was delivered to Congress, and, of course, long in advance of any other paper. THE WORLD sent submarine divers to Havana to rescue the bodies of the American sailors in the Maine, but the Spanish authorities would not allow them to perform their mission of humanity. General Breckinridge wrote an account of the battle of San Juan Hill. Rear-Admiral Jouett wrote a careful analysis of the sea fight off Santiago. Hassam Enver Pasha, representative of the Turkish Government at the front in the late war, and one of Europe's great generals, reviewed the war for THE WORLD in a six-column article. Col. John Jacob Astor, the forty-millionaire patriot soldier, wrote a personal narration of his experiences at Santiago.

THE WORLD also sent to Camp Wikoff sanitary experts, who denounced the camp as unhealthy. It also showed that the remodelled old hulk Merrimac, a collier costing $192,000, offered to and rejected by the Auxiliary Board in April, was sold to the War Department in July for $342,000, or at an advance of $150,000 over her cost, and then towed into the mouth of Santiago Bay by Hobson and sunk as a worthless vessel. It exposed the method of letting contracts for army overcoats, the winning firm being mulcted by go-betweens in the sum of $75,000 for "influence." It showed that eleven times as many men died from disease in the camps as were killed in battle, and quoted eminent authorities that nine out of every ten of these deaths by disease might have been avoided by the War Department. When the appointment of the investigation commission was announced THE WORLD presented to the commission "A Record of Facts Concerning Camp Wikoff," arranged in chronological order, together with the names and addresses of witnesses by whom each could be proven.

EXCLUSIVE NEWS IN THE WORLD.

While not a day passes in which THE WORLD does not contain exclusive news, known in newspaper parlance as "beats" and "scoops," it has won an international reputation of being first to print news of great importance on many occasions. One of the most notable instances of this sort of enterprise was immediately after Dewey's victory in Manila Bay. On Saturday, May 7, 1898, E. W. Harden, THE WORLD'S correspondent at Manila, having steamed across the China Sea to Hong Kong, cabled the first authentic description of the great naval duel between the American Asiatic Squadron under Commodore George Dewey and the Spanish fleet under Admiral Montojo, and the complete annihilation of the eleven vessels of the Spanish fleet inside the Bay of Manila, and between the belching forts of Cavite and Corregidor. President McKinley got his first information of Dewey's victory from THE WORLD. The news was recabled to London for the afternoon papers there. Commodore Dewey congratulated THE WORLD in this hearty fashion: "I congratulate THE WORLD on the excellence of its report. I congratulate THE WORLD on its enterprise in getting the first story as cabled by Mr. Harden before even my official report reached Washington. I am still wondering how it got through, as I was under the impression I had control of the wires."

THE WORLD was twenty-four hours ahead of all its contemporaries in informing its readers of the occupation of Santiago by General Shafter.

On April 10, 1898, THE WORLD announced exclusively that President McKinley had decided to ask Congress for authority to intervene on behalf of Cuba, and Congress would give its consent.

THE WORLD correspondents established the first newspaper camp on Cuban soil June 17, 1898, at Cuero, thirteen miles from Santiago.

The news of the Maine disaster was first received by THE WORLD. To do it, its Havana

correspondent, Mr. Scovel got the Government officials to open the cable offices at night. The first authentic information that the battle-ship had been blown up from the outside was given to the people through THE WORLD five days after the disaster, its intrepid correspondent having made a personal examination of the broken keel of the ship. At the same time it was demonstrated that the explosion of a submarine mine or torpedo under the Maine could not have occurred without the connivance of the Spanish officials in charge of the submarine explosives. Fifty physical proofs were given that the Maine was blown up. This was corroborated by the official report of the Court of Inquiry a month later, while THE WORLD published it exclusively on February 20, 1898. THE WORLD proposed this epitaph for the Maine's martyrs: "They died that Cuba might be free."

On December 17, 1900, THE WORLD exclusively told of the severe illness of Queen Victoria, and how her death might be hastened by the British defeats in South Africa; how she was unable to sleep because of worry over the losses to British manhood in the war for which she had never seen any justification.

It was first to give positive warning of the near approach of Queen Victoria's death, stating on January 18 that a special train was kept in readiness to convey the Prince of Wales and the royal family to Cowes upon a moment's summons. An official announcement confirmed the news next day. The Queen died four days later.

The complete list of the securities owned by the dead millionaire railway king, Cornelius Vanderbilt, were first published in THE WORLD.

The important points in the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Porto Rico cases—the most important decision handed down in a generation, establishing the doctrine that "the Constitution follows the flag"—were first given to an anxiously waiting nation by THE WORLD.

The public first learned through THE WORLD of the sinking of the French steamer La Bourgogne, with all on board.

In 1891, among many other items of exclusive news, was THE WORLD'S interview with Sir William Gordon Gordon-Cumming immediately after his trial in the famed baccarat case; also the announcement that the British Government had determined to prosecute William Henry Hurlbert on a charge of perjury in the Gladys Evelyn case. THE WORLD was toward the close of the same year the only paper to tell of the plot existing in Santiago de Chile to burn the United States Legation in that city.

At the time of the death of Jay Gould, in 1892, THE WORLD published the most complete biography of the dead financier, and subsequently added many chapters to the facts known about his achievements during life.

During December, 1892, while Panama Canal revelations were convulsing French political life, THE WORLD told the American end of the story in a series of articles about the canal, revealing incompetent and extravagant management, which could not fail to bring disaster to the enterprise.

THE WORLD told exclusively on June 24, 1893, of the unexpected meeting of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the President of the Southern Confederacy, and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant at West Point. They had never met before, but greeted each other most cordially, and spent considerable time in exchanging reminiscences of their famous husbands. The incident excited great interest throughout the United States, and THE WORLD scored a distinct news "beat."

The revolution in Brazil in 1893, which attracted the attention of the civilized world, broke out during the first week of September. Almost immediately afterward THE WORLD became conspicuous as the only paper publishing exclusive news direct from Rio, in spite of the fact that an embargo had been put upon all news in Rio, and the cable and telegraph lines were in the hands of the combatants.

One of the famous WORLD exclusives was the graphic description of the ramming of he British battle-ship Victoria by the Camperdown, near Tripoli, June 23, 1893. The Victoria was sunk. Admiral Sir George Tryon and hundreds of British officers and sailors went down with her. The bare fact of the great tragedy was known in London, but for three days the civilized world called in vain for the story. On that day a WORLD correspondent reached Tripoli, and in the afternoon, in obedience to cabled instructions from THE WORLD, cabled all the ghastly details—a powerful story. The story was immediately cabled by THE WORLD to London, and then Queen Victoria, her Ministers and the English people first learned how Admiral Tryon and his battle-ship and crew were lost.

THE WORLD was the only American newspaper which had the foresight to send a correspondent to Asia at the breaking out of the war between Japan and China, in 1895. He cabled the famous "beat" describing, in graphic story, the naval battle in the Yellow Sea

between two Pagan navies, and later the four days' butchery of unarmed Chinamen at Port Arthur. The Japanese tried to bribe THE WORLD'S correspondent, 10,000 miles from home, and offered to pay THE WORLD'S cable bills and give its correspondent a monopoly of the war news on condition that he refrain from sending his 10,000-word despatch describing the Port Arthur massacre—a "news scoop" that thrilled and horrified the civilized world.

A trusted agent of THE WORLD in the Philippines visited Aguinaldo in January, 1901, in the mountain fastness where Funston found and captured him later in the year, and secured from him a long interview in which he set forth his aims and ambitions regarding the Filipino people and their government, and stated the terms on which he would treat with President McKinley for peace. This exclusive interview with the Filipino chieftain was forwarded, uncensored, to THE WORLD.

In 1893 the great question which was disturbing religious bodies all over the United States was the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday. What was the attitude of Catholics, who outnumbered any other denomination, was a question which THE WORLD solved by securing a long and authoritative interview with Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore and primate of the Catholic Church in the United States. This was published June 12. His Eminence came out squarely in favor of opening the World's Fair on Sunday, saying that it was the people's only day, and that innocent pleasures on the Sabbath were a necessity for the thousands.

The first poll of Congress showing that the Sherman Silver law would be repealed was taken by THE WORLD on June 17, 1893. A majority of 175 members of the House were pledged over their own signatures to THE WORLD to vote for repeal. The publication of this poll had a quieting effect, the country being threatened with a financial panic, resulting from a senseless scare, rather than from insolvency or inflation. Under these circumstances THE WORLD decided to ascertain from presidents of the leading banks of the country the exact facts as they saw them. The result was a long series of statements, published by THE WORLD June 3. What the country at large thought of the situation was shown from what bank managers in a score of cities in the South and West had to say about it.

MINOR BUT IMPORTANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Many great newspapers would eulogize themselves upon performances which THE WORLD would merely deem natural and expected accomplishments by it day after day, month after month, and year after year. In redeeming its pledge to fight public and private wrongs, and to interest and instruct its readers, THE WORLD continually adds to its long list of victories. It is impossible to mention more than a small fraction of such triumphs, and of news-getting, in the limited space given to this review, but a score or two of instances will be sufficient to prove the statement:

THE WORLD sent a correspondent, Nellie Bly, rushing around the globe in 1889 in 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes and 14 seconds, to show that the imaginary record of Jules Verne's "Phileas Fogg" could be beaten. The trip caused great excitement, and THE WORLD received nearly a million guesses as to when the intrepid voyager would reach home.

When Stanley emerged from the African wilderness, the first man to meet him was a WORLD correspondent, and the first news of the explorer's return to the confines of civilization was sent by him. THE WORLD'S mission to Africa was twofold—to meet Stanley and to make a thorough investigation of the African slave trade. Both of these objects were successful, despite extraordinary difficulties which beset the effort.

WORLD reporters in New York City began the year 1892 by "showing up" one of the most extraordinary expeditions in the annals of Spanish-American revolutions. This was the fitting out and expected departure for Hayti of a man-of-war called La Pays, intended to aid the revolutionary leader there, whose description and movements had been given at columns' length in a big metropolitan journal. The revolutionists who had chartered the vessel had an office in New York, had all their arrangements complete, and had spent many thousand dollars on the venture, when THE WORLD exposed the fact that the vessel was a myth, the expected revolution a fraud, and the agents in this city the dupes of the Haytian Minister to the United States.

Early on the morning of Sunday, February 7, 1892, a terribly fatal fire at the Hotel Royal occurred, and THE WORLD of that day contained exclusively the names of guests, secured through a characteristic piece of WORLD-reporter enterprise. While the building was a mass of flames, and while burning timbers were falling to the ground floor, which was ankle deep in water, a WORLD reporter went into the office and secured the register of the hotel, which was thus saved from destruction, and proved of much value subsequently in identifying the dead and estimating the number of lives lost.

THE WORLD exposed the Broadway Railway boodle combine in the New York Board

of Aldermen, sent several of the bribed Aldermen to prison, and drove others to permanent retirement.

When Gladstone was leading the battle for Irish home rule, THE WORLD raised a fund from 11,000 contributors for a magnificent memorial of solid silver to the "Grand Old Man." In presenting the gift to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Pulitzer designated it as "an evidence that there is an irrepressible sympathy between the liberty-loving masses which is more sincere than that of rulers."

The Weekly Payment bill, passed by the New York Legislature, after a vigorous fight in behalf of the measure by THE WORLD, brought relief to millions of wage-earners, and was in line with THE WORLD'S work for Saturday half holidays, its support of the eight-hour movement, and other beneficial and remedial efforts in aid of toiling humanity.

On March 24, 1890, THE WORLD struck a vital blow at the Louisiana Lottery octopus, which had paralyzed a State and was swindling the nation to the extent of $10,000,000 a year. THE WORLD showed that the corporation was illegal, and exposed its nefarious doings and those of kindred operators. The opening guns of this campaign were followed by shots which hit the mark every time. When the bandits of the wheel attempted to gain a foothold in Dakota THE WORLD defeated them there, and finally the United States Government completed the work begun by THE WORLD, stopped the use of the mails as a channel from the pockets of deluded victims to the coffers of the lottery robbers, and ultimately made lotteries of any sort illegal.

In 1889, by a vigorous crusade against the oyster pirates in Chesapeake Bay, THE WORLD rescued twenty-four men and boys who had been "shanghaied" from New York and were virtually leading lives of slavery on oyster boats. The affair, as exposed by THE WORLD, caused much excitement, and four of the pirates were tried, convicted and punished through THE WORLD'S efforts.

The exposure of the cruelties practiced, and the dangers menacing the young girls and children employed in the sweat-shops, where government and civilian clothing was made, resulted first in the decision of the Army and Navy Department that no more uniforms should be made in these vile places, and then, by the passage of the Costello "Anti-Sweat-Shop" bill by the Legislature, Governor Roosevelt appointed Jacob A. Riis a special commissioner to investigate the sweat-shops. Citizens in mass-meeting indorsed the bill, the Central Federated Union, the President of the Board of Health, and several clergymen approved THE WORLD'S crusade, and the Governor signed the bill. Mr. Riis said of THE WORLD'S fight against the sweat-shops: "It is the best thing that has been done for the women and children, to whom starvation wages are paid. Doing away with the sweat-shop evil means better pay and shorter hours for thousands."

THE WORLD'S long war against "Brockwayism" resulted at last in the abolishing of the paddle, the strap, and the chain as implements of punishment in the Elmira Reformatory, though not until Z. R. Brockway, the Superintendent of this institution for the reformation of young first offenders against the law, had admitted that thirty-three reformatory inmates had become insane in the first ten months of 1899, and had been sent to the State Hospital for Insane Criminals. THE WORLD exposed the brutality of Brockway by scores of sworn witnesses. Many judges flatly refused to sentence young criminals to Elmira after that, and until Governor Roosevelt selected a new board of managers. The new board put a stop to Brockway's methods, and no inmate will ever again be paddled or chained to the floor.

The indictment of United States Senator Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, was for a crime identical with the offence charged by THE WORLD years before—the unlawful use of State funds for purposes of private speculation. THE WORLD dug out the facts and the evidence establishing the embezzlement and published them broadside. It challenged Senator Quay to sue it for libel, but in vain.

THE WORLD was the first to propose the revival of the naval rank of Admiral, extinct for a generation, and to advocate that that distinguished rank be conferred upon Commodore George Dewey, whose victory at Manila and subsequent government of the conquered Philippine city practically settled the war with Spain and insured the independence of Cuba.

In 1891 a notable achievement of a WORLD reporter was the clearing up of the mystery of the bomb thrower in the office of Russell Sage. Police and public were in doubt whether it was an act of concerted villainy on the part of leagued anarchists or the act of an individual maniac. THE WORLD man took up the meagre clews, one of which was a button, went to Massachusetts, and pointed out the murderer and suicide in Henry L. Norcross, a Boston note broker.

One of the most successful and dramatic achievements of THE WORLD in 1891 was the rescue from slavery of a band of Samoans and their return to their native land. These poor wanderers from the Pacific had performed heroic work in the rescue of American seamen during the hurricane which swept the islands in the Spring of 1889, driving three United States men-of-war on the rocks. Against the wishes of their king, they had joined a theatrical troupe, and were held in a state of veritable bondage by a hard-hearted master when discovered in New York by THE WORLD. In addition to being practically slaves, they were slowly dying from the rigors of the Northern climate, and several had already found untimely graves, while Manogi, their chieftain, was then sick with consumption in Bellevue Hospital. THE WORLD instantly secured their release from the task-master who was using them for his own ends, and the joy of the poor natives was pathetic to witness when they were informed that they would be returned to Samoa. In a few days the preparations were complete, and the reporter who was to accompany them was appointed a commissioner by the United States Government. Manogi died on the way and was buried on the summit of the Rockies. THE WORLD reporter then continued the journey with the three remaining Samoans. His work was only finished when he had landed them upon their native shores; and THE WORLD, through its representative, received the heartfelt thanks of the King and the entire population of the island.

The release, in 1904, of Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman who had been for fifteen years a prisoner in an English prison on the charge of poisoning her husband, but doubt of whose guilt was in every mind, recalled the efforts of THE WORLD to secure her release, and of the noble work of the late Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, for many years a member of THE WORLD editorial family, in behalf of her unfortunate country-woman. Subsequently Mrs. Maybrick's articles in THE WORLD comparing American prison systems with those of England were widely read in the United States and abroad with keen interest.

THE WORLD denounced the "Employer's Liability" bill in 1901 as a complete travesty of the equitable law which it pretended to be, because, under it, no injured employee could recover damages unless he sued within ten days, and no other injured person could recover damages unless he filed a written notice that he intended to sue within sixty days after the injury. This bill was killed.

The decision of the Court of Appeals declaring the anti-ticket scalpers' law, passed at the behest of the principal railroad corporations, to be unconstitutional, was in exact support of THE WORLD'S contention in its fight against its passage.

The defeat of the attempt of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company to grab a monopoly of the city's streets, under the guise of a bill before the Legislature purporting to be intended only to give the Consolidated Gas Company the right to lay pipes under the East River, connecting the company's new works on the Long Island side with its feed pipes on the New York side, was one of the notable services of THE WORLD to the public of New York City in 1889.

When Lord Mayor Tallon, of Dublin, and John Redmond, M. P., visited America and appealed on behalf of the Irish people for assistance in paying off the long-overdue mortgage upon the home of the late leader and idol of the home rulers, Charles Stewart Parnell, THE WORLD joined in the work, and in three days more than enough money was raised, and the home of Ireland's greatest leader of modern days was saved.

When, in October, 1898, the managers of the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition were confronted by Sculptor August Langenbahn's demand for the two most beautiful women in the Western world for models for the Pan-American Exposition, they were in a quandary. THE WORLD offered to help them out, and immediately arranged the SUNDAY WORLD'S great Pan-American beauty contest, which was one of the most interesting competitions of the age. It came to a close on June 1, and after six months of deliberation, which involved the inspection and discussion of thousands of portraits, the best products of the photographic art in all parts of North and South America, the committee of ten judges announced their decision in the SUNDAY WORLD of December 2. The beauties selected to typify North America and South America were Miss Maud Coleman Woods, the famous Virginia blond beauty, and Miss Maxine Elliott, the incomparable brunette.

The defeat of the attempt of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company to grab a monopoly of the city's streets, under the guise of a bill before the Legislature purporting to be intended only to give the Consolidated Gas Company the right to lay pipes under the East River, connecting the company's new works on the Long Island side with its feed pipes on the New York side, was one of the notable services of THE WORLD to the public of New York City.

In 1889, when street railway competition in New York was reduced to two companies,

through the absorption of all the others, and these two "pooled their issues" and agreed to divide up the eighty miles of streets for which each had asked a franchise, THE WORLD pointed out that this meant an absence of that competition which would make the public sale of the franchises a real auction. Each company asked only for a franchise for such streets as had been allotted to it in the combine, and offered to the city 3 per cent. of the gross receipts for the first five years, and 5 per cent. for the twenty years remaining of the term of the franchise. THE WORLD protested that these were the most valuable franchises the city had to give, with a monopoly of the traffic from the city to Yonkers, and that much higher compensation should be given. It showed that sixteen street surface railways alone, capitalized at $78,600,000, with gross earnings in 1896 of $13,869,000, paid into the city treasury on franchise account only $192,000. The Board of Estimate saw the light, and fixed the rates for the first sixteen-mile franchise at 4 per cent. for the first five years, 6 per cent. for the second five years, 8 per cent. for the third five years, and 10 per cent. for the remaining ten years.

THE WORLD'S exposure of the armor-plate frauds, naming the warships upon which rotten armor had been placed, resulted in an official investigation, which ended in the Carnegie Company paying $144,000 fine.

At the suggestion of THE WORLD a reform ticket was named in Brooklyn in 1893. John Y. McKane, the absolute boss and the Poobah of Gravesend, tried to save the spoilsmen's ring by falsely registering thousands of names. Schieren and Gaynor were elected by 30,000 majority, and McKane served seven years in Sing Sing.

The conviction of Charles A. Buddensieck, a rich builder, in 1885 for using mud instead of cement in eight tenement-houses, by reason of which one of them collapsed, killing a dozen workmen, was the first victory for tenement-house reform. THE WORLD accomplished it and followed it up by urging the passage of a Tenement-House Reform bill in the Legislature. It is now a law.

Single-handed and alone THE WORLD exposed and stopped the scandalous deal between the McKinley Administration and the Union Pacific Railroad reorganizers by which, on October 22, 1897, Attorney-General McKenna announced the Government would sell the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific for $50,000,000 to satisfy their debt to the Government. THE WORLD exposed and denounced the job, organized a new syndicate, and forced the pool to pay $58,000,000 for the Union Pacific and $6,303,000 for the other road, a saving of $14,000,000.

THE WORLD is given the credit of having effected the establishment of the improved Staten Island ferry service and for the first city-owned and city-operated ferry, which was opened between the Battery and Staten Island in October, 1905.

After a long fight THE WORLD drove from the post he had held for twenty years as Superintendent of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, James H. Pierce, who abused his little charges, and whose dismissal was recommended by the Westchester County Grand Jury on THE WORLD'S evidence. The Board of Managers of the Home, convinced by THE WORLD, discharged Pierce.

THE WORLD forced the establishing of the block system on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad from New York to Buffalo, after a terribly fatal accident at Hastings through an "end-on" collision of two trains.

When the first infected cholera ships arrived at this port in 1892, and the health authorities, with mistaken judgment, caused a panic by witholding information, THE WORLD did a great public service, and allayed fears by sending a tug daily to each ship, bringing mail from passengers and carrying to them messages from anxious ones ashore. Finally, when the authorities secured the hotel at Fire Island, and the wearied, hungry and impatient prisoners at last landed, they found that one of THE WORLD reporters, whose face had become familiar on the tug, was in charge of their interests and chief clerk of the Surf Hotel. THE WORLD reporter welcomed the quarantine guests, assigned them to their rooms, and made them feel comfortable. The public service rendered by THE WORLD during the cholera excitement was carefully conducted, no reporter set foot on any of the infected ships, no quarantine law was violated, and every message from the detained vessels was thoroughly disinfected.

When Andrew Carnegie saw the picture of the Wyoming dinosaur in THE WORLD, sitting on its haunches and looking into the eleventh story windows of a skyscraper, with the descriptive account of the bones of this enormous animal of prehistoric times, he cut out the picture and sent it to the Director of the Pittsburgh Museum, with instructions to "Buy this for Pittsburgh." The purchase was made.

When THE WORLD, in 1901, discovered that James McAuliffe, found dying in the

street, had been arrested and locked up the night before without a mark on him, and that he had been the chief witness against Wardman Glennon on his trial, it struck a killing blow at the police "system" by which troublesome witnesses were done to death or frightened out of town. The Coroner's Jury found that McAuliffe had been murdered. Justice Mayer, after an exhaustive inquiry, decided that McAuliffe was uninjured when arrested and received his injuries some time after he fell into the clutches of the police. Because of the indifference of the prosecuting officers no one was punished, but THE WORLD'S exposure checked police intimidation.

The news that no less than $360,000 of the stealings of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter had been recovered by the Government, having been traced to its place of hiding, recalled what a distinguished army officer said was "one of the very great services" for the maintenance of the army's high standard of personal honor. When THE WORLD brushed the deep accumulation of dust from the papers containing the court-martial's condemnation of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, and held them up until his political pull grew weak before the public demand for justice, there was a mighty outcry from his friends and their friends that he was a martyr and that he was being persecuted, that he was innocent. And even after his uniform was stripped from him and he was put in the penitentiary, distinguished counsel, pledging their private honor for a fee, continued to try to befog the public mind by juggling the complicated features of the case.

THE WORLD sent a despatch boat with provisions, medical attendants and nurses to the relief of Greek armies in the Cretan war.

When the interest of all the world centred upon the celebration of the jubilee of Queen Victoria, THE WORLD had the pleasure of laying before the American people a brilliant and complete account of the imperial pageant. In addition to the vivid pen pictures by its staff of correspondents, trained observers, and accurate writers, there were accounts from these special correspondents: The famous Dean Farrar, of Canterbury, who described the religious ceremonies; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander of the United States Army, and official military representative of the nation at the jubilee, who wrote of the soldiers, and Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, who treated of the social side of the celebration. The story cabled to THE WORLD from London comprised 9,950 words.

When the scandals in the management of the War Department had demonstrated the necessity for a change, THE WORLD demanded a surcease of Algerism. It kept up the fight until more than half the newspapers in the United States joined in asking for the dismissal of Secretary Alger from the Cabinet. THE WORLD published, in reduced facsimile, editorials from 132 daily newspapers of all parties, sustaining its position. It showed that the United States Government had spent $99,660 in an investigation, in which the investigators had plainly whitewashed the Secretary. Alger left the Cabinet July 19, 1889, and THE WORLD was ahead of all its contemporaries in publishing the news.

The first revelations in the remarkable story of Carlyle W. Harris were made late in March, 1891, when pretty Helen Potts, to whom he had been secretly married, died mysteriously in a New York fashionable boarding school. THE WORLD took the matter up at once, showed up Harris's record before he administered the pills to his young wife, related her mother's story in a long interview in the paper of March 21, and the reply of Harris the following day. WORLD reporters followed the case in all its crooked turnings, and forged a chain of evidence about Harris which led to his arrest, indictment, conviction, and electrocution. The Harris case is cited because of its publicity. The bringing of criminals to justice by THE WORLD during the past twenty-five years, when police methods and professional detective efforts had failed, have led to its recognition as the most powerful sleuth in the newspaper field. It can point to hundreds of convictions upon evidence secured by its tireless reporters, it rarely having been baffled. Many of these cases, shrouded in mystery, attracted attention throughout the country.

Thus THE WORLD could continue to cite, by thousands, instances of its accomplishments. Its exposures led the State Board of Health to purify the streams that feed Croton Lake, the source of New York's water supply. Its battles against policy sharks have resulted in innumerable convictions. It showed the complicity of the Western Union Telegraph Company with the poolrooms, and forced the directors to cut off all special services on the race-track news. It was largely instrumental in abolishing the gallows in New Jersey. It has saved millions of dollars to the City of New York and the State by stopping land grabs of all sorts. It has succeeded in having opened public baths, playgrounds and parks in all directions. It secured the anti-flat car wheel ordinance. It caused the dismissal of five-cent extortionists among free bath attendants. It raised the money to erect seventy drinking fountains for dogs and other small animals about the

City of New York. THE WORLD exposed the honeycomb of corruption in the Immigration Bureau, and was the cause of an upheaval there and a complete reorganization of the Bureau along the lines of honesty and decency. With the opening of the new Children's Court by Justice Olmsted in September, 1902, the consummation was reached in THE WORLD'S philanthropic and reformatory movement of seven years' duration. Comptroller Grout, adopting THE WORLD'S suggestion of a popular loan, offered city bonds at $10 each, instead of offering them in the usual fashion—"all or none"—to Wall Street. The public snapped up the bonds, and 117 bidders took them at prices which produced $22,470 more for $3,000,000 worth than at any previous sale. THE WORLD proved, in 1902, the innocence of George Frank, known as "Frenchy," the friendless Algerian, who was serving a life sentence for the murder of "Old Shakespeare" in a Cherry Street dive in 1891, and secured his pardon. When Dock Commissioner Hawkes announced that the bands on the recreation piers, secured by law passed by THE WORLD, would play only classical music, THE WORLD started the crusade which resulted in the rescinding of the order. The people of the tenements preferred "rag-time." THE WORLD'S long and persistent advocacy was rewarded by the passage of the law forbidding trap shooting of pigeons THE WORLD has eradicated many moral plague spots at Coney Island. THE WORLD has rescued hundreds of girls from bondage worse than death, and has forced the punishment of their abductors. THE WORLD secured, and first published, the confession of Pat Crowe, the man who kidnapped the Cudahy boy, after a jury of twelve citizens of Omaha had acquitted him, though he still had $21,000 left of the ransom he had received for the restoration of the boy to his millionaire father. But why continue the list? Enough has been written to prove clear THE WORLD'S title to being the people's cudgel and the people's voice.

FIRST IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The Russo-Japanese war was so recent an occurrence that THE WORLD'S masterly work in portraying everything of interest in connection with the great struggle is still fresh in the public mind. From the beginning of hostilities between the Russians and the Japanese THE WORLD presented to its readers the earliest, most complete and reliable news from the Manchurian battlefields. In addition to this, it printed valuable views and opinions of eminent statesmen, soldiers and sailors of both contending nations, as well as those of other prominent men throughout the world, concerning all the aspects of the conflict. Its war correspondents were brainy, fearless observers who had won their spurs in previous campaigns. The corps included E. F. Knight, whose daring on the battlefield cost him an arm. Gov. William Dinwiddie left his post as the head of a Philippine province to become a WORLD correspondent. He it was who cabled a 2,000-word interview with Lieut.-Gen. Baron Kodama, "the brains of the Japanese army," just before the war began, in which he said that Japan had an available fighting force of 400,000 men, and predicted that the war would be a long one. From Dinwiddie, too, came the graphic story of the retreat from Liaoyang, with a powerful character sketch of the grim fighter Kuropatkin. Others of THE WORLD'S corps were Henry James Wigham, Thomas F. Millard, who was a noted correspondent in China during the Boxer rebellion; Col. Edward Emerson, McKenzie and others. From the pens and cameras of THE WORLD'S artists in the field came the picture stories, thrilling and instructive, of the havoc of shot and shell, and of scenes in camps, hospitals, trenches and on the march. Almost daily THE WORLD was the first to present the news of big events. It was the first to tell of the fall of Port Arthur and of the entrance of General Nogi into the citadel of the Gibraltar of the East. When the happy ending was near, and Count Witte and Baron Komura were trying to agree at Portsmouth upon peace with mutual honor for their respective nations, THE WORLD, twenty-four hours ahead of all contemporaries, announced that the Japanese terms would be much less drastic than as first proposed; that "the peace outlook was never so good as now," and that "if Russia must pay an indemnity it may be under a guise that will 'save her face.'" During the conflict, among those who contributed to THE WORLD symposium of views which shed a flood of light on the situation were Jihei Hashiguchi, who wrote of "The Yellow Peril" as seen by Japanese eyes; Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, who contributed several articles; Baron Kiichi Kaneko appeared in many articles showing the Japanese side, answering Count Cassini, delivering a personal estimate of Oyama, the greater figure of the combat, and touching into life the story of the Japs; Surgeon-General Suzuki wrote a complete expose of the methods of the Japanese in the treatment of the well, the sick and the wounded on the battlefields, and Lieut.-Commander Albert X. Gleaves, of the United States Navy, presented as an analysis of the aims and movements of Togo and Rojestvensky on the eve of battle, described as the

greatest naval conflict since Trafalgar. Gen. Nelson A. Miles presented an understandable account of the war as it had progressed down to and including the battle of Mukden. Andrew D. White, scholar, diplomat and member of The Hague peace tribunal, contributed to the illustration of the effect of the war upon international politics, and Capt. H. A. Saxe, of the Russian Navy, told a graphic story of the terrors of life at Port Arthur, where he was in the thick of it.

THE WORLD DURING THE CHINESE TROUBLE.

During the Boxer trouble in China, before and after the operation of the allied Powers, THE WORLD kept its readers constantly informed, from the most reliable sources, of all that transpired there. Its war correspondent, Mr. Frederick Palmer, was the first to reach the ground. Appreciating the sensitiveness of the situation from a standpoint of world politics, it was alert in its watchfulness of the steps of the American Government, constantly arousing the American conscience with its trusty searchlight of Publicity to the dangers of any false step. It constantly insisted that the true American policy was not one of vengeance, but of conciliation, with proper compensation for any damage done. When the President announced on July 3, 1902, in a note to the Powers, his programme of co-operation with the European armies "in aiding to prevent a spread of the disorders to the other provinces and a recurrence," THE WORLD immediately began to point out the inevitable consequences of this programme of joint pacification and joint bayonet rule. Mr. McKinley, firm in the belief that the country was infected with his craze for imperialism, and "glory," and foreign domination, steadily made his preparations, increased his army for Chinese conquest, and sent munitions of war and supplies for a six months' campaign. And on July 19 Mr. Root, the Secretary of War, said: "No matter what action is taken by the Powers, the troops of the United States will remain in China."

THE WORLD vigorously denounced it, and was joined by all the other newspapers of the land, irrespective of politics.

THE WORLD insisted that as our Minister and our other citizens shut up in Peking were rescued, our army had accomplished its mission, the object for which alone it was sent, the only excuse for its presence in China was gone, and there was left no reason why a single American soldier should stay on Chinese soil. It should withdraw, leaving China to restore her disorderd affairs. When peace was restored our Government could arrange for indemnity and reparation. On September 22, 1902, President McKinley bowed to public opinion, voiced by THE WORLD, and in his reply to Germany, Russia and China, he announced a policy of peace, justice and civilization; peace through independent negotiation.

RAMAPO STEAL AND ICE TRUST KILLED.

Among the most distinguished of the public services of THE WORLD must rank its destruction of the Ice Trust and the killing of the Ramapo steal. It was THE WORLD that first discovered and published Mayor Van Wyck's pecuniary connection with the ice monopoly. On May 5, 1900, THE WORLD exclusively printed the news that Mayor Van Wyck and John F. Carroll, then the Tammany leader, owned millions of dollars, par value, of the stock of the ice monopoly, which had doubled the price in New York City, and was then perfecting an absolute monopoly of the ice trade in New York City by control of the docks. THE WORLD invoked the anti-Tweed law and forced Mayor Van Wyck to testify before Justice Gaynor, eliciting the confession that he held $400,000 worth of the stock, having paid only $50,000 in cash, the rest being covered by notes. Charges were preferred before Governor Roosevelt, but his action was long delayed, the Governor being away campaigning for the Vice-Presidency in the West. He finally refused to remove the Mayor, but said the Mayor's moral guilt was proved.

The Ramapo scandal involved a projected steal of $200,000,000 from the city in the giving of a water contract for twenty years on the plea that the city's water resources were exhausted and the Ramapo Water Company had gained possession of the only available watershed in the State, the city being prohibited by law from going to any other State.

It was attempted by the Tammany administration in 1899 to sneak through the Board of Public Improvements a contract by which the city was to pay $70 a million gallons for water from the Ramapo Company. THE WORLD showed that the same company had been ready to sell at $53 a million gallons, and that this was a combination of Republican and Democratic politicians to loot the city through its supposed helplessness. The contract had been approved by Corporation Counsel John Whalen, and the Tammany President of the Board of Public Improvements was eager to execute the contract. THE WORLD obtained from the Supreme Court an injunction forbidding the city to make the contract.

The fight was carried on until the Legislature convened, and THE WORLD secured the passage of a bill repealing the Ramapo charter.

GRAB KILLED AND MILLIONS SAVED.

Under the pressure of a powerful lobby, the New York State Legislature, in its closing moments in 1901, jammed through a bill giving to the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, financed by a syndicate whose personality was a deep, dark mystery, a franchise in perpetuity, worth not less than $100,000,000, under the guise of a permit for a terminal and bridge approach.

The bill granted the right to construct an overhead railway along the New York water-front to connect with the New York Terminal Railway's tracks of the same company's bridge on the Hudson River, and no limit to the length of the water-front overhead road was named. It might go to the Battery south and north to the Yonkers line, and a careful study of its provisions for compensation failed to discover anything under which the city could force the company to pay for this invaluable privilege more than $60,000 a year, compensation depending on computation of gross receipts by a system that would enable the company to show that its bridge earned everything, the water-front terminal nothing.

THE WORLD denounced it as a steal that made the Ramapo job look insignificant.

A further analysis of the bill developed the astounding fact that it did not guarantee the construction of the bridge over the Hudson at all. In other words, the holders of the franchise could build and operate the overhead road along the water-front, on the recently reclaimed and enormously valuable bulkheads of the city, and practically force shipping interests to transmit goods to and from their piers on their tracks, and besides, under the provisions of the bill, the company would have the right to construct spurs and branches across town through every street, and up and down through any avenue.

"Next to rapid transit," said THE WORLD, "nothing will do so much good for New York as a bridge over the Hudson annexing New York to the continent, and there must be a connecting road along the water-front to collect and distribute the enormous traffic that would pass over it. But this is no reason why the city should not get a suitable payment for this privilege, and there is every reason why such a franchise should not become a perpetual monopoly."

All these points were laid before Governor Odell, who vetoed the measure in a ringing message, in which he recited the very objections raised by THE WORLD.

FATHER OF GREAT INSURANCE REFORMS.

It cannot be disputed that the most herculean task ever attempted and performed with amazing results by a newspaper has been the cleaning of the augean stables of life insurance companies by THE WORLD. The labor is still going on, and THE WORLD'S campaign against extravagance and corruption by men who have posed as the zealous guardians of widows and orphans is too fresh in the mind of the public to make necessary more than a brief rehearsal of THE WORLD'S war against insurance vices during the past two years. It was THE WORLD that awakened the press of the country and millions of policy-holders to join in its thundering denunciation of the crimes of high-paid insurance company officials. It was THE WORLD that first produced evidences of these crimes, and it was THE WORLD that first bearded in his den at Albany the "silent" lion, Francis Hendricks, State Superintendent of Insurance, and later exclusively published the report of Mr. Hendrick's investigation of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society before District-Attorney Jerome could get a copy. It was THE WORLD'S insistence which led to Governor Higgins requesting the appointment of a Legislative Investigating Committee, and, better still, to a real investigation, calling attention to the fact that the testimony taken by the Superintendent plainly showed that THE WORLD'S charge that there was a combination, or "system," in which the Equitable, New York, Mutual and Prudential Insurance Companies were engaged, and worked together, was proven.

Governor Higgins finally yielded to THE WORLD'S pressure "because of the great public demand for it," and sent a special message to the extraordinary session of the Legislature requesting the appointment of a committee to investigate insurance methods, and report to the next session, with recommendations for changes in the laws so as to more completely safeguard the interests of policy-holders, "although I am still of the mind that there is nothing to be gained by it."

The people know whether "anything has been gained by it."

The story of the "system," as revealed in testimony before the Armstrong Committee, reads like a recital of what THE WORLD had been telling for months before the committee was named. It shows that more than a million dollars has been spent by the "Big

Three" in corrupting Legislatures during the past ten years; that each of these companies paid $50,000 to $75,000 to the Republican National Committee to help along the election of McKinley in 1900, and like sums in 1904 to the Roosevelt campaign fund, substantiating the charge made by THE WORLD during that campaign and denied by the Republican managers with much righteous indignation.

Hyde testified that the Mercantile Trust Company, one of the Equitable's subsidiary companies, was "held up" by ex-Governor Odell and made to pay him his losses in the Shipbuilding Trust fiasco. Hyde said that Odell's friend Harriman told him it would be best to settle Odell's suit. He feared Odell would make reprisals. Senator Ambler had introduced a bill cancelling the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company, one of the most valuable of the assets of the Equitable. Odell could stop this bill. Odell got $75,000 in settlement, and the Ambler bill was allowed to sleep to death "in committee."

Harriman and Odell denied Hyde's story, and a jury of twelve clergymen, to whom the question was submitted, were unable to agree as to which of these witnesses was guilty of perjury.

The investigation revealed that the Mutual and the New York Life were run as strictly family affairs by the McCurdys and the McCalls; that Richard A. McCurdy received a salary of $150,000 a year, a rise of $146,000 in twenty years, and that the Mutual had paid an aggregate of $4,918,607 to McCurdy, his son, his son-in-law, and other members of the McCurdy family—more than the salaries of all the Presidents of the United States during 116 years combined.

The New York Life Insurance Company paid $509,127 for "legislation," which is only another name for "bribery."

The Equitable Life Assurance Society loaned $250,000 to the Depew Improvement Company in 1895, and no interest had ever been paid until THE WORLD'S exposures. Then the original loan was repaid in full, with interest.

The Equitable had a "Yellow Dog" fund in the Mercantile Trust Company in the form of a loan. It amounted to $685,000 when THE WORLD began its crusade. It had been $1,400,000 at one time. It was secured by the notes of James W. Alexander, Thomas D. Jordan, comptroller of the Equitable, and William H. McIntyre, fourth vice-president. It was used to enable the Equitable to make secret payments and avoid scandal. Out of it were paid political campaign assessments, to the settlement of blackmailing suits and the like. After the exposure this loan was mysteriously paid and the account settled, Hyde paying $212,000 of it out of his own pocket.

While the salaries of the McCurdy family were mounting, the dividends to policyholders went down. In 1872 the dividend on a $5,000 policy was $149.96. In 1889 it was $110; in 1893, $50; in 1903, $22, and in 1904 it had got down to $7. The average policy in the Mutual is $2,346, on which the annual premium is $95. The premiums on more than 1,500 policies were eaten up in paying President McCurdy's salary, and the salaries of all the McCurdys ate up the premiums on 4,784 such policies, or all the dividends on 109,922 policies.

President John A. McCall, of the New York Life, admitted that his company paid $235,000 to Judge Andrew Hamilton, the notorious insurance lobbyist at Albany, but compromised himself by swearing he did not know what was done with the money.

The capital stock of the Equitable is only $100,000, of which Hyde held by inheritance $52,200, par value. The law under which the Equitable operates limits Hyde's profit on his holdings to $3,514 in annual dividends, yet he sold his stock to Thomas F. Ryan for $2,500,000, after declining an offer of $7,000,000, because of its possibilities as a money-maker through "juggling" by the "system."

Cashier Banta, of the New York Life, testified how the Chemical National Bank evaded paying taxes by "borrowing" $700,000 worth of bonds from the company, leaving its check for that amount, and after the tax-gatherer had passed by brought the bonds back and exchanged them for the check.

The Mutual maintained a house in Albany called the "House of Mirth," where members of the Legislature were welcome free guests, and ex-Senator Charles P. McClelland, who was promoted to a membership in the Board of Appraisers by President Roosevelt, was one who lived there.

For five years Senator Depew had been paid an attorney fee of $20,000 a year, and David B. Hill $5,000 a year; Elihu Root, Premier in the Roosevelt Cabinet, had received $25,000 in the first half of 1905; the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company was earning 29 per cent. dividends, "all at the expense of the parent company," the Equitable, and Superintendent Hendricks said all THE WORLD'S charges regarding the Hyde-Alexander syndi-

cates, and their looting of the funds in loans, sales of securities at inflated prices, and the like, were true, and that Hyde and Alexander ought to refund.

On the reading of the evidence, the Merchants' Association held an indignation meeting, and passed resolutions declaring these givers of the money of policy-holders to campaign funds "plain thieves," and demanding that they be removed and that they be compelled to make restitution.

The year 1906 crowned with glorious triumph THE WORLD'S struggle against insurance corruption when the New York State Legislature passed the Armstrong bills, reorganizing and remodelling the whole system of life insurance in the State of New York. These laws embody the exact insurance reforms recommended by THE WORLD in the best interests of the policy-holders. They wipe out the whole tainted system, the foundations of which were laid by Henry B. Hyde more than forty years ago, and were wrought to perfection by adroit men during the years that followed, until its alliances reached into the Capitol of every State in the Union, into the United States Senate, and into the organizations of both political parties. It sought to buy Ambassadorships; it corrupted Legislatures, and paid for it all with the savings of policy-holders all over the earth, turning the proceeds of their thrift into the channels of political and financial corruption.

The Convention composed of Insurance Commissioners, Governors and other public officials of a number of States at Chicago in March, 1906, adopted almost word for word, THE WORLD'S life insurance reform platform. The Arena said: "THE NEW YORK WORLD, seizing on the opportunity for the unmasking of the festering moral corruption, began a series of editorial leaders devoted to the expose of the true inwardness of the company that have seldom, if ever, been equalled for boldness and lucidity of persistence."

A review of some of the occurrences following THE WORLD'S merciless blows reads like a page of tragedy.

John A. McCall, late president of the New York Life Insurance Company, after making a brave defence of his management and justifying it with so much earnestness that the conviction was forced upon most people that he had really erred more in the head than the heart, first gave up all that he had in partial restitution, and then died of a broken heart, leaving his family practically penniless; James W. Alexander, former president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, whose dislike and jealousy of James Hazen Hyde gave THE WORLD the instrument it had been searching for for many months with which to break through the case-hardened shell of the egg of insurance corruption and expose the rottenness inside, is mentally and physically broken down; Richard A. McCurdy, former president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, is a physical wreck, vainly searching in Europe for health and surcease of worriment; James Hazen Hyde, former vice-president of the Equitable, is an exile; Lewis A. Thebaud, son-in-law of McCurdy, is an exile, and Robert A. McCurdy, son of Richard, has been forced out of the company; Vice-President W. H. McIntyre, of the Hyde regime, has been forced out and is seeking his fortune in Texas; Vice-Presidents Robert A. Grannis and Walter R. Gillette, since indicted for perjury, and the latter convicted, were forced to resign; "Judge" Andrew Hamilton, who "handled" over $1,600,000 for the "Big Four" as legislative agent and was never asked for an accounting, is no longer in power; Andrew Fields, who was a legislative agent and host at the "House of Mirth" at Albany, has been dropped, the house closed, and he is broken in health; Thomas D. Jordan, former comptroller of the Equitable, and with Hyde and McIntyre a co-trustee of the $685,000 "yellow dog" fund, out of which secret payments were always made—as of political campaign contributions, "promotion" of legislative action and the like —and in the restoration of which James Hazen Hyde paid $212,000 out of his own pocket and the rest came from anonymous sources, is removed from office; Frederick A. Burnham, president of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, was indicted by the Grand Jury five times for larceny and forgery; Vice-President George D. Eldridge was also indicted on five counts of larceny and forgery, and George Burnham, Jr., vice-president of the Mutual Reserve, was tried on a charge of grand larceny.

Suits have been commenced by the looted companies against the looters or "high financiers" for the restoration of an aggregate of more than $10,000,000, and there are more to follow.

All of this is the result of the persistence of THE WORLD having for its aim the service of the people.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ST. PIERRE.

On May 10, 1902, THE WORLD gave to the public the first account of the destruction of St. Pierre, on the island of Martinique, by the eruption of Mount Pelee, the supreme

catastrophe of the age, rivalling in sudden, swift and wholesale annihilation of man and his works the greatest tragedies in history, the burial of Pompeii, the swallowing up of Lisbon by an earthquake, and the cremation of Catania. In the twinkling of an eye 30,000 people passed from life to death. Their bodies were found afterward, just as they had fallen, unmarked. They had been asphyxiated by the deadly gases of the lava-dust which had fallen like a rain storm upon the land.

Simultaneously with the publication of the news THE WORLD appealed to the public for funds and supplies for the relief of the survivors of the calamity, and at the same time cabled to Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, to charter a ship and send relief to Martinique in its name, and THE WORLD steamer Longfellow, on May 17, arrived at the island with the first relief supplies. It carried also fifty tons of supplies from the Government.

A WORLD correspondent at Fort de France was the first to reach the scene of the catastrophe. Two days later he gave the first complete survey of the situation, and told the saddening news that the survivors of the calamity were so very few that the supplies already received were ample for all probable needs. From the first THE WORLD easily led in the completeness and comprehensiveness of its accounts, illustrated by photographs.

At the same time the long-smouldering volcano La Soufriere in St. Vincent erupted, laying waste two-thirds of the island, and killing more than 2,500 people. In a tug, through an electric storm on raging seas, THE WORLD correspondent reached St. Vincent from Fort de France, and after traversing the devastated British island sent from St. Lucia the first complete story of the St. Vincent tragedy.

THE WORLD AS A MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION.

One of the proudest distinctions of THE WORLD is its long record of occasions when it has been requested to lend its columns to distinguished leaders of thought and action as the best possible medium of reaching the greatest number of people in the United States and in all directions abroad. The pre-eminent standing of THE WORLD as an international forum has so long been undisputed that it is recognized by dignitaries everywhere as a means of communication. Elsewhere is told how marked was the service by THE WORLD at the time of the Venezuelan boundary dispute, and preceding and during the South African war, as are other instances. Among the many additional examples are these:

Ambassador White addressed the American people through THE WORLD in an impressive summing up of the work of the International Peace Conference at The Hague, saying: "It marks the first stage of the abolition of the scourge of war."

The last great public utterance of Congressman Nelson Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, was in the form of an address to the people, in which he presented an able and remarkable exposition of the finances of "Empire," and he chose THE WORLD as the medium through which to reach the people.

Emperor William II. talked to the people of this country through THE WORLD of a closer union of the United States with Germany.

Cardinal Gibbons, head of the Roman Catholic Church in America, reached the people through THE WORLD in a 3,000-word communication on "The Cancer of Divorce."

Vice-President Figuere, of San Domingo, informed the American people through a despatch to THE WORLD that the assassination of President Heureaux was a murder, not a political killing. This gave much relief to those having commercial connections likely to be injured by an uprising in the "Black Republic."

Governor Jennings, of Florida, desiring to thank the people of New York for their prompt and generous assistance to the fire sufferers of Jacksonville, did it through the recognized medium. "The people of Florida," said her chief magistrate in a telegram to THE WORLD, "are grateful to the people of New York. I beg you to express our earnest gratitude."

The first message sent out by King Edward VII. after his accession was to THE WORLD. It was a message of thanks for the sympathy of the American people.

In those trying days when Queen Wilhelmina and all the statesmen of Holland were striving to smooth out the domestic troubles of the Queen and her Prince Consort, THE WORLD was asked by the authorities at The Hague to deny to the American public the sensational rumors of the domestic discord.

Zanardelli, the Italian Prime Minister, told the people of America through THE WORLD how he admired the United States, and hoped the existing feeling of mutual good will might grow stronger every day.

Upon his inauguration as President of the Republic of Cuba, Senor T. Estrada Palma outlined his policy in THE WORLD for the information of the American people.

Like an appeal was the message sent to the American people through THE WORLD by the venerable Danish Senator Thygeson, who, at ninety-seven years of age, was making his last fight against parting with the Danish Indies to the United States: "Tell the people of America the United States is grand and big enough without those small islands, but Denmark is small, and cannot afford to get any smaller."

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, Cardinals Logue and Vaughan, Archbishops, Bishops, and other dignitaries of church and state in Great Britain, who responded to THE WORLD'S request for a Christmas sentiment at the time of the Venezuela war excitement, and thus helped to allay that excitement, set the example and made a precedent for other public personages in Europe to speak to the great people through the press, according to the American method. They set the fashion of publicity.

During the same week in which King Oscar addressed himself to America and the universe through THE WORLD, views and statements from Prince Bismarck, President Cleveland, General Gomez and Marshal Campos were given publicity through the same medium.

William O'Brien's manifesto, published in THE WORLD, was accepted on both sides of the Atlantic as the first authoritative declaration of the policy of the Irish party in the new Parliament.

Richard Olney, President Cleveland's great Secretary of State, addressed the people of the country on the issues of the 1900 campaign by the medium of a letter published exclusively in THE WORLD.

Dato Mandi, a famous Sulu chief, sent a message to the American people through THE WORLD that "You have displaced Spain in my affections, and I am a loyal American citizen."

In 1893 the vital question in European politics early in June was the result of the German elections and the attitude toward the subject of the Army bill of the leaders on both sides. The position of Kaiser Wilhelm II. was first known in an authoritative statement of his favorite minister, Dr. Miquel, made through THE WORLD. The following day, June 18, Wilhelm Liebknecht, the leader of the German Socialists, replied in a remarkable statement. He voiced the Socialist hatred of Bismarck, said anarchy was nonsense, predicted that the Kaiser's Army bill would be defeated, and that a series of great political battles was inevitable.

It was in 1893, too, when the personality and policy of Mgr. Satolli the Apostolic Delegate and head of the Catholic Church in this country, were shrouded in mystery, that THE WORLD interviewed him and sketched from life his various attitudes. It broke through his European conservatism, and made him quick to appreciate THE WORLD and its position as a public institution. As head of the Catholic Church in America he spoke through THE WORLD to the millions of the faithful regarding his mission and work. At the same time was depicted Satolli, the man, in a series of instantaneous sketches from life. The great ecclesiastic, wielding the power of a Richelieu, was seen to be a man of simple habits and austere tastes. The interview was widely copied and commented upon, and public curiosity as to the new figure in American public life was satisfied.

Gov. Joseph D. Sayers, of Texas, communicated his thanks to the American people for their aid to stricken Galveston through THE WORLD.

United States Minister Conger, imprisoned in Peking, and in hourly peril of becoming a victim to the Boxer assassins, cabled to THE WORLD the first message that had escaped the Chinese censor in ten days. It was addressed to his fellow-countrymen, an appeal to "Save us or avenge us."

When Admiral Dewey, told by thousands of his admirers that the people wanted him for their President, and urged to say he would accept a nomination if tendered, decided to state his position to his countrymen, he selected THE WORLD as the medium through which he would most surely reach them all, saying, "If the American people want me for the high office of President, I shall be only too happy to serve them. It is the highest honor in the gift of the nation; what citizen would refuse?"

M. Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, addressed a "greeting to the American people," through THE WORLD of April 15, 1900, on the opening of the Universal Exposition at Paris. It was full of high, good sense, simple cordiality, and generous enthusiasm for "the great Republic across the ocean, whose glorious past and wonderful present contain so much that challenges France's special regard." Next day M. Cambon, French Ambassador to Washington, epitomized the reason for the natural affection of the

peoples of the two republics in the epigram, "French blood drenched the Revolutionary battlefields."

Prince Henry greeted the American people through THE WORLD; and the Kaiser, through THE WORLD, thanked the American people for their welcome to his brother.

When every newspaper in the land had published General Wheaton's criticism of President Schurman's Philippine speech, saying "Men have been sent to prison in the Philippines for talking like that," Dr. Schurman chose THE WORLD as the medium through which to address the American people in reply.

Nicholas, Czar of all the Russias, thanked America for kindly interest through THE WORLD.

Queen Wilhelmina cabled to THE WORLD her thanks to America for interest in her illness.

John C. Dimsdale, Lord Mayor of London, sent a message to America through THE WORLD regarding the King's illness.

General Botha cabled to THE WORLD a final statement of the position and policy of the Boers.

Mayor Low and every head of department of the Reform Administration made their first report to the people through THE WORLD of the work of their departments for the first six months. Comptroller Grout had given an exclusive report to THE WORLD earlier.

It was through the columns of THE WORLD that Gov.-Gen. Leonard Wood presented his report of his stewardship on the eve of his surrendering the Government of Cuba to President Palma, of the new republic.

When the scattered and demoralized hosts of Democracy, apparently arrived at the turning point, cast about for a leader and guidance, and Grover Cleveland, that sturdy leader to victory in the past, recognizing that the time had come for him to break the silence of six years, chose THE WORLD as the medium through which to address his penitent party on "The Future of Democracy." He knew that through it he could most surely reach the masses, and delivered the summons to Democrats to return again to Democratic principles, which carried courage to every Democrat in the country.

Mr. Addicks, the man who, at an expense of $20,000 a year, kept Delaware without representation in the United States Senate because of his ambition to be a Senator, and the corruption of the Legislature, "expressed his grief" through THE WORLD because of the bad reputation the newspapers have given him in the land. He knew he could make his "grief" known to everybody through THE WORLD.

Andrew Carnegie told the people of America through THE WORLD that he had offered to President McKinley to pay $20,000,000 for the Philippine Islands, and set the "little brown men free." Said he to the people in May, 1903: "I would gladly pay twenty millions to-day to restore our Republic to its first principles."

It was to the columns of THE WORLD that M. Serge De Witte, the great Russian diplomat, trusted his parting message of friendship to the Jews of America and the promise of his protection for their brethren in Russia:

"Tell the Russian Jews through THE WORLD that I am greatly delighted at their behavior in this country. I am much pleased at the way they are building themselves up. Tell them that, with the help of God, if there happen to be any more disturbances and misunderstandings in Russia, they will soon pass away. Tell them this is my greeting on the eve of my departure to the Russian Jews of this country."

A little later Lamsdorf, the Czar's Chancellor, cabled to THE WORLD his message to the American people, saying that their President had earned a clear title to the $40,000 peace prize bequeathed by the late Alfred Nobel, a Russian, to be given to him who had rendered the most eminent services to humanity and for the promotion of peace between Russia and Japan having been largely the result of the President's efforts.

Premier Fejervary presented the defence of the interim ministry in Hungary and advocated universal suffrage for the Hungarians in a signed statement in THE WORLD. A Prime Minister's signed statement about a grave crisis involving possible revolution in a great European power was certainly a remarkable newspaper feature. But this was followed by the statement of the appeals of Francis Kossuth, leader of the Independence party, and Count Apponyi, and thus THE WORLD became the forum for a full discussion of the political situation and crisis in Hungary.

Emile Combes, late Premier of France, wishing to speak his gratitude to, and admiration for, President Roosevelt for his part in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan to the American people, addressed them in a long cabled message through the customary medium of communication with them. Prince Louis of Battenberg wrote his com-

pliments to America for the hospitality of her people on his sailing for Europe to THE WORLD, and "the divine Sarah" Bernhardt sent her greetings to America on ahead by wireless telegraph to THE WORLD while her ship was yet two days out at sea.

Postmaster-General Gary, when he desired to inform the people of the United States that he was preparing to introduce a national scheme for postal saving banks, selected THE WORLD, which first proposed, and has strongly advocated, the project as the medium through which to address the people.

THE WORLD AND GOVERNOR HUGHES.

THE WORLD was the first paper to urge the Republicans of New York State to nominate Charles Evans Hughes for Governor, which it did on March 19, 1906, when it said in a leading editorial:

"The insurance question makes Charles E. Hughes the logical candidate of his party for Governor, for he is the very personification of the issue. Moreover, his monumental work as counsel for the Armstrong Committee has earned for him any office within the gift of the people of New York."

Daily, until the Republican convention at Saratoga heeded its advice, THE WORLD pleaded with the delegates to lift their party, by the nomination of Hughes, above the levels to which it had been dragged by unscrupulous machine politicians. It threw the limelight of publicity on the coquetting of "Boss" Murphy and William R. Hearst, and warned the Republicans that Hearst, as an independent nominee, would not be a weak candidate, as the Republican leaders believed. It showed, however, that if Hearst carried Tammany on his back Hughes could beat him. The Murphy-Hearst deal went through at the Buffalo convention, which nominated Hearst. Governor Higgins, frightened, declined a renomination at Saratoga, and Hughes consented to head a weak ticket—and alone the day after election he towered above its wreck. So ardently did THE WORLD support Hughes during the campaign that Harper's Weekly said: "With the exception of Mr. Hughes himself, the most able and zealous supporter of the Republican ticket in the State of New York is THE NEW YORK WORLD." To which THE WORLD replied: "Not 'the Republican ticket in the State;' by no means! THE WORLD asks independent voters to make Hughes Governor for his record, for his character, for his ability, for his manly pledges of energetic action. It asks no man to vote for such Republicans as Merton Lewis."

A careful canvass of the voters of the city was made by THE WORLD, and a painstaking survey of the situation in the rural counties, and upon the results obtained, THE WORLD boldly predicted three days before the election that Hughes would be elected. On November 4 it said: "Many thousands of Democrats will vote for Hughes. The up-State Democratic organization has gone out of business. The Brooklyn organization has repudiated Hearst. Tammany is split. Croker has denounced Murphy's deal with Hearst as un-Democratic, and unless many thousands of Republicans vote for Murphy's candidate, Hearst has not a ghost of a chance of election."

"TO HARLEM IN FIFTEEN MINUTES!"

Greatest of its accomplishments in its many efforts for a betterment of passenger transit conditions in Greater New York is THE WORLD'S securing of fast trains to Harlem. On April 8, 1893, it said in an editorial:

"To Harlem in Fifteen Minutes! That and nothing less is rapid transit. That is what the city needs, and the elevated road can never give. That is what the city will get unless impatience surrenders the prospect to the greed of the elevated monopoly. To Harlem in Fifteen Minutes!"

On October 27, 1904, after eleven and a half years' persistent fight by THE WORLD, the great $40,000,000 subway and viaduct rapid transit railroad from end to end of the "old" City of New York, now the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, was opened with appropriate ceremonies at the City Hall, and Mayor McClellan's hand on the electrical controller in the motorman's box of the first train over the line. Thirty thousand people thronged City Hall Park, making a gala day of it, and shouting their approval of the new road, and 100,000 others massed themselves about the stations along the line. Their rallying cry was "To Harlem in Fifteen Minutes," and nearly all the accounts of the occasion began with these words. Fourteen minutes is schedule time for express train runs from City Hall Station to Ninety-sixth Street, Harlem.

At the opening day celebration credit was freely given to THE WORLD. John H. Starin, the Nestor of rapid transit, who was a member of the original Rapid Transit Commission, appointed by Mayor Grant in 1890, and who is still a member, said:

"This should be a day of special satisfaction to THE WORLD. It was THE WORLD

that started agitation for rapid transit fully fifteen years ago. It has never flagged in its zeal for the project. Early and late, it has kept up its cry for rapid transit. It secured and published a vast amount of information concerning underground roads throughout the world and made the idea familiar to its readers.

"THE WORLD has advocated and helped to secure the passage of every law which has been secured to advance the project. Its enterprise in sending a trainload of people to Albany on one occasion prevented the passage of a bill that would have been harmful.

"THE WORLD advocated the lending of the city's credit to the enterprise when the idea of municipal ownership was a novelty, and it was THE WORLD, after consolidation, helped to secure constitutional amendments that made possible the selling of the necessary bonds to proceed with the construction of the road. For these reasons I say THE WORLD has special reason for congratulating itself and for being congratulated.

"Back in those days," continued General Starin, "THE WORLD was our one support among the newspapers. It was always aggressively optimistic, while certain others were caricaturing us as guests of Barbarossa's table, fast asleep, and our beards taking root in the table-top, and the big hole still not dug. The work of THE WORLD for rapid transit has been magnificent, and its importance can hardly be overestimated. In fact, I have sometimes wondered whether we could have been successful without it."

President Alexander E. Orr, of the Rapid Transit Commission, said:

"THE WORLD'S slogan, 'To Harlem in Fifteen Minutes,' was adopted as a pledge. It is now fulfilled. THE WORLD has reason to feel proud of the course it has pursued in this matter."

William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission: "It is an admitted fact that THE WORLD has stood by the Commission and fought for the subway from the start. It has been the one unfailing friend of rapid transit among the newspapers of New York. THE WORLD'S cry: 'To Harlem in Fifteen Minutes,' is now possible with a completed subway."

No public service in the long list of those performed by THE WORLD affords it more satisfaction or has brought to it more commendation than its fifteen-year fight, most of the time single handed, for real rapid transit for the Metropolis, brought to a complete successful issue on October 27, 1904.

THE WORLD'S RECOGNITION OF WOMEN.

In the work of uplifting woman THE WORLD has long been without a peer among newspapers. In its championship of woman's advance toward that higher life which is the ideal of the sociologist it has been splendidly aided by the pens of many eminent and progressive women, as well as by thoughtful contributions from thousands of women in the more retired walks of life. THE WORLD'S views of woman's proper place are exalted ones; and especially do THE EVENING WORLD and THE SUNDAY WORLD teem with the news, gossip, helpful hints and other subjects dear to the feminine heart. THE WORLD believes in the power of the hand that rocks the cradle, and it applauds and assists every well-directed effort to broaden woman's sphere of influence, recognizing in every self-respecting, useful woman a queen of the earth, whether she actually sits upon a throne or rules in her domestic palace, the home.

In the long list of women whose articles or other expressions in THE WORLD have attracted widespread attention are found the names of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Queen Victoria, Adelina Patti, Sarah Bernhardt, Rejane Emma Nevada, "Jennie June" (Mrs. J. C. Croley), Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Maude Adams, Marie Corelli, Julia Marlowe, Mrs. John Gilbert, Lady Drummond, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Beatrice Harraden, Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Hetty Green, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Countess de St. Maurice, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Frederick Funston, Miss Clara Morris, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Eliza Rogers Sigsbee, Julia Ward Howe, Helen H. Gardener, Mme. Calve, Miss Jane Priscilla Sousa, Miss Helen Gould, Mary Baker Eddy, Lady Jeune, Mrs. Emily Crawford, Lady Colin Campbell, Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, Flora Annie Steel, Fanny J. Crosby, Maude Gonne McBride, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, Mrs. John Sherman, Mrs. Russell A. Alger, Clara Lipman, May Irwin, Lillian Russell, Fanny Davenport, Amelia E. Barr, May E. Wilson, Mrs. Mary E. Lease, Miss Frances Willard, Jeanette L. Gilder, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett Townsend, Hallie Erminie Rives, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and many others.

THE WORLD AND FREE EDUCATION.

Since "THE WORLD'S Free Lecture Bill" was passed twenty years ago, emphasizing

the logic of THE WORLD'S contention that the public school rooms of New York City belonged to all the people, a conservative estimate shows that 25,000,000 people have heard lectures by eminent men in the People's University course. What brighter jewel could shine in THE WORLD'S diadem of accomplishments? Five thousands lectures each season to an average now of a million and a half auditors from October to May in nearly 150 auditoriums of the metropolis! Surely that is touching the brow of the masses with the ennobling wand of education!

The subjects of the lectures are such as will promote the purpose of the system, which is summarized by Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the conductor of the courses from the beginning: "To afford to as many as possible the fruits of a liberal education; to make education a life purpose, and to apply the best methods of study to the problems of daily life, so as to create in our citizens a sound public opinion."

Among the general subjects discussed in the lectures are physiology, hygiene, natural science, astronomy, biology, anthropology, physics, electricity, chemistry, metallurgy, domestic sciences, household art, modern industries, history, biography, sociology, geography, commercial, physical, political and descriptive literature, music, art, American citizenship.

The lectures are delivered in English, Yiddish, and Italian, and many of them are illustrated by lantern slides, each lecture centre being equipped with a stereopticon.

Among those who have delivered lectures in the People's University courses are President Roosevelt, ex-Mayor Low, ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James, Dr. Rossiter Johnson, and Presidents Wilson, of Princeton; Harper, of Chicago University; Taylor, of Vassar; Hall, of Clark, and McAllister, of Drexel Institute; Felix Adler, Charles Sprague Smith, Garrett P. Serviss, and Dr. Draper, State Superintendent of Instruction, and many others of equally distinguished reputation.

Mention may also be made, with propriety, of the free scholarships founded by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer for boys who would otherwise be unable to enjoy the benefits of a college education, the far-reaching effects of which splendid benefaction cannot even be conjured. It can only be abstrusely measured by the possibilities of the influence of educated men in the wonderful years of development in the future.

THE SUNDAY WORLD.

While the news sections of THE SUNDAY WORLD preserve the continuity of the record of happenings everywhere, and form by themselves a complete newspaper, giving all the news of the civilized world, gathered by the Associated Press and an army of its own special correspondence, its additional sections make it the greatest Sunday journal ever conceived. The editorial section is a remarkable symposium of news and comment. The metropolitan section, fully illustrated, pictures all the lights and shadows of life in America's greatest city. The funny section, four pages of comics in colors, intended especially for the little folk, pleases thousands of children of a larger growth as well. The magazine, a costly twelve-page in color and half-tone, in which the work of many of the best known artists and writers appear, is a fascinating instructor for all the family. For fresh, original material for the magazine section THE SUNDAY WORLD invades the realms of invention, art, science, travel, romance, literature, and discovery. The society pages, pages for women, weekly reviews of finance and the markets, cable pages of news and discussion from the capitals of the old world, resort pages, and other special departments add to the sum total of newspaper completeness every Sunday.

THE EVENING WORLD AND ITS INFLUENCE.

As THE WORLD towers above its competitors in the morning newspaper field, so THE EVENING WORLD is the giant of the Evening city dailies. Its growth and power have been remarkable, due to its observance of the same principles upon which THE WORLD has been reared. It was first issued on October 10, 1887, and quickly found favor with the public. When it was barely out of its cradle its power was recognized by all who believed in publicity or who feared it. Its staff is distinct, in all departments, from that of the morning WORLD, and while, like its big father, it regards newsgathering as paramount in importance, it is distinctively a home newspaper. There is daily in THE EVENING WORLD something of interest for every member of the family—for the child who likes funny pictures, for the mother and daughter who study the fashions or read helpful words by brainy women, and for the father and sons who are interested in its news stories, terse editorials, sporting pages, and other features. Like the morning WORLD, it daily "beats" its contemporaries, sparing neither effort nor expense to be first with the news.

THE WORLD IN 1907.

The Public Service Commission created by the Legislature under the lead of Governor Hughes, sustained by public opinion, is the direct outgrowth of the relentless warfare waged by THE WORLD against the law-defying corporations holding invaluable franchises from the people to serve them the great utilities of city life, like light and transportation.

In March, 1903, THE WORLD published the exposure of corruption in the surface railway manipulation, and one of the completed works of the Commission, led by its chief inquisitor, William M. Ivins, is the entire substantiation of the charges made by THE WORLD nearly five years ago.

On the heels of THE WORLD'S exposure the books of the Metropolitan were destroyed and much of the evidence of the high financiering by which the floating debt of that ancient "gold mine," the Third Avenue Railroad, was jumped in six years from $2,000,000 to $24,000,000, and the construction account padded with $15,000,000 partly to balance it, by which the Fulton Street line was exploited, the Twenty-eighth Street and the Twenty-ninth Street line bought for $25,000 and "capitalized" for $3,000,000, loaded with a bogus construction expense account, so as to make $5,000,000 in profits for the insiders, and bonds issued to "electrolize" East Side lines were sold and the price pocketed, while weary horses still drag the cars along the rails, was destroyed with them.

The confession of Quigg revealed a state of things comparable to the revelations in insurance corruption; that he, Quigg, received $217,000 in four years from the company for lobbying at Albany for the Metropolitan, or rather for those who ruled the company to its ruin.

The testimony of Anthony N. Brady, showed how he had sold the Cortlandt Street line, which never existed except "on paper," to the Metropolitan for nearly $1,000,000 and divided the proceeds among the "insiders," Whitney, Ryan, Dolan, Widener, and Elkins.

As a result of this official corroboration of THE WORLD'S charges, the Metropolitan Street Railway went into the hands of a receiver, a confessed insolvent, and the "holding company," having nothing else to hold but watered securities, also went into the hands of a receiver.

Under the Public Utilities bill there will be no more "holding companies;" no more watering of stocks in public utility corporations; for the consent of the Public Utilities Commission must first be obtained before new stock may be issued, and then it must be shown that the added capital is needed for, and to be used for, material improvements to the road, equipment or service, and not to create a false and fabulous profit for the manipulators, and the consent of the Commission must be first obtained before any railroad can assign, transfer, or lease its property or franchise.

TEN UNANSWERED QUESTIONS.

October 1, 1904, THE WORLD asked these ten questions:

"1. How much has the Beef Trust contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?

"2. How much has the Paper Trust contributed?

"3. How much has the Coal Trust contributed?

"4. How much has the Sugar Trust contributed?

"5. How much has the Oil Trust contributed?

"6. How much has the Tobacco Trust contributed?

"7. How much has the Steel Trust contributed?

"8. How much has the Insurance Trust contributed?

"9. How much have the National Banks contributed?

"10. How much have the six great railroads contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?"

Mr. Roosevelt's reply to these questions addressed to him was the appointment of Mr. Cortelyou to the post of Secretary of the Treasury, but, as a result of THE WORLD'S insistent demand in the Spring and Summer of 1905 for a legislative investigation of the life insurance companies, it was disclosed under oath that four of them had contributed $158,500 to the Roosevelt campaign fund in 1904. These contributions were:

New York Life Insurance Company..	$48,500	Mutual Life Insurance Company.....	$50,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society...	50,000	Prudential Life Insurance Company..	10,000

On April 2, 1907, by its exclusive publication of the famous letter written by E. H. Harriman to his friend, Sidney Webster, a further contribution to the Roosevelt campaign fund of 1904 of $260,000 was also disclosed by THE WORLD.

This fund of $260,000 was made up after a conference between Odell, Cortelyou, and Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss, of the Republican National Committee, at which it was

decided to call upon E. H. Harriman to "save the day." The contributions and their respective contributors were as follows:

Edward H. Harriman	$50,000
H. McK. Twombly (representing the Vanderbilt interests)	25,000
Chauncey M. Depew (personal)	25,000
James Hazen Hyde	25,000
The Equitable Life Assurance Society	10,000
J. Pierpont Morgan	10,000
George W. Perkins (New York Life Insurance Company)	10,000
H. H. Rogers and John D. Archbold (Standard Oil Company)	30,000
Banking interests	10,000
Cornelius N. Bliss (personal)	10,000
Seven friends of Senator Depew ($5,000 each)	35,000
Sent to Mr. Harriman in smaller donations	20,000
Total	$260,000

Later on THE WORLD was able to show that Ryan, Dolan, Elkins, Whitney, Widener and the other Metropolitan Railway Company managers had contributed equally to a $600,000 fund "to remove obstacles and care for political obligations," and that they recouped the amounts given to the Republican campaign fund by the sale of the Cortlandt Street "paper road" to the Metropolitan Securities Company for $965,607.19 by Anthony N. Brady. Brady returned to each of the contributors $111,652.78.

TRAPPING A BOODLE ALDERMAN.

THE WORLD, with the assistance of the detectives employed in the District-Attorney's office, caught W. S. Clifford, a Municipal League Alderman from the Borough of Queens, red handed in the sale of the votes of eleven Aldermen for the election of a Recorder to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Recorder Goff to the Supreme Court bench. Alderman Clifford came to an appointed place and received $6,000 in marked bills.

VICTORY FOR SUBWAY BRIDGE LOOP.

The adoption by the old Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners and the confirmation by the Board of Estimate of THE WORLD'S plan for a four-track subway loop to connect the Brooklyn Bridge and the Williamsburg Bridge on the Manhattan side was a victory not only over the traction combine of the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, but over the Legislature, which passed a bill providing for an elevated loop.

The loop is now in course of construction by the city. Both the Brooklyn and Manhattan Companies, surface and underground, will be compelled to operate their trains and cars through it under a car mileage arrangement which will pay the cost of maintenance and provide a sinking fund to extinguish the debt incurred for construction.

EXPOSURE OF WARD'S ISLAND CRUELTIES.

One of the latest and one of the most important of the public services of THE WORLD during 1907 was the exposure of brutalities practised upon helpless patients in the Manhattan State Hospital for the pauper insane on Ward's Island. Reports had reached THE WORLD during the three months preceding October of the ill treatment of insane patients by the attendants in the institution. An agent was immediately employed to ascertain the truth. This agent was experienced in the treatment of the insane at Bellevue Hospital and the Bloomingdale Asylum, a physician equipped with the special learning necessary for his calling—Dr. John C. McCarthy.

Dr. McCarthy secured employment as an attendant in the State Asylum and served for a whole month. He made a careful diary, describing what he witnessed during that month in one ward, and his report shows an amazing prevalence of brutality among the attendants.

THE WORLD'S PUBLIC SCHOOL FIELD DAYS.

Believing in the doctrine that a healthy mind is best developed in a healthy body, THE WORLD instituted in 1906 a grand competition in athletics among the grammar school boys. Two thousand medals of silver and bronze were offered for competition, twenty to each of the first 100 grammar schools in Greater New York that should hold field days. The medals were given through the Public School Athletic Association, of which General George W. Wingate, a member of the Board of Education, is President, and Luther Halsey Gulick, Director of Physical Training in the Public Schools, Secretary.

The idea met instant favor, and competition was eager and earnest. The grammar school field days were enthusiastic events in the school life of the lads. A grand final grammar school meet was held in September, at which all the winners from their respective schools met in competition, the prizes given by THE WORLD being gold, silver and bronze medals.

Comptroller Metz was so much impressed by the beneficial results of THE WORLD'S field days that he gave an athletic field to the school boys of Brooklyn Borough.

Thirty-eight schools in Manhattan Borough, twelve in the Bronx, twenty-eight in Brooklyn, seventeen in Queens and five in Richmond Borough, held each a separate field day in 1907, and more than 20,000 grammar grade boys competed in the games, while upward of 100,000 school teachers and children witnessed the athletic combats.

Two thousand medals given by THE WORLD were awarded, 1,200 of silver and 800 of bronze, to the winners in the field day games. Six hundred principals of schools and teachers officiated at the meets as umpires, referees, judges, scorers and timekeepers, and at the field day of Manhattan No. 100, 520 boys participated in the sports. Eight city park playgrounds, fourteen athletic fields and eight National Guard armories were used by schools for THE WORLD games, and four meets were held on the roof gardens of the respective schools, while eight meets were in city streets.

Two thousand grammar school boys participated in the grand final meet at Celtic Park, the prizes being gold, silver and bronze WORLD medals.

The games effected mental and moral good to an extent which both parents and teachers commended. More enduring than the hour's glory of the games, however, was the quality of clean manliness among the young athletes, stimulated and developed by this competition.

James E. Sullivan, President of the Amateur Athletic Union of America, declared the finals "the most remarkable athletic meeting ever attempted," and General Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, and Grammar School Principals Benjamin Veit, John D. Fruanf, Frederick A. Berghane, W. L. Ettinger, Charles C. Roberts, John D. Condon, Charles D. Raine, William J. Leary, Gustave A. Carls, N. J. Lowe, T. O. Baker, W. L. Sprague, George Millard Davison, J. D. Reardon and others declared enthusiastically that the beneficial influence of THE WORLD'S meets was felt in every branch of the work of their schools.

THE WORLD'S PLATFORM.

On the occasion of a dinner of the executive staff of THE WORLD in honor of the sixtieth birthday of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the following cablegram was received from him:

"Express to the editors, managers and entire staff my warm appreciation of their excellent and successful work for an institution which should always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunder, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or by predatory poverty.

"JOSEPH PULITZER."

Said the "New York Commercial": It is easily possible—more than probable, indeed—that most of the members of the executive staff of THE NEW YORK WORLD, who were dined in this city in celebration of the sixtieth birthday of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer on April 10, know that publication and its proprietor only in the latter-day relation of both to the American public and American affairs. But there are men in plenty here in New York and in every section of the country who recall vividly and with satisfaction how this "Lochinvar" in journalism "came out of the West" in 1883—he was only thirty-six years old then—and within an astonishingly short time had practically revolutionized newspaper making here in the metropolis. He established new standards that had never been dreamed of in the old order of things, and set a new pace that all of his competitors were forced to recognize and "catch step" with, but with which not all of them were able to keep up. It is no exaggeration to say that every daily newspaper existent in New York twenty-four years ago is the better to-day for Mr. Pulitzer's coming, and in nowise discredits any one of them or of those later established to place with him and THE WORLD the initiative and the leadership in taking up abuses and wrongs and evils and injustices in every form—public or semi-public—great or small, political or social or industrial or what not, and by persistent and vigorous exploitation seeking to displace them with right and justice. His ideals have uniformly been high, his purpose unselfish, his method for the most part commendable, and the example of them all-inspiring.

From "Life": Mr. Pulitzer's paper has been governed by those sentiments. The editorials in THE WORLD are squarely for morality, public and private. Not only excellent specimens of English literature, clean-cut and forcible and always to the point—they display a persistent courage and a love of justice unique in modern journalism.

It is not expected that all our contemporaries will agree with the statement so often made that "THE WORLD editorials are the best in town."

The World Almanac and Encyclopedia.

AN ANNUAL REFERENCE BOOK OF UNIVERSAL CONTEMPORANEOUS FACTS.

THE WORLD ALMANAC, prior to the acquisition of THE WORLD by Mr. Pulitzer, was a thin pamphlet, published annually, containing, besides the customary astronomical calculations and monthly calendars, the election returns, a list of Federal and New York State officials, a necrology and record of important events, and sometimes statistical summaries of a few Government reports. This matter was usually embraced within a hundred pages, and served the needs of the times. The first issue appeared in 1866.

With the initial number of the present series, appearing in 1886 under Mr. Pulitzer's proprietorship, THE WORLD ALMANAC took on the encyclopedic form. It ceased to be a political manual merely, and became an expositor of all current information about the universe; a reference book of facts concerning everything of contemporaneous human interest.

In accomplishing this stupendous purpose THE WORLD ALMANAC has spared neither labor nor expense. It has employed the best brains in organizing, and the best expert knowledge in supplying information. The ablest specialists in the domains of science, literature, art, statistics, and political and social economics have been drawn upon yearly for service. Thousands of circulars, accompanying return blanks, are sent to original sources of information. The vast mass of material thus obtained has been collated and arranged for publication by a permanent office staff. In all, it is estimated that ten thousand persons contribute in some measure annually to the perfection and completion of THE WORLD ALMANAC.

The distribution of THE WORLD ALMANAC is co-extensive with the planet. It will not only be found in the book shops of every principal city of the world, but it has its constant users at such extremes of human habitation as Iceland and New Zealand, Manchuria and Cape Colony, Alaska and the Argentine Republic. It has been equally welcomed in the study of a great European savant and the domestic circle of the Grand Turk, as an order from Sir Monier Monier-Williams, professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, and a larger one from the Ottoman Minister at Washington in the same mail testifies. A single order has come from Japan for as many as three thousand copies. An Arctic explorer departing for the North Pole has taken a score of bound almanacs on board for the entertainment of the ship's company during the long Winter nights. Copies will be found in the reading-rooms of practically every library and clubhouse in the United States. The Government supplies the consulates abroad with the book annually.

THE WORLD ALMANAC is used for reference yearly by two million inquirers after current facts, and it is permanently kept in half a million homes and business offices.

And surely THE WORLD ALMANAC, in its own pages, may modestly call attention to its influence and growth. A publication with millions of readers who look upon it as final authority quite easily takes place among the "best sellers," even though it does not appear weekly in the list. It is in a class by itself, and has a marvellous record.

TOKENS OF APPRECIATION FROM HIGH SOURCES.

From many hundreds of appreciative communications received annually, the following have been selected for the wide range of personalities, vocations, and countries they represent:

WALTER WELLMAN, after his first Polar voyage:

"I embrace the first opportunity since my return to express my recognition of the service which THE WORLD ALMANAC has done me and my companions while we were in the Arctic Circle. During the long Winter nights, when we were encased in ice and forced to depend on indoor material for entertainment, it never failed to be the source of constant amusement, instruction and comfort. It did more to reconcile us to our surroundings than anything else we had with us."

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN in The Commoner:

"The amount of valuable information crowded into THE WORLD ALMANAC is little short of marvellous, and it will repay its cost many times over during the year."

OSCAR S. STRAUS, Secretary of Commerce and Labor:

"I keep the ALMANAC on my desk for reference during the year, and I find it a most ready reference book."

The late GEORGE WASHINGTON CHILDS, of Philadelphia:

"Too much praise can hardly be lavished on this almost invaluable annual compendium.

It would be difficult to suggest any method by which the work could better fulfil its functions—that of being a handy and trustworthy guide for busy people of every class of life."

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, Commissioner of Education:

"As a book of ready reference, I consider the ALMANAC unsurpassed."

The late MAYOR PINGREE, of Detroit:

"I have thought so well of the book as to purchase and distribute a dozen or more of them among my friends."

SENATOR TILLMAN, of South Carolina:

"I regard THE WORLD ALMANAC as one of the most valuable and handy compilations I have ever seen."

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon:

"I have had frequent occasion to refer to THE WORLD ALMANAC, and I have never failed to find the information sought."

T. M. MILLER, late Attorney-General of Mississippi:

"Like the great paper with which THE WORLD ALMANAC may said to be connected, its worth cannot be overestimated. I have frequently consulted THE WORLD ALMANAC and have been astonished at the variety, extent and accuracy of the information it contains."

GOVERNOR TOOLE of Montana:

"I wish to testify to its general accuracy."

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Jurist, Democratic Candidate for Governor of New York in 1898:

"Never was so much information of daily use crowded in so small a space."

JOHN W. YERKES, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

"The amount of valuable information in the 1906 WORLD ALMANAC, and the ease with which this information can be reached, renders this publication of great value to a busy man's desk."

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, late Commissioner of Labor:

"I use this ALMANAC a great deal and find it very trustworthy and valuable."

H. M. M'CRACKEN, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of New York University:

"THE WORLD ALMANAC is used by me as a constant reference book on educational and other matter, and is found worth many times its cost."

THEODORE L. SEIP, D. D., President of Muhlenburg College:

"It is a thesaurus of useful information."

JAMES B. ANGELL, LL. D., President of the University of Michigan:

"I have found it of great convenience. It is compiled with care and accuracy."

DANIEL C. GILMAN, LL. D., late President of Johns Hopkins University:

"Valuable alike for its accuracy and comprehensiveness."

THOMAS S. GATCH, Ph. D., President of the University of the State of Washington:

"It is used almost constantly by the members of our faculty, by our students in civics and political economy, as well as by those connected with the debating societies. It is the best bureau of information of which we know."

W. J. BRIER, President of the Wisconsin State Normal School:

"It answers more questions correctly than any other volume in the library, with the possible exception of the unabridged dictionary."

JOHN M. VAN DYKE, Principal of the Blairstown (N. J.) Public School:

"By its side lies an encyclopedia of eighteen volumes, and still another large book calling itself a 'book of facts.' Weeks will go by possibly without a glance at any of these, while THE WORLD ALMANAC is used almost every hour. I do not make an exaggerated statement when I say that I could get along without the others before I could the last."

FRANCIS J. CHENEY, Principal of the New York State Normal and Training School:

"There has been brought together in compact and systematic form a vast amount of

practical information, the mastery of which will make a student an intelligent citizen, so far as current history is concerned."

HENRY WHITTEMORE, Principal of the Massachusetts State Normal School:
"One of the 'immortal indispensables.' "

C. M. LIGHT, Principal of the New Mexico Normal School:
"It is current history and deserves as much attention by pupils as earlier events."

E. W. WETMORE, Department of Natural Science, New York State Normal College:
"In preparing material for lessons in geography, history, literature, and science, it furnishes, in concentrated and available form, needed facts which it would take hours to find in the standard text-books and elaborate encyclopedias. I have both used it myself and have recommended it to our pupil teachers for years as the most efficient and possible. Every teacher and every scholar above the primary grade should have one constantly within reach."

FRED S. ROOT, Pastor of the Park Congregational Church, Hartford, Ct.:
"In a weary mood this evening I picked up a copy of THE WORLD ALMANAC and read, and read, and read until, to my surprise, the evening had almost disappeared, with my work all unfinished. Your ALMANAC is full of the most fascinating information, and is easily superior to anything of its kind in the language. I am almost tempted to study a page a day as an exercise in memory."

J. E. RANKIN, D. D., LL. D., President of Howard University, Washington, D. C.:
"When I took my grip-sack for a three months' trip abroad last Summer, the only books I insisted on were the New Testament, Emerson's Poems, and THE WORLD ALMANAC—religion, poetry, statistics."

STEPHEN A. NORTHROP, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Fort Wayne, Ind.:
"I would not do without it under any circumstances. I keep it on my desk by the side of my Bible, Webster's Dictionary, and Roget's Thesaurus."

The late WALTER S. CARTER, of Carter, Hughes & Rounds, Attorneys, New York:
"A great book is THE WORLD ALMANAC. In congratulating Mr. Leonard, editor of "Who's Who in America," the other day, I told him that his book was worthy to rank with Baedecker and THE WORLD ALMANAC."

Berlin Correspondent of THE WORLD:
"Travelling in the express to St. Petersburg, there sat opposite me Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister. During the long journey he was completely absorbed in a copy of THE WORLD ALMANAC."

K. Y. FUKUYAMA, Yokohama, Japan:
"It is a wonderful book."

The late A. OAKEY HALL, ex-Mayor of New York:
"The copy used in this club (the Lotus Club) shows by its dilapidation how much it has been used. And what impresses all users whom I have met is the exceeding cleverness and elasticity of arrangement for ready reference by author, journalist, and seeker after 'notes and queries' allied to daily domestic, business, or other conversational life."

The London Standard:
"The American Whitaker. It is a detailed census of Uncle Sam's people and an inventory of his belongings."

The New York Times:
"Its contents have always been what an almanac's contents should be—accurate, concise, inclusive."

Thousands of less distinguished, but just as highly appreciated, readers as those quoted in the foregoing paragraphs write complimentary letters to THE WORLD ALMANAC. One of the most valued tributes is from a prisoner in a great Western penitentiary, who sent through the warden of the prison for a copy of the 1907 ALMANAC, and wrote:

"For several years I have studied THE WORLD ALMANAC, and have turned many hours which would otherwise have been dreary and wasted into hours of study. I have acquired from THE ALMANAC quite a liberal education, and when I leave here a free man I will be better fitted to make my way in the world than I was when I entered this prison. It is a wonderful book."

The list need not be augmented. THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1908, without claiming perfection, is nevertheless put forth with knowledge that a vast army will welcome it as the peerless statistical and encyclopedic publication of the year.

A Quarter-Century Record of Events.

THE STORY OF HUMAN ENDEAVOR AND ACCOMPLISHMENT SINCE 1883.

So rapid has been the march of events during the past quarter of a century, and so vital a bearing have those events had upon the world's history, that a mere retrospective glance over the record since 1883, indicates with intensity the certainty of still greater changes by a restless civilization before Father Time's dial marks the passing of another twenty-five years.

When the new regime of The World begun with a wedding to progress, Victoria sat upon England's throne, nearing her diamond jubilee celebration. Chester A. Arthur, of New York, had been elevated, by the assassination of James A. Garfield, to the Presidency of the United States. The German Empire destinies were ruled by William I. The Emperor of Russia was Alexander III. Humbert I. was completing his fifth year as King of Italy. Francis Joseph I. had been for thirty-five years Emperor of Austria, and the veteran Pius IX. was Pope. Alphonso XIII., now King of Spain, had not yet been born. Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, was just out of her cradle, and her father, William III., was King. In brief, the vast majority of the ruling powers of 1883 have now laid their sceptres before the great monarch Death.

1883

In the United States, the year 1883 opened with eyes centred on Washington, where Congress was debating the House bill to reduce internal revenue taxation, which bill the Senate reported with amendments embracing a thorough revision of the tariff, based upon the report of the Tariff Commission. The bill was adopted by both houses on March 3. In April, May and June political excitement ran high during the trials of General Brady and ex-Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, for complicity in the Star-Route frauds. They were acquitted. In May the Brooklyn Bridge, from City Hall, New York, to Brooklyn, was opened, after an expenditure of thirteen years' labor and $15,500,000. In June the U. S. S. Yantic and Arctic steamer Proteus sailed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, for the relief of the Greely scientific expedition to Lady Franklin Bay. In September the last spike of the Northern Pacific railroad was driven at Independence Gulch, western Montana. The bi-centennial of the first German settlement in America was celebrated at Germantown, Pa., in October. In the same month the United States Supreme Court pronounced unconstitutional a number of the provisions of the Civil Rights bill. On October 1 domestic letter postage was reduced from three cents to two. In November Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan succeeded Gen. W. T. Sherman in command of the armies of the United States, General Sherman retiring upon age limit.

In February, 1883, while the English Parliament gravely listened to the "speech from the throne," expressing satisfaction at the "settlement" of the Egyptian struggle, events in the Soudan were really precipitating the great clash less than a year later, when General Gordon was hurried to Khartoum by the Gladstone government to find glory and death in the noted siege. In Ireland the echo of the Fenian troubles which had led in 1882 to the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Thomas H. Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin, was heard when fell the drop of the gallows on which the assassins were hanged.

The universe, however, was fairly quiet twenty-five years ago, the earth's big family behaving itself in a much more exemplary manner than it has in later days, when the spirit of possession has stalked about with outstretched hands over widespread territory, despite the instituting of international peace conferences. It is an historic fact worthy of record in 1908 that one of the things that has not changed in the two and half decades now under consideration is the appetite of the lion for the lamb.

1884

The year 1884 was one of commotion in the United States, bringing the recurrence of a Presidential campaign in which were crushed the ambitions of James G. Blaine, the nom-

inee of the Republican party, through his defeat by Grover Cleveland, of New York, the Democratic candidate. The battle was hard fought and acrimonious, and the triumph of Mr. Cleveland opened freely to the National Democracy the White House doors, which had been closed to it since the incumbency of Abraham Lincoln. In the nominating convention Mr. Blaine wrested the prize from President Arthur, Gen. John A. Logan, Senators John Sherman, Joseph R. Hawley, George F. Edmunds and others. Logan was consoled by being named for the Vice-Presidency. The Democratic National Convention considered the names of Thomas F. Bayard, Thomas A. Hendricks, Allen G. Thurman, John G. Carlisle, Governor Hoadley, of Ohio, and Governor Cleveland. Cleveland was nominated on the second ballot, with Thomas A. Hendricks as running mate. In the election on November 4 Cleveland and Hendricks received 4,911,017 popular and 219 electoral votes, the Republican ticket receiving 4,848,334 popular and 182 electoral ballots. In this campaign Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, was the candidate of the Greenback and Anti-Monopoly parties, polling 123,835 popular votes. The Prohibition party polled 151,809 votes for its candidate, John P. St. John, of Kansas.

The month of May, 1884, was marked by a financial sensation which attracted international attention. The failure of James R. Keene, who was said to have lost $4,000,000, was immediately followed by the collapse of the Marine Bank, the Metropolitan Bank and the firm of Grant & Ward, with which firm ex-President Grant was said to be connected. General Grant borrowed $150,000 from William H. Vanderbilt to avert the crash, and lost his savings. The Grants had much sympathy, and mortgaged all their property, declining to let Mr. Vanderbilt cancel his loan. James D. Fish, president of the Marine Bank, and Ferdinand Ward, active member of the firm of Grant & Ward, were arrested for fraud, convicted and each sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor in Sing Sing, N. Y., prison. Other noteworthy events of the year in the United States were: The funeral ceremonies in New York City of the remains of the victims of the Jeanette Arctic disaster, Lieutenant-Commander George W. De Long, U. S. N., and others, on February 23; the vetoing by President Arthur of a bill to restore Gen. Fitz-John Porter to the army and retire him with rank of Colonel; the ratification of a treaty between the United States and Mexico; the signing of a commercial convention between the United States and Spain; the trial, conviction and twelve years' suspension of Brig.-Gen. D. G. Swaim, Judge Advocate-General of the United States Army, charged with having attempted to defraud a banking firm in Washington; the return of the Greely Relief Expedition from Arctic seas, with Lieut. A. W. Greely and a few of his party alive, and with numerous dead; the laying of the corner-stone of M. Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, with Masonic ceremonies, on August 5; the opening of the Prime Meridian Conference in Washington, D. C., on October 1; the signing of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Santo Domingo, and the setting of the capstone of the Washington Monument in December. The New Orleans Exposition was formally opened on December 16.

Abroad, in November, Prince Bismarck opened the Berlin Conference, dealing with important questions anent Africa, and presaging a change in the time-honored foreign policy of the United States. The American representative was John A. Kasson, who contended for and attained in part the neutralization of the Congo and Niger, and who, in conjunction with England's and Belgium's representatives, secured provisions for the suppression of slavery and the slave trade, the amelioration and preservation of native races, religious liberty and the encouragement of many laudable enterprises. If, however, the terrible tales of subsequent Belgian cruelty to the blacks of Africa be at all true, both the letter and the spirit of the conference seem to have had little effect in recent years toward the betterment of conditions. In the Soudan, in 1884, General Gordon was besieged at Khartoum from February 18 by the Mahdi. In October a British expedition set out from Cairo to ascend the Nile and release the beleaguered garrison.

1885

The inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, on March 4, 1885, was marked by great rejoicing among Democrats of the United States. He named Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, as Secretary of State; Daniel Manning, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury; William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts, Secretary of War; William C. Whitney, of

New York, Secretary of the Navy; Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior; A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, Attorney-General; William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, Postmaster-General. On March 12 the President withdrew the Nicaragua Canal and Spanish reciprocity treaties from the Senate for further consideration; on March 13 he warned, by proclamation, all white settlers off the Oklahoma country, Indian Territory; on March 19 the Senate approved the convention with Mexico for rectifying the boundary and prolonging the term for ratifying the treaty of commerce. On March 20 Secretary Whitney asked for an accounting from John Roach, the noted ship builder, and instituted an investigation of the Navy Department; the suspension of Roach followed this action. The United States Supreme Court declared the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy bill constitutional on March 23. On April 30 Mr. Cleveland named Anthony M. Keiley, of Virginia, as Minister to Italy, which country declined to receive him, whereupon he was appointed Minister to Austria, and when that government followed Italy's course the nomination was withdrawn and the mission left vacant. In June a diplomatic understanding was reached at Washington between the State Department and the British Minister for the extension of the privileges secured by the Treaty of Washington during the open season. In September massacres of Chinamen in Wyoming, Idaho and Washington Territory led to a protest by the Chinese Government; the President issued a proclamation against the outrages, and thirteen ringleaders were later indicted. Six months later he sent a message to Congress expressing his opinion that the United States was not liable either by treaty or international law for the loss of life or property, but suggested that Congress indemnify the Chinese sufferers as a matter of humanity. The first session of the Forty-ninth Congress was opened on December 7, with John Sherman, of Ohio, as President pro tem of the Senate (Vice-President Hendricks having died), and with John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, as Speaker of the House. On December 19 Congress voted a pension of $5,000 a year to the widow of ex-President Grant. The successful blowing up of Flood Rock, near Hallett's Point, East River, New York, by Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., in October, thus removing a dangerous menace to navigation, was a noted engineering feat of the year 1885. The year also witnessed troubles in Central America. An alliance was formed by Costa Rica, Salvador and Nicaragua to resist the President of Guatemala, who crossed the frontier of Salvador with 15,000 men on March 28. The insurgents burned Aspinwall on April 1, and United States troops and marines were sent there next day to protect the communications between Aspinwall and Colon. Peace was concluded between the Central American republics on April 16, and on May 3 was concluded a treaty between the United States and Colombo for the joint preservation of order on the Isthmus. General Preston was executed on August 25 for the burning of Aspinwall, and thus the warlike incident closed.

England lost her heroic Gordon on January 26, when the Mahdi took Khartoum, and he fell two days before the British troops, under Wilson, reached that city. Wilson, finding his mission vain, returned to Egypt. In Parliament the franchise was greatly lowered, a redistribution of seats was effected, and, by the Parnellite defection, Gladstone was defeated on the budget and resigned June 9, the Conservatives taking office with Salisbury as Premier. On June 12 Bechuanaland was annexed to the British Empire, and on November 13 Great Britain declared war against King Theebaw of Burmah.

1886

The events of 1886 in the United States included serious labor troubles. In March the Knights of Labor boycotted the Gould railroad system in the Southwest, with fatal conflicts between striking railroad men and military and civic authorities. Strikes were general, demands being for higher wages and shorter hours, or both. On May 1, while railroads and factories were paralyzed in Chicago, 40,000 workingmen paraded. Anarchists threw a bomb among the police in Haymarket Square with fatal effects. Rioting continued for two weeks. In August eight of the Anarchists were convicted of murder and seven were sentenced to be hanged. The Cunard steamship Oregon, with 846 passengers on board, was sunk by collision with a schooner off Long Island on March 14 without fatalities. President Cleveland was married on June 2 to Miss Frances Folsom in the White House, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Dr. Byron G. Sunderland. On June 17 the Most Rev. James Gibbons, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the Church in the United States, was created a Cardinal and was solemnly invested with the biretta

in his cathedral on June 30. An earthquake shock on the night of August 31, felt throughout a large portion of the Eastern States, killed sixty-one persons at Charleston, S. C., destroyed many buildings, entailing a financial loss of millions, and making thousands homeless. The Boston sloop Mayflower defeated the British cutter Galatea in two consecutive races for the America's Cup in September over Sandy Hook course. Geronimo and several Apaches surrendered on September 4 to General Miles, on Skelton Canyon, Ariz., and were imprisoned at Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla. In October 247 lives were lost in Sabine Pass, Tex., and Johnson's Bayou, La., by inundations caused by a great gale in the Gulf of Mexico. Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, was formerly unveiled with imposing ceremonies, including a naval parade and land procession, on October 28. At Washington the Senate passed, on January 15, and the President approved, on January 19, the Hoar Presidential Succession bill. On February 1 the House passed a bill to increase from $8 to $12 a month the pensions of widows and dependent survivors of Union soldiers. On March 1 President Cleveland sent to the Senate a message forcibly stating his views as to the rights of that body to demand from the Executive the various papers considered by him in connection with removals from office, claiming such information to be of a strictly confidential character, to be used only for the benefit of the country as an aid to the Executive in discharging his duty in the matter of appointments and removals. The Senate, led by Senator Edmunds, decided by a majority of one that it had the right to call for all such documents. On March 5 the Senate passed the Blair Educational bill providing for an appropriation of $79,000,000 to be distributed among the States on the basis of the illiteracy of persons over ten years of age, except in the cases of the white and colored schools, where distribution should be on the basis of illiterate persons of school age. In November elections to the Fiftieth Congress resulted in a Republican gain of thirteen members. During this year Secretary of State Bayard tried, but failed, to settle the international question of the right of a foreign country to arrest, try and convict a foreigner who, in a foreign country, commits a crime against a citizen of the complaining country. An American citizen named Cutting had been arrested in Mexico for an offence committed in the United States against a Mexican citizen. Secretary Bayard demanded Cutting's release, and notified the Mexican Government that the application of such a law against an American citizen would not be tolerated. The Mexican Government released Cutting as having been already sufficiently punished by his imprisonment, but did not withdraw its claim.

Abroad, the British Empire, after six weeks' war with King Theebaw of Burmah, annexed Burmah to the empire on January 1. The Salisbury ministry was defeated in Commons in January and resigned, Mr. Gladstone resuming office with a Liberal ministry, remaining in office until August, when a Tory ministry under Salisbury again came into power. Home Rule for Ireland was defeated in Commons in June by a vote of 241 to 311. In France the de Freycinet ministry, formed in January, continued until December, when it resigned, and the Goblet ministry succeeded. The posthumous birth of the present King of Spain occurred on May 17. The "Mad King" Ludwig of Bavaria committed suicide in Starnberg Lake on June 13. The Royal and Imperialist princes were expelled from France on August 24. Between July 31 and August 15 Home Rulers and Orangemen rioted in Belfast. On August 21 Russian conspirators abducted Prince Alexander of Bulgaria from his palace and sent him out of the country. He returned to Sofia in September and abdicated. In October General Kaulbars, Russian agent, intrigued unsuccessfully for Russia in Bulgaria. In November Prince Waldemar of Denmark was elected Prince of Bulgaria, but declined. In New Zealand volcanic eruptions in June caused vast destruction. A new extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed at London on June 25.

1887

The world's page of history for 1887 records the dissolving of the German Reichstag in January by the government for having refused to pass the Septennate Army bill, which bill was finally passed by the Reichstag on March 11, the parliamentary elections in February having resulted favorably to the government. Canadian parliamentary elections sustained the Macdonald ministry. Attempts were made to kill the Czar on March 14. On March 22 the ninetieth birthday of Emperor William of Germany was celebrated with enthusiastic demonstrations. On March 28 the Salisbury ministry brought in the Irish

Coercion bill. It passed the Commons July 8 by 349 to 262. Royal assent was given July 19. Irish counties were proclaimed July 24, and the Irish National League was proclaimed August 19. Mrs. James Brown Potter made her debut in the Haymarket Theatre, London, on March 29. War excitement was caused on April 20 by the arrest of M. Schnaebles, French Commissary, by the Germans on the Franco-German frontier; he was released April 29. The French crown jewels were sold at auction on May 12. The Goblet ministry in France resigned in May and the Rouvier ministry was installed. At Toronto, May 18, William O'Brien, the Irish Home Rule agitator, was mobbed by Orangemen. The Opera Comique in Paris was burned May 26, with a loss of 130 lives; five days later panic in the cathedral at Chihuahua killed 300 children and injured 60 others. In June Queen Victoria's "Diamond Jubilee," or semi-centennial of her coronation, was celebrated with imposing ceremonies in London and throughout British possessions, only Ireland remaining lukewarm, the Irish Nationalists struggling vainly at that time against the passing of a Coercion bill for Ireland. In India 25,000 prisoners were liberated in honor of the jubilee celebration. Revolution in the Hawaiian Islands caused a change of ministry and a revision of the constitution June 30. On July 7 Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was elected Reigning Prince of Bulgaria by its Parliament; he was proclaimed August 14. The excommunication of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn was announced on July 8. An American testimonial to Mr. Gladstone was presented on July 9. On September 1 Joseph Chamberlain was appointed chairman of the British Fisheries Commission. The burning of the Theatre Royal at Exeter, England, on September 5 cost 140 lives. Home Ruler William O'Brien was convicted at Cork of sedition and imprisoned. On October 1-3 an alliance between Germany, Italy and Austria was created at Friedrichsruh by Bismarck and Crispi. The Chinese Government on October 12 granted extensive banking, railroad and telegraphic concessions to an American syndicate. On October 14 General Caffarel, of the French army, was disgraced for selling decorations, and General Boulanger was arrested for insubordination. The German Crown Prince's disease was pronounced to be cancer November 11. The French Chamber of Deputies voted on November 7 to prosecute M. Wilson, the President's son-in-law, for trafficking in offices, 527 to 3; he was acquitted by the tribunals December 3, on which date the Tirard ministry was again installed. M. Jules Grevy resigned the French Presidency on December 2, and Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot was elected by Congress to succeed him. The Pope's jubilee began on December 30 with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination.

Notable events of the year 1887 in the United States began with the sale of the Hoosac Tunnel to the Fitchburg Railroad Company for $10,000,000. In January Congress passed the Interstate Commerce bill, and a little later the Canadian Retaliation bill. In February an attempt was made to assassinate Patti in San Francisco by an infernal machine. The President vetoed the Dependent Pension bill on February 11, and on February 24 the House refused to pass the bill over the veto. Severe earthquake shocks in northern Mexico, Arizona and vicinity caused topographical changes. Queen Kapiolani of Hawaii was entertained at the Executive Mansion, Washington, May 6. The Garfield Statue at Washington, D. C., was unveiled with demonstrations. On June 16 the President revoked the War Department order restoring captured Southern battle flags. In New York City, after long delay, Jacob Sharp, briber of the "Boodle Aldermen," was convicted June 29 and sentenced July 14 to fourteen years' imprisonment; stay was granted, appeal taken, and a new trial ordered November 29 by the Court of Appeals, Sharp being released on $40,000 bail. The Ute Indians, under Chief Colorow, went on the warpath in Wyoming on August 14. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was sold by the Garrett interest on September 2, and the Western Union Telegraph Company purchased the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph properties. The ninth international congress of physicians met at Washington, D. C., on September 5. The centennial celebration of the signing of the Constitution was held at Philadelphia September 15-17. During September and October President and Mrs. Cleveland made an extensive Western and Southern tour. The Lincoln Monument was unveiled with demonstrations at Springfield, Ill., on October 22. President Cleveland received a memorial from the British International Arbitration Delegation on October 31. On November 10 Lingg, the Chicago anarchist, committed suicide by exploding dynamite in his mouth; on the following day his convicted companions, Spies, Fischer, Engel and Parsons, were hanged at Chicago, the Governor of Illinois commuting the sentences of Fielden and Schwab to life imprisonment. Barnum's Winter quarters, with many valuable

animals, were burned at Bridgeport, Ct., November 20. On December 5 the United States Supreme Court rendered its "States Rights" decision in the Virginia Habeas Corpus case. The year closed with labor troubles and a strike of 60,000 men on the Reading Railroad.

1888

The year 1888 was marked by numerous incidents of international interest in the United States and abroad. Of these the most important outside of this country were: The making public on February 3 of the treaty of alliance between Germany and Austria against Russia, concluded in 1879; the performing of tracheotomy on the German Crown Prince at San Remo on February 9; the death of William I. of Germany on March 9; the marriage of Prince Oscar of Sweden to Miss Elba Munck in England; the depriving of General Boulanger of his command by the French Government for breach of discipline; the introducing of a local government bill for England and Wales in the House of Commons; the retirement of General Boulanger, the defeat of the Tirard ministry in the French Chamber of Deputies by the Floquet ministry, and the election of Boulanger to the Chamber by a great majority; the issuing of a Papal rescript condemning the Irish "plan of campaign" and boycotting; the sentencing of John Dillon, M. P., to six months' imprisonment under the "Crimes" act; the loss of the steamer Pemptos in the Indian Ocean, with 1,100 lives; the abolition of slavery in Brazil by the Brazilian Chambers; the marriage of Prince Henry of Germany and Princess Irene of Hesse at Charlottenburg Castle; the unanimous re-election of President Diaz of Mexico; the resignation of General Boulanger from the French Chamber of Deputies and his severe wounding in a duel with Floquet; the forcible separation of Queen Natalie of Servia from her son by order of King Milan; the taking by Italy of formal possession of Massowah, Africa; the opening of the Australian Centenary Exposition at Melbourne; Charles Stewart Parnell's suit against the London Times for $250,000 damages; revolution in Hayti overthrowing the Salomon Government; Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, heard from at Bonyala, on the Aruwhimi; the marriage of Princess Letitia Bonaparte, daughter of Prince Napoleon (Jerome), to her uncle, the Duke of Aosta, brother of the King of Italy; the defeat of the Thibetan army in Thibet by the British under Colonel Graham; the introduction by Premier Floquet of his proposed revision of the Constitution in the French Chambers; the election of General Legitime as President of Hayti; the announcement of the failure of the Panama Canal Company in December; the election of M. Hammer as President of Switzerland; the defeat of the Arabs, with great slaughter, by British troops at the battle of Suakin; the acceptance, by the Paris Municipal Council, of the statues of Washington and Lafayette, presented to the city by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer. Minor foreign occurrences worthy of note were: The celebration of the centennial of the London Times; the presentation of a jubilee gift from President Cleveland to Pope Leo XIII.; the appointment of Lord Stanley, of Preston, as Governor-General of Canada; the celebration in London and Greece of the centennial of Lord Byron's birth.

Stirring events in the United States in 1888 were: The signing of the fisheries treaty with Great Britain at Washington; the introducing of the Mills Tariff bill in the House of Representatives April 17; the ratification of a treaty with China by the United States Senate; the adjustment of the differences between the United States and Morocco May 9; the laying of the corner-stone of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C.; the signing by Governor Hill of the law substituting electricity for hanging as the death penalty in New York June 4; the marriage of the Duke of Marlborough and Mrs. Hammersly in New York City; the confirming of Melville E. Fuller as Chief Justice of the United States by the Senate July 20; the passing of the Mills Tariff Reduction bill by the House, 162 to 149, July 21; yellow fever epidemic at Jacksonville, Fla., lasting from July 29 to December 7, with 4,704 cases and 412 deaths; the rejection of the Canadian fisheries treaty by the United States Senate and the sending of a message by the President to Congress recommending retaliation upon Canada; the passing of the Chinese Exclusion bill by the United States Senate, it having previously passed the House; the touching at $2 by September wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade; the debut of Coquelin and Jane Hading in New

York October 8; the adjournment of the first session of the Fiftieth Congress; the opening of the National Exposition at Atlanta, Ga.; the affirming by the Supreme Court of the United States of the right of the Government to sue the Bell Telephone Company; the marriage of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Miss Mary C. Endicott, daughter of the Secretary of War, at Washington; the placing of the railway postal employees under the Civil Service law by the Postmaster-General. Naturally the occurrence of greatest interest in the United States in 1888 was the Presidential election. On June 6 the National Convention of the Democratic party at St. Louis renominated Grover Cleveland by acclamation, with Allen G. Thurman for Vice-President. In the National Republican Convention at Chicago, June 25, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was nominated for President on the eighth ballot, his leading opponents being Senator John Sherman, Gen. Russell A. Alger and Walter Q. Gresham. Levi P. Morton, of New York, was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot. Money was freely used in the campaign which followed, it being estimated that the two great parties expended $6,000,000. Blaine threw himself into the campaign for Harrison, many former Cleveland supporters deserted the Democracy, and the lowering of the tariff made an issue which united protectionists. A Republican trick, however, did much toward turning the tide of battle against Cleveland. In September George Osgoodby, of Pomona, Cal., wrote, ostensibly as an Englishman, to Lord Sackville-West, British Minister at Washington, cleverly asking the Minister's advice as to how naturalized Englishmen in the United States should vote, and reviewing the President's record of acts which Osgoodby termed "friendly to England." Lord Sackville-West fell into this decoy letter trap, and replied expressing his confidence in Cleveland and the Democracy. These letters were scattered broadcast by Republicans, and Cleveland was forced, by party pressure, to ask for the Minister's recall. It was refused, whereupon Sir Sackville-West was given his passports. This action was so strongly resented by the British Government that the British Embassy in Washington remained vacant during the rest of Cleveland's term. The November elections resulted in a substantial Republican victory, Harrison being elected, the Senate remaining Republican, and a face majority of ten in the House being secured by the Republicans.

1889

Two great disasters, the one of international interest, occurred in 1889. The first was on March 16-17, when a hurricane at Apia, Samoan Islands, wrecked the United States warships Nipsic, Vandalia and Trenton, and the German warships Eber, Olga and Adler. The loss of life was 146, including Captain Schoonmaker, of the Vandalia. The ships, with the British Calliope, which escaped by putting out to sea, were at Apia because of the dispute between Germany, Great Britain and the United States concerning protectorate government of the Samoans. The hurricane tragedy was so distinguished by the heroic conduct of all the officers and men, irrespective of nationality, that war talk ceased. The other extraordinary disaster of the year was the flooding of Johnstown and the Conemaugh valley, Pennsylvania, on May 31, by the breaking of a dam. The loss of life was 2,295, and the property loss was $10,000,000. A third notable disaster was at Antwerp, Belgium, on September 6, when an explosion of dynamite cartridges killed 125 persons, wounded 300 and destroyed $6,000,000 worth of property.

In the United States the Republican party resumed full power at Washington, when Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated President on March 4, making Blaine his Secretary of State. In January the Republican tariff bill was passed by the Senate by a strict party vote, 32 to 30. One of President Cleveland's last important official acts was to sign, on February 22, the Territorial bill, admitting North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington as States. The Oklahoma lands were opened to settlers by Presidential proclamation on April 22. President Harrison was the central figure in the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President Washington in New York City on April 29-May 1. On May 13 the United States Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the Chinese Exclusion act. The Sioux Indians ceded 11,000,000 acres, their reservation in Dakota, to the United States on August 6. A congress of North, South and Central American States convened at Washington on October 2. The Dakotas, Montana and Washington Territory were admitted as States by Presidential proclamation in November. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was

elected Speaker of the House in the Fifty-first Congress, which opened on December 2. The principal non-political occurrences at home were: The murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin, the Irish nationalist agitator, at Chicago, and the subsequent conviction of Burke, Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Kunze, four of his alleged assassins; the annexation of Chicago's suburbs to the city; the holding, at the Mayor's office, New York, of the initial meeting for a World's Fair in 1892; the unveiling of a monument to the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Mass.; the forming of a memorial association by Union and Confederate veterans on Chickamauga battlefield September 20; the debut of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, October 7; the celebration at Baltimore of the Roman Catholic centenary in America and the opening of the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., with impressive ceremonies; the opening of the Chicago Auditorium, President Harrison and Mme. Patti assisting, December 9. In France the Boulanger troubles continued. General Boulanger fled to Belgium on April 2 to avoid the consequences of prosecution by the French Government, removing to London April 24. On August 13 the French Senate pronounced him guilty of treason and embezzlement. In February the Floquet ministry was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies and resigned, on the question of revision of the Constitution, and the Tirard ministry was installed. The Eiffel Tower, in Paris, 1,178 feet high, was opened on March 30. The centennial of the beginning of the French Revolution was celebrated in France and elsewhere May 5, and the French Universal Exposition in Paris was opened May 6. In July, at the sale of the Secretan paintings in Paris, Millet's "Angelus" sold for 553,000 francs. President Carnot unveiled at Paris a replica of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty on July 4. The fall of the Bastile was celebrated throughout France on July 14; the French elections of Council-Generals returned 949 Republicans and 489 Conservatives. The remains of the elder Carnot were deposited in the Pantheon, Paris, August 4. The Republicans triumphed in the elections for the Chamber of Deputies in September.

In England the Lord Mayor of London gave a great banquet in honor of United States Minister Phelps in January. William O'Brien was lodged in Clonmel jail and roughly treated, refusing to wear the prison garb, in January. A month later, in the Parnell inquiry, the government witness, Richard Pigott, broke down and confessed forgery; he fled February 26, and committed suicide in Madrid March 1. Great Britain, Germany and the United States began at Berlin their conference over Samoan affairs March 29. The Marquis of Londonderry resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland in April and was succeeded by the Earl of Zetland. The Shah of Persia was received with demonstrations in London on July 1, and on the same day in London was opened the world's Sunday-school convention. Parnell and his counsel withdrew from representation before the commission of inquiry on July 13. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone celebrated their golden wedding on July 25. Labouchere's motion in opposition to further grants to the royal family was voted down in the House of Commons, 398 to 116. Princess Louise of Wales and the Duke of Fife were married in London on July 27. Emperor William of Germany visited England in August and witnessed a great naval review. The British and Egyptian troops defeated the Dervishers in a battle in upper Egypt on August 3. A strike of dockmen in London, which spread to 250,000 other workmen, lasted from August 22 to September 20. Happenings in other countries were: Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria committed suicide at Meyerling, near Baden. Prince Alexander of Battenberg and Marie Loisinger, opera singer, were married at Mentone; she died November 7 following. King Milan of Servia abdicated in favor of his son March 6. A statue of Bruno, the Italian liberal philosopher, was unveiled amid a great demonstration at Rome. King Alexander I. of Servia was consecrated at Saitchar July 2. An insurrection in Honolulu to overthrow the government was defeated July 31. Mrs. Florence Maybrick was convicted in Liverpool of the murder, by poison, of her husband. Her death sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life August 22. President Legitime abandoned Hayti, and the rival President, Hippolyte, took possession of Port-au-Prince. Floods in Japan destroyed 10,000 people in August. On October 27 Princess Sophia of Germany and the Duke of Sparta, Crown Prince of Greece, were married at Athens. On November 16 a revolution in Brazil overthrew the monarchy, banished the Emperor and his family, and established a republic. The explorer Stanley reached the eastern coast of Africa at Bagamoyo on December 3. Charles I. was proclaimed King of Portuga on December 28.

1890

The first year of the last decade of the nineteenth century was one of comparative quiet throughout the world. Two record-breaking trips around the globe, both ending in New York, were made. The first was by Nellie Bly in 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes and 14 seconds; the second journey was by George Francis Train, the philosopher, in 67 days, 13 hours, 13 minutes and 3 seconds. At Washington, D. C., the wife and daughter of Secretary Tracy were burned to death in February. The centenary of the Supreme Court of the United States was celebrated in New York February 4, and on the same day the Samoan treaty with Germany and Great Britain was ratified by the United States Senate. Speaker Reed's new rules were adopted by the House of Representatives, 161 to 144, February 14. Chicago was chosen by the House for the World's Columbian Exposition February 24. On March 10 the Blair Educational bill was defeated in the United States Senate, 37 to 31. The Pan-American Conference closed at Washington on April 18. Commander McCalla, U. S. N., was suspended in May for three years for cruelty to seamen. The McKinley Tariff bill passed the House of Representatives, 162 to 142, two Southern Republicans voting in the negative. Amid a great concourse from all the Southern States the statue of General Lee was unveiled at Richmond, Va., on May 29. The following day the Garfield Memorial was dedicated at Cleveland, Ohio. The corner-stone of the Washington Memorial Arch, Washington Square, New York, was laid May 30. On July 2 the Lodge Force bill passed the House of Representatives, two Southern Republicans voting in the negative. The President signed the Idaho Admission bill July 3, and the Wyoming Admission bill on July 11. The Louisiana Lottery bill was vetoed by Governor Nichols, of Louisiana. The New Croton Aqueduct was opened in New York on July 15. William Kemmler, the first victim of the new electrocution law in New York State, was executed in the electric chair in Auburn (N. Y.) prison. The United States cruiser Baltimore sailed on August 25 for Sweden with the body of Captain Ericsson; the remains were received with imposing ceremonies at Stockholm September 16. The Senate passed the McKinley Tariff bill, 33 to 27; the President signed it the next day, when the first session of the Fifty-first Congress ended. The President of the Mormon Church, on October 6, published a decree forbidding plural marriages of Mormons in the future. On October 8 Chief of Police Hennessy, of New Orleans, was assassinated by Italians, some of them members of the Mafia; later the murder led to international complications. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 139 to 95, passed the International Copyright bill December 3. King Kalakaua of Hawaii landed at San Francisco December 4. The Sioux Indians in South Dakota made trouble in December. In one of the skirmishes with soldiers the noted chief, Sitting Bull, was killed, and in another Captain Wallace and several United States soldiers were slain.

The record of the year abroad was: A federation conference of the Australian colonies was held at Melbourne February 6. The young Duke of Orleans visited Paris and was arrested and imprisoned February 7; he was pardoned by President Carnot June 7 and escorted out of France. The railway bridge across the Forth, 8,269 feet long, was opened to traffic. The Tirard ministry in France resigned March 14 and the Freycinet ministry was installed. Prince Bismarck resigned the German Chancellorship March 17. The Government Irish Land Purchase bill was brought forward by Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland. On June 18 the British and German treaty, settling their African claims and ceding Heligoland by England to Germany, was made public. The city of Fort-de-France, Martinique, was nearly destroyed by fire June 22. On the same day the sudden death of President Menendez, of Salvador, was followed by a revolution, and General Ezeta seized the government. The new Constitution was promulgated in Brazil June 23. Major Panitza was executed at Sofia, Bulgaria, for conspiring against the government June 28. Henry M. Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant were married in Westminster Abbey July 12. From July 15 to August 31, when peace was finally proclaimed, hostilities existed between Salvador and Guatemala, during which several battles were fought with Salvadorean victories. An insurrection against the government broke out in Buenos Ayres on July 26, and peace was promptly restored by concession to the revolutionists. The Armenian Cathedral in Constantinople was mobbed by Mohammedans July 28. Emperor

William of Germany visited Queen Victoria at Osborne August 4; later he visited other crowned heads of Europe. President Celman, of the Argentine Confederation, resigned, and was succeeded by Senor Pellegrini. The German Emperor formally took possession of Heligoland on August 10. General Barrundia, the Guatemalean refugee, was killed by Guatemalean officers on the American steamer Acapulco at San Jose August 22. In Switzerland a revolution broke out in the canton of Ticino September 11. Fire partially destroyed the famous palace of the Alhambra in Spain September 16. The Portuguese Cabinet resigned September 17. In Ireland, Home Rulers John Dillon and William O'Brien were arrested for advising tenants not to pay rents September 18; they soon after escaped to New York. Von Moltke's ninetieth birthday was celebrated in Germany October 26. The first Japanese Parliament was opened November 1. The attention of the world was arrested on November 4 by the publication of the statement of Professor Koch concerning his remedy for tuberculosis. A revolt against President Bogran in Honduras was suppressed with the aid of American residents November 9, and the rebel leader, Sanchez, was killed. The British torpedo cruiser Serpent was wrecked on the Spanish coast with a loss of 173 lives November 10. A divorce was granted November 17 to Captain O'Shea from his wife, who deserted him for Charles Stewart Parnell. The scandal was disastrous to Parnell. Although he was re-elected leader of the Irish National party on November 25, he was deserted by Justin McCarthy and forty-four other Irish Members of Parliament, who elected McCarthy leader on December 6. General Seliverskoff, Russian agent at Paris, was assassinated at his hotel November 19. At Kilkenny, on December 24, the opponents of Parnell triumphed in electing Sir John Pope Hennessy to Parliament by 1,171 majority. On December 30 the leaders of the Irish faction began a conference at Boulogne.

1891

Little Chile frequently occupied the centre of the international stage in 1891. On January 7 a part of the Chilean navy revolted against the Balmaceda government, when President Balmaceda assumed the dictatorship of the country. On May 7 the Chilean steamer Itata escaped from the harbor of San Diego, Cal., while in charge of a United States marshal, but on June 4 she surrendered to United States naval vessels at Iquique. Balmaceda's army was finally defeated at Vina del Mar, Chile, on August 28, the insurgents took Santiago August 31, and the new Chilean Government was recognized by the United States September 7. On September 19 ex-President Balmaceda committed suicide. The United States Government, on October 26, demanded reparation from Chile for the assault on the crew of the war steamer Baltimore in Valparaiso on October 17, two being killed and eighteen hurt. Other warlike events of the year were: The termination of the Indian wars in Northwestern America by the surrender of the hostiles January 15; the suppression of a Republican uprising at Oporto, Portugal, January 31; the defeat of Osman Digna by the Egyptians at Tokar February 19; insurrectionary troubles in Buenos Ayres, following the election of General de Fonseca, March 2. He proclaimed himself Dictator November 5, but resigned November 19. In New Orleans the lynching of eleven Italians by citizens in revenge for the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy led to talk of war between the United States and Italy. Baron Fava, the Italian Minister at Washington, was recalled, and the trouble was finally settled by the payment of an indemnity of $25,000 to the families of the sufferers. Secretary of State Blaine did not regard the indemnity as a right, but as a courteous redress. He also boldly refused "to recognize the right of any government to tell the United States what it should do," adding, "we have never received orders from any foreign power, and shall not begin now." On March 30 the Manipur tribes massacred 400 Goorkhas troops at Assam; ten days later a large force of Manipurs were defeated by the British under Lieutenant Grant, but on April 13 Mr. Quinton and other British officials were murdered and mutilated at Manipur. By order of President Hippolyte there were many executions in Hayti on June 8. A British naval force landed at Mitylene on September 14 and erected fortifications. France severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria December 14. Among the incidents less warlike than the foregoing abroad were: The making public by Dr. Koch of the ingredients of his consumption lymph January 15; the announcement at the British Museum of the discovery of a

lost work by Aristotle; the formation of a new ministry in Italy with the Marquis di Rudini as Premier February 9; the surrender of Dillon and O'Brien, the Irish Nationalists, to the English police February 12; a Conservative triumph at the general elections for Parliament in Canada March 5; the consent of France to arbitration on the Newfoundland fisheries question with the United States March 11; the sinking of the steamship Eutopia by collision in Gibraltar Bay, 571 Italian passengers drowning, March 17; the first conversation by telephone between London and Paris March 17; the Czar proclaimed the expulsion of Jews from Moscow April 22; Prince Bismarck was elected to the Reichstag May 1; Queen Natalie of Servia was expelled from Belgrade May 19; the British Parliament passed the Behring Sea bill June 9; Sir William Gordon Cumming was convicted in England of cheating at baccarat June 9, and the next day was married to Miss Garner, a wealthy New York woman. A new Canadian ministry was formed by Premier Abbott June 16. Charles Stewart Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were married June 25. The triple alliance of Germany, Italy and Austria was renewed for six years June 30. Emperor William of Germany visited England and was received with great demonstrations July 4-14. An attempt was made by a madman to assassinate President Carnot July 13. Lord Salisbury received the Columbian World's Fair Commissioners in England July 23. A French fleet visited Cronstadt, Russia, and was enthusiastically received July 27. The six hundredth anniversary of Swiss nationality was celebrated on August 1. The International Congress of Hygiene and Demography was opened by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Hall, London. The export of every kind of grain from Russia was prohibited August 11. Sir Hector Langevin, Canadian Minister of Public Works, resigned because of disclosures of corruption made before a Parliamentary committee. The French fleet was received with great ovations in English waters August 18-21. A hurricane and earthquake at Martinique destroyed every vessel in the harbor and cost 340 lives August 19. The "holy coat" was exposed to view in the cathedral at Treves August 20. The Meyerbeer centenary was celebrated at Berlin September 5. In San Salvador an earthquake destroyed many villages and lives September 9, and at Seville, Spain, 2,000 people were drowned by floods September 16. The first performance of "Lohengrin" was given in Paris September 16. On September 30 General Boulanger committed suicide at Brussels. Demonstrations were made against the French Catholic pilgrims at Rome on October 2. Arthur J. Balfour was appointed First Lord of the Treasury October 18. The Italian Government permitted the importation of American pork October 21. A commercial treaty was signed by Germany, Austria and Italy October 27.

In the United States the notable events of 1891, not already mentioned, were: The death of Secretary of the Treasury Windom at a Board of Trade banquet at Delmonico's, New York, after a speech, January 29. President Harrison proclaimed reciprocity with Brazil February 5. Edwin Booth played "Hamlet" in Brooklyn and bade farewell to the stage April 4. The beginning of the second century of patents in the United States was celebrated at Washington April 8. Ground was broken for the Grant Monument, New York City, with imposing ceremonies April 27. The Chinese Government notified the United States of its disapproval of Henry W. Blair, American Minister, April 28. The new Carnegie Music Hall in New York City was opened May 5. The United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the "original package" law May 25. President Harrison issued a proclamation declaring a close sealing season in Behring Sea June 15. A commercial treaty between the United States and Spain was made public June 26. An inland lake appeared in the Colorado desert June 29. The reciprocity treaty with San Domingo was made public August 1. The new lands in Oklahoma were opened to settlers September 22. The Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., was opened. Phillips Brooks was consecrated Bishop of Massachusetts October 14. The New York Presbytery acquitted the Rev. Dr. Briggs of heresy October 4. A memorial meeting in honor of Charles Stewart Parnell was held in New York November 15. Norcross, a Boston lunatic, attempted to assassinate Russell Sage in New York by exploding a bomb December 4.

1892

The United States, in 1892, went through the throes of another presidential campaign, in which the tariff was the issue. The Republicans, at Minneapolis in June, renominated

President Harrison on the first ballot, he receiving 535 votes to 182 for Blaine, 182 for McKinley and 4 for Speaker Reed. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, was unanimously nominated for Vice-President. The Democrats, at Chicago in June, nominated Grover Cleveland on the first ballot, with Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice-President. David B. Hill, of New York, who received 114 votes, and Horace Boies, of Iowa, with 103 votes, were Cleveland's chief opponents for the Presidential nomination, he receiving 617 ballots. In the election on November 8, out of a popular vote of 12,110,636, Cleveland received 5,556,533; Harrison, 5,175,577. The electoral vote stood: Cleveland, 277; Harrison, 145; Weaver, People's candidate, 22, he carrying Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Nevada, and getting one electoral vote in North Dakota and one in Nevada. Weaver's votes were obtained by fusion with the Democrats. Practically universal peace prevailed throughout 1892, and there were few radical departures from humdrum national existence anywhere. Tiny Honduras had a revolution in August, and in October a Venezuelan revolution triumphed in a battle won by General Crespo. The world, however, wagged on like a well regulated pendulum. On January 25 Chile withdrew the offensive note by Minister Matta to the United States and apologized for the Valparaiso riots. The United States calmed Italy's ire over the New Orleans "Mafia riots" by paying $25,000 indemnity to families of the victims. Among the noteworthy events in the United States were: The United States Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the McKinley Tariff act March 1; the Senate ratified the Behring Sea arbitration treaty without opposition March 29; the United States invited other nations to a monetary conference April 21; President Harrison laid the corner-stone of the Grant Monument in New York April 27; the bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis was opened with ceremonies May 12; Dr. Parkhurst's crusade against vice in New York, following his denunciation of New York City officials as "a damnable pack of administrating bloodhounds," was indorsed at a mass meeting at Cooper Union. A conflict between strikers and Pinkerton men at Homestead, Pa., resulted in ten killed and many wounded July 6, and led Governor Pattison to order out State troops July 9 to preserve order. The Stewart Free Silver Coinage bill was defeated in the House of Representatives, 154 to 136, July 13. Congress appropriated $2,500,000 to be coined into memorial half dollars in aid of the World's Columbian Fair at Chicago. New York State troops were ordered to Buffalo and quelled a switchmen's strike in August. President Harrison issued a proclamation retaliatory upon Canada by establishing tolls on Sault Ste. Marie Canal August 20. To shut out the cholera the United States Government proclaimed twenty days' quarantine for all European vessels September 1, a death occurred in New York City from cholera on September 13, but the city was declared free of the disease after September 19. The discovery of America by Columbus was commemorated in New York October 9-15 by a series of celebrations, including a great military pageant October 12; in Chicago, October 20-23, there were magnificent ceremonies dedicatory of the World's Fair. A $5,000,000 fire in Milwaukee burned over twenty-six acres October 28. The Amalgamated Association declared the strike at Homestead at an end November 20; the anarchist, Berkman, who tried to kill Manager H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Works, was sentenced to twenty-two years' imprisonment. The corner-stone of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, was laid December 27. The Rev. Dr. McGlynn was restored to his priestly functions by the Papal delegate, Mgr. Satolli.

Abroad, in 1892, the much-mooted "unwritten law" came into prominence when Edward P. Deacon, an American, shot and killed his wife's friend, M. Abeille, in Paris February 18. On the same day Lieutenant Hetherington, U. S. N., also killed a too persistent admirer of his wife at Yokohama, Japan. The French ministry was defeated on a religious question and resigned February 18, and M. Loubet formed a new ministry February 27; a ministerial crisis in Greece occurred at the same time. An extradition treaty between France and the United States was signed at Paris March 26. At Tokio, Japan, a fire destroyed 6,000 houses on April 12. The Cafe Very, Paris, was destroyed by dynamite April 25. One thousand lives were lost through a hurricane at Mauritius April 29. The Rudini ministry in Italy resigned May 5. An American steamer laden with grain for the starving Russians arrived at Riga May 13. The Danish King and Queen celebrated their golden wedding May 23. The Twelfth Parliament of Victoria was dissolved and elections for the new Parliament began June 28. St. John's, N. F., was nearly destroyed by fire July 9. Rava-

chol, the anarchist and dynamiter, was guillotined at Paris July 11. An avalanche from Mont Blanc destroyed villages and 200 lives July 12. The Christopher Columbus celebration began at Cadiz, Spain, July 31. The new British Parliament was opened August 4. On August 11 a vote of "no confidence" in the Conservative ministry was carried in the House of Commons, 350 to 210; the Conservative ministry thereupon resigned, and Mr. Gladstone formed a Liberal ministry. The railroad from Joppa to Jerusalem was completed September 13. On September 20 the Italian people celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of the unification of Italy. The centennial of the birth of the First Republic was celebrated in France on September 22. Stuart Knill, a Roman Catholic, was elected Lord Mayor of London September 29. The German and Austrian Emperors had a fraternal conference in Vienna October 11. The Anchor Line steamer Roumania was wrecked on the coast of Portugal, with a loss of more than 100 lives, October 28. Celebrations in honor of Luther were held at Wittenberg October 31. Anarchists caused dynamite explosions in Paris November 8. The International Monetary Conference met in Brussels November 22; on December 17 it suspended its sessions until May 13, 1893. Sir John Thompson succeeded Sir John Abbott as Canadian Premier November 25 and chose a new ministry. The investigation of the Panama Canal scandal was begun in France November 25; on this scandal issue the Loubet ministry resigned November 28, and the Ribot ministry succeeded December 5. Ferdinand de Lesseps was arrested for complicity in the canal frauds December 16; excitement was high in France; Clemenceau and Deroulede, the French political leaders, fought a bloodless duel on December 23.

1893

The political change in 1893 in the Washington administration by the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland as President on March 4 did not cause as much excitement as did Mr. Cleveland's first accession. Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois, was made Secretary of State. The notable political events of the year were: The Senate confirmed the Russian extradition treaty February 8; the Hawaiian annexation treaty was returned to the State Department by the Senate at the President's request March 9; the Supreme Court declared the Geary Chinese Exclusion act to be constitutional May 15; President Cleveland called an extra session of Congress, to convene August 7, to consider the financial crisis June 30; when the extra session begun currency was selling at a premium in New York City. The House of Representatives voted to repeal the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman act, rejecting all free coinage amendments, August 28, and on September 20 the bill to repeal the Federal Election law was reported in the House. The Senate passed the Silver Repeal bill October 30. The first Chinaman was officially deported from San Francisco August 10 for non-registration. During the year American eyes were turned frequently toward Hawaii, where Queen Liliuokalani was dethroned by revolutionists on January 16; Minister Stevens landed United States marines at Honolulu, raised the United States flag, and established a protectorate February 1; this protectorate ended April 13, when the United States forces were withdrawn by order of Commissioner Blount. Other noteworthy American incidents of 1893 were: President Harrison raised the American flag on the Atlantic liner New York February 22; the World's Fair at Chicago was opened by President Cleveland May 1 and continued until October 30; a $5,000,000 fire in Boston, March 10, was followed by the burning of Tremont Temple in that city March 19; the New York Central Railroad's engine "999" raised the speed limit to 112½ miles per hour; Princess Eulalie, representative of the Spanish Government, was received with honors in New York May 18; the body of Jefferson Davis was reinterred at Richmond, Va.; the Presbyterian General Assembly suspended Dr. Briggs from the ministry June 1; the Ford Opera House in Washington, D. C., used by the Pension Record Division of the War Office, collapsed during business hours, killing twenty-one clerks and wounding many, June 9; Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, caused a furore by releasing the Haymarket anarchists from prison June 26; the Clearing-House banks of New York prevented a money panic by the loan of $6,000,000 June 29; the South Carolina liquor dispensary law took effect July 1; Lieutenant Peary's expedition left New York for the Arctic regions July 2; by Mr. Drexel's will many public bequests and $1,000,000 for the erection of an art gallery in Philadelphia were announced July 20;

Minneapolis had a $2,000,000 fire, by which 1,500 people were made homeless, August 13; the resuming of work in the iron, steel and cotton mills of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts restored 20,000 men to labor August 14; 1,000 lives were lost by a cyclone in Savannah and Charleston August 28; President Cleveland opened the Pan-American Congress in Washington September 5; the Parliament of Religions began its sessions at Chicago September 11; the Cherokee strip was opened for public settlement September 16; yellow fever became epidemic at Brunswick, Ga., September 17; a disastrous cyclone raged on the Gulf coast of Louisiana, about 2,000 persons, mostly whites, being killed, and much property destroyed; the Union Pacific Railroad was placed in a receiver's hands October 13; the English yacht Valkyrie was defeated by the American yacht Vigilant in races for the America's Cup off New York harbor October 7-13; eastbound and westbound records were broken by the Cunard steamships Lucania and Campania, respectively, October 20; Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, was assassinated October 28; F. H. Weeks, of New York, embezzler of $1,000,000; was sent to Sing Sing prison; the new cruiser Columbia, U. S. N., made nearly twenty-five knots on an unofficial trip; a successful test of an electrical canal boat on the Erie Canal was made November 19; the United States Supreme Court decided the Great Lakes to be high seas November 21; a statue of Nathan Hale was unveiled in New York City by Sons of the Revolution November 25.

Abroad: Princess Marie of Edinburgh and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria were married January 10. The Ribot ministry in France assumed power January 10. The Pope appointed Mgr. Satolli Permanent Apostolic Delegate to the United States January 14. The Khedive of Egypt appointed a new cabinet without consulting the British Government; the next day he dismissed it under British pressure. Princess Margaret, sister of the German Emperor, and Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse were married January 25. Many persons were killed and injured and buildings demolished by an earthquake on the island of Zante. Count de Lesseps and son, MM. Fontaine, Cottu and Eiffel were found guilty of swindling in the Panama scandal trials February 9. Mr. Gladstone introduced the Home Rule bill in the British House of Commons February 13. The Pope's Episcopal jubilee was celebrated February 19. The Mayor of Moscow was assassinated March 21. The Behring Sea arbitration court opened in Paris March 23. Spurgeon's son succeeded him in the Tabernacle pulpit, London, March 29. Brazilian revolutionists defeated the Castilhistas and massacred 4,000 men at Alegrete April 5. Japan seized the Pellew Islands in the North Pacific April 11. The English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank of London failed, with liabilities of $30,000,000, April 12. A complete Syrian text of the four gospels of the New Testament was discovered in the Mount Sinai Convent April 12. Alexander, the young King of Servia, by a coup d'etat, established his authority. The Australian Joint Stock Bank failed for £13,000,000 sterling April 20. Mr. Gladstone offered the Poet Laureateship to John Ruskin May 8. The Earl of Aberdeen became Governor-General of Canada May 11. Fifty villages were destroyed and many lives lost by floods in Austria June 7. On June 23 the sympathetic attention of the universe was extended to England when the English battleship Victoria collided with the Camperdown off Tripoli, Syria, and sank, with 400 officers and seamen, among others, Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, the fleet commander. India closed her mints to free coinage of silver June 25. There was rioting in Paris by students and afterward by the disorderly classes July 3-4. The Duke of York and Princess Mary of Teck were married in London July 6. Great disorders and fighting in the House of Commons occurred July 27. The French Cabinet accepted Siam's surrender of territorial rights July 30. The Behring Sea Court of Arbitration denied the right of the United States to a closed sea August 15. The House of Lords rejected the Home Rule bill September 8. The Brazilian rebel fleet began the bombardment of Rio de Janeiro September 13. The Matabele tribe, under Lobengula, attacked the British strongholds near Victora, South Africa, October 3. The President of Guatemala dissolved Congress and declared himself Dictator October 13. Russian naval officers were feted in France October 15-20. A cargo of dynamite exploded in the harbor of Santander, Spain, killing and wounding at least 1,000 persons, while more than 100 houses were burned, November 4. Thirty persons were killed and eighty injured by a bomb thrown by anarchists in a Barcelona theatre November 8. One of the insurgents' best warships was sunk in Rio harbor by Peixoto's guns. An anarchist exploded a bomb in the French Chamber of Deputies December 9.

1894

The red hand of war, disorder and disaster dropped blood upon the pages of the record of 1894. Chief among the conflicts was a sanguinary struggle between Japan and China. On June 30 Korea declared its independence of China and invoked Japanese aid. On July 2 insurgents defeated the Korean Government troops, and war between Japan and China was imminent, Japan having insisted on needed reforms in Korea. War was finally declared July 27, and the King of Korea was held a prisoner by Japan. There was a great battle at Ping Yang between the Japanese forces and the Chinese September 15; 16,000 Chinese troops were killed, wounded and captured, while the Japanese losses were trifling. On November 21 there was an awful massacre of Chinese by the Japanese troops at Port Arthur. This was raging as the year closed. In Russia, January 2, Catholics were massacred at Krosche by Cossack soldiers, 100 being killed. A Sicilian revolution was crushed by government troops January 15. The Umzizi tribe near Cape Town, Africa, killed 250 blacks in battle January 15. Pillaging and rioting followed the destruction of Jeremie, Hayti, by fire January 20. The United States flag was fired on in Rio harbor by the insurgents engaged in the Brazilian war January 30; prompt satisfaction was exacted by Admiral Benham. Information was received February 3 of the slaughter of French troops by Africans near Timbuctoo, in the Soudan. At Yuzzat, Turkey, 125 Armenians were killed and 340 were wounded February 14. Many British sailors and marines were killed by native tribes on the West Coast of Africa February 24. On the same day the war in Honduras ended, when the capital city, Tegucigalpa, capitulated to the Nicaraguans. A British force of thirty-four men was slain by Abor tribesmen in Assam, India, March 9. The war in Brazil was ended March 13 by the final surrender of the rebel forces to President Peixoto, who extended executive clemency to the Rio rebels. Hundreds were killed and thousands were wounded in a battle at Bornu, in the Central Soudan, April 2. Diplomatic relations between Brazil and Portugal were broken off May 14, war being threatened. In the defeat of the government troops in Salvador 600 men were slain June 3. President Carnot, of France, was assassinated while driving through the streets of Lyons June 4 by one Santo, who was captured and later beheaded. More than 6,000 Armenian Christians were massacred by Turks in Kurdistan November 16. The great disasters in 1894 were: The World's Fair buildings in Chicago were burned, with $2,000,000 loss, January 8; the famous Mosque of Damascus was destroyed by fire January 15; on the same day was received news of the loss of the lives of 300 women and children by fire in the Ningpoo Temple, China; the Cauca valley, South America, was inundated by the most destructive flood of the century January 25; on the same day came information of the complete annihilation by earthquake of the town of Kuchan, Persia, 12,000 persons being killed and 20,000 cattle being destroyed; the wrecking of the bark Port Yarrock, in Brandon Bay, Ireland, drowned twenty-five men January 29; the United States warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Alabama, was wrecked on Roncador Reef February 2; thirteen miners were entombed in the shattered Gaylord mine, Plymouth, Pa., February 13; forty German sailors were killed by a boiler explosion on the cruiser Bradenburg at Kiel February 16; eighteen persons were killed and seven injured by a dynamite explosion at Santander, Spain, March 23; more than 1,000 buildings were destroyed by fire in Shanghai, China, by fire April 4, and 1,000 persons were drowned in a rising of the Han River, China, April 21; an earthquake near Athens, Greece, killed 227 persons April 23; thirty-seven miners were killed at Franklin, Wash., April 24; fifty pleasure seekers were drowned by a crowded pier giving way at Brohilov, Roumania, April 30; Merida, Egido and several villages in Venezuela were destroyed by earthquake, and about 11,000 persons were killed May 9; 2,000 persons were made homeless by fire in Boston, which burned over twenty acres and destroyed 177 buildings, May 15; at Karwin, Silesia 200 miners were killed January 15; an attempt was made to assassinate Premier Crispi, of Italy, June 21, on the same day many persons were killed by an earthquake at Yokohama and Tokio, Japan; about 250 miners were killed at Cardiff, Wales, June 23; by the foundering of the tugboat Nichol off Sandy Hook, N. J., forty-two persons were drowned; nearly 200 persons were drowned by a ferryboat accident at Budapest, Hungary, July 4; Constantinople was shaken by an earthquake July 10, more than 1,000 persons being killed; many negro miners in Alabama were slaughtered by strikers July 16; great fires in Wisconsin killed many persons July 28; a disastrous fire in Chicago

destroyed $3,000,000 worth of property August 1; 100,000 people were killed by a storm along the coast of the Sea of Azov, Russia, August 26; a great fire raged among the flower-boats on the Canton River, China, and 1,000 natives perished August 31; at Hinckley and other Minnesota towns 500 perished in an awful conflagration September 2; by the wreck of the steamer Wairarapa off the New Zealand coast 134 persons were drowned November 1; an earthquake in Southern Italy and Sicily cost many lives November 16; at a Christmas festival at Silver Lake, Ore., forty persons perished by fire December 29; the Delevan House, Albany, N. Y., was burned December 30 and sixteen lives were lost.

General events abroad which excited worldwide interest were: The Manchester Ship Canal, England, was opened to traffic January 1; Emperor William of Germany became reconciled to Prince Bismarck, and there was great rejoicing in Berlin and elsewhere January 26; Russia yielded to England in the Pamir dispute January 31; Prudênte Moraes was elected President of Brazil March 1; Mr. Gladstone resigned as Prime Minister of England March 2, and Lord Rosebery was appointed Premier March 3; Labouchere's motion to abrogate the veto power of the House of Lords was adopted in the House of Commons March 13; a funeral procession five miles long followed the body of Louis Kossuth, the patriot, to his grave in Budapest, Hungary, April 1; announcement was made April 20 of the betrothal of Grand Duke Nicholas, Czarewitch of Russia, to the Princess Alix of Hesse; President Gonzales, of Paraguay, was deposed and banished June 9; M. Casimir-Perier was elected President of France June 27; the Hawaiian Republic was proclaimed July 4; the French Senate passed the Anti-Anarchist bill by a vote of 205 to 35 July 27; the new serum cure, antitoxine, for diphtheria, was announced by Dr. Roux, of Paris, November 1; Nicholas II. was proclaimed Emperor of Russia November 2, succeeding Alexander III., who died November 1; a financial panic in Newfoundland December 10 paralyzed the business interests of the colony and caused the resignation of the Government; Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada, died suddenly while a guest of Queen Victoria, and Mackenzie Bowell was appointed in his stead December 12. In the United States in 1894 labor troubles were frequent and serious. At Columbus, O., 136,000 coal miners were ordered to strike for more wages April 20. Coxey's "army" of unemployed invaded Washington, D. C., on April 29. A boycott was declared June 25 by the American Railway Union against the Pullman Palace Car Company, which resulted in the stopping of railroad traffic in the West and affected nearly 50,000 miles of railroads; the United States Court issued an injunction to prevent interference with railroad trains by strikers July 2. On July 6 United States deputy marshals, at Kensington, Ill., near Chicago, fired on strikers, killing two and injuring others; much railroad property was burned by mobs in Chicago. The American Railway Union strike was declared off July 13. Sixty-eight factories closed at Fall River, Mass., August 13, and more than 22,000 were made idle thereby. In New York City 12,000 tailors struck against the task-work system September 4. Eugene V. Debs, the labor leader, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court during the great railroad strike December 4. In New York City Police Captain Schmittberger testified, before the Lexow Investigating Committee, of great corruption in the New York Police Department; Captain Stephenson, of the police, had already been convicted of receiving a bribe, and Captain Creedon testified to paying $15,000 for a police captaincy. Captains Stephenson, Cross, Doherty and Devery were dismissed from the force. Politically, at home, the principal events of interest included the passing of the Wilson Tariff and Income Tax bills by the House of Representatives; the passing of the Bland Coinage bill by the United States Senate, 44 to 31; a legislative deadlock in New Jersey from January 9 to March 21, with two Senates, both Democrats and Republicans, claiming legal organization, until the United States Supreme Court decided in favor of the Republicans; the Greater New York bill was signed by the Governor, making it the second largest city on earth, February 28; the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill was signed by President Cleveland June 8; the United States Government obtained proofs of armor-plate frauds June 29; President Cleveland signed the Enabling act, making Utah a State, July 17; Senator Gorman assailed the President in a speech, impugning the President's honor, July 23; the Hawaiian Republic was officially recognized by the United States Government August 9; the new tariff law became a law without President Cleveland's signature August 27; a new treaty between the United States and Japan was proclaimed December 9. A noted defalcation of the year was that of Samuel C. Seeley, a bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York, who robbed the institution named of $354,000.

1895

The civilized world stood aghast through 1895 at the flow of blood of Armenian Christians, it being estimated that the Turks and Kurds massacred 30,000 and plundered and rendered homeless more than 200,000 Armenians; the humanity of nations was shocked, but interference was slight. China and Japan continued their warfare. The Japanese captured Wei-Hai-Wei January 31; on March 5 they captured New-chwang, after a thirteen hours' battle; the Chinese Government notified Japan of its wish to treat for peace March 10; on March 14 the Chinese peace envoy embarked for Japan, and the conferences were begun at Shimonoseki March 21; on March 24 a Japanese attempted to assassinate Li Hung Chang, the Chinese envoy, at Shimonoseki; a cessation of hostilities between Japan and China was ordered by the Mikado March 29; on April 24 the Russian, French and German governments protested against the acquisition of Chinese territory by Japan; a treaty of peace between Japan and China, concluded April 17, was ratified at Chefoo May 8, thus ending the war of nearly ten months' duration. Other nations, too, had their troubles. A Royalist outbreak at Honolulu was suppressed by the Dole Government, and the leaders were arrested January 8; ex-Queen Lilioukalani formally renounced her right to the throne of Hawaii; on February 28 she was sentenced by the Dole Government to five years' imprisonment for conspiring against the Republic. The boundary dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic was settled by President Cleveland, in favor of Brazil, February 6. On February 20 was begun the Cuban revolution, by simultaneous risings in different parts of the island, and from which developed the Spanish-American war and Cuban independence, a topic exhaustively treated elsewhere on these pages. In April the British expedition to Chitral gained several victories over the natives. On April 28 the British naval forces took possession of the Nicaraguan custom-house at Corinto; the forces were withdrawn upon the agreement of the Nicaraguan Government to pay indemnity. A revolt in the island of Formosa broke out and a so-called republic was set up May 15; the British Government announced a protectorate for Uganda, Central Africa, June 13; the Chinese massacred English missionaries at Whasang August 1; a revolution in Ecuador terminated August 27 by the triumph of Gen. Elvy Alfaro; the French army, under General Duchesne, captured Antananarivo, Madagascar, and the Queen and her husband fled, September 27; the Queen of Korea was murdered in her palace at Seoul October 1. Less warlike incidents than the foregoing abroad were: Casimir-Perier resigned the Presidency of the French Republic January 15, and on January 17 Felix Faure was elected to succeed him by the National Assembly at Versailles. The North German Lloyd steamship Elbe was sunk by collision in the English Channel and more than 300 lives were lost January 30. William Court Gully, the Liberal candidate, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons April 10. The opening of the Baltic Canal was celebrated by the Germans, with the warships of all maritime nations as guests, June 19. The Rosebery Liberal ministry in England resigned, having been defeated in the House of Commons on the war estimates by a vote of 132 to 125 June 22; the Marquis of Salisbury accepted the British Premiership and formed a Conservative ministry June 24; the British Parliamentary elections, June 12-August 10, resulted in the return of 338 Conservatives, 177 Liberals, 73 Unionists, 70 McCarthyites and 12 Parnellites. On August 16 Viscount Wolseley succeeded the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the entrance of Garibaldi into Rome was celebrated by the Italians September 20, and a statue of Garibaldi was unveiled at Rome. The Peary Arctic relief expedition left St. Johns, N. F., on its return home, September 21. The Ribot ministry in France resigned October 28, and the Bourgeois ministry succeeded November 1. The bronze group, "Washington and Lafayette," by Bartholdi, presented to the city of Paris by Joseph Pulitzer, was unveiled in the Rue des Etats Unis with appropriate ceremonies December 2.

In the United States the year 1895 was comparatively quiet. President Cleveland, on January 28, sent a message to Congress on the financial affairs of the Government, and asked authority to issue gold bonds; on February 8 he informed Congress of arrangements made with the bankers' syndicate to take an issue of $62,400,000 government bonds. On May 20 the Supreme Court of the United States, by a vote of 5 to 4, declared the whole Income Tax law null and void. Secretary Carlisle spoke against the free coinage of silver

at the Sound Money Convention at Memphis May 23. A monument to the Confederate dead was dedicated in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, May 30. The Harlem Ship Canal, New York City, was opened with ceremonies July 17. The Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta was opened, President Cleveland setting the machinery in motion by wire from Gray Gables, his summer home, in Massachusetts; the exposition closed December 31. The National Park, on the site of the Chickamauga battle ground, Tennessee, was dedicated by a great gathering of Union and Confederate veterans September 19. At Chicago, on September 27, was organized the Irish National Convention, to free Ireland from Great Britain by physical force. Major-General Miles assumed command of the United States Army October 5, succeeding Lieutenant-General Schofield, who retired because of having reached the age limit.

1896

The year 1896 brought to the people of the United States another lively Presidential campaign. The Republican National Convention at St. Louis, June 18, nominated William McKinley, of Ohio, for President on the first ballot, he receiving 661½ votes out of 922, the rest being given to Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania; Levi P. Morton, of New York, and Senator Allison, of Iowa. For Vice-President, Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, was nominated on the first ballot. The Democratic National Convention at Chicago, July 10, nominated William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, on the fifth ballot, his leading opponents being: Bland, Missouri; Boies, Iowa; Pattison, Pennsylvania, and Blackburn, Kentucky. The Vice-Presidential nomination went on the fifth ballot to Arthur Sewall, of Maine. The People's Party National Convention at St. Louis indorsed Bryan, but Gold Democrats, under the title of the National Democracy, met at Indianapolis, September 3, and nominated Senator John M. Palmer for President and Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. The Bryanites fought hard for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, while the Republicans battled for the maintenance of the gold standard. McKinley won a signal victory, receiving 601,854 popular votes over Bryan and 286,452 over all. McKinley's electoral vote over Bryan was 95. The total popular vote of 1896 was 13,923,102. The final year of President Cleveland's administration was marked by his announcement of the members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission January 1; a call by Secretary Carlisle, January 6, for bids for $100,000,000 bonds as a popular loan; the making public of the Venezuelan Arbitration correspondence between Secretary Olney and the Marquis of Salisbury July 17; the President's proclamation of warning to Cuban filibusters July 30; the reception of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman, by President Cleveland August 29. Abroad, apart from the stirring revolution in Cuba, a notable incident was the raiding of the Transvaal Republic by the British under Dr. Jameson, the invaders being defeated in battle January 1, upon which the German Emperor congratulated President Kruger; on January 5 Cecil Rhodes resigned the Premiership of Cape Colony; on April 28 John Hays Hammond and other Johannesburg reformers were convicted of high treason in the Transvaal Republic and sentenced to death, but they were subsequently banished.

In other nations, noteworthy happenings of 1896 were: The formal annexation of Madagascar by France was announced January 23; ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, was pardoned by the Government February 5; Ballington Booth, who was displaced from the command of the American Salvation Army, declared his independence February 24; mobs assailed the United States Consulate at Barcelona, Spain, March 2; on the same day the Italian army was disastrously defeated by the King of Abyssinia; the Bourgeois ministry in Paris resigned April 23 and was succeeded by the Meline ministry April 28; the Persian Shah, Nasir-ed-Din, was assassinated at Teheran May 1; on the same date the new Canadian ministry, under Sir Charles Tupper, assumed office; on May 26 the Emperor and Empress of Russia were crowned at Moscow; on May 29 2,000 people were killed at Moscow during coronation festivities by a disaster; the Cape Colony steamship Drummond Castle was wrecked on the French coast, with a loss of 250 lives, June 16; England gave a warm welcome to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston July 8; Porfirio Diaz, of Mexico, was re-elected President of Mexico without opposition July 13; an attempt was made to assassinate President Faure, of France, in Paris July 14; the trial of Dr. Jameson and his fellow raiders in the Transvaal was begun in London July 20; they were convicted

July 28 and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; a commercial treaty between China and Japan was signed July 21; on the same date the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Robert Burns was celebrated at Dumfries, Scotland, where he is buried; Rev. Sebastian Martinelli was appointed Papal Delegate in the United States by the Pope July 30; Nansen, Arctic explorer, arrived at Vordoe, Norway, on return, August 13; the German Emperor's yacht Meteor collided with the yacht Isolde at the South Sea regatta, England, and the owner of the Isolde was killed August 18; the rebellious Matabeles in South Africa submitted to the British August 22; the British fleet bombarded Zanzibar and deposed the usurping Sultan August 27; P. J. P. Tynan, the Fenian agitator, known as "No. 1," was arrested at Boulogne September 12; Dongola, in the Soudan, was captured by the Anglo-Egyptian expedition September 19; the Russian Emperor and Empress visited Scotland and France in September and October; the Peary expedition arrived at Sydney, C. B., from Greenland September 26; the Earl of Rosebery resigned the leadership of the Liberal party October 7. In the United States the Confederate States' Museum at Richmond, Va., was dedicated February 22; receivers for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were appointed February 29; Earl Dunraven was expelled from the New York Yacht Club February 27, after the club's investigating committee had declared unfounded his charges of unfairness against the owners of the yacht Defender; the International Arbitration Congress met at Washington April 22; the centenary of the settlement of Cleveland, O., was celebrated July 22; a hurricane across Florida destroyed many lives and much property October 22.

1897

While the Spanish-American war cloud was beginning to cast its shadow over the United States in 1897, and American sympathy with Cuba was becoming daily more apparent, other events attracted a full share of public interest. Congress counted the electoral vote on February 10, formally choosing McKinley and Hobart President and Vice-President, respectively, and they were inaugurated March 4. Previous to that, a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington by Secretary Olney and Ambassador Pauncefote January 11; the National Monetary Conference met at Indianapolis January 12; the bill to regulate immigration was passed by the United States House of Representatives, 217 to 37, on February 9, but was vetoed by President Cleveland. The new Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington, D. C., was opened to the public February 22; Mayor Strong vetoed the Greater New York Charter bill April 9; notwithstanding this veto, it passed the New York State Senate April 13, by a vote of 34 to 10, the Assembly having previously passed it, 106 to 32. Memorial services at the dedication of the new tomb of General Grant, New York, were accompanied by a great military and naval display April 27. The Tennessee Centennial Exposition was formally opened May 1. The Congress of the Universal Postal Union opened at Washington, D. C., May 2. Fire at Pittsburgh, Pa., destroyed $3,000,000 worth of property May 3. The United States Senate rejected the treaty of arbitration with Great Britain May 5. The bi-centennial jubilee of Trinity Church, New York, was celebrated May 6. The United States Supreme Court decided the Berliner patent case in favor of the Bell Telephone Company May 10. The Washington statuary of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati was unveiled by the President amid extensive ceremonies May 15. A chess match was played by telegraph between members of the United States House of Representatives and British House of Commons May 31. The International Commercial Conference at Philadelphia was opened by President McKinley June 2. The Venezuela boundary treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela was ratified at Washington June 14. President McKinley signed the new tariff act July 24. Wheat touched the dollar mark at the Produce Exchange, New York, and went above, August 20. A treaty of annexation to the United States was unanimously ratified by the Hawaiian Senate September 14. Secretary of State Sherman and Lord Salisbury, British Foreign Minister, held correspondence over the Behring Sea seal question October 4-12. The Yerkes telescope was formally dedicated to science at Lake Geneva, Wis., October 21. A treaty to protect the seals in Behring Sea was signed at Washington by representatives of the United States, Russia and Japan. President McKinley signed the treaty adopted by the Universal Postal Congress November 16. Yellow fever returns to the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service at Washington showed that since the epidemic broke out on the Mississippi coast

there were 4,286 cases of fever, of which 446 were fatal. Of these cases 1,837 were in New Orleans, where 14½ per cent. of the cases died.

Important affairs abroad in 1897, apart from those connected with the Cuban revolution, were: A British trading expedition was murdered by the King of Benin, Central Africa, January 6. Count Muravieff was appointed Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs January 10. A Greek squadron arrived at Canea, Crete, and the union of Greece and Crete was proclaimed at Halepa February 8; on February 21 the insurgents at Canea, Crete, were bombarded by the fleet of the Powers; the next day Fort Voukouleis, in Crete, was captured from the Turks by Greek troops; the Powers ordered Greece to withdraw from Crete February 23, and on March 21 the blockade of Crete by the Powers' fleets began; the Turks and Christians fought near Malaxa, Crete, on March 25; Turkey declared war against Greece April 17, and on the following day the Greek Legislative Assembly declared its acceptance of such war; the Turks captured Domokos, in Thessaly, after a sanguinary battle in Milouna Pass, April 24; the Delyannis ministry in Greece resigned and was succeeded by the Ralli ministry April 29; the Turks occupied Pharsalos, after a battle, May 6; Volo was occupied by the Turkish army May 8; the representatives of the Powers intervened in the war May 11, and Greece accepted their terms and ordered the withdrawal of her forces from Crete; Turkey agreed to an armistice with Greece May 18, and a treaty of peace between the two warring nations was finally signed at Constantinople September 18. Japan adopted a gold standard March 1. Queen Ranavalona III., of Madagascar, was exiled by the French conquerers of the island March 7. Emperor William unveiled a statue of his grandfather on the centenary of the latter at Berlin March 22. The massacre of 700 Armenians at Takat, in Anatolia, was reported March 25. The Congress in Venezuela ratified the boundary arbitration treaty with Great Britain April 5. Peru suspended the coinage of silver April 9. An attempt was made to assassinate King Humbert of Italy at Rome April 22. The log of the Mayflower was transferred from British possession to the American Ambassador at London May 9. The plague ravaged Bombay, India, in May and June. By the burning of a charity bazaar in Rue Jean Goujon, Paris, some 180 persons, mostly of the French aristocracy, lost their lives May 4. The French line steamship Ville de St. Nazaire foundered at sea off Cape Hatteras, with a loss of many lives, May 7. The Brussels Exposition was opened May 10. A memorial bust of Sir Walter Scott was unveiled in Westminster Abbey May 21. Cambridge University refused to confer degrees on women by a vote of 1,713 to 662 May 30. A bomb was exploded near the carriage of President Faure, in France, June 13. Queen Victoria began the celebration of her jubilee, which was observed throughout the British Empire; services were held in St. Paul's Cathedral, and there was a great naval review near Portsmouth in honor of the occasion. The Pan-Anglican Conference of the Church of England and Episcopal Bishops began at Lambeth, England, forty-five American Bishops being in attendance, June 30. Herr Andree, with two companions, started in a balloon from the Island of Fromsoe for the discovery of the North Pole July 11. Great Britain cancelled its commercial treaty with the German Zollverein July 30. A tidal wave destroyed many towns and thousands of lives on the coast of Japan August 5 and 6. Senor Canovas, Prime Minister of Spain, was assassinated by an anarchist August 8. The Emperor and Empress of Germany visited Russia as the guests of the nation August 8-11. The Anglo-Egyptian army captured Abu-Hamid on the Nile August 9. The surrender of the King of Benin, Central Africa, to the British was announced August 11. Prince Henry of Orleans and the Count of Turin fought a duel with swords near Paris, both being wounded, August 15. President Faure, of France, visited St. Petersburg and was entertained with enthusiasm August 23-27. President Borda, of Uruguay, was assassinated at Montevideo August 25; on the same day it was reported that a treaty offensive and defensive between Russia and France was signed at St. Petersburg. An attempt was made to kill President Diaz, of Mexico, September 15, and the assailant was hacked to pieces by a mob. There was severe fighting on the border of Afghanistan between the British and tribesmen September 16-20. A hurricane in the South Pacific Ocean destroyed many thousand lives October 12. The British troops stormed Dargai Ridge, or the Samana range, northern frontier of India, driving out the tribesmen; the Gordon Highlanders suffering severely, October 20. An attempt was made at Rio de Janeiro to assassinate President Moraes November 6. General Westmacott's column in the Maidan valley, northern frontier of India, met with a severe reverse November 10. A German naval expedition occupied Kiao-chow, China, in retaliation for the massacre of German missionaries, November 15-16.

A great fire in the Cripplegate quarter of London, destroyed $10,000,000 worth of property November 19. The Austrian ministry resigned, after disorders in the Reichsrath, November 28.

1898

The entire civilized world watched, in 1898, the Spanish-American war (see special article on the following page), and drew lessons from its incidental developments and consequences. Especially were the war and navy departments of the universe keenly interested in the methods and results of the battles on land and sea, while the question of American expansion and other future policies entered largely into the brief struggle which resulted so disastrously to Spain. Other events of international interest and of a warlike nature were: Gen. Joaquin Chespo, ex-President of Venezuela, was killed in battle with the insurgents April 18; the Venezuelan revolution was ended by the capture of General Hernandez June 12; Fashoda, on the White Nile, was occupied by Major Marchand and a French force September 1; Sir Herbert Kitchener, commanding the British and Egyptian army in the Soudan, won a great victory over the Dervishers at Omdurman, near Khartoum, which he occupied, September 2; a Mohammedan outbreak in Crete was followed by a massacre of Christians and a bombardment of Candia by the Powers September 6; there were strained relations in Crete between the Turks and the warships of the Powers September 9-14; General Kitchener took possession of Fashoda and raised the British flag over it, despite the presence of the French occupants, September 20; diplomatic relations between Italy and Colombia were severed September 22; Chile and Argentina agreed to submit their boundary dispute to arbitration, thus averting war, September 23; Turkey consented to the evacuation of Crete by its troops October 11; France agreed to withdraw from its pretensions at Fashoda, in the Soudan, November 2. Noteworthy general happenings during the year abroad were: Germany demanded indemnity from China for the killing of German missionaries February 1; the trial of Zola by the French Government was begun at Paris February 7; he was found guilty of libelling the Esterhazy court-martial, February 23, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine; President Barrios, of Guatemala, was assassinated February 8; an attempt was made to assassinate the King of Greece February 26; Senor Campos Salles was elected President of Brazil March 2; China leased Port Arthur to Russia for ninety-nine years March 7; the Spurgeon Tabernacle in London was destroyed by fire April 20; bread riots in Italian cities caused loss of life, the troops firing on the mobs, May 2-3; China paid the remainder of the war indemnity to Japan May 7; rioting in the streets of Milan were suppressed by the army with great loss of life May 8; Great Britain took possession of Wei-Hai-Wei, China, May 24; the public funeral of William E. Gladstone was held in Westminster Abbey May 28; a new ministry was formed in Italy by Marquis Rudini May 31; the constitution of federated Australia was defeated in New South Wales June 5; the Anglo-French convention relative to the Niger boundary was signed June 13; the Norwegian Arctic expedition, on the Fram, sailed from Christiana June 24; the Japanese Cabinet, under Premier Ito, resigned June 27; the French steamer La Bourgogne collided with the British ship Cromartyshire and was sunk sixty miles south of Sable Island; 560 lives were lost, including those of the captain and most of the officers, July 4; the Anglo-American League was organized in London July 13; Zola was convicted a second time of libel in Paris July 18; the appointment of George Nathaniel Curzon as Viceroy of India by the British Government was announced August 10; great fires at Nizhnee-Novgorod, in Russia, caused loss of many lives August 17; the United States and Canadian Joint High Commission met at Quebec August 23; the Czar of Russia announced proposals for a universal peace conference August 27; Colonel Henry, of the French army, committed suicide after confessing that he forged a letter to secure the conviction of Captain Dreyfus August 31; Mme. Dreyfus appealed to the French Government for a revision of the court-martial proceedings in her husband's case September 4; Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands became reigning monarch September 5; the Empress of Austria was assassinated by an anarchist at Geneva September 10; a hurricane in the British West Indies destroyed much property and 500 lives September 11; a balloon ascended from London, attaining an altitude of 27,500 feet, September 15; the French Ministry of War ordered the prosecution of Colonel Picquart, in connection with the Dreyfus case, September 21; the Emperor of China made a forced

abdication in favor of the Dowager Empress September 22; the alleged remains of Christopher Columbus were exhumed in Havana, preparatory to shipment to Spain, September 26; the German Emperor and Empress left Berlin to visit Palestine October 12; they received a flattering reception at Constantinople by the Sultan, October 23, and entered Jerusalem October 29; the French Court of Cassation decided to grant a new trial in the Dreyfus case October 29; a new French ministry under M. Dupuy was installed October 31; the Earl of Minto took the oath of office as Governor-General of Canada November 12; Sir William Vernon Harcourt resigned the leadership of the Liberal party in England December 13.

Interesting events in the United States were: The monetary convention met at Indianapolis January 25; President Dole, of Hawaii, arrived in Washington as the guest of the United States January 26; silver was beaten in the House of Representatives by a vote of 182 to 132 January 31; an earthquake in California did serious damage March 31; avalanches in the Chilkoot Pass, Alaska, killed more than 150 persons, mostly gold seekers, April 3; the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., on the Ohio River, broke, and many lives were lost by drowning, April 3; a commercial treaty with France was signed at Washington May 30; the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition opened at Omaha, Neb., June 1; a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii passed the House of Representatives June 15, and the Senate June 17; Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, was held for trial on the charge of misusing public funds October 12; an explosion by gas in the Capitol at Washington wrecked the Supreme Court room and library November 7; general elections throughout the United States secured a small Republican majority in the House of Representatives of the next Congress November 8; the steamer Portland, bound from Boston to Portland, Me., foundered in a gale off Cape Cod, with a loss of 118 lives, November 29; President McKinley and his Cabinet attended the Peace Jubilee at Atlanta, and visited Montgomery, Savannah and other Southern cities, receiving great ovations, December 13-19.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Although the overstrained temper of the American people precipitated the Spanish-American war, immediately after the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, a long series of persecutions of Cuba by Spain had aroused the sympathies of American humanitarians, while years of disorder in the island made business men of the United States also insistent upon a speedy restoration of tranquillity. The wanton massacre of the Virginius prisoners during Cuba's ten-years' war was never forgotten by Americans, and Spain's haughty attitude did not tend to strengthen the bonds between Washington and Madrid. In February, 1895, a new insurrection began in Cuba, and the Spanish Government was warned that prompt and effective measures to suppress the trouble must be taken. Spain sent great numbers of soldiers to Cuba, recalled General Campos for alleged lack of activity and supplanted him by General Weyler, who soon won the sobriquet of "Butcher" by his bloody methods. To fire, rifle and sword he added the weapons of starvation and disease by driving non-combatants into reconcentrado camps, where he deprived them of food and other necessities. This was the state of affairs in Cuba in February, 1896, when the United States Congress entered into investigation and debate which resulted, April 6, in the passing of a resolution recognizing war between Spain and the Cuban insurgents, offering the friendly offices of the United States to Spain, and declaring that the United States should maintain a strict neutrality. General Weyler, who had boasted when he assumed command that he would end the insurrection in a few months, accomplished little beyond increasing the sufferings of the Cubans, and his brutalities led to vigorous remonstrances by the United States Government to the Spanish ministry. Weyler was thereupon recalled, being succeeded by General Blanco; the policy toward the reconcentrados was modified, and the semblance of an autonomous government for Cuba was instituted. When 1898 came matters were worse instead of better in the island, and the American press and public clamored for immediate improvement. The Spanish population in Havana resented this, and there were ugly demonstrations against the Americans, even the life of Consul-General Lee being threatened. The North Atlantic squadron had assembled in the neighborhood of Dry Tortugas, Gulf of Mexico, during the first two weeks of the year, and on January 25 the battleship Maine arrived at Havana on a friendly visit and to preserve cordial relations between Spain and the United States. Spain at once informed

the United States that the Spanish battleship Vizcaya would pay a similar visit to New York harbor. Tension was increased on February 8 when publication was made of a letter written by Senor de Lome, Spanish Minister to the United States, to a friend, in which he grossly reflected upon President McKinley. De Lome then resigned. On February 9 the United States Senate discussed intervention in Cuba. On February 14 resolutions requesting the President to transmit information relative to the situation in Cuba were adopted by Congress. On February 14 Senor Luis Polo y Bernabe was appointed Spanish Minister to the United States to succeed Senor de Lome. On February 15 occurred the blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor by a floating mine, 260 American lives being destroyed.

The United States was frenzied by this incident, few Americans believing that the Spaniards were not responsible. Captain Sigsbee, of the Maine, asked for a suspension of judgment pending an official investigation, while Spain promptly disclaimed any responsibility and expressed regret. A Court of Inquiry was at once appointed. It consisted of Capt. W. T. Sampson, of the Iowa; Capt. F. E. Chadwick, of the New York; Lieut.-Commander W. P. Porter, of the New York, and Lieut.-Commander Adolph Marix, of the Vermont. The court sat for a month at Key West and Havana, and the American people, with surprising patience, awaited its verdict. Many witnesses were examined, divers were employed on the sunken vessel, and voluminous testimony was taken.

On March 21 the court unanimously agreed: "That the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of her crew; that the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines, and that no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons."

While the high Spanish authorities were thus exonerated from any complicity in the affair, and no disposition was shown in the United States to impute guilt to Marshal Blanco, the finding that the Maine had been blown up by external means further intensified American feeling. In the meantime, on March 7, a bill appropriating $50,000,000 for the national defence was introduced in the House of Representatives. It passed the House March 8, and the Senate March 9, and was signed by the President, the vote in Congress having been unanimous. The mobilization of the army was ordered, and active preparations were begun for the war which then seemed inevitable. On April 3 Consul Hyatt left Santiago. On April 10 Consul-General Lee left Havana, after seeing American refugees debark. On April 11 General Lee landed in Key West, and President McKinley sent to Congress a message describing the intolerable conditions existing in Cuba; advising against the recognition of the insurgents, to avoid international complications, and asking Congress to take action.

THE WAR BEGUN.

On April 13, by a vote of 311 yeas to 6 nays, thirty-eight members not voting in the House, and in the Senate, by a vote of 42 yeas to 35 nays, twelve not voting, a joint resolution was passed recognizing the right of Cuba to be free; demanding the immediate withdrawal of Spanish land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters; directing the President of the United States to use the entire land and naval forces and the militia of the United States to enforce the resolution, and disclaiming any intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof. The President signed this resolution at 11.24 o'clock A. M., on April 20. When a copy was served on the Spanish Minister he immediately asked for his passports and left Washington. The resolution was also cabled to the United States Minister at Madrid, instructing him to inform the Spanish Government, and giving Spain until April 23 to reply. Before Minister Woodford could comply he received, at 7 o'clock on the morning of April 21, his passports from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and this act constituted the actual beginning of war. On the day previous to this the Queen Regent of Spain appeared with the boy King before the Cortes and pleaded for support of the throne.

On April 24 the Cortes formally recognized the existence of war, and April 25 Congress, without a division, declared that war had existed since the 21st day of April, inclusive.

The President had proclaimed the blockade of Cuba April 21, and ordered Admiral Sampson's squadron to enforce it. On April 23 a call was issued by the President for 125,000 volunteers, the regular army was concentrated at Tampa, Fla., and a great camp for volunteers was laid out at Chickamauga.

Great Britain issued a proclamation of neutrality April 26, and the other Powers, except

Germany, did the same. The President, by proclamation, reaffirmed the intention of the United States to adhere to the Declaration of Paris, defining the position of the United States in regard to privateering, blockades, and Spanish and neutral merchant vessels with their cargoes. Commodore Dewey's fleet sailed from Hong Kong for the Philippines April 25; Congress passed an act for the increase of the regular army April 26; the batteries at Matanzas, Cuba, were bombarded April 27; Admiral Cervera's fleet left the Cape Verde Islands for the West Indies April 30.

DEWEY'S VICTORY AT MANILA BAY.

On Sunday evening, May 1, at sunrise, the first great battle of the war was fought in Manila Bay and indicated to the world that the conflict between Spain and the United States would be of short duration. Acting Admiral Dewey, engaging the fleet of Spanish war vessels commanded by Admiral Montojo, in a few hours entirely destroyed the fleet. The Spanish loss was 412 officers and men killed, while on the American side none was killed and only seven men were wounded. This victory aroused the wildest enthusiasm in the United States, where Dewey became the hero of the hour, and was correspondingly depressing to Spain. Ten days later Dewey was made a Rear-Admiral.

On May 11 an attack was made on Cienfuegos and Cardenas, Cuba, and Ensign Bagley and four men on the torpedo-boat Winslow were killed; on May 11 Admiral Cervera's fleet appeared off Martinique; on May 12 Admiral Sampson bombarded San Juan, Porto Rico, with but slight effect; on May 13 the Flying Squadron left Hampton Roads for Eastern Cuba via Key West; a new Spanish ministry under Senor Sagasta came into office May 18; Admiral Cervera's fleet arrived in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba May 19; the cruiser Charleston sailed from San Francisco for Manila May 22; the battleship Oregon reached Jupiter Inlet, Florida, May 24; the President issued a second call for volunteers, the number being 75,000, May 25; the first Manila expedition from San Francisco May 25; Admiral Sampson's fleet arrived at Santiago from Porto Rico May 30. On the following day the forts at the entrance of Santiago harbor were bombarded by the fleets of Sampson and Schley, Cervera being "bottled up" in the harbor. No damage was done to either the city or the Spanish vessels, and, as the American fleet could not enter the harbor because of mines, it was decided to wait until a land force could co-operate to drive Cervera out or until he should attempt to escape.

Three days later than this occurred the daring episode of the sinking of the collier Merrimac at the entrance to the harbor by a body of seven picked men under Naval Constructor Richard P. Hobson, with the intention of blocking the harbor entrance. Under the Spanish guns at the entrance to the forts, and in sight of the American fleet, the Merrimac was driven at full speed and sunk by a hole being blown in her side, Hobson and his companions trying to escape under fire, but being captured by the Spaniards. Despite the bravery of the act, however, the result of making a barrier was not obtained.

When Shafter's army arrived and begun an attack on the outer works of the city, Cervera found himself in the extremity of remaining in the harbor and being captured by the troops or making a dash for the open sea. He chose the latter alternative, and on Sunday morning, July 3, at 9.30 o'clock, he pushed his vessels out in single column. They were the Viscaya and Oquendo, powerful armored cruisers; the Cristobal Colon and Maria Theresa, and two torpedo-boat destroyers. The waiting American ships gave chase, and in two hours had wiped the Spanish fleet out of existence, with a Spanish loss of 600 killed and drowned and 2,000 captured, including Admiral Cervera. Again the United States rejoiced, and the names of Sampson, Schley, Hobson and others who shared the naval victory were written with those of Manila Bay fame on the roll of honor.

THE FALL OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The army's turn came next. Santiago de Cuba, strongly entrenched, was the objective point. As soon as Cervera had been safely locked in the harbor, orders were given to General Shafter to take his entire corps, the Fifth, on transports to Santiago. Because of lack of sufficient means for transportation only 815 officers and 16,072 men went from Tampa. On June 20 the convoy reached Guantanamo Bay, where for two weeks a small force of marines had held the town and adjacent country, after skirmishing with the Spaniards, and where there had been a bombardment of Fort Caimanera by American warships. The beginning of the disembarkation of Shafter's troops was at Daquiri on June 22, 6,000 men having landed the first day with a loss of one killed and four wounded. The following day 6,000 more were landed, and on the night of June 24 the entire corps was ashore, having met

with but little resistance. General Lawton's division pushed forward to Siboney, followed by Kent's division, the Cubans, in uncertain numbers under Garcia, assisting.

It had been intended that Lawton's division should occupy a strong defensive position on the road from Siboney to Santiago, supported by Bates's brigade, with Wheeler's Cavalry in the rear, on the road between Daquiri and Siboney. On the night of June 23, however, General Young's brigade of Wheeler's division passed Lawton, and was therefore in advance of Lawton on June 24. This brigade consisted of a part of the Tenth United States Cavalry and two battalions of the First Volunteer Cavalry, better known as the Rough Riders. Three miles from Siboney, on the road to Santiago, in a strong, natural position called Las Guasimas, General Young found the Spaniards posted in considerable numbers, and the American brigade, numbering 964 men, was taken by surprise. A battle ensued, and the enemy driven from position, after obstinate resistance, with a reported loss of nine killed and twenty-seven wounded. The American loss was one officer and fifteen men killed and six officers and forty-six men wounded. From this time until June 30 the American troops were concentrated, and preparations were made for further advance. It was then decided to attack and carry the San Juan hills and block-houses and the village of El Caney, northeast of and three miles from Santiago, the positions named being strongly defended outposts of the city. The Americans had but four light batteries, of four guns each. Lawton's division, assisted by Capron's battery, was ordered to move out June 30, make an attack along the road to El Caney early on the morning of July 1, carry El Caney, continue to move along El Caney road and take a position near Santiago at the extreme right of the line. Grimes's battery, of the Second, attached to Kent's division, was ordered on June 30 to prepare the way next morning for the attacks by Kent's and Wheeler's divisions on the San Juan hills, the attack of which was to be delayed by the infantry until Lawton's guns were heard at El Caney.

Information that the Spanish General, Pando, with 8,000 men, was rapidly approaching to reinforce Santiago's defenders, made quick action imperative. At 6 o'clock A. M., on July 1, Lawton was in position, with Chaffee on the right, Ludlow on the left, and Miles in the centre. Stone block-houses and forts made doubly strong the position of the enemy, a well-chosen, natural vantage ground. A general engagement soon followed the opening guns at 6 o'clock. For two hours Lawton's command fought unaided, and then Bates's brigade was ordered from the rear to support them. This brought the Seventy-first New York Volunteers into the action. Slowly, but surely, the Spaniards, driven from their intrenchments, fighting stubbornly, were forced to retire. Grimes's battery, after Lawton had become well engaged, fired very effectively on the San Juan block-houses from the heights of El Pozo. The Americans, however, were at a disadvantage, not using smokeless powder, as did the enemy, with the result that it was difficult to locate the Spaniards, who soon had the American range. The Spaniards also had the advantage of using field pieces.

When Lawton had become well engaged, the divisions of Wheeler and Kent, which had been partially concealed, were ordered to deploy, to the right and left, respectively. The terse report of General Shafter thus officially tells the result:

"In the meantime Kent's division, with the exception of two egiments of Hawkins's brigade, being thus uncovered, moved rapidly to the front from the forks previously mentioned in the road, utilizing both trails, but more especially the one to the left, and crossing the creek, formed for attack in the front of San Juan Hill. During this formation the Second Brigade suffered severely. While personally superintending this movement, its gallant commander, Colonel Wikoff, was killed. The command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Worth, Thirteenth Infantry, who was soon severely wounded, and next upon Lieutenant-Colonel Liscum, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who, five minutes later, also fell under the terrible fire of the enemy, and the command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Ewers, Ninth Infantry.

"While the formation just described was taking place, General Kent took measures to hurry forward his rear brigade. The Tenth and Second Infantry were ordered to follow Wikoff's brigade, while the Twenty-first was sent out to the right-hand road to support the First Brigade, under General Hawkins, who had crossed the stream and formed on the right of the division. The Second and Tenth Infantry, Col. E. P. Pearson, commanding, moved forward in good order on the left of the division, passed over a green knoll, and drove the enemy back toward his trenches.

"After completing their formation under a destructive fire, and advancing a short dis-

tance, both divisions found in their front a wide bottom, in which had been placed a barbed-wire entanglement, and beyond which there was a high hill, along the crest of which the enemy was strongly posted. Nothing daunted, these gallant men pushed on to drive the enemy from his chosen position, both divisions losing heavily. In this assault Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenants Smith and Shipp were killed, and Colonel Carroll, Lieutenants Thayer and Myer, all in the cavalry, were wounded."

Thus, on the night of July 1, the battle of El Caney was over, with the Americans strongly holding all they had gained during the day, but with heavy losses, while the reputed approach of General Pando made necessary a decisive victory before the enemy could be reinforced. The Spaniards still held strong positions and must be driven out. While the American lines were being rearranged and strengthened during the afternoon and night of July 1, the two remaining batteries took positions near Grimes's and played on the Spanish trenches. General Duffield's brigade, composed of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan, with a Massachusetts regiment, assaulted the small outposts of Aquadores. On the morning of July 2 the Spaniards opened battle with a fierce assault, repelled, as were subsequent ones, by Kent and Wheeler, who remained behind their works. On the right, meanwhile, Lawton advanced his lines and gained strong and commanding positions. Fighting was renewed on the morning of July 3, but firing soon ceased, as the enemy's lines gave way. At 8.30 o'clock A. M. General Shafter sent, under a flag of truce to the Spanish commander, a demand for the surrender of the army and of the city of Santiago. The reply, while not acquiescent, impelled General Shafter to wait. The Spaniards were disheartened by the destruction of Cervera's fleet and by the knowledge that reinforcements for the Americans were on their way. After numerous parleys, the Spaniards surrendered the city and province of Santiago de Cuba on July 17, with more than 22,000 troops, thus ending the campaign. The Spanish loss during the first three days of July, while not accurately known, was about 1,500 officers and men, killed and wounded. The American losses were 22 officers and 208 men killed, 81 officers and 1,203 men wounded and 79 men missing.

THE PORTO RICO CAMPAIGN.

Porto Rico was won by military strategy rather than by fighting. The credit for this belongs to General Miles and his officers, while in the Santiago campaign the courage and discipline of the soldiers contributed largely to the splendid results. The Spaniards held strong, natural positions throughout Porto Rico, with a garrison of 8,233 regulars and 9,107 volunteers. The force landed by Miles was but one-fifth of this number, 3,514 officers and men. After Santiago had surrendered General Miles promptly organized his Porto Rico expedition, sailing from Guantanamo, Cuba, on July 21. The Spaniards had assumed he would land near San Juan, the capital, on the north side of the island, but while he held the enemy's attention by naval demonstrations off San Juan, and by the shelling of Ponce, on the south side of Porto Rico, he quietly and quickly disembarked his forces at Guanica, a short distance west of Ponce, drove back the Spanish troops in a short but spirited engagement, and proceeded to occupy Guanica and Ponce. The brigade of Generals Henry, Ernest and Schwan pushed along the island roads to the interior, sending the heaviest forces along the noted military road connecting Ponce and San Juan. On this road, on August 10, an engagement resulted in a loss of one American killed and 16 wounded. At Coamo, on August 9, General Ernest's troops captured 167 Spanish soldiers, and a little later the Spaniards were shelled from an apparently impregnable position at Aibonito Pass. There were but nineteen days of active campaigning in Porto Rico, during which time much of the island was captured by United States troops, with a total loss of only three killed and forty wounded. There were six engagements, in all of which the Spanish were defeated, and all their positions, except that of San Juan, were made untenable. On August 12 news of the suspension of hostilities ended the campaign, by which Porto Rico became a part of the United States.

THE FALL OF MANILA.

Although Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, and might have captured the city by bombardment, the holding of such captured territory and the adjacent country without a land force was obviously impossible. The Philippine campaign was therefore actively begun immediately after the battle of Manila Bay. Gen. Wesley Merritt was

appointed Military Governor of the Philippine Islands, was assigned to the command of the Eighth Corps, with headquarters in San Francisco, and was ordered to send troops as rapidly as possible to the investment of Manila. The first expedition sailed on transports from San Francisco on May 25 and consisted of 158 officers and 3,428 men. Between then and October other expeditions rapidly followed, General Merritt himself arriving in the Philippines late in July. By that time the Spanish lines were fairly well surrounded, the outer lines of Manila having been invested by the preceding expeditions, under Generals Anderson and Greene, and by the insurgents, under Aguinaldo. The Spanish centre was at Malate, a suburb of Manila. The American forces, reinforced by a division under General MacArthur, numbered more than 11,000 men on July 31. On that day the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and part of the Utah Volunteer Artillery were posted behind breastworks about 750 yards in front of Malate. Taking advantage of the fact that the insurgents had withdrawn to celebrate a feast day, the Spaniards, 3,000 strong, attacked the American position on both flanks and front. The small American force was becoming demoralized, when Battery K, Third United States Artillery, opportunely arrived and restored confidence. Captain O'Hara, of the Third Artillery, intercepted a courier going to General Greene for reinforcements and ammunition, and, without awaiting orders, sent out the remaining battery H, of the Third, and hurried to assist Lieutenants Krayenbuhl and Kessler, who, with Battery K, had halted the Spaniards. The regular battalion, with Battery H, now numbered 125 men, who, with a cheer and with rapid and effective fire, charged the Spaniards and put them to rout. The early arrival of reinforcements under General Greene resulted in driving the enemy from the field. The honors of the day thus rested largely with the small, regular battalion. The next night there was more fighting, with slight American and heavy Spanish losses. When General Merritt arrived it was decided to force the situation, and he demanded the surrender of Manila. The Spanish commander asked for a truce until August 13 to enable him to consult with his Government. As he did not reply by the date last named, the American commanders ended the suspense by a land and sea attack. The bombardment by the fleet opened in the morning, and General Greene assaulted the city defences, losing eight killed and forty wounded. Shortly after noon Manila capitulated. Further reinforcements arriving, the Americans became masters of Luzon, with 18,000 men encamped on the former Spanish territory.

The Spanish Government, through French Ambassador Cambon, asked for terms of peace on July 26, 1898. President McKinley, through the French Ambassador, stated the American terms on July 30. These terms were, on August 9, formally accepted by Spain, and the French Ambassador was officially clothed by Spain with power to sign a protocol. Spain agreed: To relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba; to cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands then under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and also an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States; that the United States should hold and occupy the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace, which treaty should determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines; to immediately evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies. The protocol also provided for the appointment of Spanish and American Evacuation Commissioners, to meet at Havana, Cuba, and San Juan, Porto Rico, to arrange for the evacuation of the two islands named by Spanish troops; also, for the appointment of five Spanish and five American Commissioners to treat of peace, at Paris, not later than October 1, 1898. Secretary of State William R. Day, for the United States, and French Ambassador Jules Cambon, for Spain, signed this protocol at 4.23 o'clock P. M. on August 12, 1898.

Upon receipt of the news of the signing of the protocol hostilities ceased, the blockade of the Cuban coast was at once raised, and the battleships and cruisers returned to the United States for needed repairs. On September 9 the United States named its Peace Commissioners to meet at Paris, and on September 18 the Spanish Government did the same. The American Commission was composed of William R. Day, of Ohio; Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; William P Frye, of Maine; George Gray, of Delaware; Whitelaw Reid, of New York. The Spanish Commission consisted of Eugene Montero Rios, Buenaventura Abarzuza, M. W Z. de Villaurrutia, Gen. R. Cerero, M. J. de Garnica. The Evacuation Commissions appointed to superintend the evacuations of Cuba and Porto Rico were: For Cuba, Americans: Maj.-Gen. James F. Wade, Admiral W. T. Sampson, Brig.-Gen. John C. Bates. Spaniards: Admiral Manterola, General Parrado, the Marquis of Montoro. For

Porto Rico, Americans: Admiral W. T. Schley, Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, Maj.-Gen. W. W. Gordon. Spaniards: Admiral Vallarino, General Ostega, Senor Delalginia.

On September 17 the United States Peace Commission sailed from New York for Paris, where they were received by the French Foreign Office, presented to the representatives of Spain, and shown a series of graceful attentions. The two bodies sat from October 1 to December 10, when the Treaty of Peace was signed. This treaty, in seventeen articles, provided: For the relinquishment of Cuba; the cession of Porto Rico; the cession of the Philippines for $20,000,000 as compensation; for the return of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalogs; the cession of barracks, war materials, arms, stores, buildings and all property appertaining to the Spanish administration in the Philippines; for the renunciation by both nations of their respective claims against each other and the citizens of each other; for the granting to Spanish trade and shipping in the Philippines the same treatment as American trade and shipping for ten years; for the release of all prisoners of war held by Spain, and of all prisoners held by her for offences committed in the colonies acquired by the United States; for the guaranteeing of legal rights of Spaniards remaining in Cuba; for the establishing of religious freedom in the Philippines and guarantees of equal rights to all churches; for the composition of courts and other tribunals, and for the administration of justice in Cuba and Porto Rico; for the continuance for five years of Spanish copyrights in the ceded territories, giving Spanish books admittance free of duty; for the establishment of consulates by Spain in the ceded territories; for the granting to Spanish commerce in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the same treatment as to American for ten years, Spanish shipping to be treated as coasting vessels; for the termination of the obligations of the United States to Spanish citizens and property in Cuba with the withdrawal of the United States authorities from the island; and, finally, for the ratification of the treaty within six months of the date of the signing by the respective governments. The treaty was transmitted to the United States Senate by the President January 14, 1899, was ratified by the Senate February 6; signed by the President February 10; signed by the Queen Regent March 17, and ratifications were exchanged April 11. The evacuation of Cuba by Spanish troops was completed on January, 1899. In Porto Rico the evacuation was completed on October 17, 1898, and on the following day the United States flag was hoisted at San Juan, formal possession thus being assumed, with Gen. John R. Brooke as first Governor.

1899

The calm of peace settled upon the United States, except in the Philippines, in 1899, both governmental and popular interest centring largely in the new insular possessions. The American flag was raised at Guam February 1, and Commander Taussig, of the Bennington, was made first Governor. While en route to Guam, Commander Taussig raised the United States flag over Wake Island. The President signed the peace treaty with Spain February 10, and on June 16 United States Minister Bellamy Storer was received in formal audience by the Spanish Queen Regent. On January 12 Commissary-General Eagan aspersed the veracity of General Miles before the War Investigating Committee at Washington; a court-martial recommended Eagan's dismissal from the army, but he was suspended for six years instead. Fire in the Brooklyn Navy Yard destroyed $1,000,000 worth of property February 15. The Windsor Hotel, New York City, was burned with great loss of life March 17. Resolutions were introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature April 18 revoking the order banishing Roger Williams in 1635. Ex-Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, was acquitted of a charge of conspiracy to use State funds for private gain April 21. A reciprocity treaty with France was signed July 24. The National Export Exposition opened at Philadelphia September 14. An Anti-Trust Conference at Chicago ended September 21. Admiral Dewey arrived in New York harbor September 26 from Manila; a great naval parade in his honor was held in the harbor and North River September 29, and a huge land parade in the city September 30. England and the United States agreed on a temporary arrangement of the Alaska boundary dispute October 12. The Dismal Swamp Canal, the original survey of which was made by George Washington, was opened October 14. The cruiser Charleston was wrecked on a reef on the northwest coast of Luzon, Philippines, November 7. The Samoan partition treaty was signed at Washington December 2, England having relinquished its territorial rights November 8, and hostilities between naval claim-

ants for the throne having been pending since January 1. American and British naval forces were attacked at Apia, Samoa, by Mataafa's followers April 1, and one British and two American officers were killed. The Philippine war of 1899 begun on February 4, when the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, attacked the American defences at Manila; the next day the Americans assumed the offensive, and in the several days' fighting which ensued lost 57 killed and 215 wounded, the Filipinos losing 500 killed, 1,000 wounded and 500 captured. The battle of Caloocan was fought February 10. In all the engagements, which followed to the end of the year in a warfare largely desultory, the Americans were almost uniformly successful, the enemy retreating after making a more or less determined stand. General Wheaton attacked and occupied Pasig March 13-19. General MacArthur advanced toward and captured Malolos March 21-30, and on April 25-May 5 he captured Calumpit and San Fernando. General Lawton led an expedition to San Isidro April 22-May 17, and, with General Wheaton, he advanced south to Imus June 10-19. General Hall took Colamba June 26. Military operations were partially suspended during the rainy season, but General MacArthur captured Angeles August 16. Meanwhile the southern islands were occupied by American forces; Iloilo, by General Miller February 11; Cebu, by the Navy March 27, and Mindanao, Negros and the smaller islands subsequently. A treaty was concluded with the Sultan of Sulu, in which his rights were guaranteed, and he acknowledged the supremacy of the United States. The Philippine Commission, appointed by the President, and composed of President Schurman, of Cornell University; Prof. Dean Worcester, Charles Denby, late Minister to China; Admiral Dewey and General Otis sat in Manila from March 20 until September. On April 4 the Commission issued a proclamation to the people of the Philippines announcing a broad but firm American policy in the islands. On November 2 the Commission submitted its preliminary report to the President at Washington. The army of occupation having been reinforced by 30,000 men, military operations on a much larger scale than before were begun with the advance of the dry season. General MacArthur, after several days' fighting, occupied Porac September 28. General Schwan's column operated in the south part of Luzon, and captured Rosario and Malabon October 1-10. A military expedition on board transports, under General Wheaton, captured Dagupan November 7. Major Bell entered Tarlac November 14; on the same day Maj. John A. Logan was killed during brisk fighting near San Jacinto. On November 24 General Otis announced to the War Department that the whole of Central Luzon was in the hands of the United States authorities; that the President of the Filipino Congress, the Filipino Secretary of State and Treasurer were captured, and that only small bands of the enemy were in arms, retreating in different directions, while Aguinaldo, a fugitive with a small escort, was being pursued toward the mountains. The navy captured Vigan, on the coast, November 26. The President directed General Otis to open the ports of the Philippines to commerce December 11. General Lawton was killed in attacking San Mateo December 19.

Abroad, the event of worldwide interest in 1899 was the beginning of the South African war between the Transvaal Republic and Great Britain, the story of which appears on following pages of this quarter-century record of events. The war opened October 10, when the Boers sent an ultimatum to Great Britain and invaded Natal, October 12. Other important foreign events were: Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, assumed the Vice-Royalty of India January 6; President Faure, of France, died suddenly February 16, and M. Emile Loubet was elected President to succeed him February 18. Russia deprived Finland of certain liberties in home government February 20; the Sagasta ministry resigned in Spain March 1; China refused Italy's demand for a lease of San Mun Bay as a naval base March 5; the naval powder magazine at Toulon, France, was blown up, killing 60 and wounding 100, March 5; the Anglo-French treaty, agreeing on the Nile boundary, was signed March 21; the English excursion steamer Stella was lost on Casquet Rocks, near Alderney Island, and seventy-three were drowned March 30; the Cuban Military Assembly voted to disband the army and to dissolve April 4; the three hundredth anniversary of Cromwell's birth was celebrated in England April 25; the Italian Cabinet resigned May 2; the Tuberculosis Congress at Berlin convened May 15; President Kruger, of the Transvaal, and Sir Alfred Milner conferred at Bloemfontein regarding the grievances of the Outlanders May 30; Major Marchand was received with enthusiasm in France June 1; the French Court of Cassation decided in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus verdict June 2; Esterhazy admitted that he wrote the bordereau in the Dreyfus case June 3; President Loubet, of France, was attacked by a mob at the races June 4; the Depuy ministry in France was defeated by a vote of 321 to 173

and resigned June 12; the first formal meeting of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission was opened June 15, and on October 3 rendered its unanimous decision, which was promptly accepted by Great Britain and Venezuela, thus ending a sixty-years' controversy and averting war; M. Waldeck-Rousseau succeeded in forming a new French ministry June 22; the International Council of Women opened in London June 26; French soldiers killed their officers in the French Soudan July 14; President Heureaux, of Santo Domingo, was assassinated July 26; the Peace Conference at The Hague held its final sitting July 29; the Dreyfus trial was opened at Rennes, France, August 7; Captain Dreyfus was convicted September 9 and pardoned September 19; on August 18 a hurricane in Porto Rico destroyed 2,000 lives; throughout August, in Paris, there were anti-government riots, and on August 14 an attempt was made to assassinate Maitre Labori; the revolution in the Dominican Republic succeeded August 27; the Seventh International Geographical Congress opened in Berlin September 28; an earthquake in Java killed 4,000 people October 12; General Jimenez was elected President of the Dominican Republic October 20; Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, surrendered to General Castro, after holding out for two days, November 12; Kaiser Wilhelm arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to England November 20; the Khalifa of the Soudan was killed in battle November 23.

1900

"The war which staggered humanity," to use the words of President Kruger, of the Transvaal; the Boxer rebellion in China; a Presidential election in the United States and general unrest made historic events follow in quick succession in 1900. The Boer war and Boxer troubles are treated on following pages. In the United States Secretary Hay announced the success of the "open door" policy in China January 2; the Senate ratified the Samoan treaty January 16; the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, was signed at Washington February 5; President McKinley signed the Gold Standard Currency bill March 14; Admiral Dewey announced himself a candidate for the Presidency April 4; General MacArthur succeeded General Otis in the Philippines April 7; Charles H. Allen was appointed first civil Governor of Porto Rico April 12; the United States Senate denied admission to Matthew Quay, who had been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania; a mine explosion killed 200 at Scofield, Utah, May 1; Boer delegates arrived in New York May 16 and were subsequently received unofficially by the President; General MacArthur issued a proclamation of amnesty to the Filipino insurgents June 15; at Hoboken, N. J., on June 30, occurred a fire in which hundreds of lives were lost, and docks, vessels and other property to the value of $10,000,000 were destroyed; the United States Government took measures for the relief of destitute miners at Cape Nome, Alaska, August 31; a tornado at Galveston, Tex., destroyed 7,000 lives and $30,000,000 in property September 8, and about $1,000,000 was subscribed throughout the States for relief; a great strike prevailed in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania September 13-October 13, and was ended by mutual concessions; the United States cruiser Yosemite was wrecked at Guam by a typhoon November 13; fifty lives were lost by a hurricane in Tennessee November 21. The Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, Pa., nominated William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for Vice-President, both by acclamation. Every vote in the convention was cast for McKinley, and 929 of 930 votes for Roosevelt, the candidate, who was a delegate, not voting. The Democratic National Convention at Kansas City, Mo., nominated William J. Bryan for President by acclamation. On the first ballot Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice-President, his leading opponent being David B. Hill, who received 200 votes out of 936 cast, Stevenson getting 559½ ballots. The Silver Republican National Convention at Kansas City, Mo., July 6, the People's Party (Fusion) at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., May 10, and the Anti-Imperialist League at Indianapolis, Ind., August 16, indorsed Bryan, and the National Democratic party (Gold Democracy) refused to indorse him, and voted in convention at Indianapolis to oppose him July 25. The money issue was paramount in the campaign, and on November 6, in the general election, McKinley and Roosevelt had a popular plurality of 849,435 over Bryan, a popular majority of 457,027 over all, and an electoral majority of 137. The total popular vote was 13,961,566.

Among the notable incidents in foreign countries in 1900 were: The announcing of the Delagoa Railroad award, making Portugal pay nearly $5,000,000, March 29; Sipido attempted

to shoot the Prince of Wales in Brussels April 4; the Paris International Exposition was formally opened by President Loubet April 14; Queen Victoria departed from Ireland after a three weeks' visit April 26; Hull and a part of Ottawa, Canada, were destroyed by fire April 26, making 12,000 persons homeless and causing $15,000,000 property loss; the Marquis de Galliffet resigned as Minister of War of France and was succeeded by General Andre May 29; the International Miners' Congress began at Paris June 25; a British force of 400 was attacked by 10,000 Ashantis, near Dompoassi, six officers and eighty-seven men being killed, June 26; the United States battleship Oregon grounded thirty-five miles north of Chefoo, China, June 29, and was subsequently taken to Japan and repaired; a statue of Lafayette, the gift of American school children, was unveiled in Paris July 4; General Porfirio Diaz was re-elected President of Mexico July 9; the Earl of Hopetown was appointed Governor of the new Commonwealth of Australia July 13; King Humbert of Italy was assassinated by Angelo Bresci at Monza, Italy, July 3, and was succeeded August 11 by King Victor Emmanuel, who took the oath of office August 11; President Sanclemente, of the Republic of Colombia, resigned, and Vice-President Marrogun succeeded him August 15; the Duke of Abruzzi's polar expedition returned to Tromso, Norway, and announced that it had reached 86° 33′ north latitude, the highest point yet touched, September 6; Cuba held an election of delegates to a constitutional convention September 15, which convention was opened at Havana November 5; England held elections for a new House of Commons in October, and a reconstructed British Cabinet, Conservative, with the Marquis of Salisbury as Prime Minister, was approved by Queen Victoria November 1; in October and November there were Carlist disorders in Spain; on October 17 the betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was announced; a new Spanish ministry was formed under General Azcarraga October 22; the five hundredth anniversary of the death of Chaucer was commemorated in London October 25; the Canadian Parliamentary elections were carried by a Liberal majority November 7; the steamer Monticello foundered in the Bay of Fundy and thirty-one lives were lost November 10; the Paris Exposition closed, 50,000,000 visitors having passed through the gates, November 12; President Kruger landed at Marseilles, France, and began a triumphal journey to Paris November 22; arsenic poison in beer caused 60 deaths and the illness of 1,000 persons at Manchester, England, November 30; General Mercier, in the Senate of France, projected the unionism of England, by arms, December 4; tension between Portugal and the Netherlands over South African affairs caused the withdrawal of their respective ministers December 7.

THE BOXER REBELLION.

For three years prior to the enforced occupation of China by the Powers in 1900 trouble for foreigners had been brewing in the Flowery Kingdom. Since 1898 Russia had taken Port Arthur and the adjacent harbor of Talien-wan. Germany had leased Kiaochau and gained great concessions in the province of Shang Tung. France had suggested privileges in portions of Chinese territory adjacent to the French possession of Tonquin. Great Britain, to cap the climax, had obtained from China a lease of Wei-Hai-Wei, on the south shore of the Gulf of Pechili, opposite Port Arthur, and thus commanded the entrance to the gulf and the water approach to Peking.

Many Chinese were resentful of these encroachments by foreigners, but the Dowager Empress did not, and hence she was bitterly opposed by her people. The leader of this opposition was Prince Tuan, the sixth son of the Emperor Kwang-Su's grandfather. Prince Tuan had long been an athlete and had a following of many athletic young men in the kingdom, who, because of their ability in sports, were known as boxers, a name which Tuan's recruits adopted. Tuan proclaimed his nine-year-old son heir presumptive to the throne. The Emperor, then but a figurehead, dominated by the Dowager Empress, had little popular support. The Boxers revolted, massacred missionaries at many interior points of the Empire, and finally made a concerted attack upon the foreign legations in Peking in which movement the Imperial troops eventually participated.

The Chinese Tsung-li-Yamen, the equivalent to a responsible government ministry in Europe, was in sentiment hostile to foreigners, and hence either would not, or could not, protect the legations or escort them safely from the country. The civilized world received distressing reports of massacres and outrages, and was for several weeks in suspense as to the

fate of the foreign ministers in China, their families, legation attaches and converted Chinese under foreign protection. The offended Powers decided upon concerted action and hurried vessels and troops to the ports nearest to the danger points. Upon Chinese resistance to the landing of marines at Taku the forts were shelled by all the allies except Americans, and on June 17, while the Chinese shelled the allies' fleet, the allied troops landed and captured the Taku forts, after a sanguinary conflict. On June 18 the Ninth United States Regiment was ordered from Manila to China, other troops following. On June 20 German fury and general international indignation was aroused when Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, while proceeding on a diplomatic mission to the Tsung-li-Yamen in Peking, was beset by Chinese soldiers and butchered. On the same day an allied expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour, of the British Navy, began a march upon Peking for the relief of the British legationers. Such countless hordes of Chinese opposed him that he was obliged to turn back, suffering casualties of 374. The allied warships shelled Tien-tsin on June 21, and the combined forces, two days later, occupied the foreign quarters of that city. The Chinese, on June 23, requested an armistice through Minister Wu at Washington. The United States promptly replied that free communication must first be allowed with the legations, and on July 4 Secretary of State Hay outlined to the Powers the American policy.

On July 13-14 occurred one of the noted conflicts of history, when the allied forces stormed the Chinese part of Tien-tsin, which they captured with a loss of 800 killed and wounded. Col. E. H. Liscum, commanding the United States contingent, was among the slain. On July 19 the Emperor of China appealed to President McKinley for peace. The advance of the allies upon Peking began August 4, under command of Field Marshal von Waldersee, of the German army, who was unanimously selected to command the allied forces.

The first news from the beleaguered foreigners reached the United States in the form of a cipher message from Minister Conger. It read: "Still besieged. Situation more precarious. Chinese Government insisting on our leaving Peking which would be certain death. Rifle firing upon us daily by Imperial troops. Have abundant courage, but little ammunition or provisions. Two progressive Yamen ministers beheaded. All connected with the legation of the United States well at present moment." The receipt of this message caused intense excitement throughout the United States, for, though it broke the long suspense, it added to public fury and anxiety. On August 8 Li Hung Chang was appointed Envoy Plenipotentiary to propose to the several Powers for the immediate cessation of hostile demonstrations. On August 14 Peking was captured by the allied forces of the Americans, British, Germans, French, Austrians, Italians and Japanese, the American troops being the first to enter the city, and Captain Reilly being killed. The Emperor and Empress had fled. The legationers were promptly relieved and told thrilling stories of their danger and distress during the long siege. The Chinese, on August 16, asked for an armistice, which was refused. Li Hung Chang's appeal was rejected by the United States, and China was informed that the demands of this Government must be complied with. At the same time General Chaffee was given full power to act. The American refugees from Peking reached Tien-tsin safely on August 25.

CHINA PAID THE PENALTY.

On November 19 the negotiations between the allies and the Chinese authorities for terms of peace and compensation, which were begun when the allies took full possession of Peking, had progressed so far that the German Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag announced that the allies had unanimously agreed upon the following as their demands upon China:

First: China shall erect a monument to Baron von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered and send an Imperial Prince to Germany to convey an apology. She shall inflict the death penalty upon eleven princes and officials already named, and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred.

Second: In future all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction shall be dismissed and punished.

Third: Indemnity shall be paid to States, corporations and individuals. The Tsung-li-Yamen shall be abolished and its functions vested in a Foreign Minister. Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the Emperor, as in civilized countries.

Fourth: The forts at Taku and other forts on the coast of Chi-li shall be razed, and the importation of arms and war material prohibited.

Fifth: Permanent legation guards shall be maintained, and also guards of communication between Peking and the sea.

Sixth: Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the Empire suppressing Boxers.

Seventh: Indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffered by being employed by foreigners, but not compensation for native Christians.

Eighth: China shall erect expiatory monuments in every foreign or international burial ground where the graves have been profaned.

Ninth: The Chinese Government shall undertake to enter upon negotiations for such changes in existing treaties regarding trade and navigation as the foreign governments deem advisable, and with reference to other matters having in view the facilitation of commercial relations.

In December, 1900, the Chinese authorities had accepted all the foregoing conditions imposed by the allies, and the preliminary note of the demands of the Powers was signed by Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching. Another year, however, was devoted to a final settlement of affairs. The allied commanders in Peking organized a judicial system on January 15. On January 22 the Shan-hai-Rivan Railway was given over to the Germans by the Russians. Russia refused, on February 2, to consent to the execution of Prince Tuan, and public demand was made on February 6 by the foreign ministers in Peking for the heads of twelve Chinese officials. The United States, on February 19 protested against further military expeditions in China. The next day the Germans were attacked at Paoting-fu. On February 21 the Powers agreed to acquire no Chinese territory without international consent. Chi Hsin and Hsu Ching Tu were executed at Peking February 27. On March 8 the Chung-sun Pass was captured by the Germans. Japan's protest regarding the Manchuria Convention was replied to by Russia April 3, Russia saying that terms would be discussed after their acceptance; China, on the same date, declared herself unable to sign the Manchuria Convention. On April 23 the Germans, in an engagement, forced the Chinese over the great wall, but with considerable loss. Peking was evacuated by the American cavalry and artillery May 5, and General Chaffee embarked for the Philippines May 18. The Powers, on May 9, demanded of China a formal indemnity of 450,000,000 taels (about $300,000,000), which was agreed to by China and the Powers, on July 26, formally accepted China's offer to pay the sum named on time at 4½ per cent. interest. Prince Chun, at Berlin, September 4, formally apologized to Emperor William for the insult to German honor in the murder of Baron von Ketteler. On September 17 the American and Japanese troops in Peking handed over the Forbidden City to the Chinese. Li Hung Chang, who had taken such a prominent part in peace negotiations, died on November 7.

The terms of the new Manchuria agreement were made public on November 18. By this agreement China gave to Russia exclusive mining and railway privileges in Manchuria, and the command of all the Chinese troops there by the Russian authorities, Russian occupation to end in three years. President Roosevelt, in his annual message to Congress on December 2, 1901, highly praised the United States Plenipotentiary, William Woodville Rockhill, for his good judgment and energy in the conference of the Powers which induced China to sign a final protocol for the betterment of conditions in China and assurance of more desirable international relations. On January 7, 1902, the Emperor and Empress Dowager re-entered Peking, and on April 8, 1902, was signed, at Peking, the convention between China and Russia regarding Manchuria.

The United States Congress, by act approved April 29, 1902, re-enacted much of the Chinese Exclusion act of September 13, 1888, extended said law to all territorial possessions of the United States, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to make and prescribe necessary rules and regulations to secure efficient execution of the act, and provided for the issuance of certificates of residence to Chinese laborers entitled to remain in the United States or insular possessions. All Chinese in the United States were compelled to register such a certificate or be deported within a year. Exemption was granted to Chinese coming to the United States to install or attend to exhibits in any fair or exposition authorized by act of Congress. In the Philippines the term of registration was extended to within two years, if so long a time was found to be necessary.

1901

The advent of the twentieth century was celebrated with demonstrations throughout the United States and in many cities of the Old World on January 1, 1901. Quiet generally prevailed, except in South Africa, where the Boer war raged during the entire year, and in China, where the Allies and Chinese frequently met in armed conflict, as described elsewhere. At home, the nation was inexpressibly shocked and well-nigh frenzied by the assassination of President McKinley while he was holding a reception in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo. The assassin, Leon Czolgosz, fired two shots, one bullet entering the President's arm and the other perforating his stomach. The President survived an immediate operation, but died on September 19 from his wounds at the home of John G. Milburn, in Buffalo. Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President immediately after McKinley's death. The assassin Czolgosz was tried September 24, and was in nine hours found guilty and sentenced to death in the electric chair during the week of October 28. On October 29 he was electrocuted at Auburn prison. Mr. McKinley was inaugurated on March 4 for his second term. In May he made a trip to the Pacific Coast and was received with great enthusiasm. Other notable occurrences in American territory during the year were: On a trial trip the torpedo-boat Bailey made 30.88 knots an hour January 17; hazing was abolished at West Point Military Academy by an agreement signed by the cadets January 19; the United States Government surrendered Neely, the alleged postal defaulter, to the Cuban authorities January 21; the Army Reorganization bill was signed by President McKinley February 2; the centenary of the installation of Chief Justice Marshall was celebrated February 4; the canteens were closed by the War Department February 4; the Supreme Court of Michigan held public franchises to be taxable February 12; the first Territorial Legislature of Hawaii began its session February 20; the Pacific Mail steamship Rio de Janeiro sank off the Golden Gate, San Francisco, after striking in a fog and 128 lives were lost February 22; the United States Steel Corporation was incorporated February 25; the United States Supreme Court decided against the Bell Telephone Company in the Berliner case February 27; Andrew Carnegie presented $5,200,000 to the City of New York for libraries March 13; Aguinaldo, the Filipino insurrectionary chief, was captured by General Funston in the Province of Isabella, Luzon, March 23; on the same date the United States paid Spain for the islands of Cagayan and Sibutu; President McKinley received the Cuban Commissioners April 26; the Pan-American Exposition was formally opened at Buffalo, N. Y., May 1; it was closed November 4; civil government was established at Manila, in the Philippines, May 3; Jacksonville, Fla., suffered a $10,000,000 fire May 3; Cardinal Martinelli was invested with the red biretta at Baltimore; five cadets were dismissed and six suspended at West Point for insubordination May 22; a decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court declaring duties collected prior to the Porto Rican Tariff law to be illegal (and refundable), but the law itself to be constitutional, May 7; Senators McLaurin and Tillman resigned their seats in the United States Senate, but their resignations were not accepted by the Governor of South Carolina, May 30; the Hall of Fame at New York University was inaugurated May 30; General Chaffee was appointed Military Governor of the Philippines June 22; Minister Leishman, of the United States, obtained a final settlement from Turkey of indemnity claims July 2; the will of Jacob S. Rogers, of Paterson, N. J., bequeathed $5,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, July 5; William H. Hunt was appointed Governor of Porto Rico July 23; in response to the request of Rear-Admiral the Secretary of the Navy ordered a Court of Inquiry into his conduct in the Spanish-American war July 24; Admiral Schley was exonerated from all blame December 13; the new battleship Maine was launched at Philadelphia July 27; a general strike was made by 14,000 employees of the United States Steel Corporation August 10; the bi-centennial of Yale University was celebrated October 20-24; the Isthmian Canal Treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote November 8; the South Carolina and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C., was opened with religious ceremonies December 1.

Abroad, in 1901, the noteworthy events were: Lord Roberts was made Earl and Knight of the Garter by Queen Victoria January 2, and was received in London with royal honors the following day; the Kingdom of Prussia celebrated its bi-centenary Jan-

uary 17; Queen Victoria died at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, January 22, and King Edward VII. of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, was proclaimed January 24; after many honors, the final ceremonies of the entombment of Queen Victoria were held at Frogmore Mausoleum, Windsor, February 4; Queen Wilhelmina of Holland wedded Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin February 7; the Italian Ministry resigned February, and the Zanardelli ministry was formed February 14; General Weyler, as Captain-General, proclaimed martial law in Madrid February 13; King Edward VII. opened Parliament February 14; Russia retaliated on the advance of the United States duty on Russian beet sugar by adopting additional duties on certain American goods February 16; the Cuban Constitution was signed by the delegates in the convention at Havana February 21; Count Tolstoi was excommunicated by the Orthodox Greek Church March 9; Great Britain declined to accept the Senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty March 11; the Spanish Cabinet approved of a treaty of friendship with the United States April 3; the Glasgow International Exposition was opened May 2; a protest was made by foreign representatives at Constantinople against the alleged tampering with the mails by the Porte May 8; the British Government pardoned Arabi Pacha, the Egyptian rebel, May 22; Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert of Italy, committed suicide at San Stefano prison, Rome, May 22; a volcanic eruption at Keloet, Japan, caused great loss of life May 23; the franchise was conferred on women taxpayers by the Norwegian Parliament May 25; Scotch universities received a gift of $10,000,000 in steel bonds from Andrew Carnegie June 7; a monument to Commodore Matthew C. Perry, U. S. N., was unveiled at Kurihama, Japan, June 14; the Arctic exploring expedition of Baldwin and Ziegler sailed from Tromso, Norway, July 17; the British House of Lords arraigned and sentenced Earl Russell to three months' imprisonment, on his pleading guilty to a charge of bigamy, July 18; the International Tuberculosis Congress was opened in London July 22; Dr. Snering Berson, of Berlin, Germany, made a balloon ascension of 33,500 feet August 1; France and Turkey severed diplomatic relations owing to differences over quay concessions August 21; the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, an American missionary, and her companion, captured by brigands in Bulgaria, was ordered by the Sultan; she was still in imprisonment, waiting to be ransomed, at the close of the year, although $56,000 was raised in the United States in October to pay the ransom; the steamer Erik brought news to North Sydney, Cape Breton Island, of Lieutenant Peary's Arctic discoveries September 13; the British torpedo-boat Cobra buckled and sank off the Lincolnshire coast and carried down sixty-seven men September 19; the statue of King Alfred the Great was unveiled by Lord Rosebery at Winchester, England, during the millenary celebration September 20; the King Alfred, the largest cruiser in the world, was launched in England October 28; the French fleet seized three Turkish ports, which were held until the Porte settled the French claims, November 5; the Colombian Liberal troops surrendered at Colon November 28.

1902

The strenuous career of President Roosevelt was well under way when 1902 opened. On January 20 he sent to Congress the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, recommending the purchase of the Panama Canal Company rights for $40,000,000. On February 19 he refused to reopen the Sampson-Schley controversy. On July 4 he issued orders establishing civil government in the Philippines and granting amnesty for political prisoners. On September 3 he narrowly escaped being killed near Pittsfield, Mass., his coach being struck by a trolley car; the President was slightly injured, and Secret Service Agent Craig was killed. On October 16 he appointed a commission to investigate and settle questions involved in the coal strike. It was in 1902 that the question of the annexation of the Danish West Indian islands of St. Thomas, St. Johns and St. Croix to the United States aroused international attention. A treaty with Denmark for the purchase of these islands was ratified by the United States Senate February 17, after a plebiscite showed a large majority of the islands to be in favor of annexation. The Danish Upper House, however, on October 2, refused, by one majority, to cede the islands to the United States. Other events of special interest in the United States were: The visit of Prince Henry of Prussia February 23-March 11 to attend the launching of Emperor William's yacht Meteor, which was christened by Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's daughter, at Shooter's Island, New York Bay, February 25; the provisions of the will of

Cecil Rhodes relating to scholarships for American and German students at Oxford were made public April 4; a great strike of anthracite coal workers in the Pennsylvania region begun May 12; the Rochambeau Statue was dedicated at Washington, D. C., a delegation of French notables being present, May 24; three days later the Rochambeau delegation from France was received in New York by a great military parade and dined with the Society of the Cincinnati; the celebration of the centennial anniversary of West Point Academy was begun June 9; the Vatican answered the note of Governor Taft concerning the friars in the Philippines July 9, and negotiations between the Vatican and the United States Government in regard to the question were abandoned, the Pope being unable to consider the sale of friars' lands, July 16; troops were ordered out to put down rioting at Shenandoah, Pa., among anthracite coal miners July 30; United States naval manoeuvres off the New England coast began and continued three weeks August 20; McKinley memorial services were held in many places throughout the United States September 14; Speaker Henderson refused to accept renomination to Congress because he disagreed with his constituents on the tariff question, September 16; Secretary Hay addressed a note to the Powers signatory to the Berlin treaty, urging relief for the Roumanian Jews, September 17; Lieutenant Peary, American Arctic explorer, arrived at Sydney, C. B., having penetrated as far north as 84° 17′, northwest of Cape Hecla; a stampede at the National Negro Baptist Convention at Birmingham, Ala., resulted in the death of more than 100 persons September 19; Admiral Casey refused to permit the transportation of soldiers across the Isthmus of Panamâ, and the Colombian Government formally protested against his action October 10; the decision of The Hague tribunal in the Pious Fund case, adverse to Mexico and in favor of the United States, was announced October 14; the great strike in the Pennsylvania coal region was declared off October 21; the Samoan controversy was decided adversely to the United States by King Oscar of Sweden and in favor of Germany October 21; Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, was recalled October 27; the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Newfoundland was signed November 8; the United States Supreme Court denied a petition for an injunction against the State Board of Canvassers of Virginia on behalf of negroes disfranchised by the new State Constitution November 29; the United States Navy manoeuvres in the Caribbean resulted in the success of the "White Squadron" representing the enemy December 9. The Venezuelan Government appealed, through the United States, for arbitration of European claims December 15. This was the result of several warlike incidents in Venezuela. On November 4 a revolution ended, General Mendoza having been defeated with a loss of 3,100 killed and wounded, and President Castro re-entered Caracas November 10 and issued a bombastic proclamation. On November 26 England and Germany united to press their claims against the republic, and presented an ultimatum on December 9, seizing the Venezuelan fleet the same day. On December 10 the British and German fleets landed marines at La Guayra, Venezuela, and seized the custom house. On December 14 the same fleets bombarded and demolished a Venezuelan fort at Puerto Cabello.

One of the most terrible disasters in the world's history marked 1902, when, on May 7, an eruption of Mont La Soufriere, St. Vincent, British West Indies, destroyed 2,000 lives and laid two-thirds of the island in waste. The next day, early in the morning, Mont Pelee, Martinique, destroyed the city of St. Pierre, with 30,000 people. All civilization shuddered at the tragedy, and the United States was the first to afford relief. A second violent eruption of Mont Pelee, August 30-September 4, killed 2,000 more persons in a vicinity not devastated by the first great outbreak of the volcano.

Other events abroad were: The Emperor and Empress Dowager of China re-entered Peking January 7; a British-Japanese alliance to preserve the integrity of China and Korea was announced February 12; about 2,000 persons were killed by an earthquake around Shamaka, Trans-Caucasia, February 16; rioting in Barcelona, Spain, led to the killing of 500 people February 20; Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, were released by the Macedonian brigands February 23; a five days' celebration of the centenary of Victor Hugo's birth was begun in Paris February 26; a convention was signed at Peking between China and Russia, the latter agreeing to evacuate Manchuria, April 8; revolutionists in Santo Domingo deposed President Jimenez May 5; the first Congress of the Cuban Republic met in Havana May 5; the coronation of King Alfonso of Spain took place at Madrid May 17; Tomas Estrada Palma was inaugurated as first President of Cuba May 20; Waldeck-Rousseau, Premier of France, resigned May 23, and M. Combes

formed a new French Ministry June 6; Lord Kitchener announced that a peace treaty had been signed between England and the Boers May 21; King Edward VII submitted to an operation for appendicitis June 24, and the coronation, set for June 26, was postponed, finally taking place August 9, when he, with Queen Alexandra, were crowned in Westminster Abbey; General Kitchener received a hearty welcome on his return to England after the Boer war and was decorated with the new Order of Merit by the King July 12; the famous Campanile at Venice, Italy, fell July 14; the Marquis of Salisbury resigned as Premier of England, and Arthur J. Balfour succeeded him, July 14; a decree for closing certain religious schools was signed by President Loubet, and there was great excitement throughout France, July 25, followed by Socialist demonstrations in Paris August 3, in support of the Government's attitude on the school question; the Boer Generals Botha, DeWet and Delarey received a cordial welcome in England August 16; the German gunboat Panther sank the Haytian gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot, flagship of Admiral Killick, who went down with his ship September 7; Captain Sverdrup, Arctic explorer, returned to Christiana, Norway, in his vessel, the Fram, September 28, Zola, the novelist, died by accidental asphyxiation in Paris September 29; a typhoon at Yokohama, Japan, drove a battleship ashore and cost 500 lives September 29; the Canadian-Australian cable was completed from Vancouver to Fanning Island, a distance of 3,455 miles, October 6; French coal miners, to the number of 25,000, went out on strike October 6; the French Chamber of Deputies sustained the ministry on the question of the enforcement of the associations law October 17; General Uribe-Uribe, leader of the insurgents in Colombia, surrendered to the Government October 28; about 1,600 Doukbouhors marched into Yorktown, Northwest Territory, Canada, demanding food October 28; the volcano Santa Maria, in Guatemala, was active and a large district was disturbed October 30; an attempt upon the life of King Leopold of Belgium was unsuccessful November 15; the reputed ashes of Christopher Columbus were deposited in a special mausoleum in the cathedral of Seville, Spain, November 17; the civil war in Colombia was ended by the signing of a treaty of peace between the Government and the insurgents November 22; labor riots in Havana resulted in the killing of two strikers and in the injury of eighty-two other persons November 24; Joseph Chamberlain, British Colonial Minister, started on an official visit to South Africa November 25; the Assouan Dam, on the Nile, in Egypt, was opened December 8.

THE BOER WAR.

The reinforcing of the British troops in South Africa along the borders of the Transvaal Republic, together with differences on the franchise question, coupled with grim recollections of former armed clashes between Great Britain and the sturdy, patriotic Boers, all tended to hasten the conflict of 1899-1900, one of the most sanguinary in the world's history. As an effort to avert war a conference was held May 31, 1899, between Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, and the Presidents of the Dutch Republics at Bloemfontein, in which terms for the adjustment of the claims of the Outlanders were discussed, but no agreement was reached. Between June 1 and October 10 negotiations proceeded between the governments of Great Britain and the Transvaal, while the Legislature of the latter adopted franchise laws which were not acceptable to Great Britain. In the meantime both countries made energetic preparations for war, and the Orange Free State announced that in case of hostilities it would support the Transvaal.

On October 10 the Transvaal sent to the British Government an ultimatum demanding: That all points of mutual difference be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration or by whatever amicable way might be agreed upon by the governments concerned; that all British troops on the border of the Transvaal Republic should be instantly withdrawn; that Great Britain should withdraw all reinforcements of troops landed in South Africa since June 1, 1899, with assurance that during further negotiation the Republic would not attack any British possessions, and that upon compliance with the ultimatum the Republic would be prepared to withdraw from the borders the armed burghers of the Transvaal; that the British troops then on the high seas should not be landed in any part of Africa; that an answer to the ultimatum be received by the Republic not later than 5 o'clock P. M. on October 11; that an unsatisfactory answer would be regarded by the Republic as a formal declaration of war by Great Britain, as would also be a further movement of British troops in a nearer direction to the Republic's borders.

On October 12, 1899, the reply of the British having been unsatisfactory, the Trans-

vaal Boers invaded Natal, advancing toward Newcastle, which was defended by the British Generals White and Symons. The British evacuated Newcastle and fell back on Ladysmith, where, on October 13, there was a strong British force. On October 20 the Boers begun the siege of Kimberley, and on the same day in Natal was fought the battle of Dundee, in which the British repulsed the Boers, suffering a loss of 215 in killed and wounded. On October 1 General French captured the Boers' position at Elandslaagte after a hard battle, with a British loss of 257 killed and wounded. General White repulsed a Free State force at Rietfontein, near Ladysmith, October 24. Five days later the Boers began the siege of Ladysmith. On October 30, in a sortie near Ladysmith, the British were entrapped and defeated, and the Boers captured 870 prisoners. Communication with Ladysmith was cut off by the Boers on November 2, and the next day the British evacuated Colenso, in Natal. The Boers shelled Mafeking November 6, but were repulsed in an attack on the British position. The first British transport carrying reinforcements reached Cape Town on November 9 and proceeded to Durban. The Boers wrecked a British armored train near Eastcourt, Natal, on November 16, capturing fifty-six prisoners, including Winston Churchill. On November 23, near Gras Pan, Lord Methuen attacked the Boers and drove them from their position, and on November 26 the British won a sanguinary victory at Modder River. A series of Boer successes then followed. On December 10 the British, under General Gatacre, were led into a Boer ambuscade near Stormberg Junction and lost 1,000 men, including 672 captured, while on the same and following day Lord Methuen failed to take the Boer position at Spytfontein after desperate fighting and heavy losses, General Wauchope being killed. On December 15 General Buller was severely defeated while attempting to force the Tugela River, near Colenso, he losing 1,000 men and eleven guns. The British losses to this date were 7,630 men killed, wounded and missing, and the attention of the civilized world was riveted upon the war. After Buller's signal defeat Field Marshal Lord Roberts was ordered, December 18, to South Africa, to take command of military operations, with Lord Kitchener as chief of staff, and with a reinforcement of 100,000 men.

General French captured Colesburg on New Year's day, 1900. On January 6 Roberts and Kitchener arrived in South Africa, and on the same date the Boers were repulsed with heavy loss in an attack on Ladysmith. On January 23-25 occurred some of the most desperate and famous fighting of the war, when a British storming party under General Warren captured Spion Kop, but, after heavy losses, withdrew. General Buller made a third attempt to relieve Ladysmith, but failed, February 9, and Lord Roberts began an invasion of the Orange Free State on February 12. General French relieved Kimberley on February 15. On February 22-27 there was severe fighting between Roberts and Cronje, terminating with the capitulation of the latter, with 4,600 men and six guns. Lord Dundonald entered Ladysmith on February 28, and General Gatacre occupied Stormberg on March 5. On March 7 Lord Roberts turned the Boer position near Modder River and advanced triumphantly on Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, which surrendered to the British on March 13. The Boer Commander-in-Chief, General Joubert, died on March 27, and Colonel de Villebois Mareuil, French officer with the Boers, was killed in a skirmish on April 5. General Cronje and the other Boer prisoners were sent to St. Helena, where they arrived April 14, and the demoralization of the Boers seemingly begun. On April 20 Mr. Pettigrew, in the United States Senate, introduced a resolution of sympathy with the Boers, but it was voted down, 29 to 20. On May 3 Lord Roberts began his advance on Pretoria.

The Boers now turned to the United States and Europe for intervention. Consul Hay, on May 10, sent to Washington from Pretoria a telegram stating that he was officially requested by the governments of the republics to urge intervention by the United States with a view to the cessation of hostilities. The same request was made to representatives of the European Powers. President McKinley directed Secretary of State Hay to convey to the British Government the substance of Consul Hay's telegram, expressing the earnest hope that a way to bring about peace might be found, and to say that the President would be glad to aid in any friendly manner the promotion of so happy an end. The Transvaal Government was at the same time informed of President McKinley's action in the matter. Lord Salisbury replied to Secretary Hay thanking the President for the friendly interest shown by him, but added that Her Majesty's Government could not accept the intervention of any Power. Through Consul Hay at Pretoria this communication was immediately

transmitted to President Kruger, of the South African Republic. The United States, so far as Secretary Hay was informed, was the only Government in the world of all those approached by the South African Republic which tendered its good offices to either of the combatants in the interest of the cessation of hostilities.

Thus the war continued. On May 10 the British crossed the Zand River and occupied Kroonstad, and on May 15 General Buller occupied Dundee. The Boer envoys to the United States reached New York on May 16, the day that Mafeking was relieved, after a siege of 217 days. President McKinley received the envoys unofficially, but they were officially informed by Secretary of State Hay that the United States could not intervene in the war. The end of the struggle was not yet, however, in sight. On May 28 Lord Roberts proclaimed the annexation of the Orange Free State to the British Empire. The British entered Johannesburg on May 30, and on the same day President Kruger retired from Pretoria, which city surrendered on June 5 to the British army. General Prinsloo and 3,343 Boers surrendered at Naauwpoort, and Harrismith surrendered to General Macdonald on August 4. Several conspirators against the life of Lord Roberts were tried at Pretoria August 17, and their leader was executed. Machadodorp, Kruger's new capital, was occupied by General Buller August 28. On September 1 the Transvaal was proclaimed a part of the British Empire by Lord Roberts. Guerilla warfare, which had begun July 1, was now general in the Transvaal, and the Boer Generals DeWet and Botha continued to harass the British by sporadic raids. Ex-President Kruger, abandoning the Transvaal, began his journey to Europe September 12. He arrived at Marseilles on November 22 and had an ovation from the French people, the demonstrations of welcome continuing through his journey to Paris, while the National French Assembly adopted resolutions of sympathy. On November 30 the supreme military command in South Africa was turned over to Lord Kitchener by Lord Roberts, who departed for home, sailing for England from Cape Town on December 12. In the meantime the German Government intimated to Mr. Kruger on December 1 that a visit by him to Berlin would be inopportune. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, on the contrary, welcomed Mr. Kruger at a dinner on December 15. The British met with a severe reverse at Nooltgedacht December 13, Colonel Legge being killed. On December 14 Sir Alfred Milner was appointed Administrator of the Orange River and Transvaal colonies, and the year closed with both sides grimly determined to continue the terrible warfare to a definite conclusion.

A YEAR OF DEADLY STRUGGLE.

The first battle of 1901 was at Lindley, Orange River Colony, where forty British officers and men were killed or wounded. On January 7 the British position along Delagoa Bay Railway was unsuccessfully attacked by the Boers, who were also driven back on January 17 near Standerton, when they attacked a British column under General Colville. On January 18 New Zealand troops and Bushmen, under Colonel Gray, routed 800 Boers near Veutersburg. On January 30 the Bloemfontein-Ladybrand line was crossed by DeWet near Israel's Poort, and the Boers captured the British post at Modderfontein, in the Transvaal, on February 3, at about which time the British War Office decided to reinforce Kitchener with 30,000 additional mounted troops. General Smith-Dorrien was attacked by Louis Botha with 2,000 men at Orange Camp February 6, but repulsed him. On the same date the Boers cut the Delagoa Bay Railroad, near Lorenzo Marques; ten days later DeWet crossed the railroad at Bariman's Siding and was engaged by Crabbe and an armored train, and on February 19 the Boers blew up a supply train at Clip River. Four severe Boer reverses then followed in quick succession. The Boers, 5,000 strong, were defeated by General French at Piet Retief February 22; DeWet's force was scattered by Colonel Plummer at Disselfontein, Orange River, February 23; General French captured 300 Boers, ammunition, cattle and supplies at Middleburg February 26; Lord Kitchener drove DeWet north of the Orange River, with a loss of 280 men captured, March 1. Lord Kitchener then granted General Botha a seven days' armistice to make communication with other Boer leaders, after which truce hostilities were resumed. The Boers captured a British supply train near Viaklaagte March 22, but were defeated three days later near Vryheid by General French. On March 27 Fourie's commando and Bruce

Hamilton's command held a running fight for twenty miles. Commandants Prinsloo and Englebrecht surrendered to the British March 30, and the British reoccupied Pietersburg on April 9, on which date the Boers captured seventy-five men of the Fifth Infantry and Imperial Yeomanry. General Botha, on April 10, renewed negotiations for peace. Sir Alfred Milner, returning home from South Africa, was received by the King and created a peer May 21. The Boers, again for a time, rejoiced over successes. They attacked and partially destroyed the convoy of General Plummer's column May 25; captured a British post of forty-one men near Maraisburg May 27, and attacked General Dixon's brigade of the Seventh Yeomanry near Vlakfontein May 29, causing a heavy British loss. On June 3 an attack by 700 Boers under Scheeper upon Willomore, Cape Colony, was repulsed after a nine hours' fight. The British and Boers lost heavily in an engagement between Elliot and DeWet near Reitz June 6, and on the same day Colonel Wilson, with 240 men, routed 400 Boers under Bever near Warm Baths. The Boers captured 200 members of the Victoria Mounted Rifles at Steenkoolspruit June 12, and the Midland Mounted Rifles were overpowered by Commandant Malan at Waterkloof June 20.

President Schalk-Burger, of the South African Republic, and President Steyn, of Orange Free State, issued a proclamation for "no peace without independence" June 20, and on August 7 Lord Kitchener issued a proclamation of banishment against all Boers in South Africa not surrendering by September 15. In the meantime General Benson repulsed the Boers in a mountain pass near Dullstroem, and, though the inevitable end of the warfare was becoming daily more apparent, fighting was continued. Fifty of General French's scouts were captured in Cape Colony August 16; three officers and sixty-five British north of Ladybrand were captured August 21; the Boers attacked a convoy near Kooipopje and killed nine men of the Seventy-fourth Yeomanry, wounding twenty-three, on August 24; Colonel Vandeleur and nine men were killed and seventeen wounded by the blowing up of a train in the Transvaal August 31; Von Tonder and Delarey engaged General Methuen in the Great Maries valley September 8. Then, on September 16, the British troops captured Lotter's entire command south of Pietersburg, and on the following day the Boers partially evened matters by ambushing and capturing three companies of British mounted infantry under Major Gough near Scheeper's Nek, and also by capturing a company of mounted British infantry and two guns at Vlakfontein September 20. Two Boer commandos were captured September 21 near Adenburg, and Col. the Hon. A. Murray and Captain Murray, his adjutant, were killed in a fight with Krintzsinger, who crossed the Orange River. On September 29 Commandant Delarey attacked Colonel Kekewich's camp at Moedwill, with loss on both sides.

THE APPROACH OF THE INEVITABLE END.

Martial law was declared throughout Cape Colony on October 9. The following day Gen. Sir Redvers Buller admitted in a speech that he advised the surrender of Ladysmith and was severely criticised for his utterances. Commander Scheeper was captured October 12, and Captain Bellew and four others were killed in a fight October 16 at Twenty-four Streams. On November 1, in a heavy Boer attack on Colonel Benson's column near Brakenlaagte, the British lost 25 officers and 214 men in killed and wounded. During the next sixty days numerous small skirmishes were reported, but the year closed with all signs pointing to the early conclusions of peace.

During the first three months of 1902 the war was more or less of a desultory character, negotiations for peace between the Boer leaders and the British Government beginning on March 23, the latest notable Boer accomplishment having been the capture of General Methuen and 200 men, 41 British being killed, on March 11. On March 23 Acting President Schalk-Burger, Mr. Reitz, former Secretary of State of the South African Republic, and Commandant Lucas Meyer applied to Lord Kitchener at Pretoria for a safe conduct to the Orange River Colony with the view of discussing terms of peace with the Boer generals in the field. On April 9 Mr. Steyn and Generals Delarey and DeWet entered Klerksdorp with a flag of truce and met Mr. Schalk-Burger and his party, and Gen. Louis Botha, Commander-in-Chief of the Boer forces. These leaders, in conference, determined to submit to the burghers in the field the question of a cessation of hostilities, and by

this method learned that the fighting Boers were for peace. Formal negotiations were opened with the British Government through Lord Kitchener. On June 2, in the House of Commons, was announced by First Lord of the Treasury A. J. Balfour, the following British terms of peace:

The burgher forces in the field to forthwith surrender all their arms and ammunition of war, desist from further resistance, and acknowledge King Edward VII. as their lawful sovereign; all burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war who are burghers, outside of South Africa, to be brought back to their homes, suffering no loss of personal liberty or property, as soon as transportation and subsistance can be assured; no proceedings, civil or criminal, to be taken against surrendering burghers for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war, Great Britain retaining the right to try by court-martial persons guilty of violating the usages of war; the Dutch language to be taught in the public schools of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, where the parents desire it, and its use permitted in the courts of law for the better and more effectual administration of justice; the use of rifles to be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, by license, by persons requiring their protection; civil government in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to succeed military administration as soon as possible, and the establishing of representative institutions leading up to self-government; the question of granting franchise to the natives to be decided after the granting of self-government; no special tax to be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to defray the expense of the war; the assisting, by the British Government, in the restoration of the people to their homes and resumption of their normal occupations by a British loan of £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) free of interest for two years, and afterward repayable over a period of years, with 3 per cent. interest, such loans to be made through a commission, in which each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony shall be represented; the British Government to indemnify holders of the South African Republic's notes of 1900, considering such notes as war losses.

With regard to the treatment of the Cape and Natal colonists who were in rebellion, but who had surrendered since April 12, 1901, the British Government offered broad immunities, with restoration of voting privileges, reserving the right to try others, who had held official positions in the Cape Colony Government, and who held commands in rebel or burgher forces, for high treason, provided, that in no cases the death penalty should be inflicted as punishment unless the rules of civilized warfare had been violated. These arrangements, which were suggested by the Cape Government, were approved, as submitted, by the British Government.

On May 31, 1902, Lord Kitchener announced that a peace treaty had been signed between Great Britain and the Boers, Commandant-Gen. Louis Botha, assisted by General Delarey and Chief Commandant DeWet, acting for the Boers. Lord Kitchener returned to England, where he was heartily welcomed, July 12, and was decorated by the King with the new Order of Merit. On August 16 Generals Botha, DeWet and Delarey were cordially received in England, and the Boers were thus further mollified.

1903

The year 1903 was one of general calm, when compared with the five years immediately preceding it. The events of greatest interest in the United States were: The Panama Canal treaty between the United States and Colombia was signed January 22; the United States and Great Britain signed a treaty providing for a mixed commission to settle the Alaskan boundary dispute January 24; John D. Rockefeller's gift of $7,000,000 to be used in research for tuberculosis serum was announced January 27; Great Britain, Germany and Italy signed, February 13, protocols providing for the settlement of the Venezuelan controversy at Washington, and protocols for the settlement of the French, Mexican and Dutch claims against Venezuela were signed at Washington February 26-28; the President signed the bill creating the Department of Commerce and Labor February 14; the Cuban Senate ratified the reciprocity treaty with the United States March 11, and it was ratified at Washington, with amendments, March 19; the Panama Canal treaty was

ratified by the United States Senate by a vote of 73 to 5 March 17; the height of the Mississippi River at New Orleans, 19.8 feet, was the greatest ever known March 20; the New York State Legislature passed the bill for $100,000,000 canal improvements; President Roosevelt started on an extensive Western trip April 1; the Moro fort at Bacalod, Philippines, was captured by a force under Captain Pershing April 10; the United States Court of Appeals decided the Northern Securities Company merger illegal April 9; Tuskegee Institute, Alabâma, received a gift of $600,000 from Andrew Carnegie April 23; the United States Supreme Court sustained the clause in the Alabama Constitution disfranchising the negroes April 27; the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition buildings at St. Louis took place with imposing ceremonies April 30; President Roosevelt assisted at the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to Lewis and Clarke at Portland Ore., May 21; the Presbyterian General Assembly formally enacted amendments to the Confession of Faith May 28; St. Gauden's Statue of General Sherman was unveiled in New York City May 30; floods at Topeka, Kan., drowned more than 200 persons, rendered 8,000 homeless, and destroyed $4,000,000 worth of property May 31; the following day there was great loss of life and property by a tornado at Gainesville, Ga.; on June 6 a cloudburst at Clifton, S. C., resulted in a loss of fifty lives and a property damage of $3,500,000; at Hepner, Ore., on June 15, 500 people lost their lives through a cloudburst and $1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed; the Textile Council declared the strike at Lowell mills ended, the strikers having lost $1,300,000 in wages, June 21; the European Squadron of the United States arrived at Kiel and was received by the German Emperor June 23-26; an explosion in a coal mine near Hanna, Wyo., killed 200 people June 30; Cuba ceded to the United States two naval stations, and government of the Isle of Pines was settled July 2; the Pacific cable was completed, and on July 4 President Roosevelt sent the first message over to Governor Taft, of the Philippines; the President sent another message around the world by cable in twelve minutes; Russia refused to receive or consider the Kishineff petition from America July 16; the time for the ratification of the St. Thomas treaty between Denmark and the United States having expired, the treaty, which provided for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States, was dead, July 24; the battle-ship Kearsarge completed her long-distance run across the Atlantic, 2,885 miles, in 9 days, 4½ hours, at an average speed of 13.1 knots per hour, July 26; Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles issued an address to the army on the occasion of his retirement August 7; Caleb Powers, formerly Secretary of State of Kentucky, was convicted and sentenced to death for complicity in the assassination of Governor Goebel August 29; the Federal Grand Jury indicted G. W. Beavers, A. W. Machen and others in connection with post-office frauds September 8, many more indictments being found later; Chicago celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the first settlement September 26-October 1; a commercial treaty between the United States and China was signed October 8; floods in Paterson, N. J., did $3,000,000 damage October 9-11; the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in London decided in favor of the United States on all points except the Portland Canal October 17; the Republic of Panama was proclaimed November 3, and the United States recognized the independence of Panama November 6; Congress met in extraordinary session to consider the Cuban reciprocity treaty November 9; the Cuban naval station at Guantanamo was transferred to the United States November 11; the House of Representatives passed the Cuban Reciprocity bill by a vote of 335 to 21 November 19; Grover Cleveland announced that he would not accept a renomination for the Presidency November 28; the report on the postal frauds was made public by the President, who urged extension of statute of limitations for Government employees, November 29; by the burning of the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago 600 lives were lost December 30.

The leading happenings of 1903 abroad were: The ceremonies of the coronation of Durbar at Delhi, India, continued, January 1; the German gunboat Panther bombarded a Venezuelan fort January 17; Col. Arthur Lynch was found guilty in England of high treason in fighting for the Boers January 23; Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced the Irish Land bill into the House of Commons March 25; the King of Servia suspended the Constitution of that country April 7; there was a massacre of Jews at Kichineff, Russia, April 19-20; Andrew Carnegie gave $1,500,000 to erect a Temple of Peace for The Hague Court of Arbitration April 20; King Edward became the guest of King Victor Emmanuel at Rome April 27, and was later received by President Loubet and the French people in Paris; the Russians reoccupied the Province of New-chwang, Manchuria, with a large force of troops May 8; General Manning's British troops defeated

the Mad Mullah in Somaliland May 25; the King and Queen of Servia were assassinated at Belgrade June 11, Peter Karageorgevitch was proclaimed King by the conspirators, who were mainly army officers; the Servian National Assembly offered him the crown, and he accepted, assuming the title of Peter I., June 15; Bulgaria appealed to the Powers to compel Turkey to withdraw troops from the frontier July 1; President Loubet, of France, was entertained in England, July 6; Pope Leo XIII. died July 20 and was succeeded, August 4, by Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, who assumed the title of Pius X.; King Edward and Queen Alexandra were warmly received in Ireland July 21; the House of Commons passed the Irish Land bill, 317 to 20, July 21; the battleship King Edward VII., then claimed to be the largest in the world, was launched at Devonport, England, July 23; Andrew Carnegie made a gift of $2,500,000 to his native town of Dunfermline, Scotland, August 5; Bulgarian insurgents blew up the Governor's palace at Keushevo, killing fifty Turks, August 6; the coronation of Pius X. as Pope took place at the Vatican August 9; more than 100 lives were killed by asphyxiation in the underground tunnel at Paris, two trains being fired by a defective dynamo, August 10; the Irish Land bill passed the third reading in the British House of Lords August 11; a West Indian hurricane destroyed $15,000,000 in values and many lives August 11-13; Bulgaria sent a memorandum to the Powers detailing outrages committed by Turkey in Macedonia August 15; the Russian squadron arrived in Turkish waters August 19, but was withdrawn by the urgent request of Turkey the next day; the Zionist Congress opened at Basel, Switzerland, August 22; the Turks massacred all the women and children in twenty-two villages in the districts of Florina and Monastir August 24; the British Royal Commission issued a report condemning the lack of preparation of the army in 1900 August 25; Joseph Chamberlain, Charles T. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton resigned from the British Ministry September 17; Premier Balfour declared for a protective tariff for England October 1; Russian troops entered Moukden October 29; an operation for the removal of a polypus from the larynx was performed on Emperor William November 8; Wos y Gil, President of San Domingo, took refuge in the German Consulate from the revolutionists November 10; Queen Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena were cordially received in England November 17; the Dreyfus case was reopened in France December 1.

1904

The war between Russia and Japan, reviewed in a special account on pages 96-101 in this quarter-century record of events, was the paramount event in 1904, the struggle being eagerly watched by all nations. At the same time, Great Britain was fighting an interesting warfare in Thibet, Germany's troops were active in Southwest Africa, and the United States sent a naval squadron to Tangier because of the kidnapping of Perdicaris, an American citizen, by the Arabs. At home, a Presidential campaign added to the excitement. In the political arena in the United States it was obviously a "Roosevelt year." The Republican National Convention at Chicago, June 23, nominated Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for President, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, for Vice-President. The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis nominated Alton B. Parker, of New York, for President on the first ballot. Judge Parker sent a telegram to the convention saying that he regarded the gold standard as irrevocably established, and that he wished the convention to understand his position before it adjourned. The convention replied that it did not regard the gold standard as an issue in the campaign, and proceeded to complete its ticket by nominating Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, for Vice-President. Roosevelt had a "walk over," receiving 2,541,635 popular votes to Parker's 1,729,809. Roosevelt's electoral vote was 336 to Parker's 140. Other events in the United States were: The United States Supreme Court decided that Porto Ricans are not aliens, January 4; the commercial treaty between the United States and China was ratified at Washington, President Roosevelt issuing a proclamation to that effect January 13; William H. Taft became Secretary of War, Elihu Root retiring, February 1; fire in Baltimore's business district destroyed $70,000,000 worth of property, burning over 140 acres, comprising seventy-five city blocks, wiping out about 2,500 buildings, February 7-8; the United States Senate ratified the Panama Canal treaty by a vote of 66 to 14 February 23; the business district of Rochester, N. Y., suffered a $3,200,000 fire February 26; the Wisconsin State Capitol at Madison was burned, loss, $300,000, February 27; one of the tunnels under the Hudson, between New Jersey and New York, was completed March 11; the

United States Supreme Court decided by a vote of 5 to 4 that the Northern Securities Company was a trust, and therefore, illegal, March 14; President Roosevelt made a ruling that all civil war veterans sixty-two years of age are entitled to pensions March 16; the United States Senate, in executive session, ratified the treaty with Cuba, embodying the Platt amendment, March 22; United States Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, was convicted at St. Louis of accepting a bribe March 28; Chicago voted overwhelmingly for municipal ownership of street railways April 5; an explosion of powder on the United States battleship Missouri killed twenty-nine men and injured five more April 13; Andrew Carnegie established a fund of $5,000,000 to provide for those who risk their lives for others and for the widows and orphans of those who sacrifice their lives for others April 15; the contract for the transfer of the Panama Canal property to the United States was signed at Paris April 22; the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was opened at St. Louis April 30; the excursion steamer General Slocum, having on board a Sunday-school picnic, was burned in the East River and more than 1,000 persons, mainly women and children, were lost June 15; the American Perdicaris and his stepson, Varley, having been released by the bandit Rais Uli, arrived at Tangier June 24; the Prohibition party nominated Dr. Silas C. Swallows, of Pennsylvania, and George W. Carroll, of Texas, for President and Vice-President, respectively, June 30; the centennial anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne was observed at Concord, Mass., July 4; the People's party nominated Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for President, and Thomas H. Tibbles, of Nebraska, for Vice-President, July 5; a strike of 45,000 employees in the meat packing establishments of Chicago begun July 12, and on July 24 began a strike involving 24,000 operatives in the textile mills at Fall River, Mass., the United States Government directed Minister Bowen to protest against the seizure of asphalt properties by the Venezuelan Government August 1; the collapse of a bridge at Dry Creek, Pueblo, Col., caused a railroad wreck, in which seventy-six persons were killed and many injured, August 8; Turkey consented to give American schools equal rights with those of other Powers August 14; military manoeuvres on the battlefield of Bull Run (Manassas), Va., were begun September 7; in a collision on the Southern Railway, near Knoxville, Tenn., 70 people were killed and 125 injured September 24; the thirteenth International Peace Conference opened at Boston October 3; the President directed Secretary Taft to go to Panama to reassure the people of the pacific intentions of the United States October 19; the President invited the signatory Powers to a second peace conference at The Hague October 20; the triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Boston agreed to a new divorce canon October 24; the Earl of Dartmouth laid the corner-stone of a hall at Dartmouth College October 26; the New York subway was opened from City Hall to 145th Street October 27; Secretary of State Hay and the French Ambassador signed an arbitration treaty at Washington, D. C., November 1; Miss Eva Booth was appointed Commander of the Salvation Army in the United States November 2; an arbitration treaty was signed at Washington between Germany and the United States November 15; the statue of Frederick the Great, presented to the United States by Emperor William, was unveiled at the Army War College in Washington November 19; all differences between the United States and Panama were settled by an agreement between Secretary Taft and President Amador December 2.

The foreign record for the year included, outside of the Russian-Japanese war, these occurrences: Joseph Chamberlain's Tariff Commission met in London January 15; fire in Aalesund, Norway, rendered 10,000 people homeless January 23; Mrs. Florence Maybrick, after spending nearly fifteen years in British prisons, convicted of poisoning her husband, was released on parole January 25; demand was made by the Thibet authorities that the English expedition be withdrawn January 29; The Hague Arbitration Tribunal decided unanimously that Great Britain, Germany and Italy had right to a preference of 30 per cent. of the customs duties of Venezuela February 22; the French Chamber of Deputies passed a bill debarring the religious orders from teaching in France, the vote standing 316 to 269, March 28; the British, under Colonel Younghusband, repulsed the Thibetans March 31; Premier Combes, of France, ordered the removal of religious emblems from the French courts of justice April 1; an Anglo-French Colonial treaty, covering all disputed questions, was signed in London April 8; German troops near Okahandja, in Southwest Africa, defeated 3,000 Hereros April 11; fire in Toronto destroyed $10,000,000 worth of property April 20; Mr. Watson, leader of the Labor party in the Australian Parliament, formed a ministry April 26; President Loubet and King Victor Emmanuel received the French and Italian fleets at Naples April 29; France decided to reject the protest made by the Vatican

against the visit of President Loubet to the King of Italy May 6; the British, under Colonel Younghusband, captured a strong position near Karo Pass from the Thibetans May 6; France recalled her Ambassador to the Vatican May 21; General Count Bobrikoff, Russian Governor-General of Finland, was assassinated at Helsingfors June 16; the steamer Norge was lost off the Scottish coast and 646 persons perished June 28; Porfirio Diaz was elected President of Mexico, and Ramon Corral Vice-President July 11; the Russian Minister of the Interior, M. Plehve, was assassinated at St. Petersburg July 28; the British, under Colonel Younghusband, entered Lassa unopposed, the Dalai Lama having fled to a monastry, August 7; Russia protested against the Anglo-Thibetan treaty September 20; King Peter of Servia was crowned at Belgrade September 21; the Contraband Commission, sitting at St. Petersburg, declared coal, cotton and iron contraband of war September 22; Don Jose Pardo was proclaimed President of Peru September 23; J. Pierpont Morgan presented the stolen Ascoli Cope to the Italian Government November 3; Canadian elections gave the Liberals a majority exceeding 70 November 4; the French Chamber ratified the Anglo-French treaty, including the cession of the French shore of Newfoundland, November 12; the King and Queen of Portugal visited England November 12-20; the first assembling of representatives of the Russian Zemstvos took place at St. Petersburg November 19; General Andre, French Minister of War, resigned November 21; Prince Sviatopolkmirsky, Russian Minister of the Interior of War, presented to the Czar the petition of the Zemstvos, asking for a share in the national Government, November 24.

THE RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR.

Japan, logically alarmed at the virtual occupation of Manchuria by Russia after the Boxer rebellion, and incensed by Russian possession of Port Arthur, grew restless and aggressive in 1903. An extension of Russian influence to Korea was threatened, and there were numerous indications that Japanese progress and expansion were imperilled by Russia's policy of permanent control of Manchuria. Russia's Trans-Siberia Railroad system had been extended to Port Arthur, and naturally Russian occupation of that stronghold, Japan's rich prize of its war with China, outraged Japanese national pride. Diplomatic protests by Japan were answered by a growl from the Russian bear, and the strain between the two nations rapidly grew more tense. Japan was ready for the struggle, and Russia was not, and hence Japan began the war to force Russia back. The storm broke quickly and with fury. On February 6, 1904, Russia having made an unsatisfactory reply to Japan's demands, the Mikado's Minister at St. Petersburgh, Count Kurino, was summarily recalled, and on the same day Baron Rosen, the Russian Minister, was recalled by his Government.

Forty-eight hours after the severing of diplomatic relations Japan struck her first hard blow, attracting the fascinating attention of the civilized world by the roar of her guns against the Russian naval force at Port Arthur. Admiral Togo, with the main fleet of Japan, found the enemy unprepared when he took the Russians completely by surprise, making the initial attack at night. The next day the Japanese made a second attack, the first having been made by torpedo-boats. In the two engagements the Port Arthur squadron of the Russians was so badly damaged that it was made practically inefficient. On the same day, February 9, a Japanese squadron with torpedo-boats forced the Russian cruisers Variag and Korietz out of the harbor of Chemulpo, Korea, compelled the Russian vessels to fight, and sunk them, with more than 500 killed and wounded. Thus Japan immediately settled the question of naval supremacy and was ready to capture Port Arthur, expel the Russian troops from Manchuria, incidentally seizing the railway at Harbin, thus cutting off Vladivostok, Russia's important garrisoned northern port on the Pacific Coast.

The Czar proclaimed war with Japan on February 10, and the United States, on February 11, declared neutrality, Japan also having formally declared war the day previous. Secretary Hay made proposals, which resulted in the belligerent Powers agreeing to confine war operations to Manchuria and to respect other Chinese territory. Russia protested against Japan's hostile actions in advance of a declaration of war as being "treacherous," but civilization in general seemingly supported Japan's conduct.

On February 18 the Japanese army begun its move into Korea, occupying Ping Yang

on February 28 without opposition, and when warm weather came the Japanese First Army, under General Kuroki, was at the Yalu River, which separates Korea from Manchuria, and was ready for operations on a gigantic scale. General Kuropatkin, who had been appointed on February 23 to command the Russian armies in the East, had only 100,000 men with which to check a Japanese advance from Korea, and three Russian troops were being used to guard the railway, Russia's only method of military communication. His only hope was to retard a Japanese forward movement until he could be reinforced. His position was extremely trying, transportation methods being entirely inadequate. Even water for the wood-burning locomotives of the single-track railway was carried several miles along some divisions.

At the beginning of the war Vice-Admiral Alexeieff commanded the Russian naval forces in the East, but his evident lack of administrative ability led to his being supplanted by Vice-Admiral Makaroff on the day that Kuropatkin was assigned to command the army. Alexeieff's only offensive move had been a sortie of the Vladivostok squadron, which sunk some Japanese transports off the west coast of Japan. Alexeieff then moved his headquarters from Port Arthur to Harbin, and his downfall speedily followed, his request to be relieved of his duties being speedily granted.

On April 13 the Russian battle-ship Petropavlovsk was sunk by a Japanese torpedo near Port Arthur, Admiral Makaroff and 600 men being drowned. On May 1 the Russians were driven from their position at Kiu-lien-cheng by the Japanese under General Kuroki, and later were driven back still further. On May 7 the Japanese captured Fengwang-cneng, the Russians retreating without giving battle. On May 26, after a battle lasting sixteen hours, the Japanese captured Kinchow and Nanshan Hill by storm. Previous to this the Japanese had bombarded Vladivostok, and had made desperate attempts to "bottle" the Russian fleet in Port Arthur harbor by sinking merchant vessels. The Japanese had also guaranteed the independence of Korea, had assumed a protectorate over that country, and received in return the assistance of the Korean army. The landing of Japanese troops in the rear of Port Arthur was begun May 5, and the siege of Port Arthur was begun the next day. A Cossack attack upon Anju was repulsed May 10. The Russians destroyed the town and port of Dalny May 11, and torpedoed a Japanese cruiser off Port Arthur; two more Japanese warships were destroyed at Port Arthur, one by a mine and the other by collision, on May 17. The Russians almost entirely evacuated Newchwang May 15. They defeated the Japanese north of Fengwang-cheng and before Kinchow, May 18. On May 28 the Japanese defeated 2,000 Cossacks and occupied Ai-pien-men. At the end of May the Second Japanese Army, under General Oku, had cut off Port Arthur's communication with General Kuropatkin and made itself master of the neck of the Liao-tung Peninsular. The Third Jananese Army, under General Nodzu, moved up from Takushan to Siuyen, in touch with Kuroki, by June 8. During May Kuropatkin had strengthened General Stoessel in Port Arthur by 25,000 reinforcements, and General Kassulitch's troops had been ordered along the Yalu River. Kuroki, however, had outgeneralled Kassulitch, crossed the river with three divisions, and repulsed an attack which Kassulitch made without orders at the Aiko River, costing the Russians 2,600 killed and wounded, 600 prisoners, 21 field pieces, 1,000 rifles, and 350,000 rounds of ammunition, a blow which was keenly felt. The Japanese losses were 1,000 men The Japanese Third Army operated from May 23 to May 26 against Stoessel's attempt to restore the line of communication between Mukden and Port Arthur, and finally earned a hard-won victory at Nanshan, displaying reckless courage, and losing 4,300 killed and wounded. The Russians, however, were driven from commanding positions, and, under General Fock, retreated southward, leaving 600 dead and 50 guns behind them.

THE ADVANCE OF THE JAPANESE.

In June the Russians concentrated a large force at and near Telissu, on the line of the railroad to Port Arthur, General Stakelberg commanding, apparently intending to move to Port Arthur's relief. General Oku, with 50,000 men, fell upon this force near Port Adams on June 14, catching the Russians in ambush and causing them a loss of 4,300, the Japanese losing 1,163. The Russians fell back upon Kaiping, from which position they were driven on July 9. On June 27 General Nodzu effected a junction with General Kuroki,

flanked the Russians, and advanced to Sunachen. after two days' fighting. Kuroki pushed toward Motien Pass, along the valley of the Patao River, and gained important positions at Hanchen and Sidogult.

The first stage of the Japanese advance was completed by the operations of May and June, as just recounted. Four Japanese armies had been landed. Kuroki, having gained the mountain passes into the Manchurian plains, was advancing toward Liaoyang. Oku was beyond the Fenshuiling Pass, on the road to Haicheng. Nogi had begun to drive Stoessel back into Port Arthur. At this stage Field Marshal Oyama was given supreme command of the Japanese operations, which had heretofore been controlled by the general staff.

The Russians now realized the imminent danger of a division of their forces should the enemy move forward to seize the railroad between Liaoyang and Mukden. Kuropatkin therefore ordered General Keller, with 20,000 men and 24 guns, to attack the Japanese at Fenshuiling, which Keller did unsuccessfully on July 17, losing 1,200 men, and then retiring to a strong position in the Yantze Pass. On July 23 Oku attacked General Zarubaieff's position before Tashihchiao, compelling the Russians to abandon that place and Yinkow, thus depriving Russia of its last base on the Chinese sea coast, and cutting off Russian supplies by the Peking Railroad. On July 31, after a two hours' fight with Kuroki at Yantze Pass and Tushulin, in which Lieut.-Gen. Count Keller, of the Russian army, was killed, the Russians retired toward Liaoyang. At the same time Oku and Nodzu, by a combined attack on the Russian right fifteen miles below Haicheng, turned their enemy northward, forcing the abandonment of Haicheng by the Russians on August 2. The Japanese, with a loss of 2,400 men, in a few days had now driven their enemy from the mountains into the Manchu plains, and had compelled a concentration of the Russians along the railroad to Liaoyang, with a Russian front of twenty-five miles between Anping and the railroad at Anshanchan. Rains then prevented further fighting during August. Earlier in the month the Japanese stormed the fortifications of Port Arthur and were repulsed. On August 17 General Stoessel refused a Japanese demand for the surrender of Port Arthur. On August 21 the Japanese began to take the inner forts around Port Arthur, and on August 31 they failed in a second general assault upon the city. On August 10 part of the Russian squadron escaped from Port Arthur, but was dispersed in battle, and on August 14 the Russian Vladivostok squadron was defeated off Tsu Islands, Korean Straits.

The great Japanese attack on the Russians before Liaoyang was renewed on August 26. The Russian strength was about 148,000 men, with 400 guns guarding the three roads centring upon Liaoyang, and extending in a twelve-mile semi-circle among the low hills. The Japanese had 200,000 men, with 520 guns. Kuroki's First Army was on the right, Nodzu's in the centre, and Oku's on the left. There was a general advance by the Japanese, soon forcing a Russian retreat, with small losses, Kuropatkin evacuating Liaoyang on September 3 and falling back upon Mukden. After this notable conflict heavy rains delayed large operations until October 1. On September 4 General Stakelberg's command eluded the Japanese and rejoined Kuropatkin's army, but the Japanese had practically surrounded Kuropatkin's forces by September 5. A Russian sortie at Port Arthur was repulsed September 18, and the Japanese were repulsed at Da Pass, near Mukden, September 20. Two days later the Japanese carried this pass by storm, and on September 24 they captured the forts commanding the water supply at Port Arthur.

On October 3 Kuropatkin, with 300,000 men and with a force of artillery superior to Oyama's, advanced on the Japanese, inspiring his troops with a proclamation that Russia was now prepared to drive the enemy back. For a week the armies struggled along the Sha River in one of the greatest battles of modern history, fighting day and night. The most important Russian achievement was the capture of Lone Tree Hill, a commanding Japanese position; after repeated charges and heavy losses. This hill was finally carried by a force under Colonel Putiloff in so brilliant a manner that the Russians, in official orders, named it Putiloff Hill. All the Japanese attempts to retake the eminence failed. In the general engagement, which was indecisive, except that it checked the Japanese advance, the losses were about even on either side, being estimated at 45,000 in each army. During the succeeding Fall and Winter the huge main commands, close to each other, did little fighting.

Active operations about Port Arthur, however, were continued. On November 4 the Japanese captured Wantai Hill, before the city, and on November 17 gained, by assault, important underground chambers. On November 26 a Japanese attack upon Port Arthur was repulsed with enormous loss to the assailants, but on November 30 they captured the important position of 203-Metre Hill, commanding the city and harbor. From this point, on December 6, they shelled the Russian fleet, sinking the turret-ship Poltava and the battle-ship Peresviet, besides damaging other vessels.

THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

After the occupation of 203-Metre Hill by the Japanese the doom of Port Arthur was evident. The siege guns there prevented a final sortie of the fleet, and the city's condition was most distressing. General Stoessel's last dispatches to St. Petersburgh were sent out by the torpedo-boat Rastoropny on November 15, but her commander destroyed her in Chefoo harbor to prevent his messages from falling into the hands of the Japanese. Hence the world has never learned the contents of these dispatches. Subsequent disclosures, however, and Japanese praise of General Stoessel within the past year, when his Government accused him of cowardice in surrendering his stronghold, indicate that he fulfilled his promise to defend Port Arthur to the last extremity. The capitulation of the city took place on January 2, 1905, after more than six months' resistance, General Stoessel receiving the full honors of war, the Emperor of Japan having ordered General Nogi to show General Stoessel every courtesy. Stoessel and four other general officers had been seriously wounded, and two had been killed, out of ten. Parole, with permission to retain side arms and return to Russia, was offered to all Russian officers. General Fock and many others refused to accept this and went to Japan as prisoners. Authentic figures place the total of Port Arthur casualties at 15,448 Russians, being 34.33 per cent. of the force engaged, and 45,156 Japanese, 42.6 per cent. of the force engaged.

The surrender of Port Arthur was still exciting the world, when Kuropatkin, on January 25, ordered a general attack on the Japanese left flank, hoping to break through or turn the enemy's left toward Liaoyang. The Russian Second Army, under General Gripenberg, fought desperately for six days and was repulsed with heavy losses. Gripenberg then quarreled with Kuropatkin and resigned, being succeeded by General Kaulbars. Nogi's army from Port Arthur hastened to join Marshal Oyama, and from February 20 to March 15 a series of engagements, known as the battle of Mukden, one of the greatest in modern history, occurred. The Russian line extended over a semi-circle more than 120 miles long, with centre resting on the Sha River. General Kaulbars commanded the right and General Linievitch the left. Oyama's four armies faced this huge battle line. The Russians were finally forced into demoralized retreat, falling back to Tie Pass, an important position forty miles north of Mukden and 300 miles south of Harbin. The Japanese occupied Mukden on March 10, and Tie Pass fell into Oyama's hands on March 16, the Russians rallying 108 miles beyond that point. General Linievitch then superseded Kuropatkin in supreme command of a realigned army. The Russians had lost 100,000 of their 400,000 men in the Mukden operations, and the Japanese casualties were out 60,000 out of 500,000 men engaged.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL FORCE LOST.

Two months later came the crushing blow to Russia's navy, in the Sea of Japan, winning everlasting fame for Admiral Togo. The Russian Baltic fleet, under Admiral Rojestvensky, joined by a squadron under Admiral Nebogatoff, was attacked by Togo off Tsu Island, in the eastern channel of Korea Strait, on May 27, Togo not even having informed his Government of his plans. Rojestvensky made the disastrous error of putting his cruisers between his battle-ships and his enemy. Togo signalled to his ships: "The destiny of our Empire depends upon this action. You are all expected to do your utmost." The battle raged through the afternoon of May 27 and all day on May 28, and resulted in the annihilation of the Russian fleet. Only three vessels of the line escaped—the Oleg,

Aurora and Zhemchug. These, under Admiral Enquist, sailed to Manila, where they were interned, after a refusal by President Roosevelt to permit them to make repairs. Admiral Rojestvensky was seriously wounded and captured, and Admiral Nebogatoff surrendered with the battle-ships Orel and Emperor Nicholas I., the coast defence ships Admiral Seniavin and General Apraxine, and the destroyer Bedore. The Russian ships sunk included six battle-ships, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers, a coast defence ship, the repair ship Kamtchatka, and several destroyers. The Japanese lost only three torpedo-boats and had less than 1,000 casualties.

HOW THE WAR ENDED.

After Togo's victory the United States, through President Roosevelt, intervened to end the war. The President, on June 8, addressed the Russian and Japanese governments, urging immediate and direct peace negotiations between the belligerents and proffering his friendly assistance. Both the warring nations accepted the offer, and agreed, on June 12, to appoint plenipotentiaries to discuss the terms of peace. Russia named Sergius Witte and Baron Rosen, while Japan chose Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira as her envoys. Baron Rosen and Mr. Takahira were then Ambassadors of their respective countries at Washington. Escorted with much ceremony to Oyster Bay, the President's Summer home, on separate vessels, the envoys were introduced to each other by President Roosevelt, on the President's yacht Mayflower, on August 5, 1905. At luncheon the President gave this memorable toast:

"I drink to the welfare and prosperity of the sovereigns and the peoples of the two great nations, whose representatives have met one another on this ship. It is my most earnest hope and prayer, in the interest not only of these two great Powers, but of all civilized mankind, that a just and lasting peace may speedily be concluded between them."

The envoys and their suites were then conveyed to Portsmouth, N. H., and the first peace conference was held at the United States Navy-Yard there on August 9, through interpreters, the Russians used the French and Russian language, and the Japanese used Japanese and English. The Japanese terms, including heavy indemnity, were presented, and were rejected by the Russians. Accord was finally reached, proposal by proposal, as follows:

No war indemnity to be paid by Russia—a victory for Witte, who had declared "not one kopeck for indemnity"; recognition of Japan's preponderant influence in Korea; evacuation of Manchuria by Russians and Japanese; Japan to take over Russia's leasehold of Port Arthur and the Liaotung Peninsula; return of the civic administration of Manchuria to China; Japan to hold all military works at Port Arthur and Dalny; Japan to control the Chinese Eastern Railroad south from Kunshien, which is ten miles south of Harbin, Russia retaining all the rest, including its lines to Vladivostok and the spur to Karin. There was a deadlock on three Japanese proposals: Reimbursement of Japan for the cost of war; the delivery to Japan of interned warships in Chinese and American ports, and the restriction of Russian naval power in Asiatic waters. President Roosevelt again intervened, consulting with Baron Rosen and with Baron Kaneko, the latter a trusted, though unofficial, friend of the Emperor of Japan. The President then communicated with both Emperors, and Imperial Councils were held at Tokio and St. Petersburgh. As a final result, the Mikado ordered the Japanese envoys to waive indemnity claims, allow Russia to retain her interned ships, and agree to a division of the Island of Sakhelin, Japan holding the southern half below the fiftieth parallel. The treaty stipulated that Sakhelin should not be fortified, and that each country should enjoy the "most favored nation" terms. The treaty was signed on September 5, 1905, at Portsmouth Navy-Yard (which is really situated in the town of Kittery, Me.), and is known as the Treaty of Portsmouth. In Japan its terms were unsatisfactory to the people, who felt that Japan should have received more for her sacrifices. In Russia, 1905 was a year of revolution and anarchy, and since then disorders of all sorts, entailing the loss of thousands of lives, have followed in quick succession.

Semi-official estimates credit Japan with having had in the field during the war

1,200,000 troops, of which number 55,000 were killed, 15,000 died from sickness, and 300,000 were wounded. General Kuropatkin admitted that on October 2, 1905, the Russian strength available in the East was 1,037,000 men, of which 870,000 were in the field. The Russian losses during the war are estimated at 352,412, the actual field casualties being: Killed, 23,008; wounded, 121,486; missing, 39,729.

1905

Although, through the efforts of President Roosevelt, Russia and Japan agreed to a peace parley in June, 1905, the first five months of the year were marked by bloody battles, following the capitulation of Port Arthur to the Japs on January 2. Among all, but the two warring nations, calm prevailed, and the year in the United States was an exceptionally quiet one. On January 28 Santo Domingo agreed that the United States should preserve order and assume charge of finances in the Dominican Republic, while guaranteeing territorial integrity. In pursuance with this agreement United States Minister Dawson arranged with Santo Domingo for the temporary collection of revenues by a United States Commissioner March 25; Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks were inaugurated on March 4 as President and Vice-President of the United States for the term 1905-1909; the United States Supreme Court declared the Beef Trust illegal January 30; the investigation into the affairs of life insurance companies in New York began, the Equitable being the first company investigated, April 3; President Roosevelt left Washington for a two months' vacation visit to Texas and Colorado April 3, appointing a new Panama Canal Commission before starting; American Ambassador Joseph H. Choate was elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple, London, April 10; the body of John Paul Jones was discovered in Paris by Gen. Horace Porter April 14; it was brought with honors to the United States and was interred in a temporary tomb at Annapolis, Md., July 24; Andrew Carnegie gave $10,000,000 for a college professors' fund in the United States April 27; the International Railway Congress opened at Washington May 3; dynamite caused the death of 20 people and injured 100 others in a railroad wreck near Harrisburgh, Pa., May 11; a tornado at Snyder, Okla., killed 100 people and injured 141 others May 11; the Lewis and Clarke Centennial Exposition was opened at Portland, Ore., May 28; Mayor Weaver began a municipal reform movement in Philadelphia June 15: Herbert W. Bowen, Minister to Venezuela, was dismissed by the President for circulating alleged unfounded charges against Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, June 20; John D. Rockefeller gave $1,000,000 to the permanent endowment fund of Yale University June 28, and $10,000,000 to the General Education Board for the endowment of small colleges June 30; Charles J. Bonaparte succeeded Paul Morton as Secretary of the Navy July 1; Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, was found guilty and recommended to leniency in the land fraud cases July 4; Elihu Root was appointed to succeed the late John Hay as Secretary of State July 6; Peary sailed from New York for the North Pole July 16; a Chinese boycott against American goods was declared July 19; the yellow fever broke out at New Orleans and subsequently extended to neighboring cities July 20; the explosion of a boiler on the U. S. S. Bennington in San Diego harbor killed 28 men and injured 100 others July 21; President Roosevelt addressed a large meeting of miners at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., August 10; the President conferred with leaders in college athletics with a view of improving standards October 9; on October 18 he departed from Washington on a tour of the Southern States, and on October 26 was enthusiastically received at New Orleans; Prince Louis of Battenburg arrived at Annapolis with the British cruiser squadron on a visit to American waters November 1; the same squadron visited New York November 9-15, where the Prince was warmly welcomed.

Some of the most noticeable events abroad in 1905 were: The Combes ministry in France resigned January 17; a saluting battery scattered grape shot in the direction of the Czar at the ceremony of the Blessing of the Neva January 19; M. Rouvier, in France, formed a new Cabinet, retaining MM. Delcasse and Barteaux, January 22. Black Sunday in St. Petersburgh, Russia, came January 22, when Russian strikers attempted to present a

petition to the Czar, and were fired on by troops, from 300 to 4,000 being reported killed; the Czar appointed General Trepoff to be Governor-General of St. Petersburgh January 25; the largest diamond in the world was discovered in the Premier mine, South Africa, January 27; Warsaw, Poland, was under mob rule January 30; Soisalon Soinineu, Procurator-General of Finland, was assassinated at Helsingfors February 6; Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Czar, was assassinated at Moscow February 17; the Simplon Tunnel, the longest in the world, was opened from the Swiss and Italian sides April 2; the Cretan Assembly proclaimed a union of Crete with Greece April 21, and the Powers objected; King Alfonso arrived in London on a visit to King Edward June 5; M. Delcasse resigned as Foreign Minister in the French Cabinet June 6; the dissolution of the union between Sweden and Norway was proclaimed by the Norwegian Parliament June 8; Theodorus P. Delyanius, the Prime Minister of Greece, was assassinated June 13; Warsaw was besieged, 200 persons were arrested, and street cars overturned to barricade shops and stores, June 26; a mutiny broke out on board the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkine in the harbor of Odessa June 28; the mutineers surrendered the vessel to Roumania July 8; a Franco-German agreement over Morocco was announced July 10; Major-General Count Shuvaloff, Prefect of the Moscow Police, was fatally shot July 11; the Czar of Russia and Emperor William of Germany held a conference off Borgo, Finland, July 23; Secretary Taft and party, en route for the Philippines, were enthusiastically received in Japan July 25; the vote in Norway on dissolution from Sweden was practically made unanimous on August 13; Lord Curzon resigned the Viceroyship of India, Earl Minto succeeding him, August 20; there was a massacre of Jews at Kichineff, Russia, September 6; Admiral Togo's flagship was destroyed by an explosion and 599 lives were lost September 13; the Czar proposed a second Peace Conference at The Hague September 18; France and Germany reached an agreement on their relations with Morocco September 26; England and Japan signed a treaty of alliance, including an agreement to maintain peace in Eastern Asia and India, and preserve the integrity of China. September 27; a railroad strike spread throughout the Russian Empire October 24; the Czar of Russia issued a manifesto assuring civil liberty, freedom of the press, extension of the suffrage and consent of the Duma in the enforcement of the laws October 30; Count Witte was appointed on the same day Chief Minister of Russia; in October and November there was an agitation in Hungary for concessions from Emperor Francis Joseph; 5,000 Jews were reported killed in Odessa during the riots November 2; the Korean Government transferred control to Japan November 18; the Norwegian Parliament unanimously elected Prince Charles of Denmark King of Norway; he assumed the title of Haakon VII., and took the oath of office November 27; the Balfour ministry in Great Britain resigned December 1; the Sultan of Turkey submitted to the demands of the Powers concerning Macedonia December 14.

1906

Russia was the only great nation perturbed during the year 1906, and its troubles were internal. Especially during June, July and August there was a frequency of strikes, bomb throwing, assassinations of officials and other insurrectionary disturbances in Russia and in Poland. Among the more notable incidents of the twelve months in the Russian Empire were: Ex-Lieutenant Schmidt, the Russian naval mutineer, was executed at Sevastopol March 19; M. Witte resigned the Russian Premiership May 2; the Czar dissolved the Russian Duma July 21, and members of the Duma issued a manifesto from Viborg, Finland, July 23. This was followed July 31 by mutinies of Russian troops in Finland, which were suppressed with great loss of life. On August 25 a bomb explosion in the residence of the Russian Premier, Stolypin, killed and wounded fifty-four persons. The Russian General Min was assassinated by a girl at Peterhof August 26. At Siedlce, Poland, there was a massacre of Jews on September 8. Gen. Dmitri Trepoff, head of the Russian police system, died at Peterhof September 15. Other events abroad in 1906 were: Armand Fallieres was elected President of the French Republic, the ballot in the National Assembly

being: Fallieres, 440; Doumer, 371; scattering, 28; the steamer Valencia was wrecked off Vancouver Island, 129 lives being lost and 29 saved, January 22; the Simplon Tunnel was opened to the public January 25; King Frederick VII. acceded to the throne of Denmark January 30; the Rouvier ministry in France resigned March 7; a mine disaster near Pas-de-Calais, France, killed 1,000 miners March 10; an earthquake in Formosa killed thousands and destroyed $45,000,000 in property March 17; the Moroccan conference at Algeciras reached an agreement on policing Morocco March 27, and adjourned April 7; the volcano of Vesuvius was in violent eruption, causing destruction of lives and property, April 5-12; the International Exhibition at Milan, Italy, was opened April 29; revolutionary disturbances took place in Macedonia May 20-30; the International Postage Congress at Rome adjourned May 26; King Alfonso of Spain and the Princess Victoria of England were married at Madrid May 31; King Haakon VII. and Queen Maud of Norway were crowned June 22; a railway wreck at Salisbury, England, killed twenty-three American passengers July 1; hostilities broke out between Salvador and Guatemala July 8, but were quickly ended by a treaty of peace, signed at San Jose, between Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala; Capt. Alfred Dreyfus was vindicated by the French court of last resort and restored to the army July 12; the fourteenth conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union began in London July 23; the Pan-American Conference of American Republics was opened at Rio de Janeiro July 23, and Secretary Root addressed the Conference July 27; King Edward VII. arrived in Berlin on a visit to the Kaiser August 15; an earthquake and fire at Valparaiso, Chile, caused great loss of life and property August 16-17; the Pope issued an encyclical concerning the law in France separating the Church and State September 1, the Shah opened the first Parliament of Persia September 12; a statue of George Washington was unveiled at Budapest September 15; the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia voted for secession of the State from the Commonwealth of Australia October 13; the Clemenceau ministry went into office in France, and General Picquart was appointed Minister of War October 20; anti-clerical riots took place in Valencia, Spain, October 20; by the wrecking of 256 fishing boats off Boto Island, Japan, 800 persons were drowned October 28; the law separating Church and State in France took effect December 11, Emperor William dissolved the German Reichstag for refusing to vote supplies for the war in Southwest Africa December 13.

In the United States in 1906 the White House was the scene of a wedding which attracted wide attention on February 17, when Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's oldest daughter, became the bride of Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio; Meridian, Miss., was visited by a destructive cyclone on March 4; 600 Moros were killed in battle with American troops and constabulary near Jolo March 8; the United States Supreme Court decided that witnesses in anti-trust proceedings cannot be excused from testifying against their corporation March 12; the anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania began a strike March 31 which lasted until May 8, when the strikers accepted the operators' terms; Greene and Gaynor, Government embezzlers, were found guilty at Savannah, Ga., April 12; President Roosevelt made an address at Washington on the "man with the muck-rake," and advocated an inheritance tax April 14; earthquakes and fire destroyed a large part of San Francisco, Cal., causing a loss of $400,000,000, April 18-19; the remains of John Paul Jones were reinterred at Annapolis April 24; the Benjamin Franklin Bi-Centenary was celebrated at Philadelphia April 27; the reunion of the Presbyterian Church (North) and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was effected at Des Moines, Ia., May 24; public schools, with half a million pupils, were opened in the Philippines June 11; the President signed the Oklahoma and Arizona Statehood bills June 16; the United States Senate approved of the lock canal for Panama June 21; Japanese seal poachers were killed in Alaskan waters July 16; the Standard Oil Company was indicted at Chicago for receiving rebates August 8; in a riot at Brownsville, Tex., several soldiers in the negro battalion of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry killed and wounded a number of persons; after investigation President Roosevelt issued an order November 21 disbanding the regiment "without honor" for complicity in the rioting; an insurrectionary movement in Cuba was begun August 20, and President Palma appealed to the United States for intervention in the island September 8; on September 13 American marines were landed at Havana, but were withdrawn; on September 28 President Palma, of Cuba, resigned; on the following day Secretary Taft pro-

claimed United States intervention in Cuba and himself as Provisional Governor; on October 12 Mr. Taft was succeeded in this office by Charles E. Magoon; the Standard Oil Trust was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Jamestown, N. Y., for accepting unlawful concessions in railroad rates August 24; President Roosevelt ordered a simplified form of spelling in the Government Printing Office—as official complications and much adverse criticism ensued, he withdrew the order December 14; William J. Bryan arrived in New York City from a long trip abroad and was given a popular reception August 30; a great naval demonstration off Oyster Bay was reviewed by the President September 8; Gen. James F. Smith was installed as Governor of the Philippine Islands September 20; anti-negro riots at Atlanta, Ga., resulted in lynchings, and the city was placed under martial law September 22; the Sugar Trust was indicted at New York for accepting railroad rebates October 2; contractors were invited to submit proposals for the completion of the Panama Canal September 10; a rehearing in the case of Senator Burton, of Kansas, was denied by the United States Supreme Court, and his imprisonment began October 15; the Japanese were excluded from the regular public schools of San Francisco October 15; the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad was convicted at New York of rebating rates in violation of law October 17, and two days later the Standard Oil Company of Ohio was convicted at Findlay of violating the Ohio Anti-Trust law; a drawbridge railway accident near Atlantic City, N. J., caused the loss of seventy lives October 28; President Roosevelt departed on a visit to the Isthmus of Panama November 8, reaching the city of Panama November 15, this being the first time a President of the United States passed beyond the jurisdiction of its flag. The President landed in Porto Rico November 21, and returned thence to Washington, where he arrived November 26.

The events of 1907, chronologically arranged, will be found on other pages of this issue of THE WORLD ALMANAC under the title, "Record of Events in 1907."

As is obvious, no attempt has been made to do more in the foregoing quarter-century review than to note in chronological order the dates of the most important happenings. Because of lack of space, the necrology of the years referred to has also been ignored, although death struck at many a shining mark. From year to year, however, THE WORLD ALMANAC has printed a record of the deaths of eminent people, and has also referred, by a special index, to valuable papers, reports and articles published in THE WORLD ALMANAC for preceding years. The student, therefore, who will use the "Quarter-Century Record" of THE WORLD ALMANAC as a guide to exhaustive study will find it exceedingly helpful, and will be led into many paths of learning—just as a reading of THE WORLD from day to day insures a liberal education. None of the events chronicled has escaped the attention of THE WORLD, and from THE WORLD'S columns the review has been made. Elsewhere in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1908 will be found the remarkable story of the important part THE WORLD has played in national and international affairs, even to the shaping of destinies of universal interest since 1883. No other paper has been as prominent in history or received such widespread recognition by the rulers of the earth for the last two and a half decades, and it is inseparably connected with great occurrences, with progress and with publicity. Hence, the "Quarter-Century Record of Events," and THE WORLD'S own story, "Performance Is Better Than Promise," printed elsewhere in this issue of THE WORLD ALMANAC, should be read in conjunction.

It has likewise been impossible to include in the preceding quarter-century epitome many dates of interesting doings in the field of sports, the drama, music, the sciences, art, medicine, literature, and other avenues of thought and action. It would require the entire space of THE WORLD ALMANAC to even mention these. Annually, however, THE ALMANAC gives them proper place in its review of noteworthy incidents that have contributed to make the great total of mundane happenings worth recording. Thus, the purchaser of THE WORLD ALMANAC of 1908 who preserves this volume, and who, in future, supplements it by adding the yearly issues, will always have, in the most compact form ever published, an accurate, comprehensive and valuable history collaborated by the highest authorities.

THE astronomical calculations in this work were expressly made for it by Dr. J. Morrison, and are expressed in local *Mean Time*.

Chronological Eras.

The year 1908, which is a leap year, corresponds to the year 7416-17 of the Byzantine era; to 5668-69 of the Jewish era, the year 5669 commencing at sunset on September 25; to 2661 since the foundation of Rome according to Varro; to 2684 of the Olympiads (the fourth year of the 671st Olympiad commencing July 1, 1908); to 2568 of the Japanese era, and to the 41st of the Meiji; to 1325-26 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1326 commencing on February 4, 1908. The 133d year of the Independence of the United States of America begins on July 4, 1908.

Date of Beginning of Epochs, Eras, and Periods.

Name.	*Began.*	*Name.*	*Began.*
Grecian Mundane Era	B. C. 5598, Sept. 1	Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era	B. C. 312, Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople	" 5508, Sept. 1	Era of Maccabees	" 166, Nov. 24
Alexandrian Era	" 5502, Aug. 29	Tyrian Era	" 125, Oct. 19
Julian Period	" 4713, Jan. 1	Sidonian Era	" 110, Oct. 1
Mundane Era	" 4008, Oct. 1	Julian Year	" 45, Jan. 1
Jewish Mundane Era	" 3761, Oct. 1	Spanish Era	" 38, Jan. 1
Era of Abraham	" 2015, Oct. 1	Augustan Era	" 27, Feb. 14
Era of the Olympiads	" 776, July 1	Vulgar Christian Era	A. D. 1, Jan. 1
Roman Era (A. U. C.)	" 753, Apr. 24	Destruction of Jerusalem	" 69, Sept. 1
Metonic Cycle	" 432, July 15	Mohammedan Era	" 622, July 16

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letters	E D	Lunar Cycle (Golden Number)	9	Roman Indiction	6
Epact	27	Solar Cycle	13	Julian Period	6621

The Seasons.

			D.	H.		
Vernal Equinox,	Spring begins	March	20	7	P. M.	*Washington Mean Time.*
Summer Solstice,	Summer begins	June	21	3	P. M.	
Autumnal Equinox,	Autumn begins	September	23	6	A. M.	
Winter Solstice,	Winter begins	December	22	1	A. M.	

Morning Stars.

MERCURY.—January 1 to January 14; February 28 to May 7; July 4 to August 20; October 28 to December 23.

VENUS.—July 5 to end of year.

MARS.—August 22 to end of year.

JUPITER.—January 1 to January 29; August 17 to end of year.

SATURN.—March 21 to September 30.

Evening Stars.

MERCURY.—January 14 to February 28; May 7 to July 4; August 20 to October 28; December 23 to end of year.

VENUS.—January 1 to July 5.

MARS.—January 1 to August 22.

JUPITER.—January 29 to August 17.

SATURN.—January 1 to March 21; September 30 to end of year.

Church Memoranda for 1908.

January.

1 Wednesday.
6 Epiphany.
12 i. Sun. aft. Epiphany.
19 ii. " " "
26 iii. " " "

February.

1 Saturday.
2 Purification.
9 v. Sun. aft. Epiphany.
16 Septuagesima Sunday
23 Sexagesima Sunday.

March.

1 Quinquagesima Sun.
4 Ash Wednesday.
8 i. Sunday in Lent.
15 ii. " " "
22 iii. " " "
25 Annunciation.
26 Thurs. (Mi-Careme).
29 iv. Sunday in Lent.

April.

1 Wednesday.
5 v. Sunday in Lent.
12 Palm Sunday.
17 Good Friday.
19 Easter Sunday.
26 i. Sunday aft. Easter.

May.

1 Friday.
3 ii. Sunday aft. Easter.
10 iii. " " "
17 iv " " "
24 v. " " "
28 Ascension.
31 Sunday aft. Ascension

June.

1 Monday.
7 Whit Sunday.
14 Trinity Sunday.
21 i. Sunday aft. Trinity.
24 St. John Baptist.
28 ii. Sunday aft. Trinity
29 St. Peter.

July.

1 Wednesday.
5 iii. Sunday aft. Trinity
12 iv. " " "
19 v. " " "
25 St. James.
26 vi. Sunday aft. Trinity

August.

1 Saturday.
2 vii. Sun. aft. Trinity,
6 Transfiguration.
9 viii, Sun. aft. Trinity.
16 ix. " " "
23 x. " " "
24 St. Bartholomew.
30 xi. Sun. aft. Trinity.

September.

1 Tuesday.
6 xii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
13 xiii. " " "
20 xiv. " " "
27 xv. " " "
29 Michaelmas

October.

1 Thursday.
4 xvi. Sun. aft. Trinity.
11 xvii. " " "
18 xviii. " " "
25 xix. " " "

November.

1 xx. Sun. aft. Trinity.
8 xxi. " " "
15 xxii. " " "
22 xxiii. " " "
29 Advent Sunday.
30 St. Andrew.

December.

1 Tuesday.
6 ii. Sunday in Advent.
13 iii. " " "
20 iv. " " "
21 St. Thomas.
25 Christmas.
27 St. John Evangelist.
28 Innocents.
31 Thursday.

The Ecclesiastical Calendar.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Dr. J. Morrison.)

THIS form of Calendar is not employed for computing time in general, but for determining the date of certain movable Festivals in the Christian Church. It was first promulgated by the Council of Nice A. D. 325 and subsequently reformed in 1582. The mathematical discussion of it presents great difficulties by reason of its being Luni-Solar. It requires us to reconcile three periods of time, viz.. the week, the lunar month and the solar year, which are prime to each other or have no common measure and, therefore, can be done only approximately by corrections which vary from time to time.

The following formulæ whose discussion is far too abstruse for insertion here, will enable us to determine the date of Easter on which all the other movable Festivals depend, as well as all the other quantities that enter into the computation of ecclesiastical dates.

Let E = the true epact of any given year.
J = the Julian epact, supposing that the Julian year to still exist.
N = the Golden Number or Lunar Cycle.
S = a correction due to the Solar year.
M = a correction due to the Lunar month.
Y = any given year.

Now J is determined by the fact that in 1582, the first year of the reformed Calendar, N was 6 and J 26.

Therefore for the following years N and J were:

1583, N= 7, J=26+11−30= 7	1586, N=10, J=29+11−30=10
1584, N= 8, J= 7+11.....=18	1587, N=11, J=10+11.....=21
1585, N= 9, J=18+11.....=29	&c. &c. &c.

Therefore in general we have

$$J = \left(\frac{26 + 11\,(N-6)}{30}\right)_r$$

$$= \left(\frac{11\,N - 40}{30}\right)_r,$$ or since the remainder only is wanted, the above becomes

$$J = \left(\frac{N + 10\,(N-1)}{30}\right)_r \qquad (1)$$

where the subscript r signifies the remainder after dividing by 30.

Since 1600 was a leap year, and 1700, 1800 and 1900 common years, J must be diminished by unity every centesimal year, the first correction was in 1700, the second in 1800, etc., hence if we denote by c the *number* of the century, the corrections for the Solar year will be

$$S = -\ (c-16) + \left(\frac{c-16}{4}\right)_w \qquad (2)$$

the subscript w signifying that the whole number only is wanted.

For the lunar correction we find

$$M = \left(\frac{c-15}{3}\right)_w \qquad (3)$$

We also have

$$N = \left(\frac{Y+1}{19}\right)_r \qquad (4)$$

Then for the epact we shall have $E = J + S + M$.

or

$$E = \left(\frac{N + 10\,(N-1)}{30}\right)_r - (c-16) + \left(\frac{c-16}{4}\right)_w + \left(\frac{c-15}{3}\right)_w \qquad (5)$$

Let L = number of the Dominical letter of the year.
l = number of the letter belonging to the day on which the 15th of the Moon falls,
P = the number of days from 21st March to the 15th of the Paschal Moon which is the first day on which Easter can fall.
p = number of days from 21st of March to Easter.

Then

$$L = 7\,m + 6 - Y - \left(\frac{Y}{4}\right)_w + c - 16 \qquad (6)$$

Where m must be taken such as will make L a positive whole number. This determines the Dominical letter.

Since Easter is the Sunday following the 14th of the Moon we shall find

$$p = P + (L - l) \qquad (7)$$

Now P can never be less than 1, nor l less than 4, and in both cases E=23, but when E is greater than 23 we must add 30 in order that P and l may have positive values in the formulæ.

$$P = 24 - E \quad \text{and} \quad l = 27 - E$$

There can then be two cases, viz..

When E less than 24, $P = 24 - E$ and $l = \left(\frac{27-E}{7}\right)_r$

and when E greater than 23, $P = 54 - E$ and $l = \left(\frac{57-E}{7}\right)_r$

then p becomes known from (7) and

Easter = March 21 + p.

If however $(L - l)$ become zero or negative, 7 or a multiple of it must be added in order to make $(L - l)$ a positive whole number.

Ex.—Find the Golden Number, Epact, date of Easter, etc., for 1909.

Here we have c = 19 and Y = 1909.

Then $c - 16 = 3$..... $\left(\frac{c-16}{4}\right)_w = 0$ and $\left(\frac{c-15}{3}\right)_w = 1$

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR—*Continued.*

By (4) we have $N = \left(\frac{1909 + 1}{19}\right)_r = 10$, the Golden Number.

By (5) we have

$$E = \left(\frac{10 + 90}{30}\right)_r - 3 + 0 + 1 = 8, \text{ the Epact.}$$

By (6) $L = 7m + 6 - 1909 - 477 + 3.$
$= 7m - 2377$
$= 2380 - 2377 = 3$, therefore Dominical Letter = C.

Here m must be taken = 340 to make L positive.

$$P = 24 - E = 16 \text{ and } l = \left(\frac{27 - E}{7}\right)_r = 5$$

hence, $L - l = 3 - 5 + 7 = 5$ (7 must be added to make ($L - l$) positive).
$p = P + (L - l) = 16 + 5 = 21.$
Easter = March 21 + 21 = March 42 = April 11.

Divisions of Time.

THE interval between two consecutive transits of a fixed star over any meridian or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis is called a *Sidereal* Day, and is invariable, while the interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an *Apparent* Solar Day, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit, and the inclination of this orbit to the equator on which time is measured.

A *Mean* Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year. *Mean Solar Time* is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while *Apparent Solar Time* is that shown by a well-constructed sun-dial; the difference between the two at any time is the *Equation of Time*, and may amount to 16 minutes and 21 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight. The Sidereal and Mean Solar Days are both invariable, but one day of the latter is equal to 1 day, 3 minutes, and 56.555 seconds of the former.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a *Sidereal Year*, and consists of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the disturbing influence of the Moon and planets on the spheroidal figure of the earth, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of 50″.26 annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .595 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Cæsar, in B.C. 45, was the first to reform the calendar by ordering that every year whose date number is exactly divisible by 4 contain 366 days, and all other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the *sixth* day before the Kalends of March *twice;* hence the name bissextile, from bis, twice, and sex, six. He also changed the beginning of the year from 1st of March to the 1st of January, and also changed the name of the fifth month (Quintilis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A.D. 1582, when the date of the beginning of the seasons occurred 10 days later than in B.C. 45, when this mode of reckoning time was introduced.

The Gregorian Calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the month. It consists of 365 days, but every year exactly divisible by 4 and the centurial years which are exactly divisible by 400 contain 366 days; and if in addition to this arbitrary arrangement the centurial years exactly divisible by 4,000 contain 366 days, the error in the Gregorian system will amount to only one day in about 20 centuries. If, however, 31 leap years were intercalated in 128 years, instead of 32 as at present, the calendar would be practically exact and the error would not amount to more than a day in 100,000 years. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may therefore be set down at 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A.D. 325, when the festival of Easter was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; hence September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 13 days. Russia and the Greek Church still employ the Julian Calendar for civil and ecclesiastical purposes.

Standard Time.

PRIMARILY, for the convenience of the railroads, a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, by which trains are run and local time regulated. According to this system, the United States, extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour, commencing with the 75th meridian. The first (eastern) section includes all territory between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., the latter being its most southern point. The second (central) section includes all the territory between the last-named line and an irregular line from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third (mountain) section includes all territory between the last-named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. The fourth (Pacific) section covers the rest of the country to the Pacific Coast. Standard time is uniform inside each of these sections, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour. Thus at 12 noon in New York City (eastern time), the time at Chicago (central time) is 11 o'clock A.M.; at Denver (mountain time), 10 o'clock A.M., and at San Francisco (Pacific time), 9 o'clock A.M. Standard time is 16 minutes slower at Boston than true local time, 4 minutes slower at New York, 8 minutes faster at Washington, 19 minutes faster at Charleston, 28 minutes slower at Detroit, 18 minutes faster at Kansas City, 10 minutes slower at Chicago, 1 minute faster at St. Louis, 28 minutes faster at Salt Lake City, and 10 minutes faster at San Francisco.

Table of Days Between Two Dates.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DAYS WITHIN TWO YEARS

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	..	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	..	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31		90	...	151	...	212	243	...	304	...	365

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	325	655	686	716
18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	394	....	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	395	....	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	396	.	455	....	516	....	577	608	...	669	. .	730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

EXAMPLE.—To find the number of days between June 3, 1900, and February 16, 1901: The figures opposite the third day in the first June column are 154; those opposite the sixteenth day in the second February column are 412. Subtract the first from the second product—*i. e.*, 154 from 412, and the result is 258, the number of days between the two dates.

Easter Sunday.

A TABLE SHOWING THE DATE OF EASTER SUNDAY IN EACH YEAR OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES.

1801—April 5.	1835—April 19.	1869—Mar. 28.	1902—Mar. 30.	1935—April 21.	1968—April 14.
1802—April 18.	1836—April 3.	1870—April 17.	1903—April 12.	1936—April 12.	1969—April 6.
1803—April 10.	1837—Mar. 26.	1871—April 9.	1904—April 3.	1937—Mar. 28.	1970—Mar. 29.
1804—April 1.	1838—April 15.	1872—Mar. 31.	1905—April 23.	1938—April 17.	1971—April 11.
1805—April 14	1839—Mar. 31.	1873—April 13.	1906—April 15.	1939—April 9.	1972—April 2.
1806—April 6.	1840—April 19.	1874—April 5.	1907—Mar. 31.	1940—Mar. 24.	1973—April 22.
1807—Mar. 29.	1841—April 11.	1875—Mar. 28.	1908—April 19.	1941—April 13.	1974—April 14.
1808—April 17.	1842—Mar. 27.	1876—April 16.	1909—April 11.	1942—April 5.	1975—Mar. 30.
1809—April 2.	1843—April 16.	1877—April 1.	1910—Mar. 27.	1943—April 25.	1976—April 18.
1810—April 22.	1844—April 7.	1878—April 21.	1911—April 16.	1944—April 9.	1977—April 10.
1811—April 14.	1845—Mar. 23.	1879—April 13.	1912—April 7.	1945—April 1.	1978—Mar. 26.
1812—Mar. 29.	1846—April 12.	1880—Mar. 28.	1913—Mar. 23.	1946—April 21.	1979—April 15.
1813—April 18.	1847—April 4.	1881—April 17.	1914—April 12.	1947—April 6.	1980—April 6.
1814—April 10.	1848—April 23.	1882—April 9.	1915—April 4.	1948—Mar. 28.	1981—April 19.
1815—Mar. 26.	1849—April 8.	1883—Mar. 25.	1916—April 23.	1949—April 17.	1982—April 11.
1816—April 14.	1850—Mar. 31.	1884—April 13.	1917—April 8.	1950—April 9.	1983—April 3.
1817—April 6.	1851—April 20.	1885—April 5.	1918—Mar. 31.	1951—Mar. 25.	1984—April 22.
1818—Mar. 22.	1852—April 11.	1886—April 25.	1919—April 20.	1952—April 13.	1985—April 7.
1819—April 11.	1853—Mar. 27.	1887—April 10.	1920—April 4.	1953—April 5.	1986—Mar. 30.
1820—April 2.	1854—April 16.	1888—April 1.	1921—Mar. 27.	1954—April 18.	1987—April 19.
1821—April 22.	1855—April 8.	1889—April 21.	1922—April 16.	1955—April 10.	1988—April 3.
1822—April 7.	1856—Mar. 23.	1890—April 6.	1923—April 1.	1956—April 1.	1989—Mar. 26.
1823—Mar. 30.	1857—April 12.	1891—Mar. 29.	1924—April 20.	1957—April 21.	1990—April 15.
1824—April 18	1858—April 4.	1892—April 17.	1925—April 12.	1958—April 6	1991—Mar. 31.
1825—April 3.	1859—April 24.	1893—April 2.	1926—April 4.	1959—Mar. 29.	1992—April 19.
1826—Mar. 26.	1860—April 8.	1894—Mar. 25.	1927—April 17.	1960—April 17.	1993—April 11.
1827—April 15.	1861—Mar. 31.	1895—April 14.	1928—April 8.	1961—April 2.	1994—April 3.
1828—April 6.	1862—April 20.	1896—April 5.	1929—Mar. 31.	1962—April 22.	1995—April 16.
1829—April 19.	1863—April 5.	1897—April 18.	1930—April 20.	1963—April 14.	1996—April 7.
1830—April 11.	1864—Mar. 27.	1898—April 10.	1931—April 5.	1964—Mar. 29.	1997—Mar. 30.
1831—April 3.	1865—April 16.	1899—April 2.	1932—Mar. 27.	1965—April 18.	1998—April 12.
1832—April 22.	1866—April 1.	1900—April 15.	1933—April 16.	1966—April 10.	1999—April 4.
1833—April 7.	1867—April 21.	1901—April 7.	1934—April 1.	1967—Mar. 26.	2000—April 23.
1834—Mar. 30.	1868—April 12.				

Time Difference.

When It Is 12 o'Clock Noon.	According to				At	
	Eastern (a)	Central (b)	Mountain (c)	Pacific (d)	London.	Paris.
	Standard Time in the United States.					
It is at						
Aden.....Arabia	8.00 P. M.	9.00 P. M.	10.00 P. M.	11.00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.	2.51 P. M.
Amsterdam.....Holland	5.20 P. M.	6.20 P. M.	7.20 P. M.	8.20 P. M.	12.20 P. M.	12.10 P. M.
Athens.....Greece	6.35 P. M.	7.35 P. M.	8.35 P. M.	9.35 P. M.	1.35 P. M.	1.26 P. M.
Berlin.....Germany	5.54 P. M.	6.54 P. M.	7.54 P. M.	8.54 P. M.	12.54 P. M.	12.45 P. M.
Bombay.....India	9.51 P. M.	10.51 P. M.	11.51 P. M.	12.51 A. M.	4.51 P. M.	4.42 P. M.
Bremen.....Germany	5.33 P. M.	6.33 P. M.	7.33 P. M.	8.33 P. M.	12.33 P. M.	12.23 P. M.
Central Time (b)....United States	11.00 A. M.	....	1.00 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	6.00 A. M.	5.51 A. M.
Constantinople.....Turkey	6.56 P. M.	7.56 P. M.	8.56 P. M.	9.56 P. M.	1.56 P. M.	1.47 P. M.
Copenhagen.....Denmark	5.50 P. M.	6.50 P. M.	7.50 P. M.	8.50 P. M.	12.50 P. M	12.41 P. M.
Dublin.....Ireland	4.34 P. M.	5.35 P. M.	6.35 P. M.	7.35 P. M.	11.35 A. M.	11.26 A. M.
Eastern Time (a)....United States	....	1.00 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.	7.00 A. M.	6.51 P. M.
Hamburg.....Germany	5.10 P. M.	6.40 P. M.	7.40 P. M.	8.40 P. M.	12.40 P. M.	12.31 A. M.
Havre.....France	5.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	7.00 P M.	8.00 P. M.	12 NOON	11.51 A. M.
Hong Kong.....China	12.37 A. M.*	1.37 A. M.*	2.37 A. M.*	3.37 A. M.*	7.37 P. M.	7 27 P. M.
Honolulu.....Hawaii	6.29 A. M.	7.29 A. M.	8.29 A. M.	9.29 A. M.	1.29 A. M.	1.19 A. M.
Liverpool.....England	4.48 P. M.	5.48 P. M.	6.48 P. M.	7.48 P. M.	11.48 A. M.	11.39 A. M.
London.....England	5.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	7.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	....	11.51 A. M.
Madrid.....Spain	4.45 P. M.	5.45 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	7.45 P. M.	11.45 A. M.	11.36 A. M.
Manila.....Philippine Islands	1.04 A. M.*	2.04 A. M.*	3.04 A. M.*	4.04 A. M.*	8.04 P. M.	7.54 P. M.
Melbourne.....Australia	2.40 A. M.*	3.40 A. M.*	4.40 A. M.*	5.40 A. M.*	9.40 P. M.	9.31 P. M.
Mountain Time (c)..United States	10.00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.	....	1.00 P. M.	5.00 A. M.	4.51 A. M.
Pacific Time (d).....United States	9.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.	....	4.00 A. M.	3.51 A. M.
Paris.....France	5.09 P. M.	6.09 P. M.	7.09 P. M.	8.09 P. M.	12.09 P. M.	....
Rome.....Italy	5.50 P. M.	6.50 P. M.	7.50 P. M.	8.50 P. M.	12.50 P. M.	12.41 P. M.
Stockholm.....Sweden	6.12 P. M.	7.12 P. M.	8.12 P. M.	9.12 P. M.	1.12 P. M.	1.03 P. M.
St. Petersburg.....Russia	7.01 P. M.	8.01 P M.	9.01 P. M.	10.01 P. M.	2.01 P. M.	1.52 P. M.
Vienna.....Austria	6.06 P. M.	7.06 P. M.	8.06 P. M.	9.06 P. M.	1.06 P. M.	12.57 P. M.
Yokohama.....Japan	2.19 A. M.*	3.19 A. M.*	4.19 A. M.*	5.19 A. M.*	9.19 P. M.	9.09 P. M.

* At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the following day.

(a) "Eastern" includes: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, etc.

(b) "Central" includes: Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, New Orleans, Memphis, Savannah, Pensacola, Winnipeg, etc.

(c) "Mountain" includes: Denver, Leadville, Colorado Springs, Helena, Regina, (N. W. T.), etc.

(d) "Pacific" includes: San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Victoria, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, etc.

Specific Gravity.*

Liquids.		*Timber.*		*Sundries.*		*Metals and Stones.*	
Water	100	Cork	24	Indigo	77	Granite	278
Sea-water	103	Poplar	38	Ice	92	Diamond	353
Dead Sea	124	Fir	55	Gunpowder	93	Cast iron	721
Alcohol	84	Cedar	61	Butter	94	Tin	729
Turpentine	99	Pear	66	Clay	120	Bar iron	779
Wine	100	Walnut	67	Coal	130	Steel	783
Urine	101	Cherry	72	Opium	134	Brass	840
Cider	102	Maple	75	Honey	145	Copper	895
Beer	102	Ash	84	Ivory	183	Silver	1,047
Woman's milk	102	Beech	85	Sulphur	203	Lead	1,135
Cow's "	103	Mahogany	106	Marble	270	Mercury	1,357
Goat's "	104	Oak	117	Chalk	279	Gold	1,926
Porter	104	Ebony	133	Glass	289	Platina	2,150

The weight of a cubic foot of distilled water at a temperature of 60° F. is 1,000 ounces Avoirdupois, *very nearly*, therefore the weight (in ounces, Avoirdupois) of a cubic foot of any of the substances in the above table is found by multiplying the specific gravities by 10, thus:—one cubic foot of oak weighs 1,170 ounces; one cubic foot of marble 2,700 ounces, and so on.

*Compared with water.

Freezing, Fusing, and Boiling Points.

Substances.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	Substances.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.
Bromine freezes at	— 17.6°	— 22°	— 7.6°	Silver fuses at	800°	1,000°	1,832°
Olive oil freezes at	8	10	50	Sodium fuses at	76.5	95.6	204
Quicksilver freezes at	— 31.5	— 39.4	— 39	Sulphur fuses at	92	115	239
Water freezes at	0	0	32	Tin fuses at	182	228	442
Bismuth metal fuses at	211	264	507	Zinc fuses at	329.6	412	773
Copper fuses at	963	1,204	2,200	Alcohol boils at	63	74.4	167
Gold fuses at	1,105	1,380	2,518	Bromine boils at	50	63	145
Iron fuses at	1,230	1,538	2,800	Ether boils at	28.4	35.5	96
Lead fuses at	260	325	617	Iodine boils at	140	175	347
Potassium fuses at	50	62.5	144.5	Water boils at	80	100	212

Authorities vary on some of these points. The best are given.

Table of Memorable Dates.

B. C.
1183 Fall of Troy.
1082 Era of the Great Pyramid.
878 Carthage founded.
776 Olympic Era began.
753 Foundation of Rome.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
536 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
509 Expulsion of Tarquins from Rome.
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylæ.
55 Cæsar conquered Britain.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A. D.
29 The Crucifixion.
70 Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity
410 The Romans abandoned Britain.
827 Egbert, first king of all England, Oct. 14.
1066 Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest
1096 The Crusades began.
1172 Ireland was conquered by Henry II.
1215 King John granted Magna Charta, June 15.
1265 First Representative Parliament in England.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.
1431 Joan of Arc was burnt, May 30.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1486 The feuds of York and Lancaster ended.
1492 Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12
1517 The Reformation began in Germany.
1519 Cortez began the conquest of Mexico.
1535 The first English Bible printed.
1539 Monasteries were closed in England.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth, Nov. 17
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
1565 St. Augustine, Florida, settled.
1572 The St. Bartholomew Massacre, Aug. 24
1588 The Spanish Armada defeated, July.
1600 East India Company first chartered.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1605 The Gunpowder Plot in England.
1607 Jamestown, Va., was settled.
1609 Hudson River first explored.
1616 Shakespeare died, April 23.
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.
1620 Pilgrims by the Mayflower landed.
1623 Manhattan Island settled.
1634 Maryland settled by Roman Catholics
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1640 Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.
1649 Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30.
1653 Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts.
1664 New York conquered from the Dutch.
1664 The great plague of London.
1666 The great fire of London began Sept. 2.

A. D.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22.
1688 James II. abdicated, Dec. 11.
1690 Battle of the Boyne, July 1.
1690 First newspaper in America; at Boston.
1704 Gibraltar was taken by the English.
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
1714 Accession of House of Hanover, Aug. 1
1715 First Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain.
1720 South Sea Bubble.
1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30.
1745 Second Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain.
1756 Black Hole Suffocation in Calcutta.
1757 Clive won Battle of Plassey in India.
1759 Canada was taken from the French.
1765 Stamp Act enacted.
1773 Steam engine perfected by Watt.
1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.
1775 Battle of Lexington, April 19.
1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
1776 Declaration of Independence, July 4.
1777 Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17.
1779 Capt. Cook was killed, Feb. 14.
1781 Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, Oct. 19.
1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.
1789 The French Revolution began July 14
1789 Washington first inaug'ted President
1793 Cotton-gin invented by Whitney.
1793 Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan. 21
1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1798 The Irish Rebellion.
1799 Battle of Seringapatam; death of Tippoo.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul, Nov. 10.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French
1804 Bonaparte became Emperor of France
1805 Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson.
1807 Fulton's first steamboat voyage.
1812 Second war with Great Britain.
1812 The French expedition to Moscow.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.
1814 The printing machine invented.
1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.
1815 Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
1815 Battle of Waterloo, June 18.
1819 First steamship crossed the Atlantic.
1820 Missouri Compromise adopted.
1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
1828 First passenger railroad in U. S.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.
1832 South Carolina Nullification Ordinance.

A. D.
1835 Morse invented the telegraph.
1835 Seminole War in Florida began.
1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20
1845 Texas annexed.
1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.
1846 The Irish Potato Famine.
1846 British Corn laws repealed, June 26.
1846 War with Mexico began.
1848 French Revolution. Republic succeeded.
1848 Gold discovered in California, Sept.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12
1851 First International Exhibit'n, London
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor.
1853 Crimean War began.
1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.
1857 The Great Mutiny in India.
1857 The Dred Scott decision.
1857 First Atlantic cable mes-age, Aug. 4.
1859 John Brown's raid into Virginia.
1860 South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.
1863 Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
1865 President Lincoln assassinated, April 14.
1866 Battle of Sadowa. Prussia beat Austria.
1867 Emperor Maximilian of Mexico executed.
1867 The Dominion of Canada established
1870 Franco-German War began, July 19.
1870 Capitulation of French at Sedan, Sept. 1.
1870 Rome became the capital of Italy.
1871 The German Empire re-established.
1871 The Irish Church was disestablished.
1871 The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11.
1872 The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9.
1876 Prof. Bell perfected the telephone.
1876 Centennial Exposit'n at Philadelphia
1881 President Garfield shot, July 2.
1889 Brazil became a Republic.
1889 Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31.
1893 World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.
1894 Chinese-Japanese War began.
1895 Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
1898 The Spanish-American War.
1899 Universal Peace Conference.
1899 The South African War began.
1900 Boxer Insurrection in China.
1900 The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria.
1901 Assassination of President McKinley
1902 Martinique destroyed by volcanic eruption.
1903 Republic of Panama established.
1904 The Russo-Japanese War began.
1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration.

The French Revolutionary Era.

In September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true autumnal equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complimentary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the Gregorian calendar, used throughout the rest of Europe, was resumed. The following were the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of this style of reckoning:

Vendemiaire	(Vintage),	September 23 to October 22.	Germinal	(Budding),	March 22 to April 21.
Brumaire	(Foggy),	October 23 to November 22.	Floreal	(Flowery),	April 21 to May 20.
Frimaire	(Sleety),	November 22 to December 21.	Prairial	(Pasture),	May 21 to June 20.
Nivose	(Snowy),	December 22 to January 21.	Messidor	(Harvest),	June 20 to July 19.
Pluviose	(Rainy),	January 21 to February 20.	Thermidor	(Hot),	July 20 to August 19.
Ventose	(Windy),	February 20 to March 19.	Fructidor	(Fruit),	August 19 to September 18.

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365 five were added at the end of September: Primidi, dedicated to Virtue; Duodi, to Genius; Tridi, to Labor; Quartidi, to Opinion, and Quintidi, to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Olympic, a sixth day, September 22 or 23, Sextidi, "the day of the Revolution," was added.

To each tenth day, thirty-six in all, were assigned thirty-six "Fetes Decadaires," decreed by the National Convention on the eighteenth Prairial, in honor of the Supreme Being and Nature, the Human Race, the French People, Benefactors of Humanity, Martyrs for Liberty, Liberty and Equality, the Republic, Liberty of the World, Love of Country, Hatred of Tyrants and Traitors, Truth, Justice, Modesty, Glory and Immortality, Friendship, Frugality, Courage, Good Faith, Heroism, Disinterestedness, Stoicism, Love, Conjugal Fidelity, Paternal Love, Maternal Tenderness, Filial Piety, Infancy, Childhood, Manhood, Old Age, Sickness, Agriculture, Industry, Our Ancestors, Our Posterity, Goodness.

Ready-Reference Calendar.—2.

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1753, *to* 1952 *inclusive.*

YEARS 1753 TO 1952.									Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1753g 1754d	1781g 1782d	1800e 1801a	1828q 1829a	1856q 1857a	1884q 1885a	1900g 1901d	1928h 1929d	a	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1755e 1756p	1783e 1784p	1802b 1803c	1830b 1831c	1858b 1859c	1886b 1887c	1902e 1903a	1930e 1931a	b	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757c 1758f	1785c 1786f	1804h 1805d	1832h 1833d	1860h 1861d	1888h 1889d	1904k 1905f	1932k 1933f	c	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1759g 1760q	1787g 1788q	1806e 1807a	1834e 1835a	1862e 1863a	1890e 1891a	1906g 1907d	1934g 1935d	d	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1761a 1762b	1789a 1790b	1808k 1809f	1836k 1837f	1864k 1865f	1892k 1893f	1908l 1909b	1936l 1937b	e	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1763c 1764h	1791c 1792h	1810g 1811d	1838g 1839d	1866g 1867d	1894g 1895d	1910c 1911f	1938c 1939f	f	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1765d 1766e	1793d 1794e	1812l 1813b	1840l 1841b	1868l 1869b	1896l 1897b	1912m 1913e	1940m 1941e	g	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1767a 1768k	1795a 1796k	1814c 1815f	1842c 1843f	1870c 1871f	1898c 1899f	1914a 1915b	1942a 1943b	h	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1769f 1770g	1797f 1798g	1816m 1817e	1844m 1845e	1872m 1873e		1916n 1917g	1944n 1945g	k	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1771d 1772l	1799d	1818a 1819b	1846a 1847b	1874a 1875b		1918d 1919e	1946d 1947e	l	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1773b 1774c		1820n 1821g	1848n 1849g	1876n 1877g		1920p 1921c	1948p 1949c	m	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1775f 1776m		1822d 1823e	1850d 1851e	1878d 1879e		1922f 1923g	1950f 1951g	n	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1777e 1778a		1824p 1825c	1852p 1853c	1880p 1881c		1924q 1925a	1952q	p	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1779b 1780n		1826f 1827g	1854f 1855g	1882f 1883g		1926b 1927c		q	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—The letters in the list of "*Years* from 1753 to 1952," refer to the table headed with the *Months*, the figures in which refer to the same figures at the head of the table of *Days*. For example: To know on what day July 4, 1908, will fall look for 1908 in the table of *Years*. The letter "l" is attached. Look for the same letter in the table of *Months* and in a parallel line under July is the figure 3, which directs to column 3 in the table of *Days* below, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Saturday.

TABLE OF DAYS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	SUNDAY 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	SUNDAY 2	Monday 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	SUNDAY 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	SUNDAY 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesday 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	SUNDAY 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	SUNDAY 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
SUNDAY 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	SUNDAY 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	SUNDAY 9	Monday 9
Wednesd. 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	SUNDAY 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	SUNDAY 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	SUNDAY 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd. 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	SUNDAY 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd. 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
SUNDAY 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd. 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd. 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	SUNDAY 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd. 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	SUNDAY 16	Monday 16
Wednesd. 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	SUNDAY 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	SUNDAY 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	SUNDAY 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd. 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	SUNDAY 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
SUNDAY 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd. 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	SUNDAY 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd. 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	SUNDAY 23	Monday 23
Wednesd. 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	SUNDAY 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	SUNDAY 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd. 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	SUNDAY 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	SUNDAY 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd. 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
SUNDAY 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd. 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	SUNDAY 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd. 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	SUNDAY 30	Monday 30
Wednesd. 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	SUNDAY 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

Ritualistic Calendar.

COLORS FOR THE ALTAR IN USE IN RITUALISTIC EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

White.—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

Red.—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days), Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet.—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday). *Black.*—Good Friday and at funerals. *Green.*—All other days.

These regulations as to colors are general. A more minute code changing with each year is published in the church almanacs.

Jewish Calendar, 1908.

NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.				NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.			
5668.			1908.	5669.			1908.
Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 4	Tisri	1	New Moon (New Year)	Sept. 26
Adar	1	"	Feb. 3	"	3	Fast of Guadaliah	" 28
Veadar	1	"	March 4	"	10	" Expiation (Yom Kippur)	Oct. 5
Nisan	1	"	April 2	"	15	Feast of Tabernacles	" 10
"	15	Passover	" 16	"	22	" Eighth Day	" 17
Yiar	1	New Moon	May 2	"	23	" Rejoicing with the Law	" 18
"	14	Second Passover	" 15	Hesvan	1	New Moon	" 26
Sivan	1	New Moon	" 31	Kislev	1	"	Nov. 25
"	6	Pentecost	June 5	"	25	Dedication of the Temple	Dec. 19
Tamuz	1	New Moon	" 30	Tebet	1	New Moon	" 25
"	17	Fast of Tamuz	July 16				1909.
Ab	1	New Moon	" 29	"	10	Fast of Tebet	Jan. 3
"	9	Fast of Ab (Destruction of Jerusalem)	Aug. 6	Sebat	1	New Moon	" 23
				Adar	1	"	Feb. 22
Elul	1	New Moon	" 28	Nisan	1	"	Mar. 23
				"	15	Passover	April 6

The year 5668 is an embolismic imperfect year of 383 days, and the year 5669 an ordinary perfect year of 355 days.

Mohammedan Calendar, 1908.

YEAR.	Names of Months.	Month Begins.	YEAR.	Names of Months.	Month Begins.
1325...	Dulheggia	Jan. 5. 1908	1326...	Shabaan	Aug. 29, 1908
1326...	Muharram (New Year)	Feb. 4, "	" ..	Ramadan (Month of Abstinence)	Sept. 27, "
" ...	Saphar	Mar. 5, "	" ...	Shawall	Oct. 27, "
" ...	Rabia I	April 3, "	" ...	Dulkaada	Nov. 25, "
" ...	Rabia II	May 3, "	" ...	Dulheggia	Dec. 25, "
" ...	Jomadi I	June 1, "	1327...	Muharram (New Year)	Jan. 23, 1909
" ...	Jomadi II	July 1, "	" ...	Saphar	Feb. 22, "
" ...	Rajab	July 30, "			

Greek Church and Russian Calendar, 1908.

A. D. 1908, A. M. 8017.

NEW STYLE.		Holy Days.	Old Style.		NEW STYLE.		Holy Days.	Old Style.	
Jan.	14	Circumcision	Jan.	1	July	12	Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles)	June	29
"	19	Theophany (Epiphany)	"	6	Aug.	14	First Day of Fast of Theotokos	Aug.	1
Feb.	15	Hypapante (Purification)	Feb.	2	"	19	Transfiguration	"	6
Mar.	8	Carnival Sunday	"	24	"	28	Repose of Theotokos	"	15
"	11	Ash Wednesday	"	27	Sept.	12	St. Alexander Nevsky*	"	30
April	7	Annunciation	Mar.	25	"	21	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept.	8
"	19	Palm Sunday	April	6	"	27	Exaltation of the Cross	"	14
"	24	Great Friday	"	11	Oct.	14	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct.	1
"	26	Holy Pasch (Easter)	"	13	Nov.	28	First Day of Fast of Nativity	Nov.	15
May	6	St. George	"	23	Dec.	4	Entrance of Theotokos	"	21
"	27	Coronation of Emperor*	May	14	"	22	Conception of Theotokos	Dec.	9
June	4	Ascension	"	22	1909.				
"	14	Pentecost	June	1	Jan.	7	Nativity (Christmas)	"	25
"	15	Holy Ghost	"	2	"	14	Circumcision	Jan.	1

*Peculiar to Russia.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	7 30	4 37	4 47	7 24	4 42	4 43	7 19	4 48	4 39	7 3	5 4	4 26
2	Th	7 30	4 38	6 1	7 24	4 43	5 56	7 19	4 49	5 51	7 4	5 4	5 35
3	Fr	7 30	4 39	sets.	7 24	4 45	sets.	7 19	4 50	sets.	7 4	5 5	sets.
4	Sa	7 30	4 40	5 40	7 24	4 46	5 46	7 19	4 51	5 51	7 4	5 6	6 8
5	S	7 30	4 41	6 57	7 24	4 47	7 1	7 19	4 52	7 6	7 4	5 7	7 20
6	M	7 30	4 42	8 12	7 24	4 48	8 16	7 19	4 53	8 19	7 4	5 8	8 30
7	Tu	7 30	4 43	9 26	7 24	4 49	9 29	7 19	4 54	9 31	7 4	5 9	9 38
8	W	7 30	4 44	10 38	7 24	4 50	10 39	7 19	4 55	10 40	7 4	5 10	10 44
9	Th	7 30	4 45	11 44	7 24	4 51	11 44	7 19	4 56	11 44	7 4	5 10	11 45
10	Fr	7 30	4 46	A. M.	7 24	4 52	A. M.	7 19	4 58	A. M.	7 4	5 11	A. M.
11	Sa	7 29	4 47	12 53	7 24	4 53	12 51	7 19	4 59	12 50	7 4	5 12	12 46
12	S	7 29	4 48	1 57	7 23	4 54	1 55	7 18	5 0	1 53	7 4	5 13	1 45
13	M	7 29	4 49	3 0	7 23	4 55	2 57	7 18	5 1	2 54	7 4	5 14	2 43
14	Tu	7 28	4 50	4 2	7 23	4 56	3 58	7 18	5 2	3 53	7 4	5 14	3 41
15	W	7 28	4 51	5 1	7 22	4 57	4 56	7 17	5 3	4 51	7 3	5 15	4 36
16	Th	7 27	4 52	5 57	7 22	4 58	5 52	7 17	5 4	5 46	7 3	5 16	5 30
17	Fr	7 27	4 54	6 48	7 22	4 59	6 43	7 17	5 5	6 47	7 3	5 17	6 20
18	Sa	7 26	4 55	rises.	7 21	5 0	rises.	7 16	5 6	rises.	7 3	5 18	rises.
19	S	7 26	4 56	6 4	7 21	5 1	6 8	7 16	5 7	6 13	7 2	5 19	6 26
20	M	7 25	4 57	7 3	7 20	5 2	7 6	7 15	5 8	7 10	7 2	5 20	7 21
21	Tu	7 24	4 59	8 3	7 19	5 3	8 5	7 14	5 9	8 8	7 2	5 21	8 16
22	W	7 23	5 0	9 3	7 18	5 5	9 4	7 13	5 10	9 6	7 1	5 22	9 11
23	Th	7 22	5 1	10 4	7 17	5 6	10 4	7 12	5 11	10 5	7 1	5 23	10 7
24	Fr	7 21	5 2	11 6	7 17	5 7	11 5	7 12	5 12	11 5	7 0	5 24	11 3
25	Sa	7 21	5 4	A. M.	7 16	5 9	A. M.	7 11	5 14	A. M.	7 0	5 25	A. M.
26	S	7 20	5 6	12 9	7 15	5 10	12 8	7 10	5 15	12 6	7 0	5 26	12 1
27	M	7 19	5 7	1 16	7 15	5 11	1 13	7 9	5 16	1 9	6 59	5 27	1 2
28	Tu	7 19	5 8	2 24	7 14	5 12	2 21	7 9	5 17	2 17	6 59	5 28	2 5
29	W	7 18	5 9	3 35	7 13	5 13	3 31	7 8	5 18	3 26	6 58	5 29	3 11
30	Th	7 17	5 11	4 46	7 12	5 14	4 41	7 8	5 19	4 35	6 57	5 30	4 19
31	Fr	7 16	5 12	5 53	7 12	5 16	5 47	7 7	5 20	5 41	6 57	5 31	5 24

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 3 16	8	12 6 29	14	12 8 54	20	12 10 56	26	12 12 31
2	12 3 45	9	12 6 54	15	12 9 16	21	12 11 13	27	12 12 44
3	12 4 13	10	12 7 19	16	12 9 37	22	12 11 30	28	12 12 57
4	12 4 41	11	12 7 44	17	12 9 58	23	12 11 47	29	12 13 8
5	12 5 9	12	12 8 8	18	12 10 18	24	12 12 2	30	12 13 19
6	12 5 36	13	12 8 31	19	12 10 37	25	12 12 17	31	12 13 29
7	12 6 3								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 46	6 38
New York..	1	5 46	6 21	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 44	6 39
Wash'ton .	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 32	21	5 42	6 41
Charleston..	1	5 35	6 23	11	5 36	6 40	21	5 30	6 57

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	7 15	5 13	6 52	7 11	5 17	6 47	7 7	5 21	6 41	6 56	5 32	6 25
2	S	7 14	5 14	sets.	7 10	5 18	sets.	7 6	5 22	sets.	6 56	5 32	sets.
3	M	7 12	5 15	7 0	7 9	5 19	7 3	7 5	5 23	7 6	6 55	5 33	7 15
4	Tu	7 11	5 17	8 16	7 8	5 20	8 18	7 4	5 24	8 20	6 54	5 34	8 25
5	W	7 10	5 18	9 29	7 6	5 22	9 30	7 3	5 25	9 30	6 53	5 35	9 31
6	Th	7 9	5 19	10 39	7 5	5 23	10 38	7 2	5 26	10 37	6 52	5 36	10 35
7	Fr	7 8	5 20	11 46	7 4	5 24	11 44	7 1	5 27	11 42	6 51	5 37	11 36
8	Sa	7 7	5 21	A. M.	7 3	5 25	A. M.	7 0	5 28	A. M.	6 50	5 38	A. M.
9	S	7 6	5 23	12 51	7 2	5 26	12 48	6 59	5 29	12 45	6 49	5 39	12 36
10	M	7 5	5 24	1 54	7 1	5 28	1 50	6 58	5 31	1 46	6 48	5 40	1 34
11	Tu	7 4	5 26	2 55	7 0	5 29	2 50	6 57	5 32	2 45	6 47	5 41	2 32
12	W	7 3	5 27	3 52	6 59	5 30	3 47	6 56	5 33	3 41	6 46	5 42	3 25
13	Th	7 1	5 29	4 44	6 57	5 31	4 39	6 55	5 34	4 33	6 45	5 43	4 17
14	Fr	7 0	5 30	5 31	6 56	5 33	5 26	6 54	5 35	5 21	6 45	5 44	5 4
15	Sa	6 59	5 31	6 13	6 55	5 34	6 8	6 53	5 36	6 3	6 44	5 45	5 48
16	S	6 58	5 32	6 49	6 54	5 36	6 45	6 52	5 37	6 41	6 43	5 46	6 28
17	M	6 56	5 33	rises.	6 52	5 37	rises.	6 51	5 39	rises.	6 42	5 47	rises.
18	Tu	6 55	5 34	6 56	6 51	5 38	6 58	6 49	5 40	7 0	6 41	5 48	7 6
19	W	6 53	5 35	7 57	6 49	5 39	7 58	6 48	5 41	7 59	6 40	5 49	8 2
20	Th	6 52	5 37	8 59	6 48	5 41	8 59	6 47	5 42	8 59	6 39	5 50	8 58
21	Fr	6 50	5 38	10 1	6 47	5 42	10 0	6 46	5 43	9 59	6 38	5 51	9 55
22	Sa	6 48	5 40	11 6	6 45	5 43	11 4	6 44	5 44	11 1	6 36	5 52	10 54
23	S	6 47	5 42	A. M.	6 43	5 45	A. M.	6 43	5 45	A. M	6 35	5 53	11 55
24	M	6 46	5 43	12 13	6 42	5 46	12 9	6 41	5 46	12 6	6 34	5 54	A. M.
25	Tu	6 45	5 44	1 21	6 40	5 48	1 17	6 40	5 48	1 12	6 33	5 55	12 58
26	W	6 43	5 46	2 29	6 39	5 49	2 25	6 38	5 49	2 20	6 33	5 56	2 3
27	Th	6 42	5 47	3 36	6 37	5 50	3 30	6 37	5 50	3 24	6 32	5 57	3 7
28	Fr	6 40	5 48	4 36	6 36	5 51	4 31	6 35	5 51	4 25	6 31	5 57	4 8
29	Sa	6 39	5 49	5 34	6 35	5 52	5 29	6 34	5 52	5 23	6 29	5 58	5 7
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 13 38	7	12 14 16	13	12 14 25	19	12 14 6	25	12 13 22
2	12 13 47	8	12 14 20	14	12 14 23	20	12 14 0	26	12 13 13
3	12 13 54	9	12 14 22	15	12 14 21	21	12 13 54	27	12 13 3
4	12 14 1	10	12 14 24	16	12 14 19	22	12 13 47	28	12 12 52
5	12 14 7	11	12 14 25	17	12 14 15	23	12 13 39	29	12 12 41
6	12 14 12	12	12 14 25	18	12 14 11	24	12 13 31		

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Feb.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Feb.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Feb.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 37	6 50	11	5 27	7 1	21	5 14	7 13
New York.	1	5 36	6 51	11	5 27	7 1	21	5 1[illegible]	7 13
Wash'ton.	1	5 35	6 52	11	5 26	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston	1	5 30	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 15	7 13

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	6 36	5 50	6 14	6 34	5 53	6 10	6 33	5 53	6 6	6 28	5 58	5 54
2	M	6 35	5 51	sets.	6 32	5 54	sets.	6 31	5 54	sets.	6 27	5 58	sets.
3	Tu	6 33	5 52	7 4	6 31	5 55	7 5	6 30	5 55	7 6	6 26	5 58	7 9
4	W	6 32	5 54	8 16	6 29	5 56	8 16	6 28	5 56	8 16	6 25	5 59	8 15
5	Th	6 30	5 55	9 28	6 28	5 57	9 26	6 27	5 57	9 25	6 24	6 0	9 20
6	Fr	6 29	5 56	10 36	6 27	5 59	10 33	6 26	5 58	10 31	6 23	6 0	10 23
7	Sa	6 27	5 58	11 42	6 25	6 0	11 38	6 24	5 59	11 35	6 22	6 1	11 24
8	S	6 26	5 59	A. M.	6 24	6 1	A. M.	6 23	6 0	A. M.	6 21	6 2	A. M.
9	M	6 24	6 0	12 45	6 22	6 2	12 41	6 21	6 1	12 36	6 20	6 3	12 22
10	Tu	6 23	6 1	1 45	6 20	6 3	1 40	6 19	6 2	1 34	6 19	6 4	1 19
11	W	6 21	6 2	2 40	6 18	6 4	2 34	6 18	6 3	2 29	6 17	6 4	2 12
12	Th	6 19	6 3	3 29	6 16	6 5	3 23	6 16	6 4	3 18	6 16	6 5	3 01
13	Fr	6 17	6 4	4 12	6 15	6 6	4 7	6 15	6 5	4 1	6 14	6 6	3 36
14	Sa	6 15	6 5	4 50	6 13	6 7	4 46	6 13	6 6	4 41	6 13	6 7	4 27
15	S	6 13	6 6	5 23	6 12	6 8	5 19	6 12	6 7	5 15	6 11	6 7	5 4
16	M	6 11	6 7	5 52	6 10	6 9	5 49	6 10	6 8	5 46	6 10	6 8	5 38
17	Tu	6 9	6 8	6 19	6 9	6 10	6 17	6 9	6 9	6 15	6 9	6 9	6 10
18	W	6 7	6 9	rises.	6 7	6 11	rises.	6 7	6 10	rises.	6 8	6 10	rises.
19	Th	6 5	6 10	7 54	6 5	6 12	7 53	6 5	6 11	7 52	6 6	6 10	7 49
20	Fr	6 2	6 11	8 59	6 3	6 13	8 57	6 3	6 12	8 55	6 5	6 11	8 49
21	Sa	6 0	6 12	10 5	6 2	6 14	10 2	6 2	6 13	9 59	6 3	6 12	9 49
22	S	5 59	6 14	11 13	6 1	6 15	11 9	6 0	6 14	11 5	6 2	6 12	10 52
23	M	5 57	6 15	A. M.	6 0	6 16	A. M.	5 58	6 15	A. M.	6 1	6 13	11 56
24	Tu	5 55	6 16	12 21	5 58	6 17	12 16	5 56	6 16	12 11	5 59	6 14	A. M.
25	W	5 53	6 17	1 27	5 56	6 18	1 21	5 55	6 17	1 16	5 58	6 14	12 59
26	Th	5 51	6 19	2 28	5 54	6 19	2 22	5 54	6 18	2 16	5 57	6 15	1 59
27	Fr	5 50	6 20	3 22	5 53	6 20	3 17	5 53	6 19	3 11	5 56	6 16	2 55
28	Sa	5 48	6 21	4 9	5 52	6 21	4 4	5 52	6 20	3 59	5 55	6 16	3 45
29	S	5 46	6 22	4 48	5 50	6 22	4 45	5 51	6 21	4 41	5 54	6 17	4 30
30	M	5 45	6 24	5 22	5 48	6 23	5 20	5 49	6 21	5 18	5 52	6 18	5 11
31	Tu	5 43	6 25	5 54	5 46	6 23	5 53	5 48	6 22	5 52	5 50	6 19	5 48

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 12 30	8	12 10 56	14	12 9 20	20	12 7 35	26	12 5 46
2	12 12 18	9	12 10 41	15	12 9 3	21	12 7 17	27	12 5 27
3	12 12 5	10	12 10 26	16	12 8 46	22	12 6 59	28	12 5 9
4	12 11 52	11	12 10 10	17	12 8 29	23	12 6 41	29	12 4 51
5	12 11 39	12	12 9 54	18	12 8 11	24	12 6 22	30	12 4 33
6	12 11 25	13	12 9 37	19	12 7 53	25	12 6 4	31	12 4 14
7	12 11 11								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Mar.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Mar.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Mar.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 2	7 23	11	4 45	7 35	21	4 27	7 47
New York	1	5 3	7 22	11	4 47	7 33	21	4 30	7 45
Wash'ton.	1	5 4	7 21	11	4 49	7 31	21	4 33	7 42
Charleston	1	5 6	7 19	11	4 53	7 27	21	4 40	7 35

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	5 43	6 26	sets.	5 45	6 24	sets.	5 46	6 23	sets.	5 49	6 20	sets.
2	Th	5 42	6 28	8 15	5 44	6 26	8 13	5 45	6 24	8 11	5 48	6 21	8 4
3	Fr	5 40	6 29	9 23	5 42	6 27	9 20	5 43	6 25	9 17	5 46	6 21	9 7
4	Sa	5 38	6 30	10 30	5 40	6 28	10 26	5 41	6 26	10 22	5 44	6 22	10 9
5	S	5 36	6 31	11 33	5 38	6 29	11 28	5 40	6 27	11 23	5 42	6 23	11 8
6	M	5 34	6 32	A. M.	5 36	6 30	A. M.	5 38	6 28	A. M.	5 41	6 23	A. M.
7	Tu	5 32	6 33	12 31	5 34	6 31	12 26	5 36	6 29	12 20	5 39	6 24	12 4
8	W	5 31	6 34	1 24	5 33	6 32	1 18	5 35	6 30	1 12	5 38	6 25	12 55
9	Th	5 29	6 35	2 10	5 31	6 33	2 4	5 33	6 31	1 59	5 37	6 25	1 42
10	Fr	5 27	6 36	2 49	5 29	6 34	2 45	5 32	6 32	2 40	5 35	6 26	2 25
11	Sa	5 26	6 37	3 24	5 28	6 35	3 20	5 30	6 33	3 16	5 34	6 27	3 3
12	S	5 24	6 38	3 54	5 26	6 36	3 51	5 28	6 34	3 48	5 33	6 27	3 38
13	M	5 23	6 40	4 22	5 25	6 37	4 20	5 27	6 35	4 17	5 32	6 28	4 10
14	Tu	5 21	6 41	4 47	5 24	6 38	4 46	5 26	6 36	4 45	5 31	6 29	4 41
15	W	5 19	6 42	5 12	5 22	6 39	5 12	5 24	6 37	5 12	5 30	6 30	5 11
16	Th	5 18	6 43	rises.	5 21	6 40	rises.	5 23	6 38	rises.	5 29	6 30	rises.
17	Fr	5 16	6 44	7 56	5 19	6 41	7 53	5 22	6 40	7 50	5 28	6 31	7 42
18	Sa	5 14	6 45	9 4	5 17	6 42	9 0	5 20	6 41	8 56	5 27	6 32	8 44
19	S	5 13	6 46	10 14	5 16	6 43	10 9	5 19	6 42	10 4	5 25	6 32	9 49
20	M	5 11	6 48	11 22	5 14	6 44	11 16	5 17	6 43	11 14	5 24	6 34	10 53
21	Tu	5 10	6 49	A. M.	5 13	6 45	A. M.	5 16	6 44	A. M.	5 23	6 35	11 55
22	W	5 8	6 50	12 25	5 11	6 46	12 19	5 14	6 45	12 13	5 22	6 35	A. M.
23	Th	5 6	6 51	1 20	5 10	6 47	1 15	5 13	6 46	1 9	5 21	6 36	12 52
24	Fr	5 5	6 52	2 8	5 9	6 48	2 4	5 12	6 47	1 58	5 20	6 37	1 43
25	Sa	5 3	6 53	2 48	5 7	6 49	2 44	5 10	6 48	2 40	5 19	6 37	2 28
26	S	5 2	6 54	3 23	5 6	6 50	3 21	5 9	6 48	3 18	5 18	6 37	3 9
27	M	5 1	6 55	3 54	5 5	6 52	3 53	5 8	6 49	3 51	5 17	6 38	3 46
28	Tu	4 59	6 56	4 22	5 3	6 53	4 22	5 6	6 50	4 22	5 16	6 38	4 21
29	W	4 58	6 57	4 50	5 2	6 54	4 51	5 5	6 51	4 52	5 15	6 39	4 55
30	Th	4 56	6 59	sets.	5 0	6 55	sets.	5 3	6 52	sets.	5 14	6 40	sets.

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 3 56	7	12 2 11	13	12 0 33	19	11 59 6	25	11 57 54
2	12 3 38	8	12 1 54	14	12 0 17	20	11 58 53	26	11 57 44
3	12 3 21	9	12 1 37	15	12 0 2	21	11 58 40	27	11 57 34
4	12 3 3	10	12 1 21	16	11 59 48	22	11 58 28	28	11 57 25
5	12 2 45	11	12 1 4	17	11 59 33	23	11 58 16	29	11 57 16
6	12 2 18	12	12 0 48	18	11 59 20	24	11 58 5	30	11 57 8

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Apr.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Apr.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Apr.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 6	8 2	11	3 36	8 16	21	3 25	8 32
New York.	1	4 10	7 58	11	3 50	8 12	21	3 31	8 26
Wash'ton.	1	4 14	7 54	11	3 56	8 7	21	3 37	8 20
Charleston	1	4 24	7 43	11	4 10	7 52	21	3 55	8 2

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	4 55	7 0	8 12	4 59	6 56	8 7	5 2	6 52	8 4	5 13	6 41	7 53
2	Sa	4 53	7 1	9 18	4 57	6 57	9 13	5 1	6 53	9 8	5 12	6 42	8 54
3	S	4 52	7 2	10 19	4 56	6 58	10 14	5 0	6 54	10 9	5 11	6 43	9 52
4	M	4 50	7 3	11 15	4 54	6 59	11 10	4 59	6 55	11 4	5 10	6 44	10 47
5	Tu	4 49	7 4	A. M.	4 53	7 0	11 59	4 57	6 56	11 53	5 10	6 45	11 36
6	W	4 48	7 5	12 5	4 52	7 1	A. M.	4 56	6 57	A. M.	5 9	6 45	A. M.
7	Th	4 47	7 6	12 47	4 51	7 2	12 42	4 55	6 58	12 37	5 8	6 46	12 21
8	Fr	4 46	7 7	1 24	4 50	7 3	1 20	4 54	6 59	1 15	5 7	6 47	1 1
9	Sa	4 45	7 8	1 56	4 49	7 4	1 52	4 53	7 0	1 48	5 6	6 47	1 37
10	S	4 44	7 9	2 24	4 48	7 5	2 21	4 52	7 1	2 18	5 5	6 48	2 10
11	M	4 43	7 10	2 49	4 47	7 6	2 48	4 51	7 2	2 46	5 5	6 49	2 41
12	Tu	4 42	7 11	3 14	4 46	7 7	3 14	4 50	7 3	3 13	5 4	6 49	3 11
13	W	4 41	7 12	3 39	4 45	7 8	3 40	4 49	7 4	3 40	5 3	6 50	3 41
14	Th	4 40	7 13	4 5	4 44	7 9	4 6	4 48	7 5	4 8	5 2	6 51	4 13
15	Fr	4 39	7 14	4 33	4 43	7 10	4 36	4 47	7 6	4 39	5 2	6 51	4 47
16	Sa	4 38	7 15	rises.	4 42	7 11	rises.	4 46	7 7	rises.	5 1	6 52	rises.
17	S	4 37	7 16	9 10	4 42	7 11	9 5	4 46	7 8	8 59	5 0	6 53	8 43
18	M	4 36	7 17	10 17	4 41	7 12	10 11	4 45	7 8	10 5	5 0	6 53	9 47
19	Tu	4 35	7 19	11 17	4 40	7 13	11 11	4 44	7 9	11 5	4 59	6 54	10 48
20	W	4 34	7 20	A. M.	4 39	7 14	A. M.	4 44	7 10	11 58	4 58	6 54	11 41
21	Th	4 33	7 21	12 8	4 39	7 15	12 3	4 43	7 10	A. M.	4 58	6 55	A. M.
22	Fr	4 32	7 22	12 51	4 38	7 16	12 47	4 43	7 11	12 42	4 57	6 56	12 29
23	Sa	4 31	7 23	1 27	4 37	7 17	1 24	4 42	7 12	1 20	4 57	6 57	1 11
24	S	4 30	7 24	1 58	4 36	7 18	1 56	4 42	7 13	1 54	4 56	6 57	1 48
25	M	4 30	7 25	2 27	4 35	7 19	2 27	4 41	7 14	2 26	4 56	6 58	2 23
26	Tu	4 29	7 26	2 53	4 35	7 20	2 54	4 41	7 15	2 54	4 56	6 58	2 56
27	W	4 29	7 27	3 21	4 34	7 20	3 22	4 40	7 15	3 24	4 55	6 59	3 29
28	Th	4 28	7 27	3 49	4 34	7 21	3 52	4 40	7 16	3 55	4 55	7 0	4 3
29	Fr	4 27	7 28	sets.	4 33	7 22	sets.	4 39	7 17	sets.	4 55	7 0	sets.
30	Sa	4 27	7 29	8 14	4 33	7 23	8 8	4 38	7 18	8 2	4 54	7 1	7 45
31	S	4 26	7 29	9 5	4 32	7 23	9 0	4 38	7 19	8 54	4 54	7 1	8 37

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 57 1	8	11 56 22	14	11 56 11	20	11 56 20	26	11 56 49
2	11 56 54	9	11 56 19	15	11 56 11	21	11 56 23	27	11 56 55
3	11 56 47	10	11 56 16	16	11 56 12	22	11 56 27	28	11 57 2
4	11 56 41	11	11 56 14	17	11 56 13	23	11 56 32	29	11 57 10
5	11 56 35	12	11 56 12	18	11 56 15	24	11 56 37	30	11 57 18
6	11 56 30	13	11 56 11	19	11 56 17	25	11 56 43	31	11 57 27
7	11 56 26								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	May.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	May.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	May.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston. ...	1	3 6	8 48	11	2 47	9 6	21	2 31	9 22
New York.	1	3 13	8 40	11	2 56	8 56	21	2 42	9 11
Wash'ton.	1	3 21	8 33	11	3 5	8 47	21	2 52	9 0
Charleston	1	3 42	8 21	11	3 30	8 22	21	3 21	8 32

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	4 26	7 30	9 58	4 32	7 24	9 52	4 37	7 19	9 46	4 54	7 2	9 29
2	Tu	4 25	7 31	10 44	4 31	7 25	10 39	4 37	7 19	10 33	4 53	7 2	10 16
3	W	4 24	7 32	11 23	4 31	7 26	11 17	4 36	7 20	11 13	4 53	7 3	10 58
4	Th	4 24	7 32	11 57	4 30	7 26	11 52	4 36	7 20	11 51	4 53	7 3	11 36
5	Fr	4 23	7 33	A. M.	4 30	7 27	A. M.	4 36	7 21	A. M.	4 52	7 3	A. M.
6	Sa	4 23	7 33	12 25	4 29	7 27	12 22	4 35	7 21	12 19	4 52	7 4	12 10
7	S	4 23	7 34	12 52	4 29	7 28	12 50	4 35	7 22	12 48	4 52	7 4	12 41
8	M	4 22	7 35	1 16	4 28	7 28	1 15	4 35	7 23	1 14	4 52	7 5	1 11
9	Tu	4 22	7 36	1 40	4 28	7 29	1 40	4 34	7 23	1 40	4 52	7 6	1 40
10	W	4 22	7 37	2 5	4 28	7 30	2 6	4 34	7 24	2 7	4 52	7 6	2 11
11	Th	4 22	7 37	2 32	4 28	7 30	2 34	4 34	7 24	2 37	4 52	7 7	2 48
12	Fr	4 22	7 38	3 2	4 28	7 31	3 5	4 34	7 25	3 9	4 52	7 7	3 19
13	Sa	4 22	7 38	3 38	4 28	7 31	3 43	4 34	7 25	3 47	4 52	7 8	4 1
14	S	4 22	7 38	rises.	4 28	7 32	rises.	4 34	7 26	rises.	4 52	7 8	rises.
15	M	4 22	7 39	9 6	4 28	7 32	9 0	4 34	7 26	8 54	4 52	7 8	8 36
16	Tu	4 22	7 39	10 3	4 28	7 32	9 57	4 34	7 26	9 52	4 52	7 9	9 34
17	W	4 22	7 39	10 50	4 28	7 33	10 45	4 34	7 27	10 41	4 52	7 9	10 26
18	Th	4 22	7 39	11 26	4 28	7 33	11 23	4 34	7 27	11 19	4 52	7 9	11 8
19	Fr	4 22	7 39	A. M.	4 28	7 33	11 59	4 34	7 27	11 57	4 52	7 10	11 50
20	Sa	4 22	7 39	12 2	4 28	7 33	A. M.	4 34	7 27	A. M.	4 52	7 10	A. M.
21	S	4 22	7 40	12 31	4 28	7 34	12 30	4 34	7 28	12 29	4 52	7 10	12 25
22	M	4 22	7 40	12 59	4 29	7 34	12 59	4 34	7 28	12 59	4 53	7 11	12 59
23	Tu	4 22	7 40	1 25	4 29	7 34	1 26	4 35	7 28	1 28	4 53	7 11	1 32
24	W	4 23	7 40	1 53	4 29	7 34	1 55	4 35	7 28	1 58	4 53	7 11	2 5
25	Th	4 23	7 40	2 23	4 29	7 34	2 26	4 35	7 28	2 30	4 53	7 11	2 41
26	Fr	4 23	7 40	2 56	4 30	7 34	3 1	4 36	7 29	3 5	4 54	7 11	3 19
27	Sa	4 23	7 40	3 35	4 30	7 34	3 40	4 36	7 29	3 45	4 54	7 11	4 1
28	S	4 23	7 40	sets.	4 30	7 34	sets.	4 36	7 29	sets.	4 54	7 11	sets.
29	M	4 24	7 40	8 49	4 31	7 35	8 34	4 36	7 29	8 28	4 54	7 11	8 21
30	Tu	4 24	7 40	9 21	4 31	7 35	9 16	4 37	7 29	9 11	4 55	7 11	8 55

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 57 35	7	11 58 36	13	11 59 47	19	12 1 3	25	12 2 21
2	11 57 45	8	11 58 48	14	11 59 59	20	12 1 16	26	12 2 34
3	11 57 54	9	11 58 59	15	12 0 12	21	12 1 29	27	12 2 46
4	11 58 4	10	11 59 11	16	12 0 25	22	12 1 42	28	12 2 59
5	11 58 15	11	11 59 23	17	12 0 37	23	12 1 55	29	12 3 11
6	11 58 25	12	11 59 35	18	12 0 50	24	12 2 8	30	12 3 23

TWILIGHT.

Places.	June.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	June.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	June.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 17	9 38	11	2 9	9 51	21	2 8	9 55
New York..	1	2 29	9 26	11	2 23	9 37	21	2 22	9 41
Wash' ton..	1	2 41	9 14	11	2 36	9 24	21	2 35	9 28
Charleston.	1	3 13	8 43	11	3 9	8 51	21	3 9	8 54

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	4 25	7 40	9 57	4 31	7 34	9 52	4 37	7 29	9 48	4 55	7 11	9 35
2	Th	4 26	7 40	10 28	4 32	7 34	10 24	4 37	7 29	10 21	4 55	7 11	10 10
3	Fr	4 27	7 40	10 55	4 33	7 34	10 52	4 38	7 29	10 50	4 56	7 11	10 42
4	Sa	4 27	7 39	11 18	4 34	7 33	11 18	4 38	7 28	11 16	4 56	7 11	11 12
5	S	4 28	7 39	11 43	4 35	7 33	11 42	4 39	7 28	11 42	4 57	7 11	11 40
6	M	4 29	7 39	A. M.	4 35	7 33	A. M.	4 40	7 28	A. M.	4 57	7 11	A. M.
7	Tu	4 29	7 39	12 7	4 36	7 33	12 7	4 40	7 28	12 8	4 58	7 11	12 10
8	W	4 30	7 38	12 32	4 37	7 32	12 33	4 41	7 27	12 35	4 58	7 10	12 41
9	Th	4 31	7 38	12 59	4 37	7 32	1 2	4 41	7 27	1 5	4 59	7 10	1 14
10	Fr	4 32	7 38	1 32	4 38	7 32	1 36	4 42	7 26	1 40	5 0	7 10	1 52
11	Sa	4 33	7 37	2 11	4 39	7 31	2 16	4 43	7 26	2 21	5 0	7 10	2 36
12	S	4 33	7 37	2 59	4 40	7 31	3 5	4 43	7 25	3 10	5 1	7 9	3 28
13	M	4 34	7 37	rises.	4 40	7 30	rises.	4 44	7 25	rises.	5 1	7 9	rises.
14	Tu	4 35	7 36	8 42	4 41	7 30	8 37	4 45	7 24	8 31	5 2	7 9	8 16
15	W	4 36	7 36	9 25	4 42	7 29	9 21	4 46	7 24	9 17	5 3	7 8	9 4
16	Th	4 37	7 35	10 2	4 43	7 29	9 59	4 47	7 23	9 56	5 3	7 8	9 47
17	Fr	4 37	7 34	10 33	4 44	7 28	10 32	4 48	7 23	10 30	5 4	7 8	10 25
18	Sa	4 38	7 33	11 0	4 45	7 28	11 0	4 49	7 22	10 59	5 4	7 7	10 59
19	S	4 39	7 32	11 27	4 46	7 27	11 28	4 50	7 21	11 29	5 5	7 7	11 32
20	M	4 40	7 32	11 56	4 46	7 26	11 59	4 50	7 21	A. M.	5 5	7 6	A. M.
21	Tu	4 41	7 31	A. M.	4 47	7 26	A. M.	4 51	7 20	12 1	5 6	7 6	12 7
22	W	4 42	7 30	12 26	4 48	7 25	12 29	4 52	7 19	12 32	5 7	7 5	12 42
23	Th	4 43	7 29	12 58	4 49	7 24	1 2	4 53	7 18	1 6	5 7	7 5	1 19
24	Fr	4 44	7 28	1 35	4 50	7 23	1 40	4 54	7 17	1 45	5 8	7 4	2 0
25	Sa	4 45	7 27	2 16	4 51	7 22	2 22	4 55	7 17	2 27	5 9	7 3	2 44
26	S	4 46	7 26	3 4	4 52	7 21	3 10	4 56	7 16	3 15	5 9	7 3	3 33
27	M	4 47	7 25	3 57	4 53	7 20	4 2	4 57	7 15	4 8	5 10	7 2	4 25
28	Tu	4 48	7 24	sets.	4 54	7 19	sets.	4 57	7 14	sets.	5 11	7 1	sets.
29	W	4 49	7 23	8 30	4 54	7 18	8 26	4 58	7 14	8 22	5 11	7 0	8 10
30	Th	4 50	7 22	8 58	4 55	7 18	8 55	4 58	7 14	8 52	5 12	7 0	8 44
31	Fr	4 51	7 21	9 23	4 55	7 17	9 21	4 59	7 13	9 19	5 13	6 59	9 14

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.
1	12 3 35	8	12 4 49	14	12 5 36	20	12 6 7	26	12 6 18
2	12 3 46	9	12 4 58	15	12 5 43	21	12 6 10	27	12 6 18
3	12 3 58	10	12 5 6	16	12 5 49	22	12 6 13	28	12 6 17
4	12 4 9	11	12 5 15	17	12 5 54	23	12 6 15	29	12 6 16
5	12 4 19	12	12 5 22	18	12 5 59	24	12 6 17	30	12 6 14
6	12 4 29	13	12 5 30	19	12 6 3	25	12 6 18	31	12 6 11
7	12 4 39								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	July.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	July.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	July.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 14	9 54	11	2 24	9 45	21	2 39	9 34
New York.	1	2 27	9 40	11	2 37	9 34	21	2 49	9 23
Wash'ton..	1	2 40	9 27	11	2 49	9 22	21	3 0	9 12
Charleston.	1	3 13	8 54	11	3 20	8 50	21	3 29	8 43

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	4 52	7 20	9 46	4 56	7 16	9 46	5 0	7 12	9 45	5 14	6 58	9 42
2	S	4 53	7 19	10 10	4 57	7 15	10 10	5 1	7 11	10 10	5 14	6 57	10 11
3	M	4 54	7 18	10 34	4 58	7 14	10 35	5 1	7 10	10 36	5 15	6 56	10 40
4	Tu	4 55	7 17	10 59	4 59	7 12	11 02	5 2	7 9	11 4	5 16	6 55	11 11
5	W	4 56	7 16	11 29	5 0	7 11	11 32	5 3	7 8	11 36	5 16	6 55	11 47
6	Th	4 57	7 15	A. M.	5 1	7 10	A. M.	5 4	7 7	A. M.	5 17	6 54	A. M.
7	Fr	4 58	7 14	12 3	5 2	7 9	12 8	5 5	7 6	12 12	5 18	6 53	12 26
8	Sa	4 59	7 13	12 46	5 3	7 7	12 51	5 6	7 6	12 57	5 18	6 52	1 13
9	S	5 0	7 11	1 38	5 4	7 6	1 45	5 7	7 5	1 50	5 19	6 51	2 8
10	M	5 1	7 10	2 42	5 5	7 5	2 47	5 8	7 3	2 53	5 20	6 50	3 11
11	Tu	5 2	7 9	3 55	5 6	7 4	4 2	5 9	7 2	4 05	5 21	6 48	4 21
12	W	5 3	7 8	rises.	5 7	7 3	rises.	5 10	7 0	rises.	5 21	6 47	rises.
13	Th	5 4	7 7	8 30	5 8	7 1	8 28	5 11	6 59	8 26	5 22	6 46	8 19
14	Fr	5 5	7 5	9 0	5 9	7 0	8 59	5 12	6 58	8 59	5 23	6 45	8 56
15	Sa	5 6	7 4	9 30	5 10	6 58	9 30	5 13	6 57	9 30	5 23	6 44	9 31
16	S	5 7	7 3	9 58	5 11	6 57	9 59	5 14	6 55	10 1	5 24	6 43	10 6
17	M	5 8	7 1	10 27	5 12	6 56	10 30	5 15	6 54	10 33	5 25	6 42	10 41
18	Tu	5 9	6 59	10 59	5 13	6 55	11 3	5 16	6 52	11 7	5 25	6 41	11 19
19	W	5 10	6 57	11 30	5 14	6 54	11 39	5 17	6 51	11 44	5 26	6 40	11 59
20	Th	5 11	6 55	A. M.	5 15	6 53	A. M.	5 18	6 49	A. M.	5 27	6 39	A. M.
21	Fr	5 12	6 54	12 15	5 16	6 51	12 20	5 19	6 48	12 26	5 27	6 38	12 42
22	Sa	5 13	6 52	1 0	5 17	6 50	1 6	5 20	6 46	1 12	5 28	6 36	1 29
23	S	5 14	6 51	1 52	5 18	6 48	1 58	5 21	6 45	2 3	5 29	6 35	2 21
24	M	5 15	6 50	2 47	5 19	6 46	2 52	5 22	6 44	2 58	5 29	6 34	3 14
25	Tu	5 16	6 48	3 45	5 20	6 44	3 50	5 23	6 42	3 54	5 30	6 33	4 8
26	W	5 17	6 47	sets.	5 21	6 42	sets.	5 24	6 41	sets.	5 31	6 32	sets.
27	Th	5 18	6 45	7 27	5 22	6 41	7 25	5 25	6 40	7 23	5 31	6 31	7 16
28	Fr	5 19	6 43	7 51	5 23	6 39	7 50	5 26	6 38	7 49	5 32	6 30	7 45
29	Sa	5 20	6 41	8 14	5 24	6 38	8 14	5 27	6 37	8 14	5 33	6 28	8 14
30	S	5 22	6 39	8 38	5 25	6 36	8 39	5 27	6 35	8 40	5 33	6 27	8 43
31	M	5 23	6 37	9 2	5 26	6 35	9 4	5 28	6 33	9 6	5 34	6 26	9 14

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.				Day of Month.				Day of Month.				Day of Month.				Day of Month.			
	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
1	12	6	8	8	12	5	28	14	12	4	31	20	12	3	15	26	12	1	42
2	12	6	4	9	12	5	20	15	12	4	20	21	12	3	1	27	12	1	25
3	12	6	0	10	12	5	12	16	12	4	8	22	12	2	46	28	12	1	8
4	12	5	55	11	12	5	2	17	12	3	55	23	12	2	31	29	12	0	51
5	12	5	49	12	12	4	52	18	12	3	42	24	12	2	15	30	12	0	33
6	12	5	43	13	12	4	42	19	12	3	29	25	12	1	59	31	12	0	14
7	12	5	36																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 57	9 16	11	3 13	8 57	21	3 29	8 37
New York.	1	3 6	9 6	11	3 22	8 48	21	3 35	8 31
Wash'ton.	1	3 15	8 57	11	3 29	8 41	21	3 41	8 24
Charleston.	1	3 40	8 32	11	3 50	8 20	21	3 59	8 7

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	5 24	6 35	9 30	5 27	6 33	9 33	5 29	6 31	9 36	5 35	6 25	9 46
2	W	5 26	6 33	10 1	5 28	6 31	10 5	5 30	6 29	10 9	5 35	6 24	10 22
3	Th	5 27	6 32	10 39	5 29	6 30	10 44	5 31	6 28	10 49	5 36	6 22	11 5
4	Fr	5 28	6 30	11 25	5 30	6 28	11 31	5 32	6 27	11 37	5 37	6 21	11 55
5	Sa	5 29	6 28	A. M.	5 31	6 26	A. M.	5 33	6 24	A. M.	5 37	6 19	A. M.
6	S	5 30	6 26	12 22	5 32	6 24	12 28	5 34	6 23	12 34	5 38	6 18	12 52
7	M	5 31	6 25	1 29	5 33	6 23	1 34	5 35	6 21	1 40	5 38	6 16	1 57
8	Tu	5 32	6 23	2 43	5 34	6 21	2 48	5 36	6 20	2 53	5 39	6 15	3 8
9	W	5 33	6 21	4 3	5 35	6 19	4 6	5 37	6 18	4 10	5 40	6 14	4 21
10	Th	5 35	6 19	rises.	5 36	6 17	rises.	5 38	6 16	rises.	5 40	6 12	rises.
11	Fr	5 36	6 17	7 27	5 37	6 16	7 27	5 39	6 15	7 27	5 41	6 11	7 26
12	Sa	5 37	6 15	7 55	5 38	6 14	7 57	5 40	6 13	7 58	5 42	6 9	8 1
13	S	5 38	6 14	8 25	5 39	6 13	8 27	5 41	6 12	8 30	5 42	6 8	8 37
14	M	5 39	6 12	8 57	5 40	6 11	9 0	5 41	6 10	9 4	5 43	6 7	9 15
15	Tu	5 40	6 10	9 31	5 41	6 9	9 36	5 42	6 9	9 41	5 44	6 6	9 55
16	W	5 41	6 8	10 11	5 42	6 7	10 16	5 43	6 7	10 22	5 44	6 5	10 39
17	Th	5 42	6 6	10 56	5 43	6 5	11 1	5 44	6 5	11 7	5 45	6 4	11 25
18	Fr	5 43	6 5	11 46	5 44	6 4	11 52	5 45	6 4	11 57	5 45	6 3	A. M.
19	Sa	5 44	6 3	A. M.	5 44	6 2	A. M.	5 46	6 2	A. M.	5 46	6 1	12 15
20	S	5 45	6 1	12 40	5 45	6 1	12 45	5 47	6 0	12 51	5 47	6 0	1 8
21	M	5 46	6 0	1 38	5 46	6 0	1 43	5 48	5 59	1 48	5 47	5 59	2 3
22	Tu	5 47	5 58	2 37	5 47	5 58	2 41	5 49	5 57	2 43	5 48	5 57	2 58
23	W	5 48	5 56	3 38	5 48	5 56	3 40	5 50	5 56	3 44	5 48	5 56	3 53
24	Th	5 50	5 54	4 38	5 49	5 54	4 40	5 51	5 54	4 42	5 49	5 54	4 48
25	Fr	5 51	5 52	sets.	5 50	5 53	sets.	5 52	5 53	sets.	5 50	5 53	sets.
26	Sa	5 52	5 50	6 42	5 51	5 51	6 43	5 53	5 51	6 44	5 50	5 51	6 46
27	S	5 53	5 49	7 6	5 52	5 49	7 7	5 53	5 50	7 9	5 51	5 50	7 15
28	M	5 54	5 47	7 32	5 53	5 48	7 35	5 54	5 49	7 38	5 52	5 49	7 47
29	Tu	5 55	5 46	8 2	5 54	5 46	8 6	5 55	5 47	8 10	5 52	5 48	8 22
30	W	5 56	5 44	8 37	5 55	5 45	8 42	5 55	5 45	8 47	5 53	5 47	9 2

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

DAY OF MONTH.		DAY OF MONTH.		DAY OF MONTH.		DAY OF MONTH.		DAY OF MONTH.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 59 56	7	11 57 58	13	11 55 53	19	11 53 46	25	11 51 40
2	11 59 37	8	11 57 37	14	11 55 32	20	11 53 24	26	11 51 20
3	11 59 17	9	11 57 17	15	11 55 10	21	11 53 3	27	11 51 00
4	11 58 58	10	11 56 56	16	11 54 49	22	11 52 42	28	11 50 40
5	11 58 38	11	11 56 35	17	11 54 28	23	11 52 22	29	11 50 20
6	11 58 18	12	11 56 14	18	11 54 7	24	11 52 1	30	11 50 1

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Sept.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Sept.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Sept.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	3 45	8 14	11	3 59	7 54	21	4 12	7 34
New York.	1	3 50	8 9	11	4 3	7 50	21	4 15	7 31
Wash'ton.	1	3 55	8 4	11	4 7	7 46	21	4 18	7 28
Charleston	1	4 9	7 51	11	4 17	7 36	21	4 20	7 20

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	5 57	5 42	9 20	5 56	5 43	9 25	5 56	5 44	9 31	5 54	5 45	9 49
2	Fr	5 58	5 40	10 11	5 57	5 41	10 17	5 57	5 42	10 23	5 55	5 43	10 42
3	Sa	5 59	5 39	11 12	5 58	5 40	11 18	5 58	5 41	11 24	5 56	5 42	11 42
4	S	6 1	5 38	A. M.	6 0	5 38	A. M.	5 59	5 39	A. M.	5 57	5 41	A. M.
5	M	6 2	5 36	12 21	6 1	5 37	12 27	6 0	5 38	12 32	5 57	5 40	12 48
6	Tu	6 3	5 34	1 37	6 2	5 35	1 41	6 1	5 36	1 45	5 58	5 39	1 58
7	W	6 4	5 32	2 54	6 3	5 33	2 57	6 2	5 35	3 0	5 59	5 37	3 9
8	Th	6 5	5 31	4 12	6 4	5 32	4 13	6 3	5 34	4 15	5 59	5 36	4 20
9	Fr	6 6	5 30	rises.	6 5	5 30	rises.	6 4	5 32	rises.	6 0	5 35	rises.
10	Sa	6 8	5 29	6 21	6 6	5 28	6 23	6 5	5 30	6 25	6 1	5 34	6 30
11	S	6 9	5 27	6 51	6 7	5 27	6 55	6 6	5 28	6 58	6 1	5 33	7 7
12	M	6 10	5 25	7 26	6 8	5 25	7 30	6 7	5 26	7 34	6 2	5 31	7 47
13	Tu	6 11	5 23	8 4	6 9	5 24	8 9	6 8	5 24	8 14	6 3	5 30	8 30
14	W	6 12	5 22	8 47	6 10	5 22	8 53	6 9	5 23	8 59	6 3	5 29	9 16
15	Th	6 13	5 20	9 36	6 11	5 21	9 42	6 10	5 21	9 48	6 4	5 28	10 6
16	Fr	6 14	5 18	10 31	6 12	5 19	10 36	6 11	5 19	10 42	6 5	5 26	11 0
17	Sa	6 15	5 16	11 28	6 13	5 17	11 33	6 12	5 18	11 38	6 6	5 25	11 54
18	S	6 16	5 14	A. M.	6 14	5 16	A. M.	6 13	5 16	A. M.	6 7	5 24	A. M.
19	M	6 18	5 12	12 28	6 16	5 14	12 32	6 15	5 15	12 36	6 8	5 23	12 50
20	Tu	6 19	5 11	1 27	6 17	5 13	1 31	6 16	5 14	1 34	6 8	5 22	1 45
21	W	6 20	5 9	2 28	6 18	5 12	2 30	6 17	5 13	2 33	6 9	5 21	2 40
22	Th	6 21	5 8	3 28	6 19	5 11	3 29	6 18	5 11	3 31	6 10	5 19	3 35
23	Fr	6 22	5 6	4 29	6 20	5 9	4 29	6 19	5 10	4 29	6 11	5 18	4 30
24	Sa	6 23	5 3	5 31	6 21	5 8	5 30	6 20	5 9	5 29	6 12	5 17	5 26
25	S	6 24	5 2	sets.	6 22	5 6	sets.	6 21	5 8	sets.	6 13	5 16	sets.
26	M	6 26	5 0	6 4	6 23	5 5	6 8	6 22	5 6	6 11	6 14	5 15	6 23
27	Tu	6 27	4 59	6 37	6 24	5 3	6 42	6 23	5 5	6 47	6 15	5 14	7 1
28	W	6 28	4 58	7 18	6 25	5 2	7 23	6 24	5 4	7 29	6 15	5 14	7 46
29	Th	6 29	4 57	8 6	6 26	5 0	8 12	6 24	5 3	8 19	6 16	5 13	8 37
30	Fr	6 30	4 56	9 4	6 27	4 59	9 10	6 25	5 2	9 16	6 17	5 12	9 35
31	Sa	6 31	4 55	10 10	6 29	4 58	10 16	6 26	5 1	10 22	6 17	5 11	10 38

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 49 41	8	11 47 35	14	11 46 3	20	11 44 51	26	11 44 3
2	11 49 22	9	11 47 19	15	11 45 50	21	11 44 42	27	11 43 57
3	11 49 4	10	11 47 2	16	11 45 37	22	11 44 32	28	11 43 53
4	11 48 45	11	11 46 47	17	11 45 25	23	11 44 24	29	11 43 49
5	11 48 27	12	11 46 32	18	11 45 13	24	11 44 16	30	11 43 45
6	11 48 9	13	11 46 17	19	11 45 2	25	11 44 9	31	11 43 43
7	11 47 52								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 24	7 15	11	4 35	6 58	21	5 20	6 12
New York.	1	4 26	7 14	11	4 36	6 57	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton.	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 37	6 56	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston.	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	5 10	6 22

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	6 32	4 54	11 22	6 30	4 57	11 27	6 27	5 0	11 31	6 18	5 10	11 46
2	M	6 34	4 53	A. M.	6 31	4 56	A. M.	6 28	4 59	A. M.	6 19	5 9	A. M.
3	Tu	6 35	4 51	12 36	6 32	4 55	12 40	6 29	4 58	12 43	6 20	5 8	12 54
4	W	6 36	4 50	1 51	6 33	4 54	1 53	6 30	4 57	1 55	6 21	5 7	2 2
5	Th	6 38	4 49	3 8	6 35	4 53	3 8	6 31	4 56	3 9	6 22	5 7	3 12
6	Fr	6 39	4 47	4 20	6 36	4 51	4 19	6 32	4 55	4 19	6 23	5 6	4 17
7	Sa	6 40	4 46	5 34	6 38	4 50	5 32	6 33	4 54	5 30	6 24	5 5	5 24
8	S	6 42	4 45	rises.	6 39	4 49	rises.	6 34	4 53	rises.	6 25	5 4	rises.
9	M	6 43	4 44	5 56	6 40	4 48	6 1	6 36	4 52	6 5	6 26	5 3	6 20
10	Tu	6 46	4 43	6 37	6 42	4 47	6 43	6 37	4 51	6 48	6 27	5 2	7 5
11	W	6 48	4 41	7 25	6 43	4 46	7 31	6 38	4 50	7 37	6 28	5 2	7 55
12	Th	6 50	4 40	8 18	6 44	4 45	8 24	6 39	4 49	8 30	6 29	5 1	8 48
13	Fr	6 52	4 39	9 15	6 46	4 44	9 20	6 41	4 48	9 26	6 30	5 0	9 43
14	Sa	6 53	4 37	10 15	6 47	4 43	10 19	6 42	4 47	10 22	6 31	5 0	10 39
15	S	6 54	4 36	11 15	6 48	4 42	11 19	6 43	4 46	11 23	6 32	4 59	11 35
16	M	6 55	4 35	A. M.	6 49	4 41	A. M.	6 44	4 45	A. M.	6 33	4 58	A. M.
17	Tu	6 57	4 34	12 15	6 50	4 40	12 18	6 45	4 44	12 21	6 34	4 57	12 30
18	W	6 58	4 33	1 15	6 51	4 40	1 17	6 46	4 44	1 19	6 35	4 56	1 25
19	Th	6 59	4 33	2 16	6 52	4 39	2 17	6 47	4 43	2 18	6 36	4 56	2 20
20	Fr	7 0	4 32	3 17	6 53	4 38	3 17	6 48	4 42	3 16	6 37	4 55	3 15
21	Sa	7 1	4 31	4 20	6 54	4 38	4 19	6 49	4 42	4 17	6 38	4 55	4 12
22	S	7 2	4 30	5 26	6 55	4 37	5 23	6 50	4 41	5 20	6 39	4 55	5 12
23	M	7 3	4 30	sets.	6 57	4 36	sets.	6 51	4 41	sets.	6 40	4 54	sets.
24	Tu	7 4	4 29	5 14	6 59	4 36	5 19	6 52	4 40	5 25	6 40	4 54	5 41
25	W	7 5	4 29	6 1	7 0	4 35	6 7	6 53	4 40	6 13	6 41	4 54	6 31
26	Th	7 6	4 29	6 57	7 1	4 35	7 3	6 54	4 40	7 9	6 41	4 54	7 28
27	Fr	7 7	4 29	8 0	7 2	4 35	8 7	6 55	4 40	8 13	6 42	4 54	8 31
28	Sa	7 8	4 28	9 12	7 3	4 34	9 17	6 56	4 40	9 22	6 42	4 54	9 38
29	S	7 9	4 28	10 26	7 3	4 34	10 30	6 58	4 40	10 33	6 43	4 54	10 46
30	M	7 9	4 28	11 39	7 4	4 34	11 42	6 59	4 40	11 45	6 44	4 54	11 53

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 43 41	7	11 43 47	13	11 44 23	19	11 45 30	25	11 47 6
2	11 43 40	8	11 43 51	14	11 44 32	20	11 45 44	26	11 47 25
3	11 43 40	9	11 43 55	15	11 44 42	21	11 45 59	27	11 47 45
4	11 43 40	10	11 44 1	16	11 44 52	22	11 46 14	28	11 48 5
5	11 43 42	11	11 44 7	17	11 45 4	23	11 46 31	29	11 48 26
6	11 43 44	12	11 44 15	18	11 45 16	24	11 46 48	30	11 48 48

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 9	6 19	21	5 20	6 12
New York.	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 8	6 20	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton.	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 7	6 21	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston	1	4 54	6 33	11	5 2	6 26	21	5 10	6 22

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	7 10	4 28	A. M.	7 5	4 34	A. M.	7 0	4 39	A. M.	6 45	4 54	A. M.
2	W	7 11	4 28	12 53	7 6	4 34	12 54	7 1	4 39	12 55	6 46	4 54	12 59
3	Th	7 12	4 28	2 5	7 7	4 34	2 5	7 2	4 39	2 5	6 46	4 54	2 4
4	Fr	7 13	4 28	3 16	7 8	4 34	3 15	7 3	4 39	3 14	6 47	4 54	3 10
5	Sa	7 14	4 28	4 27	7 9	4 33	4 25	7 4	4 38	4 23	6 48	4 54	4 15
6	S	7 15	4 28	5 39	7 10	4 33	5 35	7 5	4 38	5 31	6 49	4 54	5 20
7	M	7 16	4 28	rises.	7 11	4 33	rises.	7 6	4 38	rises.	6 50	4 54	rises.
8	Tu	7 17	4 28	5 14	7 12	4 33	5 20	7 7	4 38	5 26	6 50	4 54	5 43
9	W	7 18	4 28	6 5	7 13	4 33	6 11	7 9	4 38	6 17	6 51	4 54	6 35
10	Th	7 19	4 28	7 1	7 14	4 33	7 7	7 10	4 38	7 12	6 52	4 54	7 30
11	Fr	7 20	4 28	8 0	7 15	4 33	8 7	7 11	4 38	8 11	6 53	4 55	8 27
12	Sa	7 21	4 28	9 2	7 16	4 33	9 6	7 11	4 38	9 10	6 54	4 55	9 23
13	S	7 22	4 28	10 2	7 17	4 33	10 5	7 12	4 38	10 9	6 54	4 55	10 19
14	M	7 23	4 28	11 2	7 18	4 33	11 5	7 13	4 38	11 7	6 55	4 55	11 14
15	Tu	7 24	4 28	A. M.	7 18	4 34	A. M.	7 13	4 39	A. M.	6 56	4 56	A. M.
16	W	7 24	4 28	12 2	7 19	4 34	12 4	7 14	4 39	12 5	6 57	4 56	12 8
17	Th	7 25	4 29	1 2	7 19	4 34	1 2	7 14	4 39	1 3	6 57	4 57	1 3
18	Fr	7 25	4 29	2 4	7 20	4 34	2 3	7 15	4 40	2 2	6 58	4 57	1 59
19	Sa	7 26	4 29	3 7	7 20	4 34	3 5	7 15	4 40	3 2	6 58	4 58	2 56
20	S	7 26	4 29	4 13	7 20	4 34	4 10	7 15	4 40	4 7	6 59	4 58	3 56
21	M	7 27	4 29	5 22	7 21	4 34	5 17	7 16	4 40	5 13	7 0	4 58	4 59
22	Tu	7 27	4 30	6 31	7 21	4 35	6 26	7 16	4 41	6 20	7 0	4 59	6 4
23	W	7 27	4 30	sets.	7 22	4 35	sets.	7 17	4 42	sets.	7 0	5 0	sets.
24	Th	7 28	4 31	5 47	7 22	4 36	5 53	7 17	4 43	5 59	7 0	5 1	6 17
25	Fr	7 28	4 31	6 56	7 22	4 36	7 2	7 17	4 44	7 7	7 1	5 2	7 24
26	Sa	7 28	4 32	8 14	7 23	4 37	8 18	7 18	4 45	8 22	7 1	5 2	8 35
27	S	7 29	4 32	9 29	7 23	4 38	9 32	7 18	4 45	9 35	7 1	5 3	9 44
28	M	7 29	4 33	10 44	7 23	4 39	10 45	7 18	4 46	10 47	7 2	5 3	10 52
29	Tu	7 29	4 34	11 56	7 23	4 40	11 56	7 18	4 46	11 57	7 2	5 4	11 58
30	W	7 30	4 35	A. M.	7 24	4 41	A. M.	7 19	4 47	A. M.	7 2	5 4	A. M.
31	Th	7 31	4 36	1 7	7 24	4 42	1 6	7 19	4 48	1 5	7 3	5 5	1 2

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 49 10	8	11 52 2	14	11 54 48	20	11 57 45	26	12 0 45
2	11 49 33	9	11 52 29	15	11 55 17	21	11 58 15	27	12 1 14
3	11 49 56	10	11 52 56	16	11 55 46	22	11 58 45	28	12 1 44
4	11 50 20	11	11 53 23	17	11 56 15	23	11 59 15	29	12 2 3
5	11 50 45	12	11 53 51	18	11 56 45	24	11 59 45	30	12 2 42
6	11 51 10	13	11 54 19	19	11 57 15	25	12 0 15	31	12 3 11
7	11 51 36								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 38	6 9	21	5 45	6 12
New York.	1	5 27	6 11	11	5 36	6 11	21	5 42	6 14
Wash'ton..	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 40	6 17
Charleston.	1	5 17	6 20	11	5 25	6 22	21	5 31	6 26

Principal Elements of the Solar System.

NAME.	Mean Distance from Sun, Millions of Miles.	Sidereal Period, Days.	Orbit Velocity, Miles per Second.	Mean Diameter, Miles.	Mass, Earth =1.	Volume, Earth =1.	Density, Earth =1.	Gravity at Surface, Earth =1.
Sun	.....	.....	.....	866,400	331100	1310000	0.25	27.65
Mercury	36.0	87.969	23 to 35	3,030	0.125	0.056	2.23	0.85
Venus	67.2	224.701	21.9	7,700	0.78	0.92	0.86	0.83
Earth	92.8	365.256	18.5	7,918	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mars	141.5	686.95	15.0	4,230	0.107	0.152	0.72	0.38
Jupiter	483.3	4332.58	8.1	86,500	316.0	1309	0.24	2.65
Saturn	886.0	10759.22	6.0	71,000	94.9	721	0.13	1.18
Uranus	1781.9	30686.82	4.2	31,900	14.7	65	0.22	0.91
Neptune	2791.6	60181.11	3.4	34,800	17.1	85	0.20	0.88

The number of asteroids discovered up to present date is about 465. A number of these small planets have not been observed since their discovery, and are practically lost. Consequently it is now sometimes a matter of doubt, until the elements have been computed, whether the supposed new planet is really new, or only an old one rediscovered.

Our Moon.

OF all the secondary planets the earth's satellite is by far the most interesting and important. The moon completes her circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of her motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month, that is, the time from new moon to new moon, is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period. If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an ellipse, having the earth in one of the foci; hence her distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,850 miles. Her maximum distance, however, may reach 252,830 miles, and the least distance to which she can approach the earth is 221,520 miles. Her diameter is 2,162 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radii of the earth and moon, viz., 3,962 and 1,081 miles respectively, we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,477 miles. Her orbit is a very intricate one, because the earth in moving around the sun carries the moon along with it; hence the latter is sometimes within and sometimes without the earth's orbit. Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always *concave* toward the sun, and inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of 5° 9′, in consequence of which our satellite appears sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit, through which she passes twice in a revolution. These points or positions are called nodes, and no two consecutive nodes occupy positions diametrically opposite on the lunar orbit. The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years 218 days 21 hours 22 minutes and 46 seconds. This motion was well known to the ancients, who called it the Saros, and was made use of by them in roughly predicting eclipses.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on its surface. This circumstance proves that with respect to the earth she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth, viz., 27.32166 days. The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about 6° 41′. In consequence of this fact, and of the inclination of the lunar orbit to that of the ecliptic, the poles of the moon lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans toward the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it, and somewhat less when it leans the contrary way. This displacement is known by the name of libration in latitude.

The moon's motion on her axis is uniform, but her angular velocity in her orbit is subject to slight variations by reason of the form of her orbit, hence it happens that we sometimes see a little more of the eastern or western edge at one time than at another. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

The moon's surface contains about 14,685,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe. Her volume is 1-49 and her mass 1-81 that of the earth, and hence her density is about 3-5 that of the earth, or about 3 2-5 that of water. At the lunar surface gravity is only 3-20 of what it is at the earth, and therefore a body which weighs 20 pounds here would weigh only 3 pounds there.

The centre of gravity of the earth and moon, or the point about which they both actually revolve in their course around the sun, lies *within* the earth; it is 1,063 miles below the surface.

The attractive force of the moon acting on the water of our oceans is mainly instrumental in raising them into protuberances or tides in such a manner as to give the total mass a spheroidal figure whose principal axis would continually coincide with the line joining the centres of the earth and moon, but in consequence of the resistance which this movement of the water encounters from continents and islands, as well as from the liquid molecules themselves, the tidal wave can never arrive at any place until about one hour after the moon has crossed the meridian of the place.

The moon has no atmosphere and no water. The suddenness with which stars are occulted by the moon is regarded as a conclusive proof that a lunar atmosphere does not exist, and the spectroscope furnishes negative evidence of the same character.

In remote ages the lunar surface was the theatre of violent volcanic action, being elevated into cones and ridges exceeding 20,000 feet high, and at other places rent into furrows or depressions of corresponding depth. The lunar volcanoes are now extinct. A profound silence reigns over the desolate and rugged surface. It is a dead world, utterly unfit to support animal or vegetable life.

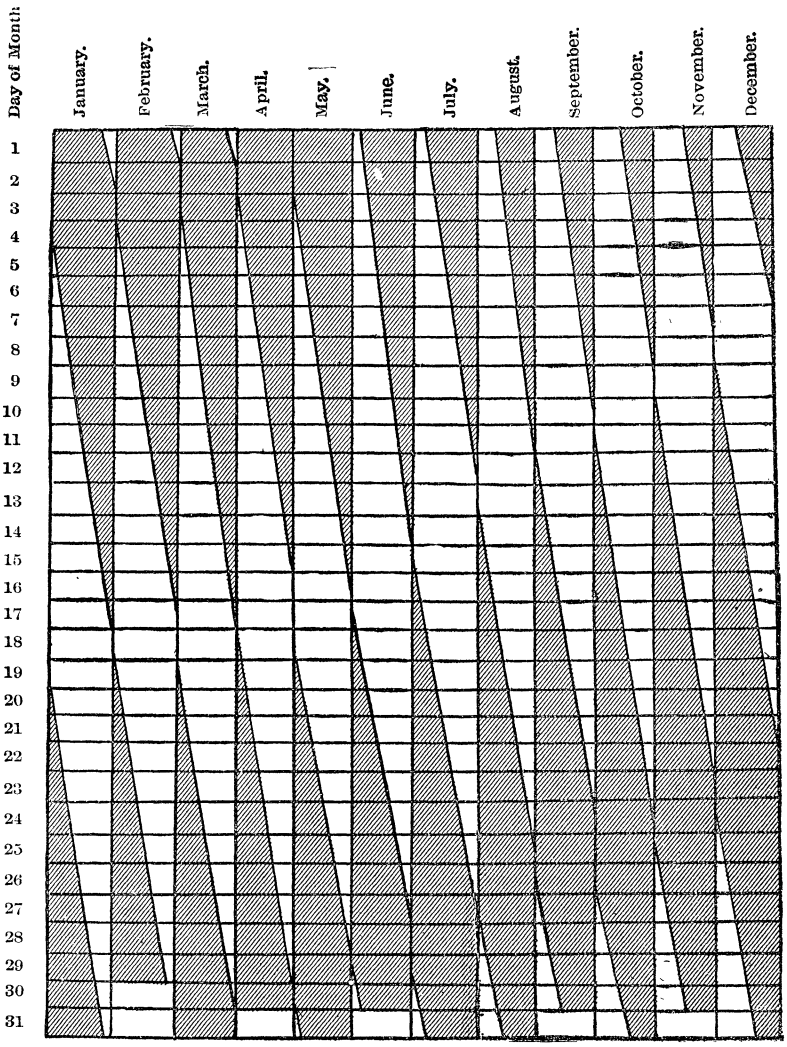
THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

The earth's sensible atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably farther, but becoming at only a few miles from the surface of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space.—*Whitaker.*

The Moon's Phases, 1908.

1908.	Phase.	Day.	Boston.	New York.	Washington.	Charleston.	Chicago.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January.	New Moon.	3	4 59 P.M.	4 47 P.M.	4 35 P.M.	4 24 P.M.	3 53 P.M.
	First Quarter.	10	9 9 A.M.	8 57 A.M.	8 45 A.M.	8 34 A.M.	8 3 A.M.
	Full Moon.	18	8 53 A.M.	8 41 A.M.	8 29 A.M.	8 18 A.M.	7 47 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	26	10 17 A.M.	10 5 A.M.	9 53 A.M.	9 42 A.M.	9 11 A.M.
Febr'y.	New Moon.	2	3 52 A.M.	3 40 A.M.	3 28 A.M.	3 17 A.M.	2 46 A.M.
	First Quarter.	8	11 43 P.M.	11 31 P.M.	11 19 P.M.	11 8 P.M.	10 37 P.M.
	Full Moon.	17	4 21 A.M.	4 9 A.M.	3 57 A.M.	3 46 A.M.	3 15 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	24	10 40 P.M.	10 28 P.M.	10 16 P.M.	10 5 P.M.	9 34 P.M.
March.	New Moon.	2	2 13 P.M.	2 1 P.M.	1 49 P.M.	1 38 P.M.	1 7 P.M.
	First Quarter.	9	4 58 P.M.	4 46 P.M.	4 34 P.M.	4 23 P.M.	3 52 P.M.
	Full Moon.	17	9 44 P.M.	9 32 P.M.	9 20 P.M.	9 9 P.M.	8 38 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	25	7 47 A.M.	7 35 A.M.	7 23 A.M.	7 12 A.M.	6 41 A.M.
	New Moon.	31	.....	.....	11 54 P.M.	11 43 P.M.	11 12 P.M.
April.	New Moon.	1	12 18 A.M.	12 6 A.M.	.....	.....	.....
	First Quarter.	8	11 47 A.M.	11 35 A.M.	11 23 A.M.	11 12 A.M.	10 41 A.M.
	Full Moon.	16	12 11 A.M.	11 59 A.M.	11 47 A.M.	11 36 A.M.	11 5 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	23	2 22 P.M.	2 10 P.M.	1 58 P.M.	1 47 P.M.	1 16 P.M.
	New Moon.	30	10 49 A.M.	10 37 A.M.	10 25 A.M.	10 14 A.M.	9 43 A.M.
May.	First Quarter.	8	6 39 A.M.	6 27 A.M.	6 15 A.M.	6 4 A.M.	5 33 A.M.
	Full Moon.	15	11 48 P.M.	11 36 P.M.	11 24 P.M.	11 13 P.M.	10 42 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	22	7 33 P.M.	7 21 P.M.	7 9 P.M.	6 58 P.M.	6 27 P.M.
	New Moon.	29	10 30 P.M.	10 18 P.M.	10 6 P.M.	9 55 P.M.	9 24 P.M.
June.	First Quarter.	7	12 12 A.M.	12 0 A.M.	6*d* 11 48 P.M.	6*d* 11 37 P.M.	6*d* 11 6 P.M.
	Full Moon.	14	9 11 A.M.	8 59 A.M.	8 47 A.M.	8 36 A.M.	8 5 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	21	12 42 A.M.	12 30 A.M.	12 18 A.M.	12 7 A.M.	20*d* 11 36 P.M.
	New Moon.	28	11 47 A.M.	11 35 A.M.	11 23 A.M.	11 12 A.M.	10 41 A.M.
July.	First Quarter.	6	3 41 P.M.	3 39 P.M.	3 17 P.M.	3 6 P.M.	2 35 P.M.
	Full Moon.	13	5 4 P.M.	4 52 P.M.	4 40 P.M.	4 29 P.M.	3 58 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	20	7 17 A.M.	7 5 A.M.	6 53 A.M.	6 42 A.M.	6 11 A.M.
	New Moon.	28	2 32 A.M.	2 20 A.M.	2 8 A.M.	1 57 A.M.	1 26 A.M.
August.	First Quarter.	5	4 56 A.M.	4 44 A.M.	4 32 A.M.	4 21 A.M.	3 50 A.M.
	Full Moon.	12	12 14 A.M.	12 2 A.M.	11*d* 11 51 P.M.	11*d* 11 40 P.M.	11*d* 11 9 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	18	4 41 P.M.	4 29 P.M.	4 17 P.M.	4 6 P.M.	3 35 P.M.
	New Moon.	26	6 15 P.M.	6 3 P.M.	5 51 P.M.	5 40 P.M.	5 9 P.M.
Septemb'r.	First Quarter	3	4 7 P.M.	3 55 P.M.	3 43 P.M.	3 32 P.M.	3 1 P.M.
	Full Moon.	10	7 39 A.M.	7 27 A.M.	7 15 A.M.	7 4 A.M.	6 33 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	17	5 49 A.M.	5 37 A.M.	5 25 A.M.	5 14 A.M.	4 42 A.M.
	New Moon.	25	10 15 A.M.	10 3 A.M.	9 51 A.M.	9 40 A.M.	9 9 A.M.
October.	First Quarter.	3	1 29 A.M.	1 17 A.M.	1 5 A.M.	12 54 A.M.	12 23 A.M.
	Full Moon.	9	4 19 P.M.	4 7 P.M.	3 55 P.M.	3 44 P.M.	3 13 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	16	10 51 P.M.	10 39 P.M.	10 27 P.M.	10 16 P.M.	9 45 P.M.
	New Moon.	25	2 2 A.M.	1 50 A.M.	1 38 A.M.	1 27 A.M.	12 56 A.M.
November.	First Quarter.	1	9 32 A.M.	9 20 A.M.	9 8 A.M.	8 57 A.M	8 26 A.M.
	Full Moon.	8	3 14 A.M.	3 2 A.M.	2 50 A.M.	2 39 A.M.	2 8 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	15	6 57 P.M.	6 45 P.M.	6 33 P.M.	6 22 P.M.	5 51 P.M.
	New Moon.	23	5 9 P.M.	4 57 P.M.	4 45 P.M.	4 34 P.M.	4 3 P.M.
	First Quarter.	30	5 0 P.M.	4 48 P.M.	4 36 P.M.	4 25 P.M.	3 54 P.M.
Dec'ber.	Full Moon.	7	5 0 P.M.	4 48 P.M.	4 36 P.M.	4 25 P.M.	3 54 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	15	4 28 P.M.	4 16 P.M.	4 4 P.M.	3 53 P.M.	3 22 P.M.
	New Moon.	23	7 5 A.M.	6 53 A.M.	6 41 A.M.	6 30 A.M.	5 59 A.M.
	First Quarter.	30	12 56 A.M.	12 44 A.M.	12 32 A.M.	12 21 A.M.	29*d* 11 50 P.M.

Moonlight Chart, 1908.



EXPLANATION.—The white spaces show the amount of moonlight each night. January 3, February 2, etc., the time of new moon, when there is no moonlight during the whole night. January 11, February 10, etc., the moon sets at or near midnight, when the former half of the night has moonlight; January 18, February 17, etc., the time of full moon, when moonlight lasts the whole night; January 26, February 25, etc., when the moon rises at or near midnight, and the latter half of the night has moonlight.

Astronomical Phenomena for the Year 1908.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	☌	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	□	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Saturn.	☍	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	☊	Ascending Node.
⊕	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	☋	Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same *Right Ascension*, or are on the *same meridian, i. e.*, when one is due *north* or *south* of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (☍) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises just as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (□) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the sun, the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can only be seen with the naked eye at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is crossing the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest, and "Aphelion" farthest, from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

I.—ECLIPSES.

In the year 1908 there will be three eclipses, all of the sun, and a lunar appulse.

1. A total eclipse of the sun January 3, visible as a partial one in certain portions of the Southern States. The eclipse will not be visible north of a line drawn from a point near San Diego, Cal., to a point near Onawa City, Iowa, about sixty miles north of Omaha, Neb., thence by a curved line passing over or near Burlington, Iowa; Springfield, Ill. Bloomington, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Athens, Tenn.; Milledgeville, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla. Along the former line the limbs of the sun and moon will be simply in apparent contact, and along the latter the eclipse will begin at or very near sunset.

All places south of these lines will experience a small partial eclipse. The path of the total eclipse lies wholly in the Pacific Ocean. At Dallas, Tex., the eclipse will begin at 4 hours 5.7 minutes P. M., and at New Orleans the eclipse will begin at 4 hours 30.2 minutes P. M., local *mean time*, the sun setting with the eclipse on it at both places.

2. An annular eclipse of the sun June 28, visible in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, and the northern portion of South America. The path of the annular eclipse passes over or very near Mexico City, Tampa, Fla., and the Bermuda islands; it then crosses the Atlantic Ocean and terminates in latitude 10° N. and longitude 1° 8′ W. in western Africa.

The duration of the entire eclipse is 6 hours 1.3 minutes, and of the annular eclipse 3 hours 50 minutes, during which latter period it traverses 128° 48′.8 of longitude.

The dates of beginning and ending of the eclipse for important places in the United States are given in local *mean time* in the following table:

Places.	Eclipse Begins.	Eclipse Ends.	Position Angle.
	D. H. M.	H. M.	°
Boston	June 28, 10 8.7 A. M.	1 14.5 P. M.	241.2
New York	" 9 38.0 A. M.	12 59.1 P. M.	242.8
Washington	" 9 27.4 A. M.	12 41.2 P. M.	243.8
Charleston	" 8 59.9 A. M.	12 25.4 P. M.	250.8
Tampa	" 8 38.7 A. M.	12 14.6 P. M.	256.9
	Annulus begins 10 13.2 A. M.	ends 10 14.4 A. M.	
Cincinnati	June 28, 8 50.1 A. M.	11 52.3 A. M.	238.9
Shelbyville, Ind.	" 8 44.3 A. M.	11 43.3 A. M.	237.6
Chicago	" 8 41.5 A. M.	11 29.7 A. M.	233.5
New Orleans	" 8 3.0 A. M.	11 13.3 A. M.	247.8
Northfield, Minn.	" 8 23.9 A. M.	10 52.8 A. M.	225.7
Dallas, Tex.	" 7 37.4 A. M.	10 28.2 A. M.	239.1
Denver	" 7 21.9 A. M.	9 38.8 A. M.	224.2
Ogden	" 6 58.7 A. M.	8 56.0 A. M.	216.8
San Francisco	" 6 12.7 A. M.	7 55.5 A. M.	213.8

The position angle at beginning, given in the above table, is estimated from the north point of the sun's limb *toward* the east.

3. A central eclipse of the sun December 23, invisible in North America. This eclipse will be annular at the beginning and end, and total in the middle.

The path of the central eclipse crosses the southern part of South America, the South Atlantic, South Africa, and the southern portion of the Indian Ocean.

4. A lunar appulse December 7.

The nearest approach of the moon to the earth's shadow will occur December 7, 4 hours 59 minutes P. M. New York *mean time*, and the computed least distance of the moon's limb from the shadow is only 12″

The moon in such cases is only immersed in the earth's penumbra.

II.—PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1908.

(*Washington Mean Time.*)

	D.	H.	M.		
Jan.	2	5	0 P. M.	⊕	in perihelion.
	3	5	37 A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	5	3	12 P. M.	♂ ♀ ☾,	♀ N. 45′.
	8	8	12 A. M.	♂ ♄ ☾,	♄ N. 2° 57′.
	8	5	P. M.	♂ ♂ ☾	

	D.	H.	M.		
Jan.	14	6	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☉	superior.
	19	9	48 A. M.	♂ ♃ ☾,	♃ S. 1° 33′.
	27	8	A. M.	♂ in ☊	
	29	4	P. M.	☿ ♃ ☉	
Feb.	3	1	19 A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾	

II.—PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS—*Continued.*

	D.	H.	M.		
Feb.	4	11		A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	4	9	54	P. M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	6	12	13	P. M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	10	3		P. M.	♂ ☿ ♄, ☿ N. 1° 18′.
	13	9		A. M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 18° 9′.
	15	9	9	A. M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	19	7		A. M.	☿ stationary.
	27	8		P. M.	☿ in ♌
	28	11		P. M.	♂ ☿ ☉ inferior.
Mar.	2	1	22	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	3	2	1	P. M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	5	8	21	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	6	9	43	A. M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	12	7		A. M.	☿ stationary.
	13	10	58	A. M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	21	12		A. M.	♂ ♄ ☉
	27	5		A. M.	☿ gr. elong. W. 27° 49′.
	29	6		A. M.	☿ in aphelion.
	29	9	16	P. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	30	9		A. M.	♃ stationary.
	31	5	56	A. M.	♂ ♄ ☾
Apr.	1	7		A. M.	☿ in perihelion.
	4	8	15	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	4	8	20	A. M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	4	10		A. M.	♂ ☿ ♂, ♂ S. 1° 37′.
	9	5	46	P. M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	14	4		P. M.	♂ ☿ ♄, ♄ N. 28′.
	25	12		A. M.	☐ ♃ ☉
	26	2		P. M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 45°. 37′.
	27	7	42	P. M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	29	3	6	P. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
May	3	6	44	A. M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	4	4	51	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	7	5	34	A. M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	7	1		P. M.	♂ ☿ ☉ superior.
	25	6	39	A. M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	29	5		P. M.	☿ greatest brilliancy.
	31	8	44	P. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
June	1	3	58	A. M.	♂ ♂ ☾, ♂ N. 59′.
	2	5	35	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	3	8	48	P. M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	7	11		A. M.	♂ ☿ ♂, ♂ S. 19′.
	7	8		P. M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 24°.
	13	4		P. M.	☿ stationary.
	17	8		A. M.	♂ ☿ ♂
	18	9		A. M.	☿ in ♉
	21	4		A. M.	☿ stationary.
	21	3	22	P. M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	22	3		P. M.	♂ ☿ ♂ ♂ N. 2° 5′.
	29	4	26	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	29	8	18	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	29	11	39	P. M.	♂ ♂ ☾
July	1	1	50	P. M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	1	10		P. M.	☐ ♄ ☉
	2	2		P. M.	⊕ in aphelion.
	4	5		P. M.	♂ ☿ ☉ inferior.
	5	10		P. M.	♂ ☿ ☉ inferior.
	15	9		A. M.	♂ ☿ ☿, ☿ S. 1° 12′.
	15	5		P. M.	☿ stationary.
	18	11	3	P. M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	22	7		P. M.	☿ in aphelion.
July	23	11		A. M.	♄ stationary.
	25	2	50	P. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	25	5		P. M.	☿ gr. elong. W. 19° 51′.
	26	6	27	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	27	1		P. M.	☿ stationary.
	28	6	4	P. M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	29	7	33	A. M.	♂ ♃ ☾
Aug.	8	5		A. M.	☿ in perihelion.
	11	7		P. M.	☿ greatest brilliancy.
	13	9		P. M.	♂ ♂ ♃, ♃ S. 24.
	15	6	44	A. M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	17	3		P. M.	♂ ♃ ☉
	19	1		A. M.	♂ ☿ ♃
	20	7	22	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☉ superior.
	20	3		P. M.	♂ ☿ ♂, ♂ S. 40′.
	22	1		A. M.	♂ ♂ ☉
	22	4	45	P. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	26	1	25	A. M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	26	11	57	A. M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	27	5	30	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
Sept.	4	12		A. M.	♂ in aphelion.
	11	2	37	P. M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	14	4		P. M.	☿ gr. elong. W. 46° 2′.
	21	2	6	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	22	7	11	P. M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	24	6	13	A. M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	27	8	35	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	30	2		A. M.	♂ ♄ ☉
Oct.	4	5		P. M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 25° 34′.
	8	10		P. M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	9	1		P. M.	☿ in ♌
	16	11		P. M.	♂ ☿ ♃, ♃ N. 36′.
	17	2		A. M.	☿ stationary.
	20	12	32	P. M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	21	2	36	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	23	1	40	A. M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	25	11	30	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	28	11		A. M.	♂ ☿ ☉ inferior.
Nov.	4	4		A. M.	☿ in perihelion.
	5	4	2	A. M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	6	3		A. M.	☿ stationary.
	12	6		A. M.	☿ in perihelion.
	13	2		P. M.	☿ gr. elong. W. 19° 19′.
	17	4	34	A. M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	20	10	34	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	20	10	40	P. M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	22	6	8	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	30	6		P. M.	♂ ☿ ♂, ♂ S. 1° 17′.
Dec.	2	9	3	A. M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	5	9		P. M.	☐ ♃ ☉
	7	4		P. M.	♄ stationary.
	14	5	39	P. M.	♂ ♃ ☾
	18	4		A. M.	☿ in aphelion.
	19	8	48	P. M.	♂ ♂ ☾
	20	7	29	P. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	23	5	56	A. M.	♂ ☿ ☾
	23	11		P. M.	♂ ☿ ☉ superior.
	25	3		P. M.	☐ ♄ ☉
	29	3	6	P. M.	♂ ♄ ☾
	31	1		A. M.	♃ stationary.

Periodic Comets.

Name.	Perihelion Passage.	Period (Years).	Perihel. Dist. Earth's Orbit=1.	Eccentricity.	Name.	Perihelion Passage.	Period (Years).	Perihel. Dist. Earth's Orbit=1.	Eccentricity.
Encke.....	1885, Mar 7	3.3	0.34	0.846	Biela.....	1882, Sept. 23	6 6	0.86	0.755
Tempel.....	1883, Nov. 20	5.2	1.34	0.553	D'Arrest.....	1884, Jan. 13	6.7	1.33	0.626
Barnard.....	1890, Feb.	5.4	1.28	0.582	Faye.....	1881, Jan. 22	7 6	1.74	0.549
Tempel-Swift	1886, May 9	5.5	1.07	0.656	Tuttle.....	1885, Sept. 11	13 8	1.02	0.821
Brorsen.....	1879, Mar. 30	5.5	0.59	0.810	Pons-Brooks.	1884, Jan. 25	71 5	0.77	0.955
Winnecke..	1886, Sept. 4	5.8	0.88	0.727	Olbers.....	1887, Oct. 8	72.6	1.20	0.931
Tempel.....	1885, Sept. 25	6.5	2.07	0.405	Halley.....	1835, Nov. 15	76.4	0.59	0.967

The Sun's Declination.

WASHINGTON APPARENT NOON.

1908.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1	23 4 49 S.	17 20 54 S.	7 32 28 S.	4 34 46 N.	15 6 12 N.	22 4 13 N.
2	23 0 2	17 3 56	7 9 36	4 57 52	15 24 13	22 12 9
3	22 54 47	16 46 40	6 46 38	5 20 53	15 41 58	22 19 43
4	22 49 5	16 29 6	6 23 34	5 43 48	15 59 28	22 26 53
5	22 42 56	16 11 15	6 0 26	6 6 37	16 16 42	22 33 39
6	22 36 20	15 53 7	5 37 12	6 29 19	16 33 39	22 40 2
7	22 29 17	15 34 43	5 13 54	6 51 55	16 50 20	22 46 0
8	22 21 47	15 16 3	4 50 31	7 14 24	17 6 44	22 51 35
9	22 13 51	14 57 8	4 27 5	7 36 45	17 22 51	22 56 46
10	22 5 28	14 37 57	4 3 36	7 58 59	17 38 41	23 1 32
11	21 56 40	14 18 32	3 40 4	8 21 4	17 54 12	23 5 54
12	21 47 26	13 58 53	3 16 29	8 43 1	18 9 26	23 9 52
13	21 37 47	13 39 0	2 52 53	9 4 49	18 24 21	23 13 25
14	21 27 42	13 18 54	2 29 14	9 26 28	18 38 58	23 16 33
15	21 17 13	12 58 35	2 5 34	9 47 57	18 53 16	23 19 18
16	21 6 19	12 38 4	1 41 53	10 9 17	19 7 14	23 21 37
17	20 55 1	12 17 20	1 18 11	10 30 27	19 20 54	23 23 31
18	20 43 19	11 56 24	0 54 29	10 51 26	19 34 13	23 25 1
19	20 31 13	11 35 17	0 30 47	11 12 15	19 47 13	23 26 6
20	20 18 44	11 14 0	0 7 5 S.	11 32 53	19 59 53	23 26 47
21	20 5 53	10 52 32	0 16 36 N.	11 53 19	20 12 12	23 27 3
22	19 52 39	10 30 53	0 40 16	12 13 34	20 24 11	23 26 54
23	19 39 2	10 9 5	1 3 55	12 33 37	20 35 49	23 26 20
24	19 25 4	9 47 8	1 27 32	12 53 28	20 47 6	23 25 21
25	19 10 44	9 25 1	1 51 7	13 13 6	20 58 1	23 23 58
26	18 56 3	9 2 46	2 14 40	13 32 31	21 8 35	23 22 9
27	18 41 1	8 40 23	2 38 10	13 51 43	21 18 47	23 19 57
28	18 25 39	8 17 52	3 1 37	14 10 41	21 28 37	23 17 19
29	18 9 57	7 55 13 S.	3 25 0	14 29 26	21 38 5	23 14 17
30	17 53 55		3 48 20	14 47 56 N.	21 47 10	23 10 51 N.
31	17 37 34 S.		4 11 35 N.		21 55 53 N.	

1908.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1	23 7 0 N.	18 0 53 N.	8 15 51 N.	3 12 56 S.	14 27 56 S.	21 49 51 S.
2	23 2 45	17 45 36	7 53 59	3 36 13	14 47 3	21 58 56
3	22 58 7	17 30 2	7 32 1	3 59 27	15 6 55	22 7 35
4	22 53 3	17 14 12	7 9 55	4 22 39	15 24 32	22 15 49
5	22 47 36	16 58 4	6 47 42	4 45 47	15 42 53	22 23 37
6	22 41 45	16 41 40	6 25 22	5 8 52	16 0 59	22 30 59
7	22 35 31	16 25 0	6 2 57	5 31 52	16 18 49	22 37 54
8	22 28 53	16 8 5	5 40 25	5 54 49	16 36 22	22 44 23
9	22 21 51	15 50 54	5 17 48	6 17 40	16 53 39	22 50 25
10	22 14 26	15 33 27	4 55 5	6 40 27	17 10 38	22 55 59
11	22 6 39	15 15 46	4 32 18	7 3 8	17 27 20	23 1 8
12	21 58 29	14 57 50	4 9 25	7 25 44	17 43 44	23 5 48
13	21 49 56	14 39 40	3 46 28	7 48 14	17 59 49	23 10 1
14	21 41 1	14 21 15	3 23 28	8 10 37	18 15 36	23 13 46
15	21 31 43	14 2 37	3 0 23	8 32 53	18 31 4	23 17 4
16	21 22 4	13 43 46	2 37 15	8 55 2	18 46 12	23 19 54
17	21 12 3	13 24 41	2 14 3	9 17 4	19 1 0	23 22 15
18	21 1 40	13 5 24	1 50 49	9 38 58	19 15 28	23 24 9
19	20 50 56	12 45 54	1 27 32	10 0 43	19 29 34	23 25 34
20	20 39 51	12 26 12	1 4 13	10 22 20	19 43 20	23 26 32
21	20 28 25	12 6 18	0 40 53	10 43 48	19 56 45	23 27 1
22	20 16 38	11 46 12	0 17 31 N.	11 5 6	20 9 48	23 27 1
23	20 4 31	11 25 55	0 5 52 S.	11 26 15	20 22 28	23 26 34
24	19 52 4	11 5 28	0 29 17	11 47 13	20 34 46	23 25 38
25	19 39 17	10 44 49	0 52 41	12 8 0	20 46 41	23 24 13
26	19 26 10	10 24 0	1 16 6	12 28 37	20 58 13	23 22 21
27	19 12 44	10 3 2	1 39 30	12 49 1	21 9 21	23 20 0
28	18 58 59	9 41 53	2 2 53	13 9 14	21 20 5	23 17 11
29	18 44 55	9 20 36	2 26 16	13 29 14	21 30 25	23 13 54
30	18 30 32	8 59 9	2 49 37 S.	13 49 2	21 40 20 S.	23 10 9
31	18 15 51 N.	8 37 34 N.		14 8 36 S.		23 5 56 S.

Pole Star.

MEAN TIME OF TRANSIT (AT WASHINGTON) AND POLAR DISTANCE OF POLARIS.

1908	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 45 19	1 10 51	4 44 51	1 10 50	2 50 24	1 10 55	12 48 15	1 11 3	10 46 27	1 11 12	8 44 54	1 11 19
11	6 5 49	1 10 50	4 5 22	1 10 51	2 10 58	1 10 57	12 8 56	1 11 6	10 7 12	1 11 15	8 5 43	1 11 20
21	5 26 19	1 10 50	3 25 54	1 10 53	1 31 34	1 11 0	11 25 43 P.M.	1 11 9	9 28 0	1 11 17	7 26 34	1 11 21

POLE STAR—*Continued.*

1908	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M S.	° ′ ″
1	6 47 25	1 11 21	4 48 0	1 11 18	2 46 34	1 11 10	12 48 53	1 11 0	10 43 7	1 10 48	8 44 56	1 10 38
11	6 8 16	1 11 21	4 8 51	1 11 16	2 7 22	1 11 7	12 9 37	1 10 56	10 3 45	1 10 44	8 5 30	1 10 35
21	5 29 11	1 11 20	3 29 40	1 11 14	1 28 8	1 11 3	11 26 23 P.M.	1 10 52	9 24 21	1 10 41	7 26 2	1 10 33

From June 16 to August 1 both the upper and lower transits take place during daylight. The azimuth at the time of greatest eastern or western elongation can be easily computed from the formula.

$$\sin A = \frac{\sin p}{\cos l}$$

where A denotes the azimuth, p the polar distance, and l the latitude of the place.

DATE OF GREATEST ELONGATION.

To find the time of greatest eastern or western elongation, let H denote the hour angle, and l and p as before, then we shall have

$$\cos H = \tan p \tan l.$$

And the hour angle in *mean time* is

$$H_m = H^\circ \times 0.0664846.$$

This quantity, H_m, added to or subtracted from the time of transit given above, according to the elongation required, will give the *mean time* of the *greatest* elongation at any place whose north latitude is l.

Star Table.

FOR IDENTIFYING THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

Name of Star.	Declination	On Meridian.		Name of Star.	Declination	On Meridian.	
	° ′	Upper. H. M.	Lower. H. M.		° ′	Upper. H. M.	Lower. H. M.
α Andromedæ	N 28 31	− 1 18.0	+10 40.0	α Leonis (Regulus)	N 12 28	+ 8 40.1	+20 38.1
γ Pegasi (Algenib)	N 14 37	− 1 13.2	+10 44.8	α Virginis (Spica)	S 10 37	+11 56.5	+23 54.5
α Cassiopeiæ	N 55 58	− 0 42.2	+11 15.8	α Bootis (Arcturus)	N 19 43	+12 47.5	+ 0 45.5
α Arietis	N 22 59	+ 0 40.0	+12 38.0	β Ursæ Minoris	N 74 35	+13 27.5	+ 1 25.5
β Persei (Algol)	N 40 34	+ 1 39.9	+13 37.9	α Coronæ Borealis	N 27 4	+13 49.7	+ 1 47.7
α Tauri (Aldebaran)	N 16 18	+ 3 8.2	+15 6.2	α Scorpii (Antares)	S 26 12	+14 59.3	+ 2 57.3
α Aurigæ (Capella)	N 45 54	+ 3 47.1	+15 45.1	α Lyræ (Vega)	N 8 41	+17 9.3	+ 5 7.3
β Orionis (Rigel)	S 8 19	+ 3 47.6	+15 45.6	α Aquilæ (Altair)	N 8 36	+18 21.4	+ 6 19.4
α Orionis (Betelguese)	N 7 23	+ 4 27.6	+16 25.6	α Cygni (Deneb)	N 44 55	+19 13.5	+ 7 11.5
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	S 16 35	+ 5 18.4	+17 16.4	α Cephei	N 62 9	+19 51.5	+ 7 49.5
α Geminorum (Castor)	N 32 7	+ 6 5.7	+18 3.7	α Aquarii	S 0 49	+20 35.8	+ 8 33.8
β Geminorum (Pollux)	N 28 16	+ 6 16.6	+18 14.6	α Piscis Aus.	S 30 10	+21 27.1	+ 9 25.1
α Canis Minor	N 5 29	+ 6 11.6	+18 9.6	α Pegasi (Markab)	N 14 39	+21 34.7	+ 9 32.7

To find the time of the star's transit add or subtract, according to the sign, the numbers in the second column of figures to the date of the transit of the pole star given above. Thus, for α Andromedæ February 1. Lower Transit of Polar Star is 4 h. 44 m. 51 s. A. M., to which add 10 h. 40 m. and we have 3 h. 24 m. 51 s. P. M.; for December 1, we find 7 h. 26. 56s. P. M., etc.

APPROXIMATE PARALLAX AND DISTANCE IN LIGHT-YEARS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

By light-years is to be understood the number of years light requires to travel from the star to us.

	Parallax.	Light-Years.		Parallax.	Light-Years.
	″			″	
Polaris (Pole Star)	0 073	45	α Lyræ (Vega)	0.140	23
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0.046	71	61 Cygni	0.348–0.564	6–8
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	0.233	15	β Cassiopeiæ	0.187	17
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	0 123	27	γ Draconis	0.127	26
α Boötis (Arcturus)	0.127	28	85 Pegasi	0.054	60
α Centauri	0.916	3.6			

The determination of stellar parallax is one of the most difficult and refined problems in practical or observational astronomy. It is to find the angle which the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit subtends at the star—an angle always very small as seen from the above table and which cannot be measured directly but by various processes too complicated to be explained here.

The Source and Maintenance of Solar Energy.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Dr. J. Morrison.)

THE solar energy is manifested in part by the radiation of heat and light on which the existence of all animated nature depends. From time immemorial the cause of the solar heat and light has been the subject of study by astronomers and scientists in all lands, and by patient and laborious observations continued for centuries, by profound research and by unremitting toil, man has at last forced nature to yield up to him these hitherto mysterious secrets. A rational explanation of the solar energy was not possible under the old theory of the cause of heat and light—not in fact until the promulgation of the mechanical theory of the former and the undulatory theory of the latter—two scientific achievements of the nineteenth century, a period which will go thundering down the ages as the golden age of scientific discovery and research.

In order to obtain a clear idea of the cause of heat and light it is necessary to digress a little to speak briefly of the constitution of matter. Like time and space matter cannot be defined; we know nothing of its intrinsic nature or essence. In a general way, we may say, matter is any substance which occupies space, and exists in three forms, viz., gaseous, liquid and solid, according to the temperature and pressure. In whatever form it may exist, matter is not a continuous substance, that is to say, it is composed of masses of infinitesimally small portions called *molecules*, each of which consists of two or more still smaller portions called *atoms*. The molecules of a body, whether in the gaseous liquid or solid state, are not in absolute contact, but separated from one another by an infinitesimally small space which permits of a certain amount of motion.

THE ETHER.

This space is filled with that mysterious, invisible, colorless, odorless, and inconceivably rarified substance called *ether*, which fills all space and holds the universe in its grasp. The molecules of a body are never at rest, but always in motion, and this motion infinitesimal as it is, causes undulations or waves in the ether, and these undulations manifest themselves as heat or light, or both, according to their intensity.

Heat and light are thus manifestations of molecular motion propagated by the ether, just like sound, which is a manifestation of undulations or waves of the air. In fact, heat, light and sound are quite similar as regards their mode of production and propagation. Now, as regards the sun, this luminary has been radiating into space a stupendous amount of both heat and light for an inconceivably long period of time, and that, too, without any visible source of supply. Whence then is the origin or source of this prodigious expenditure of energy? Is this radiation of heat and light to continue forever? Does this dissipation of energy imply a waste of the solar substance? Does the solar globe contain within itself the elements of its own decay and death? Stupendous questions are they not? Let us see what answer modern science has to give to them. It is now universally accepted by astronomers and scientists that

THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS

originally propounded by Swendenborg and subsequently accepted by Herschell, Kaut, Laplace and other distinguished scholars, mathematicians and astronomers, is the true cosmogony of our solar system. The evidence upon which this hypothesis rests is so strong that it rises almost to the dignity of a demonstration. Without entering into all the numerous details which would render this paper far too long for the space afforded, it must suffice here to say that the gaseous nebulae revealed in the sidereal heavens by the telescope and spectroscope, all the structural and dynamical features of the sun and planets, and the physical structure of the earth and moon, confirm the hypothesis in a most remarkable manner. Indeed, it is hardly possible that so many concurrent circumstances could be the result of chance.

All the evidence tends to show that the Creator evolved the solar system by means of the physical laws of matter established by Himself, just as He developed the giant oaks of the forest from the tiny acorns. The nebular hypothesis assumes that the matter composing the sun and planets once existed as a vast gaseous nebula, spiral in form, having an inconceivably high temperature and slowly revolving on an axis passing through its centre of gravity. As the mass cooled by radiating heat into space, contraction of volume with accelerated axial rotation would ensue in accordance with well-known dynamical principles. The centrifugal force thus rapidly increased would cause the separation of large masses, which would, by the mutual attraction of their own particles, gradually assume a spherical figure and become planets. By a repetition of this process planet after planet would be thrown off until the central glowing sun would remain.

RESULTS OF SOLAR CONTRACTION.

Assuming then, that the sun has attained his present dimensions by the slow contraction of the original gaseous mass, the question which now confronts us is. What amount of contraction or diminution of volume is necessary to supply the quantity of heat and light now radiated? In order to put this in as clear a light as practicable, we will first describe an experiment whose results are quite apparent. Let a large globe of iron, say ten feet or more in diameter, be thoroughly and uniformly heated in a furnace until it has attained a "white heat," or is on the point of melting, during which time it will expand until its diameter be half a foot or more. If it be then taken out and suspended in space it will radiate heat and light in all directions, and, as it cools, it will not only contract in volume, but also give out a light which will gradually change in color from white to dull red, after which the surface will become dark, when heat vibrations only would be manifest.

As the cooling proceeds, the surface will contract and compress the semi-molten interior to such a degree that it may crack and the soft material of the interior exude through it. The temperature of the entire mass, with diminution of volume, will continue to decline until it attains the temperature of surrounding objects, when it will cease; but if it were suspended in the inter-planetary, or inter-stellar spaces, where it could not receive any heat from external objects, the cooling and contraction of volume would go on incessantly until the temperature reached the absolute zero point, or, in other words, until all molecular motion ceased. In this condition it would probably fall into dust, the power which hitherto held the molecules together having become dissolved—a condition which may be inferred from the fact that when an iron bar is placed for some time in liquid air or oxygen it becomes as brittle as glass, and yet the temperature of liquid air is far above the absolute zero temperature. The condition of the heated iron globe and the phenomena resulting therefrom are almost precisely similar to those of the sun, which is a huge, gaseous globe, over 866,000 miles in diameter, intensely hot, cooling off very slowly by radiating heat and light in prodigious quantity in all directions, and also slowly contracting

under its own gravity, by which a portion of its potential energy is transformed into molecular energy manifested by heat and light.

THE THERMAL UNIT.

Heat is measured by an arbitrary unit, that is to say, the *thermal unit* is the amount of heat required to raise *one pound of water one degree Fah.* in temperature. Carefully conducted experiments show that one square yard of the earth's surface receives about twenty-five thermal units in one second when the sun's rays fall vertically, due allowance being made for atmospheric absorption which may amount to about one-thirtieth of the whole.

From the solar parallax, viz., 8″.81 and the well-known dimensions of the earth we can easily calculate the surface of a sphere having the sun's distance as a radius and hence also the amount of heat received by it in one second or the amount radiated by the sun in that time, and this must be, approximately, at least, equal to the amount generated in same interval by the contraction or shrinkage of the solar mass. The amount of heat generated can be approximately determined by the aid of "the mechanical equivalent of heat" which may be expressed thus: If a pound of matter (iron for instance) falls freely through 772 feet it will strike a blow which will raise the temperature of the body struck one *thermal* unit, or if 772 pounds fall one foot it will do the same thing. Instead, however, of a blow thus struck, a constant and equivalent pressure will produce the same result. By the radiation of heat and consequent contraction of volume, aided by the sun's gravity, the entire mass is gradually falling toward the centre.

By means of all the data now at hand it can be shown mathematically by a process far too abstruse and complicated for insertion here, that a contraction or shortening of about 315 feet annually in the sun's diameter, is sufficient to account for the amount of heat and light at present radiated. This result obtained from the most conservative estimate of all the factors that enter into the computation, must be regarded as an approximation, and it may be a very rough one at that, but however much it may differ from the actual condition of things, a contraction of the sun's volume due to gravity and the radiation of heat, is amply sufficient to account for the source and maintenance of solar energy.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

This contraction of volume due to the above causes will of course continue, and a time must come in the far distant future—how many millions of years it is impossible to say—when the sun will cease to radiate sufficient heat and light to maintain animal and vegetable life on the earth.

It is certain that all animal and vegetable existences on the earth had a beginning, and it is equally certain that they will have an end. Geology speaks to us out of the rocky strata of the earth's crust, of the extinction of numerous races of animals and plants in the remote past. There have been six grand groups or periods of animated existences on the earth, and five of these have already passed away, and that, too, long before the advent of man.

Many of our sedimentary rocks are the solid sarcophagi of countless millions of once living creatures. Our statuary halls and portrait galleries are replete with the memorials of empires and kingdoms, of dynasties and generations of men that have long since passed away. Man himself, nature's greatest paradox, must pass off the stage of his earthly existence and leave to his successors the fruits of his labors and researches.

Each day dies and sinks into the silent tomb of night before the next can be born. Every Summer gradually fades away into the cold, dreary Winter before its successor can come forth. The grain of wheat which is cast into the ground, must perish before the new grain can exist. Death thus appears to follow life, *pari passu*, throughout the entire realm of material creation. To be born, to live and to die, appear to be the destiny of all organized bodies; the tomb of the past is the womb of the future. So, likewise, suns and their systems of planets must die in order that their successors may be born. There is strong evidence of the existence of dark or dead suns in the sidereal heavens.

At the rate of contraction just stated the sun will have shrunk to about three-fourths of its present dimensions, in four or five millions of years, and during that long interval its light will gradually change from white, through blue, green, yellow and orange to a dull red and, finally, cast a lurid glare over the dying embers of the solar system.

Ages before this animal and vegetable life will have become extinct, and on some rocky crag or frozen knoll the last man may stand shivering in the wintry blasts, and while taking his last, long, lingering look at the universal desolation produced by the appalling calamity which has overtaken the world and overwhelmed his race, he himself will expire "unknelled, uncoffined and unknown."

"Sic transit gloria mundi."

THE RESTORATION.

Such is the logical sequence of the Nebular Hypothesis and such is the fate which awaits the sun and the solar system in the far distant future. There are, however, agencies at work in the sidereal heavens, by which these dead suns and systems may be restored to their original gaseous nebulae, endowed with all their pristine vigor and destined for the formation of new suns and new systems of planets, but space will not permit their discussion now.

The solar energy will continue with little or no diminution for perhaps a million of years during which its benign influence will be felt throughout the solar system into which it infuses life, energy and activity.

By its genial warmth and marvellous light it clothes our hills and valleys in their glorious garb of green, so pleasing to the eyes, and by the action of its chemical rays of light it gradually changes this same green mantle into the golden tints of Autumn. It paints the maiden's cheeks in their rosy tints and the evening clouds in their gorgeous hues. It sets in motion the gentle zephyr that cools our heated row on a hot Summer day, and it also arouses into activity the hurricane and cyclone which frequently carry death and destruction in their paths. It releases from their icy fetters the tiny streams that trickle down the sides of snow-clad mountains to form the source of the mighty rivers that irrigate our plains and facilitate commerce and international communication. It distills from our oceans and lakes enormous volumes of aqueous vapor which ascend into the atmosphere to form clouds to temper the solar heat, and by the condensation of these clouds to produce the copious showers of rain to purify our atmosphere, to fertilize our fields, to nourish the kindly fruits of the earth for our sustenance, to raise every fainting flower and to revive all animated nature.

In remote geologic ages, a portion of the solar energy was stored away in these gigantic forests which ultimately were transformed into beds of coal which we now exhume to warm and light our homes, to propel our ships and locomotives, to drive our mills and factories and to contribute to our comfort in a thousand ways. In short, there is not on the surface of our planet a form of energy which has not been derived directly or indirectly from the glorious orb of day.

Normal Temperature and Rainfall

TABLE SHOWING THE NORMAL TEMPERATURE FOR JANUARY AND JULY, AND THE NORMAL ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS IN EACH OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, ALSO THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES EVER REPORTED FROM EACH OF SAID STATIONS, TO DECEMBER 31, 1906.

(Prepared in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1908.)

States and Territories.	Stations.	Temperature: Mean. January.	Temperature: Mean. July.	Temperature: Extremes. Highest.	Temperature: Extremes. Lowest.	Mean Annual Precipitation, Rain and Melted Snow (inches).
Ala.	Birmingham	45	82	96	2	49.5
	Mobile	50	80	102	−1	62.0
	Montgomery	48	81	107	−5	51.2
Ariz.	Flagstaff	27	65	93	−20	23.0
	Phœnix	50	90	119	12	7.9
	Yuma	55	91	118	22	3.1
Ark.	Fort Smith	38	81	107	−15	41.3
	Little Rock	41	81	106	−12	49.9
Cal.	Fresno	45	82	115	20	9.7
	Los Angeles	53	67	109	28	15.6
	Red Bluff	45	82	115	18	25.0
	Sacramento	46	72	110	19	20.1
	San Diego	54	67	101	32	10.0
	San Francisco	50	57	101	29	22.3
Col.	Denver	29	72	105	−29	14.0
	Grand Junction	25	79	104	−16	8.5
	Pueblo	29	73	104	−27	12.0
Conn.	New Haven	27	72	100	−14	47.2
D. C.	Washington	33	77	104	−15	43.5
Florida	Jacksonville	54	81	104	10	53.2
	Jupiter	64	81	96	24	60.2
	Key West	69	84	100	41	38.7
	Pensacola	52	81	103	7	56.2
	Tampa	57	80	96	19	53.1
Georgia	Atlanta	42	78	100	−8	49.4
	Augusta	46	80	105	3	47.9
	Savannah	50	80	105	8	50.3
Idaho	Boisé	29	73	111	−28	12.7
	Pocatello	25	71	102	−20	12.9
Illinois	Cairo	35	79	106	−16	41.7
	Chicago	24	72	103	−23	33.3
	Springfield	26	76	107	−24	37.0
Indiana	Indianapolis	28	76	106	−25	41.5
Iowa	Des Moines	20	76	109	−30	32.4
	Dubuque	18	75	106	−32	34.0
	Keokuk	24	77	108	−27	35.1
Kansas	Concordia	24	78	106	−25	27.5
	Dodge	27	78	108	−26	20.8
	Wichita	30	79	106	−22	30.6
Ky.	Louisville	34	79	107	−20	44.3
La.	New Orleans	53	81	102	7	57.4
	Shreveport	46	82	107	−5	45.7
Maine	Eastport	20	60	93	−21	43.3
	Portland	22	68	97	−17	42.5
Md.	Baltimore	33	77	104	−7	43.0
Mass.	Boston	27	71	102	−13	43.4
Mich.	Alpena	19	66	98	−27	33.2
	Detroit	24	72	101	−24	32.2
	Marquette	16	65	108	−27	32.6
	Port Huron	22	69	99	−25	30.6
Minn.	Duluth	10	66	99	−41	29.9
	Moorhead	3	69	102	−48	24.9
	St. Paul	12	72	104	−41	28.7
Miss.	Vicksburg	47	80	101	−1	53.7
Mo.	Kansas City	26	78	106	−22	37.3
	St. Louis	31	79	107	−22	37.2
	Springfield	31	76	106	−29	44.6
Mont.	Havre	14	68	108	−55	13.7
	Helena	20	67	103	−42	12.8
Mont.	Kalispell	20	64	96	−28	16.9
	Miles City	14	73	111	−49	13.2
	North Platte	21	74	107	−35	18.9
Neb.	Omaha	20	76	106	−32	30.7
	Valentine	18	73	106	−38	22.5
Nevada	Winnemucca	29	72	104	−28	8.4
N. C.	Charlotte	40	79	102	−5	49.2
	Hatteras	46	79	92	8	60.8
	Wilmington	46	79	103	5	51.0
N. Dak.	Bismarck	7	70	106	−44	17.6
	Williston	6	69	107	−49	15.1
N. H.	Concord	21	69	95	−23	40.1
N. J.	Atlantic City	32	72	99	−7	40.8
	Cape May	34	73	96	−7	40.8
N. Mex.	Roswell	39	79	101	−29	15.8
	Santa Fé	28	69	97	−13	14.2
N. Y.	Albany	22	72	100	−24	36.4
	Binghamton	23	70	96	−26	32.9
	Buffalo	25	70	95	−14	37.3
	New York City	30	74	100	−6	44.6
	Oswego	24	70	100	−23	36.2
Ohio	Cincinnati	32	78	105	−17	37.3
	Columbus	29	75	104	−20	36.9
	Toledo	26	74	102	−16	30.6
Okla.	Oklahoma	35	80	104	−17	31.7
Oregon	Portland	39	66	102	−2	45.1
	Roseburg	41	66	106	−6	34.4
Pa.	Erie	26	72	94	−16	38.6
	Philadelphia	32	76	103	−6	41.2
	Pittsburgh	31	75	103	−20	36.4
R. I.	Block Island	31	68	89	−4	44.4
S. C.	Charleston	49	81	104	7	52.1
S. Dak.	Huron	10	72	108	−43	21.1
	Pierre	14	75	110	−40	16.6
	Yankton	16	75	107	−34	25.4
Tenn.	Chattanooga	41	78	101	−10	50.7
	Memphis	40	81	104	−9	50.3
	Nashville	38	79	104	−13	48.5
Texas	Abilene	43	82	110	−6	24.7
	Amarillo	34	76	105	−16	22.6
	El Paso	44	80	113	−5	9.8
	Galveston	53	83	98	8	47.1
	Palestine	46	82	104	−6	43.0
	San Antonio	51	82	108	4	26.8
Utah	Salt Lake City	29	76	102	−20	16.0
Vt.	Burlington	19	71	97	−25	31.6
	Northfield	15	67	95	−32	33.8
Va.	Lynchburg	36	77	102	−6	43.4
	Norfolk	40	78	102	2	49.5
Wash.	Seattle	39	64	96	12	36.6
	Spokane	27	69	104	−30	18.8
	Walla Walla	33	74	113	−17	17.7
W. Va.	Elkins	29	70	94	−21	42.8
	Parkersburg	31	76	102	−27	40.2
Wis.	La Crosse	15	73	104	−43	31.2
	Milwaukee	20	70	100	−25	31.4
Wyo.	Cheyenne	26	67	100	−38	13.6
	Lander & Washakie	17	68	100	−54	13.9

The minus (−) sign indicates temperature below zero.

Temperature and Rainfall of Foreign Cities.

Cities.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	Cities.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	Cities.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.
Alexandria	69.0	10	Florence	59.2	41	Naples	60.3	30
Algiers	64.3	27	Frankfort	50.0	...	Nice	58.0	29
Amsterdam	49.9	....	Geneva	52.7	32	Odessa	48.0	....
Archangle	33.0	....	Genoa	61.1	47	Para	81.0	71
Astrakhan	50.1	6	Glasgow	49.8	44	Paris	51.3	22
Athens	63.0	....	Hamburg	47.0	....	Peking	53.0	27
Bagdad	71.0	.....	Havana	79.1	91	Port Said	....	2
Barcelona	63.0	....	Hong Kong	73.0	101	Prague	50.2	14
Berlin	48.2	24	Honolulu	75.0	....	Quebec	40.3	....
Bermuda	72.0	55	Iceland	39.0	30	Quito	60.9	....
Berne	46.0	46	Jerusalem	62.6	16	Rio de Janeiro	77.2	29
Birmingham	48.2	....	Lima	73.3	....	Rome	60.5	31
Bombay	81.3	75	Lisbon	61.4	27	Rotterdam	51.0	23
Bordeaux	57.0	30	London	50.8	25	San Domingo	81.3	108
Brussels	50.0	29	Lyons	53.0	28	Shanghai	59.0	....
Budapest	51.9	17	Madeira	66.0	25	Smyrna	60.0	24
Buenos Ayres	62.8	....	Madrid	58.2	9	St. Petersburg	39.6	17
Cairo	72.2	....	Malta	66.0	20	Stockholm	42.3	20
Calcutta	82.4	76	Manchester	48.8	36	Sydney	65.8	49
Canton	71.0	39	Manila	78.4	....	The Hague	52.0	....
Cape Town	62.0	23	Maranham	....	277	Tobolsk	32.0	....
Cayenne	....	116	Marseilles	58.3	23	Trieste	55.0	43
Cherrapongee*	....	610	Melbourne	57.0	29	Valdivia	52.0	106
Christiania	41.5	....	Mexico	60.9	....	Valparaiso	64.0	.. .
Constantinople	56.5	....	Milan	55.1	38	Venice	55.4	....
Copenhagen	46.6	19	Montevideo	62.0	44	Vera Cruz	77.0	180
Delhi	77.0	24	Montreal	44.6	....	Vienna	51.0	19
Dublin	50.1	29	Moscow	40.0	....	Warsaw	56.2	....
Edinburgh	47.1	38	Munich	48.4	....			

* In Southwestern Assam. It is the wettest place in the world. In 1861 the rainfall there reached 905 inches.

NOTE—The mean annual temperature of the globe is 50° Fahr. The average rainfall is 36 inches.

Greatest Altitude in Each State.

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

State or Territory.	Name of Place.	Heig't Feet.	State or Territory.	Name of Place.	Heig't Feet.
Alabama	Cheawha Mt. (Talladega Co)	2,407	Montana	Granite Peak	12,800
Alaska	Mt. McKinley	20,464	Nebraska	Hogback Mt.	5,084
Arizona	San Francisco Mt.	12,794	Nevada	Wheeler Peak	13,058
Arkansas	Magazine Mt.	2,800	N. Hampshire.	Mt. Washington	6,279
California	Mt. Whitney	14,501	New Jersey	High Knob	1,799
Colorado	Mt. Massive	14,424	New Mexico	Truchas Peak	13,275
Connecticut	Bear Mt.	2,355	New York	Mt. Marcy (Adirondacks)	5,344
Delaware	Southwood	327	North Carolina	Mt. Mitchell	6,711
D. of Columbia	Tenley	400	North Dakota	Summit, Billings Co.	2,830
Florida	Mossyhead	274	Ohio	Ontario	1,373
Georgia	Brasstown Bold, or Enota.	4,768	Oklahoma		*
Idaho	Hyndman Peak	12,078	Oregon	Mt. Hood	11,225
Illinois	Wadham	1,023	Pennsylvania	Blue Knob	3,136
Indiana	Carlos City	1,208	Rhode Island	Durfee Hill	805
Indian Territ'y	Sugarloaf Mt.	2,600	South Carolina	Pinnacle	3,413
Iowa	Cazenovia	1,670	South Dakota	Harney Peak	7,216
Kansas	Kanarado	3,906	Tennessee	Clingman Dome	6,619
Kentucky	Big Black Mt. (Harlan Co.)	4,100	Texas	Chisos, Mts.	7,835
Louisiana	Arcadia	368	Utah	Gilbert Peak	13,422
Maine	Katahdin Mt.	5,200	Vermont	Mt. Mansfield	4,364
Maryland	Great Backbone Mt.	3,400	Virginia	Mt. Rogers (Grayson Co.)	5,719
Massachusetts	Mt. Greylock	3,535	Washington	Mt. Rainier	14,363
Michigan	Porcupine Mt.	2,023	West Virginia	Spruce Mt. (Pendleton Co.)	4,860
Minnesota	Mesabi Range	2,400	Wisconsin	Rib Hill, Marathon Co.	1,940
Mississippi	Forrest	593	Wyoming	Fremont Peak.	13,720
Missouri	Cedar Gap	1,683			

The lowest point of dry land in the United States is in Death Valley, Cal., 278 feet below sea level.

NOTE.—The above table was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Geographic Branch of the United States Geological Survey. It should be stated in connection with this table that it presents only points whose heights are matters of record, and that in several cases in the high mountain region of the far West and the Pacific Slope it is well known that there are higher points within the State or Territory whose heights are not yet known with accuracy, and consequently cannot be given.

This table was revised by the United States Geological Survey to September 1, 1907.

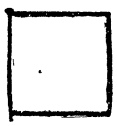
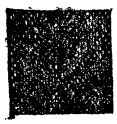
* Western end of Beaver County, Oklahoma, reaches 5,000 feet elevation.

Weather Flags

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.

No. 1. White Flag.	No. 2. Blue Flag.	No. 3. White and Blue Flag.	No. 4. Black Triangular Flag.	No. 5. White Flag with black square in centre.
				
Clear or fair weather.	Rain or snow.	Local rain or snow.	Temperature.	Cold wave.

When number 4 is placed above number 1, 2, or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late Spring and early Fall the cold-wave flag is also used to indicate anticipated frosts.

WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.	Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.	One short	Lower temperature.
Two long	Rain or snow.	Two short	Higher temperature.
Three long	Local rain or snow.	Three short	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

As far as practicable the forecast messages will be telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable, they will be furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case will the forecasts be sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the climatological service of their respective States, the central stations of which are as follows:

Alabama, Montgomery.
Arizona, Phœnix.
Arkansas, Little Rock.
California, San Francisco.
Colorado, Denver.
Florida, Jacksonville.
Georgia, Atlanta.
Idaho, Boisé.
Illinois, Springfield.
Indiana, Indianapolis.
Iowa, Des Moines.
Kansas, Topeka.
Kentucky, Louisville.
Louisiana, New Orleans.
Maryland, Baltimore (for Delaware and Maryland).
Massachusetts, Boston (for New England).
Michigan, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Mississippi, Vicksburg.
Missouri, Columbia.
Montana, Helena.
Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nevada, Reno.
New Jersey, Atlantic City.
New Mexico, Santa Fé.
New York, Ithaca.
North Carolina, Raleigh.
North Dakota, Bismarck.
Ohio, Columbus.
Oklahoma (for Indian Territory, and Oklahoma).
Oregon, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
South Carolina, Columbia.
South Dakota, Huron.
Tennessee, Nashville.
Texas, Galveston.
Utah, Salt Lake.
Virginia, Richmond.
Washington, Seattle.
West Virginia, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Cheyenne.

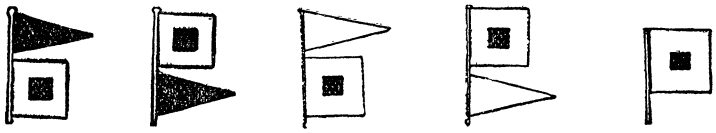
The Ancient and Modern Year.

THE Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins early in February, is similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

Storm and Hurricane Warnings

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

STORM WARNINGS.



Northeasterly winds. Southeasterly winds. Northwesterly winds. Southwesterly winds. Red, black centre.

Storm Warnings.—A red flag with a black centre indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected.

The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind; red, easterly (from northeast to south); white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light above a red light westerly winds.

Hurricane Warnings.—Two red flags with black centres, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, and also one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Lakes and Northern Atlantic Coast.

Velocity of Winds in the United States.

AVERAGE hourly velocity of the wind at selected stations of the United States Weather Bureau, also the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes. (Prepared by W. L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, and revised to December 31, 1906, for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.
	Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.
Abilene, Texas	11	66	El Paso, Texas	5	78	Philadelphia, Pa	10	75
Albany, N. Y	6	70	Fort Smith, Ark	5	64	Pittsburgh, Pa	6	66
Alpena, Mich	9	72	Galveston, Texas	10	*84	Portland, Me	5	60
Atlanta, Ga	9	56	Havre, Mont	11	76	Red Bluff, Cal	7	60
Bismarck, N. D	8	74	Helena, Mont	6	60	Rochester, N. Y	11	78
Boisé, Idaho	4	55	Huron, S. D	10	69	St. Louis, Mo	11	80
Boston, Mass	11	72	Jacksonville, Fla	6	70	St. Paul, Minn	7	102
Buffalo, N. Y	11	90	Keokuk, Iowa	8	60	St. Vincent, Minn.†	9	72
Charlotte, N. C	5	55	Knoxville, Tenn	5	84	Salt Lake City, Utah	5	66
Chattanooga, Tenn	6	60	Leavenworth, Kan.†	7	66	San Diego, Cal	6	40
Chicago, Ill	9	84	Louisville, Ky	7	58	San Francisco, Cal	9	60
Cincinnati, Ohio	7	59	Lynchburg, Va	4	50	Santa Fé, N. M	6	53
Cleveland, Ohio	9	73	Memphis, Tenn	6	75	Savannah, Ga	7	80
Custer, Mont.†	7	72	Montgomery, Ala	5	54	Spokane, Wash	4	52
Denver, Col	7	75	Nashville, Tenn	6	75	Toledo, Ohio	9	72
Detroit, Mich	9	76	New Orleans, La	7	60	Vicksburg, Miss	6	60
Dodge City, Kan	11	75	New York City, N.Y.	9	80	Washington, D. C	5	66
Dubuque, Iowa	5	60	North Platte, Neb	9	96	Wilmington, N. C	7	68
Duluth, Minn	7	78	Omaha, Neb	8	64			
Eastport, Me	9	78	Palestine, Texas	8	60			

*Anemometer blew away, at a velocity of 84 miles per hour, September, 1900. †Stations discontinued.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.	DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.
Perceptible	1	88	1.47	.005	High wind	30	2,640	44.0	4.428
Just perceptible	2	176	2.93	.020		35	3,080	51.3	6.027
	3	264	4.4	.044	Very high wind	40	3,520	58.6	7.872
Gentle breeze	4	352	5.87	.079		45	3,960	66.0	9.963
	5	440	7.33	.123	Storm	50	4,400	73.3	12.300
Pleasant breeze	10	880	14.67	.492	Great storm	60	5,280	88.0	17.712
	15	1,320	22.0	1.107		70	6,160	102.7	24.108
Brisk wind	20	1,760	29.3	1.968	Hurricane	80	7,040	117.3	31.488
	25	2,200	36.6	3.075		100	8,800	146.6	49.200

From 1890 to 1898 the property loss by tornadoes in the United States was $26,633,750 [See THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1902, page 61]. The number of persons killed by tornadoes 1889 to 1898 inclusive was 1,437.

Loss by Lightning in the United States.

THE Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture in October, 1900, issued a bulletin giving these facts: In 1899 the total number of strokes of lightning which caused damage was 5,527; number of buildings injured, 6,256; value of property lost, $3,016,520; number of deaths by lightning during the year, 563; number of persons injured, 820; number of live stock killed in the fields, 4,251; value, $129,955. These are the latest available statistics.

The Chronicle Fire Tables record 3,012 fires caused by lightning in the United States in 1902, the property loss occasioned thereby being $3,396,810. These are the latest reported statistics on the subject.

Opening and Closing of Navigation

ON THE HUDSON RIVER AND THE ERIE CANAL, AND OPENING OF LAKE ERIE NAVIGATION.

Navigation of the Hudson River.			Navigation of the Erie Canal.			Opening of Lake Erie.*
River Open.	River Closed.	Days Open.	Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Navigable Days.	
Mar. 3, 1824	Jan. 5, 1825	309	April 30, 1824	Dec. 4	219	.....
Mar. 6, 1825	Dec. 13, 1825	283	April 12, 1825	Dec. 5	238	.....
Feb. 25, 1826	Dec. 13, 1826	302	April 25, 1826	Dec. 18	243	.....
Mar. 20, 1827	Nov. 25, 1827	251	April 22, 1827	Dec. 18	241	April 21, 1827
Feb. 8, 1828	Dec. 23, 1828	290	Mar. 27, 1828	Dec. 20	269	April 1, 1828
April 1, 1829	Jan. 14, 1830	286	May 2, 1829	Dec. 17	230	May 10, 1829
Mar. 15, 1830	Dec. 25, 1830	283	April 30, 1830	Dec. 17	242	May 5, 1830
Mar. 15, 1831	Dec. 6, 1831	262	April 16, 1831	Dec. 1	230	May 8, 1831
Mar. 25, 1832	Dec. 21, 1832	289	April 25, 1832	Dec. 21	241	April 27, 1832
Mar. 21, 1833	Dec. 13, 1833	277	April 19, 1833	Dec. 12	238	April 23, 1833
Feb. 29, 1834	Dec. 15, 1834	291	April 17, 1834	Dec. 12	240	April 6, 1834
Mar. 25, 1835	Nov. 30, 1835	268	April 15, 1835	Nov. 30	230	May 3, 1835
April 4, 1836	Dec. 7, 1836	244	April 25, 1836	Nov. 26	216	April 27, 1836
Mar. 27, 1837	Dec. 14, 1837	261	April 20, 1837	Dec. 9	234	May 16, 1837
Mar. 19, 1838	Nov. 25, 1838	257	April 11, 1838	Nov. 25	228	March 31, 1838
Mar. 25, 1839	Nov. 18, 1839	286	April 20, 1839	Dec. 16	241	April 11, 1839
Feb. 25, 1840	Nov. 5, 1840	285	April 20, 1840	Dec. 9	228	April 27, 1840
Mar. 24, 1841	Nov. 19, 1841	256	April 24, 1841	Nov. 30	221	April 14, 1841
Feb. 4, 1842	Nov. 28, 1842	308	April 20, 1842	Nov. 28	222	March 7, 1842
April 13, 1843	Dec. 10, 1843	242	May 1, 1843	Nov. 30	214	May 6, 1843
Mar. 18, 1844	Dec. 17, 1844	278	April 18, 1844	Nov. 26	222	March 14, 1844
Feb. 24, 1845	Dec. 3, 1845	283	April 15, 1845	Nov. 29	228	April 3, 1845
Mar. 18, 1846	Dec. 14, 1846	275	April 16, 1846	Nov. 25	234	April 11, 1846
April 7, 1847	Dec. 25, 1847	263	May 1, 1847	Nov. 30	214	April 23, 1847
Mar. 22, 1848	Dec. 27, 1848	292	May 1, 1848	Dec. 9	223	April 9, 1848
Mar. 19, 1849	Dec. 26, 1849	286	May 1, 1849	Dec. 5	219	March 25, 1849
Mar. 10, 1850	Dec. 17, 1850	282	April 22, 1850	Dec. 11	234	March 25, 1850
Feb. 25, 1851	Dec. 14, 1851	293	April 15, 1851	Dec. 5	235	April 2, 1851
Mar. 28, 1852	Dec. 23, 1852	270	April 20, 1852	Dec. 16	239	April 20, 1852
Mar. 23, 1853	Dec. 21, 1853	274	April 20, 1853	Dec. 20	245	April 14, 1853
Mar. 17, 1854	Dec. 8, 1854	266	May 1, 1854	Dec. 3	217	April 29, 1854
Mar. 27, 1855	Dec. 20, 1855	268	May 1, 1855	Dec. 10	224	April 21, 1855
April 11, 1856	Dec. 14, 1856	248	May 5, 1856	Dec. 4	214	May 2, 1856
Feb. 27, 1857	Dec. 27, 1857	303	May 6, 1857	Dec. 15	223	April 27, 1857
Mar. 20, 1858	Dec. 17, 1858	273	April 28, 1858	Dec. 8	225	April 15, 1858
Mar. 13, 1859	Dec. 10, 1859	273	April 15, 1859	Dec. 12	242	April 7, 1859
Mar. 6, 1860	Dec. 14, 1860	283	April 25, 1860	Dec. 12	232	April 17, 1860
Mar. 5, 1861	Dec. 23, 1861	294	May 1, 1861	Dec. 10	224	April 13, 1861
April 4, 1862	Dec. 19, 1862	259	May 1, 1862	Dec. 10	224	April 15, 1862
April 3, 1863	Dec. 11, 1863	252	May 1, 1863	Dec 9	223	April 3, 1863
Mar. 11, 1864	Dec. 12, 1864	277	April 30, 1864	Dec. 8	223	April 13, 1864
Mar. 22, 1865	Dec. 16, 1865	270	May 1, 1865	Dec. 12	226	April 26, 1865
Mar. 20, 1866	Dec. 15, 1866	270	May 1, 1866	Dec. 12	226	April 28, 1866
Mar. 26, 1867	Dec. 8, 1867	257	May 6, 1867	Dec. 20	229	April 21, 1867
Mar. 24, 1868	Dec. 5, 1868	252	May 4, 1868	Dec. 7	217	April 19, 1868
April 5, 1869	Dec. 9, 1869	248	May 6, 1869	Dec. 10	218	May 1, 1869
Mar. 31, 1870	Dec. 17, 1870	261	May 10, 1870	Dec. 8	213	April 16, 1870
Mar. 12, 1871	Nov. 29, 1871	263	April 24, 1871	Dec. 1	220	April 1, 1871
April 7, 1872	Dec. 9, 1872	247	May 13, 1872	Dec. 1	202	May 6, 1872
April 16, 1873	Nov. 22, 1873	221	May 15, 1873	Dec. 5	205	April 29, 1873
Mar. 19, 1874	Dec. 12, 1874	269	May 5, 1874	Dec. 5	215	April 18, 1874
April 13, 1875	Nov. 29, 1875	229	May 18, 1875	Nov. 30 (by ice)	197	May 12, 1875
April 1, 1876	Dec. 2, 1876	245	May 4, 1876	Dec. 1	211	May 4, 1876
Mar. 30, 1877	Dec. 31, 1877	277	May 8, 1877	Dec. 7	214	April 17, 1877
Mar. 14, 1878	Dec. 20, 1878	282	April 15, 1878	Dec. 7	237	March 24, 1878
April 4, 1879	Dec. 20, 1879	261	May 8, 1879	Dec. 6	212	April 24, 1879
Mar. 5, 1880	Nov. 25, 1880	265	April 16, 1880	Nov. 21 (by ice)	220	March 19, 1880
Mar. 21, 1881	Jan. 2, 1882	287	May 12, 1881	Dec. 8	211	May 1, 1881
Mar. 8, 1882	Dec. 4, 1882	272	April 11, 1882	Dec. 7	241	March 26, 1882
Mar. 29, 1883	Dec. 15, 1883	261	May 7, 1883	Dec. 1	208	May 4, 1883
Mar. 25, 1884	Dec. 19, 1884	269	May 6, 1884	Dec. 1	209	April 25, 1884
April 7, 1885	Dec. 13, 1885	250	May 11, 1885	Dec. 1	205	May 2, 1885
Mar. 30, 1886	Dec. 3, 1886	248	May 1, 1886	Dec. 1	214	April 26, 1886
April 9, 1887	Dec. 20, 1887	256	May 7, 1887	Dec. 1	208	April 17, 1887
April 8, 1888	Dec. 14, 1888	251	May 10, 1888	Dec. 3	207	April 10, 1888
Mar. 19, 1889	Open all Winter	286	May 1, 1889	Nov. 30	214	April 10, 1889
Open all Winter	Dec. 3, 1890	337	April 28, 1890	Nov. 30	216	March 31, 1890
Mar. 22, 1891	Dec. 24, 1891	277	May 5, 1891	Dec. 5	215	April 13, 1891
April 1, 1892	Dec. 22, 1892	266	May 1, 1892	Dec. 5	219	April 14, 1892
April 1, 1893	Dec. 6, 1893	250	May 3, 1893	Nov. 30	212	April 15, 1893
Mar. 18, 1894	Dec. 24, 1894	282	May 1, 1894	Nov. 30	214	April 28, 1894
April 2, 1895	Dec. 9, 1895	252	May 3, 1895	Dec. 5	216	April 4, 1895
April 17, 1896	Dec. 10, 1896	246	May 1, 1896	Dec. 1	214	April 19, 1896
April 29, 1897	Dec. 7, 1897	223	May 8, 1897	Dec. 1	208	April 6, 1897
Mar. 14, 1898	Dec. 12, 1898	274	May 7, 1898	Dec. 10	218	March 25, 1898
Mar. 29, 1899	Dec. 28, 1899	275	April 26, 1899	Dec. 1	219	April 27, 1899
April 9, 1900	Dec. 11, 1900	246	April 25, 1900	Dec. 1	220	April 22, 1900
Mar. 28, 1901	Dec. 1, 1901	248	May 7, 1901	Nov. 30	207	April 20, 1901
Mar. 17, 1902	Dec. 8, 1902	266	April 24, 1902	Dec. 4	224	April 9, 1902
Mar. 14, 1903	Dec. 2, 1903	263	May 2, 1903	Nov. 28	210	April 6, 1903
April 4, 1904	Dec. 4, 1904	244	May 5, 1904	Nov. 26	205	May 10, 1904
April 3, 1905	Dec. 15, 1905	257	May 4, 1905	Nov. 28	209	April 22, 1905
Mar. 22, 1906	Dec. 5, 1906	260	May 2, 1906	Nov. 28	211	April 15, 1906
Mar. 28, 1907	 1907	...	May 1, 1907	.....	...	April 6, 1907

* At Buffalo. The record in the above table is kept by the State Superintendent of Public Works.

Thermometers.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Reaumur, 80°.	Centigrade, 100°.	Fahrenheit, 212°	
76	95	203	WATER BOILS AT SEA-LEVEL.
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils.
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42.2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33.8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29.3	36.7	98	Blood Heat.
28	35	95	
25.8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12.4	15.3	60	Temperate.
10.2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1.3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	WATER FREEZES.
− 0.9	− 1.1	30	
− 4	− 5	23	
− 5.3	− 6.7	20	
− 8	−10	14	
− 9.8	−12.2	10	
−12	−15	5	
−14.2	−17.8	0	ZERO Fahr.
−16	−20	− 4	
−20	−25	−13	
−24	−30	−22	
−28	−35	−31	
−32	−40	−40	

Rules for Foretelling the Weather.

ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A RAPID rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER.

With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry, or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail, or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

The above printed rules are in use by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of New York.

DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER IN THE SEVERAL STORMS—VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

CRITICAL WINDS.	Clear Hours.	Cloudy Hours.	Rain Hours.	Clearing Hours.
South to Southwest	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast	20	17.6	31	20.6

WEATHER WISDOM.

SUNSET COLORS.—A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain.

HALO (SUN DOGS).—By halo we mean the large circles, or parts of circles, about the sun or moon. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm.

CORONA.—By this term we mean the small colored circles frequently seen around the sun or moon. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather.

RAINBOWS.—A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather.

SKY COLOR.—A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm.

FOGS.—Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon.

VISIBILITY.—Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain.

FROST.—The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

OBJECTS VISIBLE AT SEA-LEVEL IN CLEAR WEATHER.

The following table shows the distance at sea-level at which objects are visible at certain elevations:

ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.
1	1.31	30	7.25	90	12.25
5	2.96	35	7.83	100	13.23
6	3.24	40	8.37	150	16.22
7	3.49	45	8.87	200	18.72
8	3.73	50	9.35	300	22.91
9	3.96	60	10.25	500	29.58
10	4.18	70	11.07	1,000	33.41
20	5.92	80	11.83	1 mile	96.10
25	6.61				

High-Tide Tables.

FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (NEW YORK HARBOR).

(Specially prepared from the Tide-Tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

New York Mean Time. To express in Standard Time, subtract 4 minutes.

1908.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 29	5 47	7 6	7 39	6 51	7 26	8 14	8 39	8 44	8 56	9 49	9 51
2	6 26	6 51	7 57	8 32	7 44	8 14	9 1	9 23	9 25	9 38	10 26	10 29
3	7 17	7 45	8 48	9 25	8 32	9 3	9 45	10 4	10 9	10 19	11 4	11 6
4	8 9	8 40	9 37	10 13	9 21	9 49	10 31	10 49	10 53	11 1	11 44	11 42
5	9 0	9 35	10 28	11 4	10 9	10 35	11 16	11 37	11 34	11 42	....	12 26
6	9 53	10 33	11 20	11 57	10 57	11 24	....	12 6	....	12 24	12 26	1 16
7	10 46	11 33	....	12 14	11 45	....	12 26	1 9	12 29	1 21	1 15	2 10
8	11 44	....	12 54	1 15	12 15	12 44	1 20	2 19	1 21	2 24	2 8	3 4
9	12 34	12 45	1 54	2 24	1 10	1 48	2 24	3 29	2 19	3 20	3 4	3 59
10	1 34	1 51	2 54	3 35	2 10	3 2	3 26	4 27	3 18	4 8	4 2	4 47
11	2 34	2 59	3 54	4 43	3 16	4 14	4 23	5 9	4 13	4 51	4 56	5 38
12	3 33	4 4	4 47	5 38	4 15	5 12	5 11	5 44	5 0	5 33	5 50	6 24
13	4 24	5 4	5 35	6 25	5 5	5 56	5 52	6 17	5 45	6 14	6 42	7 11
14	5 15	5 57	6 19	7 2	5 51	6 31	6 29	6 51	6 27	7 0	7 34	7 59
15	6 0	6 44	6 57	7 31	6 31	7 0	7 4	7 24	7 12	7 34	8 24	8 47
16	6 42	7 23	7 30	7 59	7 4	7 28	7 42	8 0	7 51	8 15	9 16	9 39
17	7 20	7 56	8 2	8 24	7 36	7 54	8 14	8 39	8 34	8 58	10 11	10 29
18	7 54	8 26	8 34	8 52	8 8	8 24	8 49	9 16	9 20	9 44	11 9	11 24
19	8 27	8 52	9 4	9 24	8 36	8 59	9 29	9 59	10 10	10 34	....	12 14
20	8 59	9 20	9 35	10 0	9 10	9 36	10 14	10 44	11 5	11 29	12 22	1 15
21	9 29	9 52	10 11	10 43	9 47	10 16	11 4	11 38	.....	12 12	1 26	2 19
22	10 3	10 32	10 52	11 31	10 28	11 4	....	12 4	12 31	1 25	2 33	3 19
23	10 42	11 15	11 37	....	11 15	11 56	12 39	1 19	1 41	2 41	3 39	4 17
24	11 24	....	12 24	12 31	....	12 12	1 54	2 50	2 55	3 48	4 45	5 11
25	12 9	12 12	1 26	1 34	12 57	1 18	3 11	4 6	4 4	4 44	5 44	5 59
26	1 4	1 6	2 39	2 57	2 9	2 49	4 24	5 7	5 5	5 37	6 39	6 47
27	2 4	2 9	3 49	4 22	3 29	4 18	5 26	6 0	6 4	6 24	7 27	7 29
28	3 9	3 21	4 56	5 34	4 42	5 24	6 22	6 47	6 54	7 9	8 10	8 11
29	4 14	4 35	5 58	6 33	5 44	6 20	7 12	7 34	7 40	7 50	8 52	8 49
30	5 14	5 42	....	....	6 39	7 9	7 58	8 14	8 25	8 32	9 28	9 24
31	6 12	6 42	....	....	7 28	7 54	....	....	9 8	9 12	.....	....

1908.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	10 0	10 2	10 27	10 33	11 12	11 19	11 32	11 47	12 50	1 19	2 6	2 19
2	10 34	10 34	11 4	11 9	....	12 1	....	12 29	2 13	2 34	3 12	3 27
3	11 5	11 4	11 46	11 51	12 8	12 56	12 50	1 35	3 26	3 45	4 10	4 29
4	11 43	11 44	....	12 35	1 4	1 59	2 6	2 47	4 29	4 47	5 4	5 28
5	....	12 25	12 36	1 29	2 11	3 6	3 31	3 59	5 23	5 44	5 52	6 19
6	12 28	1 16	1 29	2 29	3 31	4 15	4 41	5 4	6 12	6 35	6 40	7 10
7	1 14	2 11	2 32	3 34	4 49	5 19	5 42	6 1	7 0	7 25	7 24	7 57
8	2 9	3 9	3 47	4 35	5 55	6 19	6 34	6 54	7 47	8 14	8 9	8 44
9	3 9	4 7	4 58	5 36	6 55	7 14	7 23	7 45	8 32	9 2	8 52	9 30
10	4 14	5 4	6 7	6 35	7 44	8 6	8 12	8 34	9 16	9 51	9 35	10 16
11	5 19	5 58	7 7	7 31	8 36	8 56	8 57	9 23	10 2	10 42	10 18	11 2
12	6 21	6 52	8 4	8 22	9 24	9 45	9 44	10 13	10 48	11 36	10 59	11 49
13	7 20	7 46	8 58	9 14	10 12	10 36	10 33	11 5	11 37	....	11 42	.....
14	8 16	8 36	9 49	10 6	11 3	11 28	11 23	....	12 35	12 29	12 38	12 28
15	9 10	9 29	10 42	10 56	11 55	....	12 4	12 16	1 37	1 25	1 26	1 16
16	10 6	10 21	11 32	11 51	12 25	12 50	1 4	1 14	2 32	2 24	2 14	2 9
17	11 1	11 14	....	12 25	1 28	1 50	2 14	2 15	3 20	3 19	3 2	2 58
18	11 56	.....	12 46	1 23	2 39	2 52	3 19	3 14	4 4	4 6	3 48	3 49
19	12 9	12 54	1 49	2 21	3 46	3 49	4 11	4 8	4 40	4 46	4 32	4 42
20	1 6	1 51	2 57	3 19	4 48	4 40	4 54	4 55	5 16	5 25	5 16	5 29
21	2 10	2 50	4 6	4 19	5 36	5 32	5 28	5 34	5 54	6 4	6 2	6 14
22	3 19	3 49	5 12	5 13	6 15	6 14	6 1	6 10	6 30	6 41	6 45	7 4
23	4 24	4 45	6 4	6 1	6 45	6 51	6 32	6 40	7 9	7 22	7 32	7 52
24	5 28	5 36	6 49	6 44	7 17	7 22	7 4	7 16	7 49	8 3	8 17	8 42
25	6 24	6 24	7 25	7 22	7 43	7 54	7 37	7 49	8 31	8 49	9 5	9 34
26	7 14	7 10	7 54	7 56	8 10	8 24	8 14	8 24	9 16	9 38	9 55	10 32
27	7 54	7 49	8 23	8 29	8 43	8 54	8 52	9 4	10 5	10 34	10 47	11 34
28	8 29	8 25	8 50	8 59	9 19	9 29	9 34	9 49	10 57	11 39	11 46	....
29	8 59	8 59	9 20	9 28	9 59	10 9	10 19	10 39	11 57	....	12 38	12 51
30	9 28	9 30	9 51	10 0	10 42	10 54	11 11	11 37	12 51	1 6	1 44	1 58
31	9 56	10 0	10 29	10 37	....	....	....	12 10	....	....	2 49	3 7

HIGH-TIDE TABLES—*Continued.*

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The local time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y., the hours and minutes annexed.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.	add	9	31	New Haven, Ct.	add	3	1
Annapolis, Md.	add	8	57	New London, Ct.	add	1	22
Atlantic City, N. J.	sub.		20	Newport, R. I.	sub.		22
Baltimore, Md.	add	10	52	Norfolk, Va.	add		58
Bar Harbor, Me.	add	2	46	Norwich, Ct.	add	2	0
Beaufort, S. C.	sub.		8	Old Point Comfort, Va.	add		39
Block Island, R. I.	sub.		34	Philadelphia, Pa.	add	5	41
Boston, Mass.	add	3	22	Plymouth, Mass.	add	3	12
Bridgeport, Ct.	add	3	2	Point Lookout, Md.	add	4	49
Bristol, R. I.	sub.		14	Portland, Me.	add	3	10
Cape May, N. J.	add		10	Portsmouth, N. H.	add	3	16
Charleston, S. C.	sub.		42	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	add	3	51
Eastport, Me.	add	3	0	Providence, R. I.	add		7
Fernandina, Fla.	sub.		18	Richmond, Va.	add	8	48
Gloucester, Mass.	add	2	55	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.	sub.		25
Hell Gate Ferry, East River, N. Y.	add	1	53	Rockland, Me.	add	3	1
Isles of Shoals, N. H.	add	3	11	Rockport, Mass.	add	2	50
Jacksonville, Fla.	add		37	Salem, Mass.	add	3	9
Key West, Fla.	add	1	24	Sandy Hook, N. J.	sub.		32
League Island, Pa.	add	5	23	Savannah, Ga.	add		7
Marblehead, Mass.	add	3	2	Southport (Smithville), N. C.	sub.		43
Nahant, Mass.	add	3	2	Vineyard Haven, Mass.	add	3	36
Nantucket, Mass.	add	4	21	Washington, D. C.	add	12	1
Newark, N. J.	add		54	Watch Hill, R. I.	add		42
New Bedford, Mass.	sub.		10	West Point, N. Y.	add	2	47
Newburyport, Mass.	add	3	16	Wilmington, N. C.	add	1	0

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at New York under the desired date, and then subtract 20 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.

Places.	Feet.	Inches.	Places.	Feet.	Inches.	Places.	Feet.	Inches.
Baltimore, Md.	1	3	New London, Ct.	3	9	San Diego, Cal.	3	7
Boston, Mass.	9	8	New Orleans, La.	None	None	Sandy Hook, N. J.	4	7
Charleston, S. C.	5	1	Newport, R. I.	9	8	San Francisco, Cal.	4	9
Eastport, Me.	18	2	New York, N. Y.	4	4	Savannah, Ga.	6	5
Galveston, Tex.	1	1	Old Point Comf't, Va.	2	5	Seattle, Wash.	12	2
Key West, Fla.	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	6	0	Tampa, Fla.	2	2
Mobile, Ala.	1	2	Portland, Me.	9	1	Washington, D. C.	2	9

Highest tide at Eastport, Me., 218 inches. Lowest tide at Galveston, Tex., 13 inches.

Earthquake Areas of the Earth.

MAJOR DE MONTESSUS DE BALORE, after years of labor, has drawn up a catalogue of 130,000 shocks, of which trustworthy details have been procured, and this indicates with some scientific accuracy how the symptoms of seismic activity are manifested over the earth's surface. The period of observation includes generally the last fifty years; but there is no reason to suppose that a longer time would materially affect the proportionate numbers. The appended figures, drawn from M. de Montessus's statistics, will give an idea of the general result:

Area.	Earthquakes.	Area.	Earthquakes.	Area.	Earthquakes.
Scandinavia	646	Greece	10,306	Atlantic Coast	937
British Isles	1,139	Russia	258	Mexico	5,586
France	2,793	Asia Minor	4,451	Central America	2,739
Spain and Portugal	2,656	India	813	West Indies	2,561
Switzerland	3,895	Japan	27,562	South America	8,081
Italy	27,672	Africa	179	Java	2,155
Holland and North Germany	2,326	Atlantic Islands	1,704	Australia and Tasmania	83
Sicily	4,331	United States, Pacific Coast	4,467	New Zealand	1,925

The most shaken countries of the world are Italy, Japan, Greece, South America (the Pacific Coast), Java, Sicily, and Asia Minor. The lands most free from these convulsions are Africa, Australia, Russia, Siberia, Scandinavia, and Canada. As a rule, where earthquakes are most frequent they are most severe. But to this general statement there are exceptions—Indian shocks, though less numerous, being often very disastrous. Loss of life in many cases depends, however, on density of population rather than on the intensity of the earth movement. Numerically, also, France has registered more seismic tremors than Spain and Portugal, but France in historic times has experienced no earthquake disaster approaching the havoc wrought by the one calamity at Lisbon.

Table of Magnetic Declinations,

OR VARIATION OF COMPASS FOR JANUARY, 1908—WITH THE ANNUAL CHANGE IN 1905 FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes that the declination is increasing, and a minus (—) sign the reverse.

(Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the Office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

State or Territory.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Variation January, 1908	Annual Change.
		° ′	° ′	° ′	′
Ala.	Montgomery	32 22	86 18	2 50 E	+ 1
	Mobile	30 42	88 3	4 32 E	+ 1
	Huntsville	34 44	86 35	3 58 E	+ 1
Alaska	Sitka	57 3	135 20	30 8 E	+ 3
	Kodiak	57 48	152 24	24 10 E	— 2
	St. Michael	63 29	162 1	21 30 E	— 7
	Dutch Harbor	53 53	166 32	17 45 E	— 3
	Kiska	51 59	182 28	8 0 E	
Ariz.	Prescott	34 34	112 30	14 10 E	+ 3
	Yuma	32 44	114 37	14 15 E	+ 3
	Nogales	31 20	110 56	13 0 E	+ 3
Ark.	Little Rock	34 44	92 16	6 50 E	+ 2
Cal.	Sacramento	38 34	121 30	16 55 E	+ 4
	San Francisco	37 48	122 25	17 50 E	+ 4
	Los Angeles	34 4	118 15	15 20 E	+ 4
	San Diego	32 43	117 10	14 10 E	+ 3
Col	Denver	39 45	105 0	14 20 E	+ 2
Conn.	Hartford	41 46	72 40	10 50W	+ 3
	New Haven	41 18	72 55	10 15W	+ 3
Del.	Dover	39 9	75 31	6 52W	+ 3
Dist. of Col.	Washington	38 53	77 0	5 10W	+ 3
Florida	Tallahassee	30 26	84 17	2 15 E	0
	Jacksonville	30 20	81 39	1 10 E	— 1
	Key West	24 33	81 48	2 27 E	— 2
Georgia	Atlanta	33 44	84 22	1 37 E	— 1
	Savannah	32 5	81 5	0 35 E	— 1
Idaho	Boisé	43 37	116 12	19 18 E	+ 3
Illinois	Springfield	39 50	89 39	4 15 E	— 1
	Chicago	41 54	87 37	3 50 E	— 1
Indiana	Indianapolis	39 47	86 8	1 18 E	— 1
	Fort Wayne	41 3	85 3	0 5 E	— 1
Ind. Ter.	Atoka	34 24	96 9	8 30 E	+ 2
Iowa	Des Moines	41 36	93 36	8 0 E	+ 1
	Keokuk	40 23	91 23	6 0 E	+ 1
Kansas	Topeka	39 2	95 43	9 17 E	+ 2
	Ness City	38 28	99 54	11 22 E	+ 2
Ky.	Lexington	38 4	84 30	0 29 E	— 1
	Paducah	37 5	88 37	4 20 E	0
	Louisville	38 15	85 46	1 15 E	— 1
La.	Baton Rouge	30 27	91 11	6 0 E	+ 2
	New Orleans	30 0	90 5	5 35 E	+ 2
	Shreveport	32 30	93 45	7 5 E	+ 2
Maine	Bangor	44 48	68 48	17 33W	+ 2
	Portland	43 39	70 17	15 0W	+ 3
	Eastport	44 54	66 59	19 22W	+ 2
Md.	Annapolis	38 59	76 29	6 0W	+ 3
	Baltimore	39 16	76 35	6 0W	+ 3
Mass.	Boston	42 22	71 4	13 5W	+ 3
	Pittsfield	42 27	73 17	11 25W	+ 3
Mich.	Lansing	42 44	84 32	0 20W	+ 2
	Detroit	42 21	83 3	1 30W	+ 2
	Marquette	46 33	87 22	2 5 E	— 1
Minn.	St. Paul	44 58	93 5	8 45 E	+ 1
	Duluth	46 46	92 4	12 25 E	+ 1
Miss.	Jackson	32 19	90 12	6 5 E	+ 1
Miss.	Oxford	34 22	89 33	5 40 E	+ 1
Mo.	Jefferson City	38 35	92 9	7 40 E	+ 2
	St. Louis	38 38	90 16	5 15 E	+ 2
	Kansas City	39 7	94 38	9 10 E	+ 2
Mon.	Helena	46 37	112 2	19 55 E	+ 3
Neb.	Lincoln	40 49	96 42	10 19 E	+ 2
	Omaha	41 16	95 58	9 45 E	+ 2
Nevada	Carson City	39 10	119 46	17 10 E	+ 3
	Eureka	39 31	115 58	16 57 E	+ 3
N. H.	Concord	43 12	71 29	12 45W	+ 3
N. J.	Trenton	40 13	74 44	8 15W	+ 3
N. Mex.	Santa Fé	35 41	105 57	12 55 E	+ 3
N. Y.	Albany	42 40	73 45	11 15W	+ 3
	New York	40 43	74 0	9 15W	+ 3
	Ithaca	42 27	76 29	7 34W	+ 3
	Buffalo	42 55	78 54	6 22W	+ 2
N. C.	Raleigh	35 47	78 38	2 40W	+ 3
	Wilmington	34 13	77 56	2 20W	+ 3
N. Dak.	Bismarck	46 48	100 47	15 20 E	+ 2
	Pembina	48 58	97 14	11 30 E	+ 2
Ohio	Columbus	40 0	83 0	1 0W	+ 2
	Cleveland	41 30	81 42	3 34W	+ 2
	Cincinnati	39 8	84 25	0 59W	+ 2
Okla.	Guthrie	35 53	97 25	9 40 E	+ 2
Oregon	Portland	45 31	122 41	22 53 E	+ 4
Pa.	Harrisburg	40 16	76 53	6 43W	+ 3
	Philadelphia	39 58	75 10	7 52W	+ 3
	Allegheny	40 29	80 1	4 10W	+ 2
R. I.	Providence	41 50	71 24	12 15W	+ 3
S. C.	Columbia	34 0	81 2	0 2W	+ 1
	Charleston	32 47	79 56	0 44W	+ 2
S. Dak.	Pierre	44 22	100 22	13 5 E	+ 2
	Yankton	42 53	97 25	11 22 E	+ 2
Tenn.	Nashville	36 9	86 48	3 47 E	0
	Knoxville	35 58	83 55	0 14W	+ 1
	Memphis	35 8	90 3	5 25 E	0
Tex.	Austin	30 17	97 44	8 24 E	+ 2
	San Antonio	29 27	98 28	9 2 E	+ 2
	Houston	29 47	95 20	8 0 E	+ 2
	Galveston	29 18	94 47	7 32 E	+ 2
	El Paso	31 46	106 29	12 11 E	+ 3
Utah	Salt Lake	40 46	111 54	16 50 E	+ 3
	Ogden	41 13	112 0	17 47 E	+ 3
Vt.	Montpelier	44 15	72 32	14 20W	+ 3
	Burlington	44 28	73 12	12 55W	+ 3
Va.	Richmond	37 32	77 26	4 5W	+ 3
	Norfolk	36 52	76 17	4 45W	+ 3
	Lynchburg	37 25	79 9	2 45W	+ 3
Wash.	Olympia	47 2	122 54	23 26 E	+ 3
	Walla Walla	46 4	118 21	21 45 E	+ 3
W. Va.	Charleston	38 21	81 38	2 28W	+ 3
	Wheeling	40 3	80 44	1 28W	+ 2
Wis.	Madison	43 4	89 25	4 55 E	0
	Milwaukee	43 4	87 53	3 30 E	0
	La Crosse	43 50	91 14	5 30 E	0
Wyo.	Cheyenne	41 8	104 49	15 3 E	+ 2

EXTREME VALUES.

Maine	N. E. Corner	..	..	21 0W	..	**Alaska**	N. E. Corner	..	..	40 0 E	..

DEPENDENCIES.

Cuba	Havana	23 8	82 22	2 50 E	— 3	**Haw'n Islands**	Honolulu	21 18	157 52	10 37 E	+ 1
	Santiago	20 0	75 50	1 15 E	— 3		Hilo	19 44	155 05	8 50 E	+ 1
Porto Rico	San Juan	18 29	66 7	1 40W	+ 6	**Philippines**	Manila	14 35	120 58	0 55 E	+ 1
	Ponce	17 59	66 40	1 30W	+ 6						

Facts About the Earth.

According to Clark, the equatorial semi-diameter is 20,926,202 feet=3963.296 miles, and the polar semi-diameter is 20,854,895 feet=3950.738 miles. One degree of latitude at the equator=68.704 miles. One degree of latitude at the pole=69.407 miles.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS.

(From Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.)

Continental Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants. Number.	Inhabitants. Per Sq. Mile.	Continental Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants. Number.	Inhabitants. Per Sq. Mile.
Africa	11,514,000	127,000,000	11.00	Australasia	3,288,000	4,730,000	1.40
America, N.	6,446,000	89,250,000	13.80	Europe	3,555,000	380,200,000	106.90
America, S.	6,837,000	36,420,000	5.30	Polar Reg.	4,888,800	300,000	0.07
Asia	14,710,000	850,000,000	57.70	Total	51,238,800	1,487,900,000	29.00

The above estimate was made by Ernest George Ravenstein, F. R. G. S., the geographer and statistician, and is for 1890. The population of North America, 1900, had increased to over 100,000,000.

An estimate of population of the earth, made by Drs. Wagner and Supan, editors of "Bevölkerung der Erde" (Perthes, Gotha, 1891), is as follows: Europe, 357,379,000; Asia, 825,954,000; Africa, 163,953,000; America, 121,713,000; Australia, 3,230,000; Oceanic Islands, 7,420,000; polar regions, 80,400. Total, 1,479,729,400. The estimate of area of the continents and islands by the same authorities is 52,821,684.

Ravenstein's estimate of the earth's fertile region, in square miles, is 28,269,200; steppe, 13,901,000; desert, 4,180,000; polar regions, 4,888,800.

The population of the earth at the death of the Emperor Augustus, estimated by Bodio, was 54,000,000. The population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the fifteenth century.—*Mulhall.*

The area and cubic contents of the earth, according to the data of Clark, given above, are: Surface, 196,971,984 square miles; cubic contents, 259,944,035,515 cubic miles.

Murray (Challenger expedition) states the greatest depth of the Atlantic Ocean at 27,366 feet; Pacific Ocean, 30,000 feet; Indian Ocean, 18,582 feet; Southern Ocean, 25,200 feet; Arctic Ocean, 9,000 feet. The Atlantic Ocean has an area, in square miles, of 24,536,000; Pacific Ocean, 50,309,000; Indian Ocean, 17,084,000; Arctic Ocean, 4,781,000; Southern Ocean, 30,592,000. The highest mountain is believed to be Deodhunga or Everest, one of the Himalayas, 29,002 feet.

For population of the earth according to creed, see Religious Statistics.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO RACE.

(Estimated by John Bartholomew, F. R. G. S., Edinburgh.)

Race.	Location.	Number.	Race.	Location.	Number.
Indo-Germanic or Aryan (white)	Europe, Persia, etc.	545,500,000	Hottentot and Bushman (black)	South Africa	150,000
Mongolian or Turanian (yellow and brown)	Greater part of Asia	630,000,000	Malay and Polynesian (brown)	Australasia & Polynesia	35,000,000
Semitic or Hamitic (white)	North Africa, Arabia	65,000,000	American Indian (red)	North & So. America	15,000,000
Negro and Bantu (black)	Central Africa	150,000,000	Total		1,440,650,000

The human family is subject to forty-nine principal governments. As to their form they may be classified as follows: *Absolute monarchies,* Abyssinia, Afghanistan, China, Korea, Morocco, Siam, Turkey; *Limited monarchies,* Austria-Hungary, Belgium, British Empire, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Spain; *Republics,* Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela. Besides these are the undefined despotisms of Central Africa, and a few insignificant independent States.

The average duration of human life is about 33 years. One-quarter of the people on the earth die before age 6, one-half before age 16, and only about 1 person of each 100 born lives to age 65.

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Languages.	Number of Persons Spoken by. 1801.	Number of Persons Spoken by. 1901.	Proportion of the Whole. 1801.	Proportion of the Whole. 1901.	Languages.	Number of Persons Spoken by. 1801.	Number of Persons Spoken by. 1901.	Proportion of the Whole. 1801.	Proportion of the Whole. 1901.
English	20,520,000	130,300,000	12.7	29.2	Portuguese	7,480,000	15,000,000	4.7	3.3
French	31,450,000	52,100,000	19.4	11.7	Russian	30,770,000	85,000,000	19.0	19.0
German	30,320,000	84,200,000	18.7	18.8					
Italian	15,070,000	34,000,000	9.3	7.6	Total	161,800,000	447,100,000	100.0	100.0
Spanish	26,190,000	46,500,000	16.2	10.4					

These estimates (that for 1801 being by Mulhall) exhibit the superior growth of the English language in the last century.

The Geological Strata.

THE strata composing the earth's crust is divided by most geologists into two great classes: 1. Those generally attributed to the agency of water. 2. To the action of fire; which may be subdivided as follows: (*a*) Aqueous formations, stratified, rarely crystalline (sedimentary or fossiliferous rocks; metamorphic or unfossiliferous). (*b*) Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline (volcanic, as basalt; platonic, as granite).

The geological record is classified into five main divisions or periods: 1. The Archæan, lifeless and dawn of life. 2. The Palæozoic (ancient life). 3. The Mesozoic (middle life). 4. The Cenozoic (recent life). 5. Quaternary, the age in which man's first appearance is indicated.

Periods.		Eras.	Series.	Subdivisions.
Quaternary Period.	Age of Primeval Man.	Quaternary or Post Tertiary.	3. Recent. 2. Champlain. 1. Glacial.	Pleistocene.
Cenozoic Period.	Age of Mammals.	Tertiary Era.	4. Pliocene. 3. Miocene. 2. Oligocene. 1. Eocene.	English Crag. Upper Molasse. Rupelian and Tongrian of Belgium.
Mesozoic Period.	Age of Reptiles.	Cretaceous Era.	4. Laramie. 3. Colorado. 2. Dakota. 1. Lower.	Upper Chalk. Lower Chalk. Chalk Marl. Gault. Neocomian. Lower Greensand.
		Jura-Trias. Jurassic	3. Purbeck. 2. Oölite. 1. Lias.	Wealden. Purbeck, Portland, Kimmeridge. Oxford Oölites. Lower or Bath Oölite. 1. Lower Lias. 2. Marlstone. 3. Upper Lias.
		Jura-Trias. 7. Triassic.	4. Rhætic. 3. Upper. 2. Middle. 1. Lower.	Kössen beds, Dachstein beds; Alpine Trias, in part. Keuper. Muschelkalk Bunter-Sandstein.
Palæozoic Period.	Age of Coal Plants.	Carboniferous Era.	3. Permian. 2. Carboniferous. 1. Subcarboniferous.	2. Magnesian Limestone. 1. Lower Red Sandstone, or Rothliegendes. 3. Upper Coal-Measures. 2. Lower Coal-Measures. 1. Millstone Grit. Lower Carboniferous. Mountain Limestone.
	Age of Fishes.	Devonian Era.	5. Catskill and Chemung. 4. Portage. 3. Hamilton. 2. Coniferous. 1. Oriskany.	Catskill Red Sandstone. Chemung. Portage. Genesee Slate. Hamilton beds. Marcellus Shale. Upper Helderberg, Schoharie, Grit. Oriskany Sandstone. } Old Red Sandstone.
	Age of Invertebrates.	Upper Silurian.	3. Lower Helderberg. 2. Onondaga. 1. Niagara.	Lower Helderberg. Onondaga Salt Group. Salina beds. Water Lime. 3. Niagara Group. Wenlock Group. 2. Clinton Group. } Upper 1. Medina Sandstone. } Llandovery.
		Lower Silurian.	3. Trenton. 2. Chazy. 1. Calciferous.	3. Hudson River beds. Cincinnati Group. Lower Llandovery. 2. Utica Shales. 1. Trenton Limestone. Caradoc and Bala Limestone. Black River Limestone. Chazy Limestone. {Calciferous Sandrock. Magnesian stone.
		Cambrian.		Lower, Middle, and Upper Cambrian.
Archæan Period.		Eozoic (dawn of life). Azoic (lifeless).		1. Laurentian. Huronian.

Latitude and Longitude Table.

(LONGITUDE RECKONED FROM GREENWICH.)

Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC.

	° ′ ″	H. M. S.
Acapulco, Mex.	16 50 56 N.	6 39 41.8 W.
Adelaide, S. Australia*	34 55 38 S.	9 14 20.3 E.
Aden, Arabia	12 46 40 N.	2 59 55.8 E.
Albany, N. Y.*	42 39 13 N.	4 55 6.8 W.
Algiers*	36 47 50 N.	0 12 11.4 E.
Allegheny, Pa.*	40 27 42 N.	5 20 2.9 W.
Alexandria, Egypt	31 11 43 N.	1 59 26.7 E.
Amherst, Mass.*	42 22 17 N.	4 50 4.7 W
Ann Arbor, Mich.*	42 16 48 N.	5 34 55.2 W
Annapolis, Md.*	38 58 54 N.	5 5 56.5 W.
Antipodes Island	49 42 0 S.	11 54 52.3 E.
Apia, Samoa	13 48 56 S.	11 26 59.7 E.
Archangel, Russia	64 32 6 N.	2 42 14.0 E.
Armagh, Ireland*	54 21 13 N.	0 26 35.4 W.
Aspinwall, S. A., Lt	9 22 9 N.	5 19 39.0 W.
Astoria, Ore.	46 11 19 N.	8 15 18.8 W.
Athens, Greece*	37 58 21 N.	1 34 54.9 E.
Attu Island, Alaska	52 56 1 N.	11 32 49.6 E.
Bahia, Brazil	13 0 37 S.	2 34 8.4 W.
Baltimore, Md.	39 17 48 N.	5 6 26.0 W.
Batavia, Java	6 7 40 S.	7 7 13 7 E.
Belize, Honduras	17 29 20 N.	5 52 46.7 W
Belle Isle, Lt.	51 53 0 N.	3 41 29.5 W.
Berlin, Prussia*	52 30 17 N.	0 53 34.9 E.
Bermuda, Dock Yard	32 19 24 N.	4 19 18.3 W.
Bombay*	18 53 45 N.	4 51 15.7 E.
Bonn, Germany*	50 43 45 N.	0 28 23.3 E.
Bordeaux, France*	44 50 17 N.	0 2 5.4 W.
Boston State House	42 21 28 N.	4 44 15.3 W.
Bridgetown, Barbadoes	13 5 42 N.	3 58 29.3 W.
Brussels, Belgium*	50 51 10 N.	0 17 28.6 E.
Buenos Ayres	34 36 30 S.	3 53 28.9 W
Calcutta	22 33 25 N.	5 53 20.7 E.
Callao, Peru, Lt.	12 4 3 S.	5 9 3.0 W.
Cambridge, Eng.*	52 12 52 N.	0 0 22.7 E.
Cambridge, Mass.*	42 22 48 N.	4 44 31.0 W
Canton, China	23 6 35 N.	7 33 46.3 E.
Cape Cod, Mass., Lt.	42 2 21 N.	4 40 14.6 W.
C. Hatteras, N. C., Lt.	35 15 14 N.	5 2 5.0 W
Cape Henry, Va., Lt.	36 55 29 N.	5 4 2.0 W.
Cape Horn	55 58 41 S.	4 29 5.0 W
Cape May, N. J., Lt.	38 55 56 N.	4 59 50.7 W.
Cape Good Hope, Lt.	34 21 12 S.	1 13 58.0 E.
Cape Prince of Wales	65 33 30 N.	11 11 56.8 W
Charleston, S. C., Lt.	32 41 44 N.	5 19 32.0 W
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	46 13 55 N.	4 12 27.5 W.
Cherbourg, France	49 38 54 N.	0 6 32.5 W.
Chicago, Ill.*	41 50 1 N.	5 50 26.7 W.
Christiania, Nor.*	59 54 44 N.	0 42 53.8 E.
Cincinnati, O.*	39 8 19 N.	5 37 41.3 W.
Clinton, N. Y.*	43 3 17 N.	5 1 37.4 W.
Colombo, Ceylon	6 55 40 N.	5 19 21.9 E.
Constantinople	41 0 30 N.	1 56 3.7 E.
Copenhagen*	55 41 13 N.	0 50 18.8 E.
Demerara (Geo'town Lt)	6 49 20 N.	3 52 46.0 W.
Denver, Col.*	39 40 36 N.	6 59 47.6 W
Dublin, Ireland*	53 23 13 N.	0 25 21.1 W
Edinburgh*	55 57 23 N.	0 12 43.1 W
Esquimault, B. C., Lt.	48 25 40 N.	8 13 47.1 W
Father Point, Que., Lt.	48 31 25 N.	4 33 49.2 W.
Fayal, Azores	38 32 9 N.	1 54 16.0 W.
Fernandina, Fla.	30 40 18 N.	5 25 51.1 W.
Florence, Italy*	43 46 4 N.	0 45 1.5 E.
Funchal, Madeira	32 38 4 N.	1 7 35.6 W.
Galveston, Tex.	29 18 17 N.	6 19 9.7 W.
Geneva, Switzerland*	46 11 59 N.	0 24 36.8 E.
Glasgow, Scotland*	55 52 43 N.	0 17 10.6 W
Gibraltar	36 6 30 N.	0 21 23.3 W.
Greenwich, Eng.*	51 28 38 N.	0 0 0.0 —
Halifax, N. S.	44 39 38 N.	4 14 21.1 W.
Hamburg, Ger.*	53 33 7 N.	0 39 53.8 E.
Hanover, N. H.*	43 42 15 N.	4 49 7.9 W
Havana, Cuba	23 9 21 N.	5 29 26.0 W.
Hobart Town, Tas.	42 53 25 S.	9 49 20.5 E.
Hong Kong, China*	22 18 12 N.	7 36 41.9 E.
Honolulu (Reef Lt.)	21 17 55 N.	10 31 28.0 W.
Key West, Fla., Lt.	24 32 58 N.	5 27 12.3 W.
Kingston, Jam.	17 57 41 N.	5 7 10.7 W.
Lisbon, Portugal*	38 42 31 N.	0 36 44.7 W.
Liverpool*	53 24 5 N.	0 12 17.3 W.
Madison, Wis.*	43 4 37 N.	5 57 37.8 W.
Madras, India*	13 4 8 N.	5 20 59.4 E.
Madrid, Spain*	40 24 30 N.	0 14 45.4 W.
Manila, Lt.	14 35 25 N.	8 3 50.0 E.
Marseilles*	43 18 18 N.	0 21 34.6 E.
Melbourne, Vic.*	37 49 53 S.	9 39 54.1 E.
Mexico (city)*	19 26 2 N.	6 36 26.7 W.
Monrovia, Liberia	6 19 5 N.	0 43 15.7 W.
Montreal, Que.*	45 30 17 N.	4 54 18.7 W.
Moscow*	55 45 20 N.	2 30 17.2 E.
Mount Hamilton, Cal.*	37 20 24 N.	8 6 34.1 W.
Munich*	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26.1 E.
Nain, Labrador	56 32 51 N.	4 6 42.7 W
Naples*	40 51 46 N.	0 57 1.8 E.
Nashville, Tenn.*	36 8 54 N.	5 47 12.0 W.
Nassau, Bahamas	25 5 37 N.	5 9 27.8 W.
Natal, S. Africa*	29 50 47 S.	2 4 1.2 E.
New Haven, Ct.*	41 18 36 N.	4 51 42.1 W.
New Orleans (Mint)	29 57 46 N.	6 0 13.9 W.
New York (Colu. Col.)*	40 45 23 N.	4 55 53.6 W.
Nice, France*	43 43 17 N.	0 29 12.2 E.
Norfolk, Va. (Navy Yd)	36 49 33 N.	5 5 11.0 W.
North Cape	71 11 0 N.	1 42 40.0 E.
Northfield, Minn.*	44 27 42 N.	6 12 35.8 W.
Odessa, Russia*	46 28 37 N.	2 3 2.2 E.
Ogden, Utah*	41 13 8 N.	7 27 59.6 W.
Oxford, Eng. (Univ.)*	51 45 34 N.	0 5 0.4 W.
Panama, Colombia	8 57 6 N.	5 18 8.8 W.
Para, Brazil	1 26 59 S.	3 14 0.0 W.
Paris, France*	48 50 12 N.	0 9 20.9 E.
Pensacola, Fla., Lt.	30 20 47 N.	5 49 14.1 W.
Pernambuco, Brazil, Lt.	8 3 22 S.	2 19 27.8 W.
Port au Prince, Hayti	18 33 54 N.	4 49 28.0 W.
Philadelphia, Pa.*	39 57 7 N.	5 0 38.5 W.
Point Barrow†	71 27 0 N.	10 25 0.0 W.
Portland, Me.	43 39 28 N.	4 41 1.2 W.
Port Louis, Mauritius	20 8 46 S.	3 49 57.7 E.
Port Said, Egypt, Lt.	31 15 45 N.	2 9 15.5 E.
Port Spain, Trinidad	10 38 39 N.	4 6 2.5 W.
P. Stanley, Falkland Is.	51 41 10 S.	3 51 26.0 W.
Prague, Bohemia*	50 5 19 N.	0 57 40.3 E.
Princeton, N. J.*	40 20 58 N.	4 58 37.5 W.
Providence, R. I.*	41 49 46 N.	4 45 37.5 W.
Quebec, Que.*	46 47 59 N.	4 44 52.6 W.
Richmond, Va.	37 32 16 N.	5 9 44.0 W.
Rio de Janeiro*	22 54 24 S.	2 52 41.4 W.
Rochester, N. Y.*	43 9 17 N.	5 10 21.8 W.
Rome, Italy*	41 53 54 N.	0 49 55.6 E.
Saigon, Cochin-China*	10 46 47 N.	7 6 48.7 E.
San Diego, Cal.	32 43 6 N.	7 48 38.7 W.
Sandy Hook, N. J., Lt.	40 27 40 N.	4 56 0.6 W.
San Francisco, Cal.*	37 47 28 N.	8 9 42.8 W.
San Juan de Porto Rico	18 28 56 N.	4 24 29.8 W.
Santiago de Cuba	20 0 16 N.	5 3 22.0 W.
Savannah, Ga.	32 4 52 N.	5 24 21.7 W.
Seattle, Wash.	47 35 54 N.	8 9 19.9 W.
Shanghai, China	31 14 42 N.	8 5 55.7 E.
Singapore, India	1 17 11 N.	6 55 25.0 E.
St. Helena Island	15 55 0 S.	0 22 52.0 W.
St. John's, Newfo'land	47 34 2 N.	3 30 43.6 W
St. Louis, Mo.*	38 38 4 N.	6 0 49.1 W.
St. Petersburg, Russia*	59 56 30 N.	2 1 13.5 E.
Stockholm*	59 20 33 N.	1 12 14.0 E.
Suakim, E. Africa, Lt.	19 7 0 N.	2 29 16.6 E.
Sydney, N. S. W.*	33 51 41 S.	10 4 49.5 E.
Tokio, Japan*	35 39 17 N.	9 18 58.0 E.
Tunis (Goletta Lt.)	36 48 36 N.	0 41 14.5 E.
Utrecht, Netherlands*	52 5 10 N.	0 20 31.7 E.
Valparaiso, Chile	33 1 53 S.	4 46 34.8 W.
Venice, Italy*	45 26 10 N.	0 49 22.1 E.
Vera Cruz, Mex., Lt.	19 12 29 N.	6 24 31.8 W.
Victoria, B. C., Lt.	48 25 26 N.	8 13 33.8 W.
Vienna, Austria*	48 13 55 N.	1 5 21.5 E.
Warsaw, Russia*	52 13 6 N.	1 24 7.4 E.
Washington, D. C.*	38 55 15 N.	5 8 15.7 W.
Wellington, N. Z.*	41 18 1 S.	11 39 6.5 E.
West Point, N. Y.*	41 23 22 N.	4 55 50.6 W.
Williamstown, Mass.*	42 42 30 N.	4 52 50.4 W.
Yokohama, Japan	35 26 24 N.	9 18 36.9 E.
Zanzibar (E. Consulate)	6 9 43 S.	2 36 44.7 E.

* Observatories. Lt. denotes a light-house. † Highest latitude in U. S. territory.

Races of Mankind.

THE following is compiled from the arrangement by Ethnologist Figuier and others:

WHITE RACE.

European Branch.	Teutonic Family	Scandinavians, Germans, English.
	Latin Family	French, Spaniards, Italians, Moldo-Wallachians.
	Slavonian Family	Russians, Finns, Bulgarians, Servians, Magyars, Croats, Tchecks, Poles, Lithuanians.
	Greek Family	Greeks. Albanians.
Aramean Branch.	Libyan Family	Egyptians, Berbers.
	Semitic Family	Arabs, Jews, Syrians.
	Persian Family	Persians, Afghans, Kurds, Armenians, Ossetines.
	Georgian Family	Georgians.
	Circassian Family	Circassians, Mingrelians.

YELLOW RACE.

Hyperborean Branch.	Lapp Family	Samoede, Kamtschadale, Esquimau, Tenissian, Jukaghirite, and Koriak Families.
Mongolian Branch.	Mongol Family	Mongols, Kalmucks, Buriats.
	Tunguse Family	Tunguses, Manchus.
	Turk Family	Turcomans, Kirghis, Nogays, Osmanlis.
	Yakut Family	Yakuts.
Sinaic Branch.	Chinese Family	Chinese.
	Japanese Family	Japanese.
	Indo-Chinese Family	Burmese, Siamese.

BROWN RACE.

Hindoo Branch.	Hindoo Family	Sikhs, Jats, Rajpoots, Mahrattas, Bengalese, Cingalese.
	Malabar Family	Malabars, Tamals, Telingas.
Ethiopian Branch.	Abyssinian Family	Abyssinians, Berabras, Gallas.
	Fellan Family	Fellans.
Malay Branch.	Malay Family	Malays, Javanese, Battas, Bougis, Maccassars. Dyaks, Togals.
	Polynesian Family	Maoris, Tongas, Tahitians, Pomotouans, Marquesans, Sandwichians.
	Micronesian Family	Ladrone, Caroline, and Mulgrave Islanders.

RED RACE.

Southern Branch.	Andian Family	Quichuas (or Incas), Antis, Andians, Araucanians.
	Pampean Family	Patagonians, Puelches, Charruas, Tobas, Moxas, Abipous, etc.
	Guarani Family	Guaranis, Bocotudos.
Northern Branch.	Southern Family	Aztecs, Mayas, Lencas, Othomis, Tarascas, etc.
	Northeastern Family	Cherokees, Hurons, Iroquois, Sioux, Apaches, Comanches, Creeks, etc.
	Northwestern Family	Chinooks, Digger Indians, Nootkans, etc.

BLACK RACE.

Western Branch.	Caffre Family	.....
	Hottentot Family	.....
	Negro Family	.....
Eastern Branch	Papuan Family	Fijians, New Caledonians, etc.
	Andaman Family	Andamans, Australians.

Height and Weight of Men.

TABLE OF AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MALES, BASED ON ANALYSIS OF 74,162 ACCEPTED APPLICANTS FOR LIFE INSURANCE AS REPORTED TO THE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

HEIGHT.	Age. 15–24	Age. 25–29	Age. 30–34	Age. 35–39	Age. 40–44	Age. 45–49	Age. 50–54	Age. 55–59	Age. 60–64	Age. 65–69
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
5 feet	120	125	128	131	133	134	134	134	131	....
5 feet 1 inch	122	126	129	131	134	136	136	136	134	....
5 feet 2 inches	124	128	131	133	136	138	138	138	137	....
5 feet 3 inches	127	131	134	136	139	141	141	141	140	140
5 feet 4 inches	131	135	138	140	143	144	145	145	144	143
5 feet 5 inches	134	138	141	143	146	147	149	149	148	147
5 feet 6 inches	138	142	145	147	150	151	153	153	153	151
5 feet 7 inches	142	147	150	152	155	156	158	158	158	156
5 feet 8 inches	146	151	154	157	160	161	163	163	163	162
5 feet 9 inches	150	155	159	162	165	166	167	168	168	168
5 feet 10 inches	154	159	164	167	170	171	172	173	174	174
5 feet 11 inches	159	164	169	173	175	177	177	178	180	180
6 feet	165	170	175	179	180	183	182	183	185	185
6 feet 1 inch	170	177	181	185	186	189	188	189	189	189
6 feet 2 inches	176	184	188	192	194	196	194	194	192	192
6 feet 3 inches	181	190	195	200	203	204	201	198	....	....

A Height and Weight Table compiled by a Committee of the Medical Section of the National Fraternal Congress, 1900, which is the analysis of 133,940 applications of selected risks, in a few instances differed very slightly from the above.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF WOMEN.

The following table gives the relative height and weight of women, all ages. The weight of ordinary clothing, however, is included:

Height.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Height.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.
5 feet	115	98	132	5 feet 7 inches	145	123	167
5 feet 1 inch	120	102	138	5 feet 8 inches	148	126	170
5 feet 2 inches	125	106	144	5 feet 9 inches	155	131	179
5 feet 3 inches	130	111	150	5 feet 10 inches	160	136	184
5 feet 4 inches	135	115	155	5 feet 11 inches	165	138	190
5 feet 5 inches	140	119	161	6 feet	170	141	196
5 feet 6 inches	143	121	165				

Metric System of Weights and Measures.

THE METRIC SYSTEM has been adopted by Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Peru, etc., and except Russia and Great Britain, where it is permissive, by all European nations. Various names of the preceding systems are, however, frequently used · In Germany, ½ kilogram = 1 pound ; in Switzerland, 3-10 of a metre = 1 foot, etc. If the first letters of the prefixes *deka, hecto, kilo, myria,* from the Greek, and *deci, centi, milli,* from the Latin, are used in preference to our plain English, 10, 100, etc., it is best to employ capital letters for the multiples and small letters for the subdivisions, to avoid ambiguities in abbreviations: 1 dekametre or 10 metres = 1 Dm. ; 1 decimetre or 1-10 of a metre = 1 dm.

The METRE, unit of length, is nearly the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a meridian, of the distance between Equator and Pole. The International Standard Metre is, practically, nothing else but a length defined by the distance between two lines on a platinum-iridium bar at 0° Centigrade, deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Paris, France.

The LITRE, unit of capacity, is derived from the weight of one kilogram pure water at greatest density, a cube whose edge is one-tenth of a metre and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a metric ton.

The GRAM, unit of weight, is a cube of pure water at greatest density, whose edge is one-hundredth of a metre, and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a kilogram, and the one-millionth part of a metric ton.

The Metric System was legalized in the United States on July 28, 1866, when Congress enacted as follows:

"The tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts, and in all legal proceedings, as establishing, in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States, the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system, and the tables may lawfully be used for computing, determining, and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system."

The following are the tables annexed to the above:

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Myriametre	10,000 metres.	6.2137	miles.
Kilometre	1,000 metres.	0.62137	mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches.
Hectometre	100 metres.	328	feet 1 inch.
Dekametre	10 metres.	393 7	inches.
Metre	1 metre.	39.37	inches.
Decimetre	1-10 of a metre.	3.937	inches.
Centimetre	1-100 of a metre.	0.3937	inch.
Millimetre	1-1000 of a metre.	0.0394	inch.

*MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Hectare	10,000 square metres.	2.471	acres.
Are	100 square metres.	119.6	square yards.
Centare	1 square metre.	1,550	square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.	
Names.	Number of Litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kilolitre or stere.	1,000	1 cubic metre	1.308 cubic yards	264.17 gallons.
Hectolitre	100	1-10 of a cubic metre	2 bush. and 3.35 pecks	26.417 gallons.
Dekalitre	10	10 cubic decimetres	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons.
Litre	1	1 cubic decimetre	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts.
Decilitre	1-10	1-10 of a cubic decimetre.	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gill.
Centilitre	1-100	10 cubic centimetres	0.6102 cubic inch	0.338 fluid ounce.
Millilitre	1-1000	1 cubic centimetre	0.061 cubic inch	0.27 fluid dram.

METRIC SYSTEM—*Continued.*

WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Names.	Number of Grams.	Weight of What Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Miller or tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic metre	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectolitre	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 litres	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or kilo	1,000	1 litre	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 decilitre	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimetres	0.3527 ounce.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimetre	15.432 grains.
Decigram	1-10	1-10 of a cubic centimetre	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	1-100	10 cubic millimetres	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	1-1000	1 cubic millimetre	0.0154 grain.

TABLES FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO CUSTOMARY UNITED STATES EQUIVALENTS AND THE REVERSE.

From the legal equivalents are deduced the following tables for converting United States weights and measures:

METRIC TO CUSTOMARY. CUSTOMARY TO METRIC.

LINEAR MEASURE.

Metres=Ins.	*Metres=Feet.*	*Metres=Yards.*	*Kilometres=Miles.*	*Ins.=Centimetres*	*Feet=Metres.*	*Yards=Metres.*	*Miles=Kilometres.*
1= 39.37	1= 3.28083	1=1.093611	1=0.62137	1= 2.54	1=0.304801	1=0.914402	1= 1.60935
2= 78.74	2= 6.56167	2=2.187222	2=1.24274	2= 5.08	2=0.609601	2=1.828804	2= 3.21869
3=118.11	3= 9.84250	3=3.280833	3=1.86411	3= 7.62	3=0.914402	3=2.743205	3= 4.82804
4=157.48	4=13.12333	4=4.374444	4=2.48548	4=10.16	4=1.219202	4=3.657607	4= 6.43739
5=196.85	5=16.40417	5=5.468056	5=3.10685	5=12.70	5=1.524003	5=4.572009	5= 8.04674
6=236.22	6=19.68500	6=6.561667	6=3.72822	6=15.24	6=1.828804	6=5.486411	6= 9.65608
7=275.59	7=22.96583	7=7.655278	7=4.34959	7=17.78	7=2.133604	7=6.400813	7=11.26543
8=314.96	8=26.24667	8=8.748989	8=4.97096	8=20.32	8=2.438405	8=7.315215	8=12.87478
9=354.33	9=29.52750	9=9.842500	9=5.59233	9=22.86	9=2.743205	9=8.229616	9=14.48412

SQUARE MEASURE.

Square Centimetres = Square Inches.	*Square Metres = Square Feet.*	*Square Metres = Square Yards.*
1=0.155	1=10.764	1= 1.196
2=0.310	2=21.528	2= 2.392
3=0.465	3=32.292	3= 3.588
4=0.620	4=43.055	4= 4.784
5=0.775	5=53.819	5= 5.980
6=0.930	6=64.583	6= 7.176
7=1.085	7=75.347	7= 8.372
8=1.240	8=86.111	8= 9.568
9=1.395	9=96.874	9=10.764

CUBIC MEASURE.

Cubic Metres = Cubic Feet.	*Cubic Feet = Cubic Metres.*
1= 35.314	1=0.02832
2= 70.629	2=0.05663
3=105.943	3=0.08495
4=141.258	4=0.11327
5=176.572	5=0.14159
6=211.887	6=0.16990
7=247.201	7=0.19822
8=282.516	8=0.22654
9=317.830	9=0.25485

SQUARE MEASURE.

Square Inches = Square Centimetres	*Square Feet = Square Metres.*	*Square Yards = Square Metres.*
1= 6.452	1=0.09290	1=0.836
2=12.903	2=0.18581	2=1.672
3=19.354	3=0.27871	3=2.508
4=25.806	4=0.37161	4=3.344
5=32.257	5=0.46452	5=4.181
6=38.709	6=0.55742	6=5.017
7=45.160	7=0.65032	7=5.853
8=51.612	8=0.74323	8=6.689
9=58.063	9=0.83613	9=7.525

LIQUID MEASURE.

Centilitres = Fluid Ounces	*Litres = Quarts.*	*Litres = Gallons.*
1=0.338	1=1.0567	1=0.26417
2=0.676	2=2.1134	2=0.52834
3=1.014	3=3.1700	3=0.79251
4=1.352	4=4.2267	4=1.05668
5=1.691	5=5.2834	5=1.32085
6=2.028	6=6.3401	6=1.58502
7=2.367	7=7.3968	7=1.84919
8=2.705	8=8.4534	8=2.11336
9=3.043	9=9.5101	9=2.37753

DRY MEASURE.

Hectolitres = Bushels	*Bushels = Hectolitres*
1= 2.8377	1=0.35239
2= 5.6754	2=0.70479
3= 8.5132	3=1.05718
4=11.3509	4=1.40957
5=14.1887	5=1.76196
6=17.0264	6=2.11436
7=19.8642	7=2.46675
8=22.7019	8=2.81914
9=25.5396	9=3.17154

LIQUID MEASURE.

Fluid Ounces = Centilitres	*Quarts = Litres.*	*Gallons = Litres.*
1= 2.957	1=0.94636	1= 3.78543
2= 5.914	2=1.89272	2= 7.57087
3= 8.872	3=2.83908	3=11.35630
4=11.829	4=3.78544	4=15.14174
5=14.786	5=4.73180	5=18.92717
6=17.744	6=5.67816	6=22.71261
7=20.701	7=6.62452	7=26.49804
8=23.659	8=7.57088	8=30.28348
9=26.616	9=8.51724	9=34.06891

METRIC SYSTEM—*Continued.*

WEIGHT (AVOIRDUPOIS).

Centi-grams = Grains.	Kilo-grams = Ounces Av'd'ps.	Kilo-grams = Pounds Av'd'ps.	Metric Tons = Long Tons.	Grains = Centi-grams.	Ounces Av'd'ps Grams.	Pounds Av'd'ps = Kilo-grams.	Long Tons = Metric Tons.
1=0.1543	1= 35.274	1= 2.20462	1=0.9842	1= 6.4799	1= 28.3495	1=0.45359	1=1.0161
2=0.3086	2= 70.548	2= 4.40924	2=1.9684	2=12.9598	2= 56.6991	2=0.90719	2=2.0321
3=0.4630	3=105.822	3= 6.61386	3=2.9526	3=19.4397	3= 85.0486	3=1.36078	3=3.0482
4=0.6173	4=141.096	4= 8.81849	4=3.9368	4=25.9196	4=113.3981	4=1.81437	4=4.0642
5=0.7716	5=176.370	5=11.02311	5=4.9210	5=32.3995	5=141.7476	5=2.26796	5=5.0803
6=0.9259	6=211.644	6=13.22773	6=5.9052	6=38.8793	6=170.0972	6=2.72156	6=6.0963
7=1.0803	7=246.918	7=15.43235	7=6.8894	7=45.3592	7=198.4467	7=3.17515	7=7.1124
8=1.2346	8=282.192	8=17.63697	8=7.8736	8=51.8391	8=226.7962	8=3.62874	8=8.1284
9=1.3889	9=317.466	9=19.84159	9=8.8578	9=58.3190	9=255.1457	9=4.08233	9=9.1445

THE METRIC SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED.

The following tables of the metric system of weights and measures have been simplified as much as possible for THE WORLD ALMANAC by omitting such denominations as are not in practical, everyday use in the countries where the system is used exclusively.

TABLES OF THE SYSTEM.

Length.—The denominations in practical use are millimetres (mm.), centimetres (cm.), metres (m.), and kilometres (km.).

10 mm. = 1 cm., 100 cm. = 1 m.; 1,000 m. = 1 km. NOTE.—A decimetre is 10 cm.

Weight.—The denominations in use are grams (g.), kilos* (kg.), and tons (metric tons).

1,000 g. = 1 kg., 1,000 kg. = 1 metric ton.

Capacity.—The denominations in use are cubic centimetres (c. c.) and litres (l.).

1,000 c. c. = 1 l. NOTE.—A hectolitre is 100 l. (seldom used).

Relation of capacity and weight to length: A cubic decimetre is a litre, and a litre of water weighs a kilo.

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

A metre is about a yard; a kilo is about 2 pounds; a litre is about a quart; a centimetre is about ⅖ inch; a metric ton is about same as a ton; a kilometre is about ⅝ mile; a cubic centimetre is about a thimbleful; a nickel weighs about 5 grams.

PRECISE EQUIVALENTS.

1 acre	.40	hectar.	4047	1 mile	1.6	kilometres	1.609
1 bushel	35	litres	35.24	1 millimetre	.039	inch	.0394
1 centimetre	.39	inch	.3937	1 ounce (av'd)	28	grams	28.35
1 cubic centimetre	.061	cubic inch	.0610	1 ounce (Troy)	31	grams	31.10
1 cubic foot	.028	cubic metre.	0283	1 peck	8.8	litres	8.809
1 cubic inch	16	cubic cent.†	16.39	1 pint	.47	litre	.4732
1 cubic metre	35	cubic feet	35.31	1 pound	.45	kilo	.4536
1 cubic metre	1.3	cubic yards	1.308	1 quart (dry)	1.1	litres	1.101
1 cubic yard	.76	cubic metre	.7645	1 quart (liquid)	.95	litre	.9464
1 foot	30	centimetres	30.48	1 sq. centimetre.	.15	sq. inch	.1550
1 gallon	3.8	litres	3.785	1 sq. foot	.093	sq. metre	.0929
1 grain	.065	gram	.0648	1 sq. inch	6.5	sq. c'timetr's.	6.452
1 gram	15	grains	15.43	1 sq. metre	1.2	sq. yards	1.196
1 hectar	2.5	acres	2.471	1 sq. metre	11	sq. feet	10.76
1 inch	25	millimetres.	25.40	1 sq. yard.	.84	sq. metre	.8361
1 kilo	2.2	pounds	2.205	1 ton (2,000 lbs.)	.91	metric ton	.9072
1 kilometre	.62	mile	.6214	1 ton (2,240 lbs.)	1	metric ton	1.017
1 litre	.91	quart (dry)	.9081	1 ton (metric)	1.1	ton (2,000 lbs.)	1.102
1 litre	1.1	quarts (liq'd)	1.057	1 ton (metric)	.98	ton (2,240 lbs.)	.9842
1 metre	3.3	feet	3.281	1 yard	.91	metre	.9144

* Contraction for kilogram. † Centimetres.

Minimum Weights of Produce.

THE following are minimum weights of certain articles of produce according to the laws of the United States:

	Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.
Wheat	60 lbs.	White Potatoes	60 lbs.	Hungarian Grass Seed	50 lbs.
Corn, in the ear	70 "	Sweet Potatoes	55 "	Timothy Seed	45 "
Corn, shelled	56 "	Onions	57 "	Blue Grass Seed	44 "
Rye	56 "	Turnips	55 "	Hemp Seed	44 "
Buckwheat	48 "	Dried Peaches	33 "	Salt (see note below).	
Barley	48 "	Dried Apples	26 "	Corn Meal	48 "
Oats	32 "	Clover Seed	60 "	Ground Peas	24 "
Peas	60 "	Flax Seed	56 "	Malt	34 "
White Beans	60 "	Millet Seed	50 "	Bran	20 "
Castor Beans	46 "				

SALT.—Weight per bushel as adopted by different States ranges from 50 to 80 pounds Coarse salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 80 pounds, and in Illinois at 50 pounds per bushel. Fine salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 62 pounds, in Kentucky and Illinois at 55 pounds per bushel.

Measures and Weights of Great Britain.

THE measures of length and the weights are nearly, practically, the same as those in use in the United States. The English ton is 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long ton, or shipping ton of the United States. The English hundredweight is 112 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long hundredweight of the United States. The metre has been legalized at 39.37079 inches, but the length of 39.370432 inches, as adopted by France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia, is frequently used.

The Imperial gallon, the basis of the system of capacity, involves an error of about 1 part in 1,836: 10 lbs. of water = 277.123 cubic inches.

The English statute mile is 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

NAMES.		Pounds of Water.		Cubic Inches.	Litres.	United States Equivalents.
4 gills	= 1 pint	1.25		34.66	0.56793	1.20032 liquid pints.
2 pints	= 1 quart	2.5		69.32	1.13586	1.20032 " quarts.
2 quarts	= 1 pottle	5		138.64	2.27173	2.40064 " "
2 pottles	= 1 gallon	10		277.27	4.54346	1.20032 " gallons.
2 gallons	= 1 peck	20	Dry measure	554.55	9.08692	1.03152 dry pecks.
4 pecks	= 1 bushel	80		2218.19	36.34766	1.03152 " bushels.
4 bushels	= 1 coomb	320		8872.77	145.39062	4.12606 " "
2 coombs	= 1 quarter	640		17745.54	290.7813	8.2521 " "

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 pounds; pure silver, 655 pounds; cast iron, 450 pounds; copper, 550 pounds; lead, 710 pounds; pure platinum, 1,220 pounds; tin, 456 pounds; aluminum, 168 pounds.

Domestic Weights and Measures.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt., 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Circular Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs = 1 circle or circumference

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart, 8 quarts = 1 peck, 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure: 4 gills = 1 pint, 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Long Measure: 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5,280 feet); 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariner's Measure: 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Square Measure: 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year.

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

℞ (Lat. Recipe), take; āā, of each; ℔, pound; ℥, ounce; ʒ, drachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim, or drop; O or o. pint, f ℥, fluid ounce; f ʒ, fluid drachm; as, ℥ss, half an ounce; ℥ i, one ounce; ℥ iss, one ounce and a half; ℥ ij, two ounces; gr., grain; Q. S., as much as sufficient; Ft. Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to, Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filt., filter, Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; Hor. Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss, one-half; Ess., essence.

TEXAS LAND MEASURE.

(Also used in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.)

26,000,000	square varas (square of 5.099	varas) = 1 league and 1 labor	= 4,605.5	acres.
1,000,000	square varas (square of 1.000	varas) = 1 labor	= 177.136	acres.
25,000,000	square varas (square of 5,000	varas) = 1 league	= 4,428.4	acres.
12,500,000	square varas (square of 3,535 5	varas) = ½ league	= 2,214.2	acres.
8,333,333	square varas (square of 2,886.7	varas) = ⅓ league	= 1,476.13	acres.
6,250,000	square varas (square of 2,500	varas) = ¼ league	= 1,107.1	acres.
7,225,600	square varas (square of 2,688	varas)	= 1,280	acres.
3,612,800	square varas (square of 1,900.8	varas) = 1 section	= 640	acres.
1,806,400	square varas (square of 1,344	varas) = ½ section	= 320	acres.
903,200	square varas (square of 950.44	varas) = ¼ section	= 160	acres.
451,600	square varas (square of 672	varas) = ⅛ section	= 80	acres.
225,800	square varas (square of 475	varas) = 1-16 section	= 40	acres.
5,645.376	square varas (square of 75.137	varas) = 4,840 square yards	= 1	acre.

To find the number of acres in any number of square varas, multiply the latter by 177 (or to be more exact, by 177⅙), and cut off six decimals.

1 vara = 33⅓ inches. 1,900.8 varas = 1 mile.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

1 pulgada (12 linea)	= .927 inch.		1 libra (16 onzo)	= 1.0144 lb. av.
1 pie	= 11.125 inches.		1 arroba	= 25.360 lb. av.
1 vara	= 33.375 inches.		1 catty (16 tael)	= 1.394 lb. av.
1 gantah	= .8796 gallon.		1 pecul (100 catty)	= 139.482 lb. av.
1 caban	= 21.991 gallons.			

Knots and Miles.

The Statute Mile is 5,280 feet.
The British Admiralty Knot or Nautical Mile is 6,080 feet.
The Statute Knot is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. **The number of feet** in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

1 knot	= 1.151 miles	4 knots = 4.606 miles	20 knots = 23.030 miles	600 feet	= 1 cable
2 knots	= 2.303 miles	5 knots = 5.757 miles	25 knots = 28.787 miles	10 cables	= 1 knot
3 knots	= 3.454 miles	10 knots = 11.515 miles	6 feet = 1 fathom		

Ancient Greek and Roman Weights and Measures,

WITH AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS.

The Roman libra or pound = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica mina or pound = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica talent (60 minæ) = 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt. 17 1-7 gr., Troy.

DRY MEASURE.

The Roman modus = 1 pk. 2-9 pint.
The Attic chœnix = nearly 1⅓ pints.
The Attic medimnus = 4 pk. 6 1-10 pints.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The cotyle = a little over ½ pint.
The cyathus = a little over 1⅓ pints.
The chus = a little over 6⅔ pints.

LONG MEASURE.

The Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
The Roman cubit = 1 ft. 5⅔ inches.
The Roman pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman furlong = 604 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman mile = 4,835 feet.
The Grecian cubit = 1 ft. 6⅓ inches.
The Grecian furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
The Grecian mile = 4030 ft.

MONEY.

The quadrans = 1 1-10 mills.
The as = 1 3-10 mills.
The sestertius = 3.58 + cents.
The sestertium (1,000 sestertii) = $35.80+.
The denarius = 14.35 + cents.
The Attic obolus = 2.39 + cents.
The drachma = 14.35 + cents.*
The mina (100 drachmæ) = $14.35+.
The talent (60 minæ) = $861.00+.
The Greek stater = aureus (same as the Roman †) = $3.58,79.
The stater = daricus = $7.16,66.

*The modern drachma equals 19.3 cents. † Did not remain, at all periods, at this value, but this is the value indicated by Tacitus.

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

	Lbs.	Oz.	Pwt.	Gr.
The Gerah, one-twentieth of a Shekel	0	0	0	12
The Bekah, half a Shekel	0	0	5	0
The Shekel	0	0	10	0
The Maneh, 60 Shekels	2	6	0	0
The Talent, 50 manehs, or 3000 Shekels	125	0	0	0

Electrical Units.

Name.	Symbol.	Unit of	How Obtained.	CGS*	Equivalent.
Ohm	R	Resistance	The electrical resistance of a column of mercury 106 centimetres long and of 1 square millimetre section.	10^9	1 true ohm = 1.0112 British Association ohms.
Ampère	C	Current	Is that current of electricity that decomposes .00009324 gramme of water per second.	10^1	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver per second.
Volt	E	Electromotive force	One ampère of current passing through a substance having 1 ohm of resistance = 1 volt.	10^8	.926 of a standard Daniel Cell.
Coulomb	Q	Quantity	A current of 1 ampère during 1 second of time.	10^1	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver.
Farad	K	Capacity	The capacity that a current of 1 ampère for 1 second (=1 coulomb) charges it to potential of 1 volt.	10^9	2.5 knots of D. U. S. cable.
Microfarad	"		1-millionth of farad.	10^{15}	
Watt	Pw.	Power	Power of 1 ampère current passing through resistance of 1 ohm.	10^7	.0013405 $\left(\text{or } \frac{1}{746}\right)$ of a horse power.
Jou	W.j.	Work	Is the work done by 1 watt of electrical power in 1 second.	10^7	.238 unit of heat (Therm).

*C G. S. = Electro-magnetic units. Consult technical works in electricity.

Foreign Moneys.

English Money: 4 farthings = 1 penny (*d*); 12 pence = 1 shilling (*s*); 20 shillings = 1 pound (£). 21 shillings = one guinea; 5 shillings = one crown.
French Money: 10 centimes = 1 decime; 10 decimes = 1 franc.
German Money: 100 pfennig = 1 mark.
Russian Money: 100 copecks = 1 ruble.
Austro-Hungarian Money: 100 kreutzer = 1 florin.
For United States equivalents, see table of "Value of Foreign Coins in U. S. Money."

Table of Geometrical Progression.

(WHEREBY any questions of Geometrical Progression and of Double Ratio may be solved by Inspection, the Number of Terms not exceeding 56.)

1	1	15	16384	29	268435456	43	4398046511104
2	2	16	32768	30	536870912	44	8796093022208
3	4	17	65536	31	1073741824	45	17592186044416
4	8	18	131072	32	2147483648	46	35184372088832
5	16	19	262144	33	4294967296	47	70368744177664
6	32	20	524288	34	8589934592	48	140737488355328
7	64	21	1048576	35	17179869184	49	281474976710656
8	128	22	2097152	36	34359738368	50	562949953421312
9	256	23	4194304	37	68719476736	51	1125899906842624
10	512	24	8388608	38	137438953472	52	2251799813685248
11	1024	25	16777216	39	274877906944	53	4503599627370496
12	2048	26	33554432	40	549755813888	54	9007199254740992
13	4096	27	67108864	41	1099511627776	55	18014398509481984
14	8192	28	134217728	42	2199023255552	56	36008797018963968

ILLUSTRATIONS—The 13th power of 2=8192. and the the 8th root of 256=2.

The English Mile

COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1.000	0.867	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile.....	1.150	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
French Kilometer.....	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0 133	0.208
German Geog. Mile.....	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst.....	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0 710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure.....	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0 520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile.....	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1 489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile.....	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile.....	4.682	4.062	7.536	1 016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde.....	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

Standard Newspaper Measure.

THE Standard Newspaper Measure, as recognized and now in general use is 13 ems pica. The standard of measurement of all sizes of type is the "em quad," not the letter "m."

The basis of measurements adopted by the International Typographical Union is the lower-case alphabet, from "a" to "z" inclusive, and the ems used are the same body as the type measured.

4½ Point .....18 ems	7 Point.....14 ems	10 Point.....13 ems
5 Point.....17 ems	8 Point.....14 ems	11 Point..... .....13 ems
5½ Point.....16 ems	9 Point.....13 ems	12 Point.....13 ems
6 Point.....15 ems		

Simple Interest Table.

(Showing at Different Rates the Interest on $1 from 1 Month to 1 Year, and on $100 from 1 Day to 1 Year)

TIME.	4 PER CENT.			5 PER CENT.			6 PER CENT.			7 PER CENT.			8 PER CENT.		
	Dollars	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars	Cents.	Mills.
One Dollar 1 month.....	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	6
" 2 "	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
" 3 "	..	1	1	..	1	3	.	1	5	..	1	7	..	2	..
" 6 "	..	2	..	.	2	5	.	3	..	..	3	5	..	4	..
" 12 "	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	8	..
One Hundred Dollars 1 day...	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	6	..	1	9	..	2	2
" " 2 " ..	..	2	2	..	2	7	..	3	2	..	3	8	..	4	4
" " 3 " ..	..	3	4	..	4	1	..	5	..	..	5	8	..	6	7
" " 4 " ..	..	4	5	..	5	3	..	6	6	..	7	7	..	8	9
" " 5 " ..	.	5	6	..	6	9	..	8	2	..	9	7	..	11	1
" " 6 " ..	..	6	7	..	8	3	..	10	..	..	11	6	..	13	3
" " 1 month	..	33	4	..	41	6	..	50	..	..	58	3	..	66	7
" " 2 "	..	66	7	..	83	2	1	..	..	1	16	6	1	33	3
" " 3 "	1	..	..	1	25	..	1	50	..	1	75	..	2	..	..
" " 6 "	2	.	..	2	50	..	3	..	..	3	50	..	4	..	..
" " 12 "	4	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	..

Compound Interest Table.

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR FOR 100 YEARS.

Amount	Years.	Per cent	Accumulation.	Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.	Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.
$1	100	1	$2.70.5	$1	100	4½	$81.58,9	$1	100	10	$13,780 66
1	100	2	7.24,5	1	100	5	131.50,1	1	100	11	34.064.34.6
1	100	2½	11,81.4	1	100	6	339.30,5	1	100	12	83,521.82,7
1	100	3	19.21.8	1	100	7	867.72.1	1	100	15	1,174.302.40
1	100	3½	31.19,1	1	100	8	2,199.78,4	1	100	18	15,424.106.40
1	100	4	50.50,4	1	100	9	5,529.04,4	1	100	24	2,198,720.200

YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT SEVERAL RATES OF INTEREST.

Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest.			Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest.		
		Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.			Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.
1	100 years.	69.660	69.487	69.237	6	16 67	11.896	11.725	11.639
1½	66.66	46.556	46.382	46.297	6½	15.38	11.007	10.836	10.750
2	50.00	35 003	34.830	34.743	7	14.29	10.245	10.074	9.966
2½	40 00	28.071	27.899	27.748	7½	13.33	9.584	9.414	9.328
3	33.33	23.450	23.278	23 191	8	12.50	9.006	8.837	8.751
3½	28.57	20.149	19.977	19.890	8½	11.76	8.497	8.327	8.241
4	25.00	17.673	17.501	17.415	9	11.11	8.043	7.874	7.788
4½	22.22	15.747	15.576	15.490	9½	10 52	7.638	7.468	7.383
5	20.00	14.207	14.035	13.949	10	10.00	7.273	7.103	7.018
5½	18.18	12.942	12.775	12.689	12	8.34	6.116	5.948	5.862

Monthly Wage Table.*

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	73	77
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31
4	1.54	1.69	1 85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2 77	2.92	3.08
5	1 92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4 38	4.62
7	2.69	2 96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4 85	5.12	5.38
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15
9	3.46	3 81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7 69
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46
12	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9 23
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
14	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8 65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10 96	11.54
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15.38
1 month	10 00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14 00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
2	20.00	22.00	24 00	26 00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00
3	30 00	33.00	36.00	39 00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00
4	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	80.00
5	50 00	55.00	60 00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00
6	60.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00	96.00	102.00	108.00	114.00	120.00
7	70.00	77.00	84.00	91.00	98.00	105.00	112.00	119.00	126.00	133.00	140.00
8	80.00	88.00	96.00	104 00	112.00	120.00	128.00	136.00	144.00	152.00	160.00
9	90.00	99.00	108.00	117.00	126.00	135.00	144.00	153.00	162.00	171.00	180.00
10	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00
11	1 0.00	121.00	132.00	143.00	154.00	165.00	176.00	187.00	198.00	209.00	220.00
1 year	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00	204.00	216.00	228.00	240.00

*Six working days in the week.

Roman and Arabic Numerals.

I	1	XI	11	XXX	30	CCCC	400
II	2	XII	12	XL	40	D	500
III	3	XIII	13	L	50	DC	600
IV	4	XIV	14	LX	60	DCC	700
V	5	XV	15	LXX	70	DCCC	800
VI	6	XVI	16	LXXX or XXC	80	CM	900
VII	7	XVII	17	XC	90	M	1000
VIII	8	XVIII	18	C	100	MM	2000
IX	9	XIX	19	CC	200	MCMVIII	1908
X	10	XX	20	CCC	300		

United States Customs Duties.

A TABLE OF LEADING ARTICLES IMPORTED, GIVING RATE AT ENTRY BY THE TARIFF ACT OF 1897.

N. e. s. indicates "when not elsewhere specified." Tables showing comparison with the Rates by the Tariff of 1883 and the McKinley Tariff of 1890 were printed in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1895, and the Wilson Tariff of 1894 and the Dingley Tariff of 1897 in the edition of 1898.

Articles.	Tariff Rate.
Alcohol, amylic, or fusel oil	¼c. ℔ lb.
Animals for breeding purposes	Free
Barley, bushel of 48 lbs.	30c. per bushel
Beads	35 p. c. ad val
Beef, mutton, and pork	2c. ℔ lb
Beer, ale, not in bottles	20c ℔ gal.
Beer, porter, and ale, in bottles	40c "
Bindings, cotton	45 p c ad val.
Bindings, flax	45 "
Bindings, wool	50c ℔ lb. and 60 p.c. ad val.
Blankets	22c. ℔ lb. and 30 p.c. ad val.
Blankets, value 40c. to 50c	33c. ℔ lb. and 35 p.c. ad val. (*a*)
Bonnets, silk	60 p. c. ad val.
Books, charts, maps	25 "
Books, over 20 years old, for public libraries	Free.
Bronze, manufactures of	45 p. c. ad val.
Brushes	40 "
Butter, and substitutes for	6c. ℔ lb.
Buttons, sleeve and collar, gilt	50 p. c. ad val.
Canvas for sails	45 "
Caps, fur and leather	35 "
Carpets, treble ingrain	22c. ℔ sq. yd. & 40 p.c. ad val.
Carpets, two-ply	18c ℔ sq. yd. & 40 p.c. ad val.
Carpets, tapestry Brussels	28c. ℔ sq. yd. & 40 p.c. ad val.
Carpets, Wilton, Axminster velvet	60c. ℔ sq. yd. & 40 p.c. ad val.
Cattle (over one year old)	27½ p.c. ad val.
Cheese, all kinds	6c. ℔ lb.
Cigars and cigarettes	$4.50 ℔ lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.
Clocks, n. e. s.	40 p. c. ad val.
Clothing, ready made, cotton, n. e. s	50 "
Clothing, ready-made, linen, silk, and woollen	60 " (*k*)
Coal, anthracite	Free.
Coal, bituminous	67c. ℔ ton.
Coffee	Free.
Confectionery, all sugar	50 p. c. ad val. (if more than 15c. ℔ lb.).
Copper, manufactures of	45 p. c. ad val.
Cotton gloves	50 "
Cotton handkerchiefs, hemmed	45 "
Cotton handkerchiefs, hemstitched	55 "
Cotton hosiery	50c. to $2 ℔ doz. pairs and 15 p. c. ad val.
Cotton shirts and drawers	60c. to $2.25 ℔ doz. & 15 p. c. to 50 p. c. ad val.
Cotton plushes, unbleached	9c. ℔ sq. yd. & 25 p.c. ad val.
Cotton webbing	45 p. c. ad val.
Cotton curtains	50 "
Cutlery, more than $3 per doz.	20c. ℔ piece & 40 p.c. ad val.
Cutlery, razors, over $3 per doz.	$1.75 ℔ doz. & 20 p.c. ad val.
Cutlery, table knives	16c. each and 15 p.c. ad val.
Cutlery, table knives, over $4 ℔ doz.	45 p. c. ad val.
Diamonds (uncut, free), cut and set	60 "
Diamonds, cut, but not set	10 "
Drugs (crude, free), not crude	¼c. ℔ lb. and 10 p.c. ad val.
Dyewoods, crude	Free.
Dyewoods, extracts of	⅞c. ℔ lb.
Earthenware, common	25 p. c. ad val.
Earthenware, porcelain, plain	55 "
Earthenware, porcelain, etc., decorated	60 p. c. ad val.
Eggs	5c. ℔ doz.
Engravings	25 p. c. ad val.
Extracts, meat	35c. ℔ lb.
Fertilizers, guanos, manures	Free.
Firearms	(*b*)
Fish, American fisheries	Free.
Fish, smoked, dried	¾c. ℔ lb.
Flannels	22c. ℔ lb. and 30 p.c. ad val.
Flannels, value 40c. to 50c.	33c. ℔ lb. and 35 p.c. ad val.
Flax, manufactures of, n. e. s.	45 p. c. ad val.
Flowers, artificial	50 "
Fruits, preserved in their own juice	1c. ℔ lb. and 35 p.c. ad val.
Fruits, apples	25c. ℔ bu.
Fruits, oranges, lemons, n. e. s.	1c. ℔ lb.
Fur, manufactures of	35 p. c. ad val.
Furniture, wood	35 "
Glassware, plain and cut	60 "
Glass, polished plate, not over 16x24	8c. ℔ sq. foot.
Glass, silvered, not over 16x24	11c. "
Glass bottles, over 1 pint	1c. ℔ lb.
Gloves, men's, ladies', children's	*
Glucose	1½c. ℔ lb.
Glue, value not over 7c. per lb.	2½c. ℔ lb (*g*).
Gold, manufactures of, not jewelry	45 p. c. ad val.
Hair of hogs, curled for mattresses	10 "
Hair manufactures, n. e. s.	35 "
Hair, human, unmanufactured	20 p. c, not drawn, free.
Hams and bacon	5c. ℔ lb.
Hay	$4 ℔ ton.
Hemp cordage	2c. ℔ lb.
Hides, raw, dried, salted, pickled	15 p. c. ad val.
Honey	20c. ℔ gal.
Hoops, iron or steel, baling	5-10c. ℔ lb.
Hops	12c. ℔ lb.
Horn, manufactures of	30 p. c. ad val.
Horses, mules	$30 ℔ head (*h*).
India-rubber, manufactures of	30 p. c. ad val.
India-rubber, vulcanized	35 "
Instruments, metal	45 "
Iron, manufactures of, n. e. s.	45 "
Iron screws, ½ inch or less in length	12c. ℔ lb.
Iron, tinned plates	1⅛c. ℔ lb.
Ivory, manufactures of, n. e. s.	35 p. c. ad val.
Jewelry	60 "
Knit goods, wool, value not over 30c. ℔ lb.	44c. ℔ lb. and 50 p.c. ad val.
Knit goods, woollen apparel, 30 to 40c. ℔ lb.	44c. ℔ lb. and 50 p.c. ad. val.
Knit goods, woollen apparel, over 40c. ℔ lb.	44c. " (*c*)
Knit goods, silk	60 p. c. ad val.
Lard	2c. ℔ lb.
Lead, pigs, bars	2½c. "
Lead, type metal	1½c. "
Leather manufactures, n. e. s.	35 p. c. ad val.
Linen manufactures, n. e. s.	45 "
Linen, wearing apparel	60 "
Macaroni	1½c. ℔ lb.
Malt, barley	45c. ℔ bu.
Matches, friction, boxed	8c. ℔ gross.
Matting, cocoa and rattan	6c. ℔ sq. yard.
Meerschaum pipes	60 p. c. ad val.
Molasses, n. e. s.	40° to 56°, 3c. ℔ gal. (*i*).
Muffs, fur	35 p. c. ad val.
Musical instruments	45 "
Nails, cut	6-10c. ℔ lb.
Nails, horseshoe	2¼c. "
Newspapers, periodicals	Free.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES—*Continued.*

Articles.	Tariff Rate.
Oilcloth, value over 25c.	8 to 20c. ℔ sq. yd. (*j*).
Oil, olive	50c. ℔ gal., in bottles, etc.
Oil, olive, n. e. s.	40c. ℔ gal.
Oil, whale and seal, foreign, n. e. s.	8c. ℔ gal.
Onions	40c. ℔ bu.
Opium, liquid preparations	40 p. c. ad val.
Opium, crude and unadulterated	$1 ℔ lb.
Paintings and marble statuary	20 p. c. ad val.
Paper manufactures, n. e. s.	35 "
Paper stock, crude	Free.
Pepper, cayenne, unground	2½c. ℔ lb.
Perfumery, alcoholic	60c. ℔ lb. and 45 p. c. ad val.
Photograph albums	35 p. c. ad val.
Photograph slides	25 "
Pickles	40 "
Pins, metallic	35 "
Pipes of clay, common, 40c. ℔ gross.	15c. ℔ gross.
Poultry, dressed	5c. ℔ lb.
Potatoes	25c. ℔ bu.
Pulp wood, for paper-makers	1-12c. ℔ lb., mechanically ground(*l*).
Quicksilver	7c. ℔ lb.
Quinine, sulphate, and salts	Free.
Railroad ties, cedar	20 p. c. ad val.
Rugs, Oriental	10c. ℔ sq. f. & 40 p.c.ad val.
Salmon, dried or smoked	¾c. ℔ lb.
Salt	12c. ℔ 10 lb., packages; 8c. ℔ 100 lb., bulk.
Sauces, n. e. s.	40 p. c. ad val.
Sausages, bologna	Free.
Sausages, all other	25 p. c. ad val.
Sealskin sacques	35 "
Silk, raw	Free.
Silk, spun in skeins	35 p.c.ad val.(*d*
Silk laces, wearing apparel	60 "
Skins, uncured, raw	Free.
Skins, tanned and dressed	20 p. c. ad val.
Slates, manufactures of, n. e. s.	20 "
Smokers' articles, ex. clay pipes	60 "

Articles.	Tariff Rate.
Soap, castile	1¼c. ℔ lb.
Soap, toilet, perfumed	15c. ℔ lb.
Spirits, except bay rum	$2.25 prf. gal.
Straw manufactures, n. e. s.	30 p. c. ad val.
Sugars, not above 16 Dutch standard	95-100c. ℔ lb(*m*)
Sugars, above 16 Dutch standard	1 95-100c. "
Tea	Free.
Tin, ore or metal	"
Tin plates	1½c. ℔ lb.
Tobacco, cigar wrappers, not stemmed	$1.85 "
Tobacco, if stemmed	$2.50 "
Tobacco, all other leaf, stemmed	50c. "
Tobacco, unmanufactured, not stemmed	35c. "
Umbrellas, silk or alpaca	50 p. c. ad val.
Vegetables, natural, n. e. s	25 "
Vegetables, prepared or preserved.	40 "
Velvets, silk, 75 p. c. or more silk	$1.50 ℔ lb. and 15 p.c.ad val.
Watches and parts of	40 p. c. ad val.
Wheat, bushel of 60 lb.	25c. ℔ bu.
Willow for basket-makers	20 p. c. ad val.
Willow manufactures, n. e. s.	40 "
Wines, champagne, in ½-pt. bottles or less	$2 ℔ doz.
Wines, champagne, in bottles, ½ pt. to 1 pt	$4 "
Wines, champagne, in bottles, 1 pt. to 1 qt	$8 "
Wines, still, in casks containing more than 14 p. c. absolute alcohol.	50c. ℔ gal.
Woods, cabinet, sawed	$1 to $2 ℔ M ft.
Wool, first class	11c. ℔ lb.
Wool, second class	12c. "
Wool, third class, n. e. s., above 13c. ℔ lb.	7c. ℔ lb. (*e*).
Wool or worsted yarns, value not over 30c. ℔ lb.	27½c. ℔ lb. & 40 p.c.ad val.
Wool or worsted yarns, value 30c. to 40c. ℔ lb.	38½c. ℔ lb. & 40 p.c.ad val.(*f*).
Wool or worsted yarns, value over 40c. ℔ lb.	38½c. ℔ lb. & 40 p.c.ad val.
Woollen or worsted clothing	44c. ℔ lb. & 60 p. c. ad val.

* The Dingley Tariff increases rates on women's and children's gloves uniformly 15c. per dozen pairs; on men's gloves the rates are the same as the Wilson rates. (*a*) Valued at more than 50c. per lb., 33c. per lb. and 40 per cent. ad val. (*b*) Specific duties ranging from $1.50 to $6 on each article and 35 per cent. ad val. (*c*) On goods above 40c. and not above 70c. per lb.; duty on goods above 70c. per lb., 44c. per lb. and 55 per cent. ad val. (*d*) Value $1 per lb., 20c. per lb. and 15 per cent. ad val., with increasing duty of 10c. per lb. for each 50c. additional value up to $2.50; all over $2.50 per lb., 60c. per lb. and 15 per cent. ad val. (*e*) Wool valued at 12c. per lb. or less, 4c. per lb.; above 12c. duty is 7c. per lb. (*f*) Two prices only in Dingley bill, 30c. and less, and above 30c. (*g*) If not over 10c. per lb. (*h*) If valued at $150; if more, 25 per cent. ad val. (*i*) Above 56°, 6c. per gal. (*j*) And 15 to 20 per cent. ad val. (*k*) On woollen an additional duty of 44c. per lb. (*l*) Chemical wood pulp, 1-6c. per lb. (*m*) When not above 75°, but for every additional degree by polariscopic test, 25-1,000c. per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion.

Articles of merchandise entering the United States from Hawaii and Porto Rico and entering those possessions from the United States are exempt from duty.

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1902, provides that the customs duties on articles entering the Philippines from the United States shall be the same as on those entering from foreign countries. On articles entering the United States from the Philippines the full tariff rates shall be collected, except that a 25 per cent reduction shall be granted on articles produced and grown in the Philippines.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE.

Residents of the United States returning from abroad are met by a customs officer to whom they will make a declaration, stating the number of trunks in their possession, their dutiable contents, etc. A failure to declare dutiable goods renders the same liable to seizure and confiscation, and the owner to fine and imprisonment. Customs officials are forbidden by law to accept "tips."

Prepare in advance a detailed list of all articles obtained abroad, with the prices paid therefor or the value thereof, specifying separately articles of wearing apparel and other personal effects.

All personal effects taken abroad as baggage and brought back in the same condition will be admitted free, but if improved in condition they are dutiable. From the aggregate value of all articles purchased abroad (unless they are intended for other persons or for sale) goods to the value of $100 will be deducted, as that amount of personal property is admitted free of duty.

There is no limitation as to the value of articles free of duty brought in by persons declaring as non-residents, provided such articles are in the nature of wearing apparel, and similar personal effects actually accompanying the passenger and necessary and appropriate for wear and use for the purposes of the journey, and not intended for other persons, nor for sale.

Government officers are forbidden by law to accept anything but currency in payment of duties. In case passengers are dissatisfied with the value placed on dutiable articles, application may be made to the Collector in writing within two days, and the appraisement will be reviewed by a General Appraiser.

Passport Regulations.

RULES governing the granting and issuing of passports in the United States:

1. BY WHOM ISSUED AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE.—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Revised Statutes, sections 4075, 4078), and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion.

Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State.

Applications for passports by persons in Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the Chief Executives of those islands. The evidence required of such applicants is the same as that required of applicants in the United States.

2. FEE.—By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted.

3. APPLICATIONS.—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must make a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application must be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued and signed by him, as it is not competent for one person to apply for another.

The affidavit must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed. If he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer.

If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, the place of his permanent residence, to what country or countries he intends to travel, and within what length of time he will return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship.

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, viz.: Age, —— years; stature, —— feet —— inches (English measure); forehead, ——; eyes, ——; nose, ——; mouth, ——; chin, ——; hair, ——; complexion, ——; face, ——.

The application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

4. NATIVE CITIZENS.—An application containing the information indicated by rule 3 will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens. A person of the Chinese race, alleging birth in the United States, must accompany his application with supporting affidavits from at least two credible witnesses, preferably not of the Chinese race, having personal knowledge of the applicant's birth in the United States. The application and supporting affidavits should be in duplicate, and should be accompanied by three photographs of the applicant, and should state at what port he intends to re-enter the United States.

5. A PERSON BORN ABROAD WHOSE FATHER WAS A NATIVE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, has resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The Department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

6. NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

7. WOMAN'S APPLICATION.—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife or widow of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear in her application. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A married woman citizenship follows that of her husband so far as her international status is concerned. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relations be indicated in her application for a passport, and that in the case of a married woman her husband's citizenship be established.

8. THE CHILD OF A NATURALIZED CITIZEN CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURALIZATION OF THE PARENT.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

9. A RESIDENT OF AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES WHO OWES ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government; and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence, and loyalty.

10. EXPIRATION OF PASSPORT.—A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant.

11. WIFE, MINOR CHILDREN, AND SERVANTS.—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant who would be entitled to receive a passport, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions. The term servant does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion, or person holding like relations to the applicant for a passport.

12. TITLES.—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

13. BLANK FORMS OF APPLICATION.—They will be furnished by the Department to persons who desire to apply for passports, but are not furnished, except as samples, to those who make a business of procuring passports.

14. ADDRESS.—Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Bureau of Citizenship, and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress, approved June 14, 1902, providing that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States," the foregoing rules are hereby prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the United States.

The Secretary of State is authorized to make regulations on the subject of issuing and granting passports additional to these rules and not inconsistent with them.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 13, 1907.

Constitution of the United States.

Preamble. WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Legislative powers. SECTION I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives. SECTION II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives. 2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives. 3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

Vacancies, how filled. 4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Officers, how appointed. 5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Senate. SECTION III. 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Classification of Senators. 2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Qualifications of Senators. 3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

President of the Senate. 4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Senate a court for trial of impeachments. 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in case of conviction. 7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Elections of Senators and Representatives. SECTION IV. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

Meeting of Congress. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Organization of Congress. SECTION V. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Rule of proceedings. 2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

Journals of each House. 3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Adjournment of Congress. 4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Pay and privileges of members. SECTION VI. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Other offices prohibited. 2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Revenue bills. SECTION VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

How bills become laws. 2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law,

* See Article XIV., Amendments.

Approval and veto powers of the President.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Powers vested in Congress.

SECTION VIII. 1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Immigrants, how admitted.

SECTION IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Habeas corpus.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Attainder.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Direct taxes.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

Regulations regarding customs duties.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Moneys, how drawn.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of nobility prohibited.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Powers of States defined.

SECTION X. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Executive power, in whom vested.

SECTION I. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Electors.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

Proceedings of electors.

3. [The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President, and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]*

Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

Time of choosing electors.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

* This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

Qualifications of the President.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President, neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Provision in case of his disability.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Salary of the President.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath of the President.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Duties of the President.

SECTION II. 1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States, he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

May make treaties, appoint ambassadors, judges, etc.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

May fill vacancies.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

May make recommendations to and convene Congress.

SECTION III. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

How officers may be removed.

SECTION IV. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Judicial power, how invested.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

To what cases it extends.

SECTION II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before-mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Rules respecting trials.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed: but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason defined.

SECTION III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

How punished.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of States and records.

SECTION I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Privileges of citizens.

SECTION II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Executive requisitions.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Laws regulating service or labor.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

New States, how formed and admitted.

SECTION III. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

Power of Congress over public lands.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Republican government guaranteed.

SECTION IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how amended.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Validity of debts recognized.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

Supreme law of the land defined. 2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath; of whom required and for what. 3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of the Constitution. The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Religion and free speech. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to bear arms. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

Soldiers in time of peace. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of search. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Capital crimes and arrest therefor. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Right to speedy trial. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Trial by jury. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Enumeration of rights. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Reserved rights of States. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

Judicial power. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

Electors in Presidential elections. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Vice-President.

ARTICLE XIII.

Slavery prohibited. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

ARTICLE XIV.

Protection for all citizens. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Rebellion against the United States. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The public debt. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Right of suffrage. 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously.
Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.
Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.
Virginia, June 25, 1788, vote 89 to 79.
New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28.
North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75.
Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

I. to X. inclusive were declared in force December 15, 1791.

XI. was declared in force January 8, 1798.

XII., regulating elections, was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, which rejected it. It was declared in force September 28, 1804.

XIII. The emancipation amendment was ratified by 31 of the 36 States; rejected by Delaware and Kentucky, not acted on by Texas; conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi. Proclaimed December 18, 1865.

XIV. Reconstruction amendment was ratified by 23 Northern States; rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States, and not acted on by California. The 10 Southern States subsequently ratified under pressure. Proclaimed July 28, 1868.

XV. Negro citizenship amendment was not acted on by Tennessee, rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. Proclaimed March 30, 1870.

The National Flag.

THE official flag of the United States bears forty-five white stars in a blue field, arranged in six rows—the first, third, and fifth rows having eight stars each, and the others seven stars each. (When Oklahoma is admitted to the Union the number of stars will be increased to 46.) The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, thirty-six feet fly and twenty feet hoist, thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is twenty feet by ten feet, and the recruiting flag nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches. The "American Jack" is the "union" or blue field of the flag. The Revenue Marine Service flag, authorized by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. Prior to 1871 it bore an eagle in the union of the pennant, which was then substituted by thirteen blue stars in a white field, but the eagle and stars are still retained in the flag. June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, is celebrated as Flag Day in a large part of the Union.

IN ORDER TO SHOW PROPER RESPECT FOR THE FLAG THE FOLLOWING CEREMONY SHOULD BE OBSERVED:

It should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

At "retreat," sunset, civilian spectators should stand at "attention" and uncover during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Military spectators are required by regulation to stand at "attention" and give the military salute.

When the National colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt, and if sitting, arise and stand at attention and uncover.

When the flag is flown at half staff as a sign of mourning it should be hoisted to full staff at the conclusion of the funeral.

In placing the flag at half staff, it should first be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to position, and preliminary to lowering from half staff, it should be first raised to the top.

On Memorial Day, May 30, the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon and full staff from noon to sunset.—*Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.*

Constitution of the State of New York.

Preamble. WE, the people of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessing, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

The right to vote. SECTION I. No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights and privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

Jury trial. SECTION II. The trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law.

Religious freedom. SECTION III. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

Writ of habeas corpus. SECTION IV. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Excessive bail. SECTION V. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

A citizen's rights. SECTION VI. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace, and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature), unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any trial in any court whatever the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Protection. SECTION VII. When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited. General laws may be passed permitting the owners or occupants of agricultural lands to construct and maintain for the drainage thereof, necessary drains, ditches and dykes upon the lands of others, under proper restrictions and with just compensation, but no special law shall be enacted for such purposes.

Freedom of speech. SECTION VIII. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Right of Petition. SECTION IX. No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government, or any department thereof; nor shall any divorce be granted otherwise than by due judicial proceedings; nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool-selling, book-making, or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within this State; and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offences against any of the provisions of this section.

Escheats. SECTION X. The people of this State, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the justification of this State; and all lands the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert, or escheat to the people.

Abolition of feudal tenures. SECTION XI. All feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidents, are declared to be abolished, saving, however, all rents and services certain, which at any time heretofore have been lawfully created or reserved.

Lands vested in owners. SECTION XII. All lands within this State are declared to be allodial, so that, subject only to the liability to escheat, the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners, according to the nature of their respective estates.

Agricultural land leases. SECTION XIII. No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than 12 years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

Abolition of fines. SECTION XIV. All fines, quarter-sales or other like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land hereafter to be made, shall be void.

Lands owned by Indians. SECTION XV. No purchase or contract for the sale of lands in this State, made since October 14, 1775; or which may hereafter be made, of, or with the Indians, shall be valid, unless made under the authority, and with the consent of the Legislature.

The common law. SECTION XVI. Such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the Legislature of the colony of New York, as together did form the law of the said colony, on April 19, 1775, and the resolutions of the Congress of the said colony, and of the convention of the State of New York, in force April 20, 1777, which have not since expired, or been repealed or altered; and such acts of the Legislature of this State as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this State, subject to such alterations as the Legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this Constitution, are hereby abrogated.

Grant of land of the King of Great Britain. SECTION XVII. All grants of land within this State, made by the King of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after October 14, 1775, shall be null and void; but nothing contained in this Constitution shall affect any grants of land within this State, made by the authority of the said king or his predecessors, or shall annul any charters to bodies politic or corporate, by him or them made, before that day; or shall affect any such grants or charters since made by this State, or by persons acting under its authority; or shall impair the obligation of any debts, contracted by the State or individuals, or bodies corporate, or any other rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceedings in courts of justice.

Damages for death injuries. SECTION XVIII. The right of action now existing to recover damages for injuries resulting in death, shall never be abrogated; and the amount recoverable shall not be subject to any statutory limitation.

ARTICLE II.

Qualifications for Voting. SECTION I. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for 90 days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last 30 days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to a vote of the people, provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

Persons not permitted to vote. SECTION II. No person who shall receive, accept or offer to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested

in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election; and upon challenge for such cause, the person so challenged, before the officers authorized for that purpose shall receive his vote, shall swear or affirm before such officers that he has not received or offered, does not expect to receive, has not paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, offered or promised to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at such election, and has not made any promise to nor made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of such election. The Legislature shall enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or any infamous crime.

The question of residence.

SECTION III. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity; nor while confined in any public prison.

Election and registration laws.

SECTION IV. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established, and for the registration of voters; which registration shall be completed at least ten days before each election. Such registration shall not be required for town and village elections except by express provision of law. In cities and villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more, according to the last preceding State enumeration of inhabitants, voters shall be registered upon personal application only; but voters not residing in such cities or villages shall not be required to apply in person for registration at the first meeting of the officers having charge of the registry of voters.

Method of voting.

SECTION V. All elections by the citizens, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen, shall be by ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved.

Bi-Partisan Election Boards.

SECTION VI. All laws creating, regulating or affecting boards of officers charged with the duty of registering voters, or of distributing ballots at the poles to voters, or of receiving, recording or counting votes at elections, shall secure equal representation of the two political parties which, at the general election next preceding that for which such boards or officers are to serve, cast the highest and the next highest number of votes. All such boards and officers shall be appointed or elected in such manner, and upon the nomination of such representatives of said parties respectively, as the Legislature may direct. Existing laws on this subject shall continue until the Legislature shall otherwise provide. This section shall not apply to town meetings, or to village elections.

ARTICLE III.

Power of Legislation.

SECTION I. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in the Senate and Assembly.

Number of Senators and Assemblymen.

SECTION II. The Senate shall consist of 50 members, except as hereinafter provided. The Senators elected in the year 1895 shall hold their offices for three years, and their successors shall be chosen for two years. The Assembly shall consist of 150 members, who shall be chosen for one year.

[NOTE. Sections III, IV and V of this article, which provided in 1895 for a division of the State into 50 Senate districts and 150 Assembly districts have been virtually superseded by the Legislative Apportionment Act of 1907, a summary of which is given elsewhere in this volume.]

Salaries of members of the Legislature.

SECTION VI. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services an annual salary of $1,500. The members of either House shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, once in each session, on the most usual route, Senators, when the Senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the Court for the Trial of Impeachments, and such members of the Assembly, not exceeding nine members, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, shall receive an additional allowance of ten dollars a day.

Civil appointments prohibited.

SECTION VII. No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State, or the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, or from any city government, during the time for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments and all votes given for any such member for any such office or appointment shall be void.

Ineligible for Election.

SECTION VIII. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature, who at the time of his election, is, or within 100 days previous thereto has been, a member of Congress, a civil or military officer under the United States, or an officer under any city government. And if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, or under any city government, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

When elections shall be held.

SECTION IX. The elections of Senators and members of Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, unless otherwise directed by the Legislature.

Authority of each House.

SECTION X. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each House shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; shall choose its own officers; and the Senate shall choose a temporary president to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the Lieutenant-Governor, or when he shall refuse to act as president, or shall act as Governor.

Journals of the Houses.

SECTION XI. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The doors of each House shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days.

Members not to be questioned for debate.

SECTION XII. For any speech or debate in either House of the Legislature, the members shall not be questioned in any other place.

Bills to originate in either House

SECTION XIII. Any bill may originate in either House of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one House may be amended by the other.

The enacting clause of bills.

SECTION XIV. The enacting clause of all bills shall be "The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Method of passing bills.

SECTION XV. No bill shall be passed or become a law unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members, in its final form, at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage, unless the Governor, or the acting Governor, shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate passage, under his hand and the seal of the State; nor shall any bill be passed or become a law, except by the assent of a majority of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature; and upon the last reading of a bill, no amendment thereof shall be allowed, and the question upon its final passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

One subject in private and local bills.

SECTION XVI. No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Existing law and new law.

SECTION XVII. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of said act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

Legislature not to pass certain bills

SECTION XVIII. The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases:

Changing the name of persons.
Locating or changing county seats.
Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.
Incorporating villages.
Providing for election of members of boards of supervisors.
Selecting, drawing, summoning or impanelling grand or petit jurors.
Regulating the rate of interest on money.
The opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting.
Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Granting to any private corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any persons, association, firm or corporation, an exemption from taxation on real or personal property.

Providing for building bridges, and chartering companies for such purposes, except on the Hudson River below Waterford, and on the East River, or over the waters forming a part of the boundaries of the State.

The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. But no law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of, that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained, or in case the consent of such property owners cannot be obtained, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the department in which it is proposed to be constructed, may, upon application, appoint three commissioners who shall determine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners.

Private claim bills. SECTION XIX. The Legislature shall neither audit nor allow any private claim or account against the State, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law.

Two-thirds acts. SECTION XX. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes.

The appropriation acts. SECTION XXI. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

Specific appropriation. SECTION XXII. No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the annual appropriation or supply bill, unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation in the bill; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation.

The revision of the statutes. SECTION XXIII. Sections XVII and XVIII of this article shall not apply to any bill, or the amendments to any bill, which shall be reported to the Legislature by commissioners who have been appointed pursuant to law to revise the statutes.

Taxes to be stated distinctly. SECTION XXIV. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

Quorum in the Legislature. SECTION XXV. On the final passage, in either House of the Legislature, of any act which imposes, continues or revives a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust money or property, or releases, discharges or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered upon the journals, and three-fifths of all the members elected to either House shall, in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein.

The boards of supervisors. SECTION XXVI. There shall be in each county, except in a county wholly included in a city, a board of supervisors, to be composed of such members and elected in such manner and for such period as is or may be provided by law. In a city which includes an entire county, or two or more entire counties, the powers and duties of a board of supervisors may be devolved upon the municipal assembly, common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body of the city.

Local legislation. SECTION XXVII. The Legislature shall, by general laws, confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the State such further powers of local legislation and administration as the Legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient.

Prohibition of extra compensation. SECTION XXVIII. The Legislature shall not, nor shall the common council of any city, nor any board of supervisors, grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor.

Occupation for convicts. SECTION XXIX. The Legislature, shall by law, provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several State prisons, penitentiaries, jails and reformatories in the State; and on and after January 1, in the year 1897, no person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the State or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

The power of the Governor. SECTION I. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a Lieutenant-Governor shall be chosen at the same time, and for the same term. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elected next preceding the time when this section shall take effect, shall hold office until and including December 31, 1896, and their successors shall be chosen at the general election in that year.

Persons eligible for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. SECTION II. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, except a citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than 30 years, and who shall have been five years next preceding his election a resident of this State.

When Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected. SECTION III. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Assembly. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, or for Lieutenant-Governor, the two Houses of the Legislature at its next annual session shall forthwith by joint ballot, choose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

Powers of Governor. SECTION IV. The Governor shall be Commander in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have power to convene the Legislature, or the Senate only, on extraordinary occasions. At extraordinary sessions no subject shall be acted upon, except such as the Governor may recommend for consideration. He shall communicate by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to it as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall receive for his services an annual salary of $10,000, and there shall be provided for his use a suitable and furnished executive residence.

Governor's right to pardon. SECTION V. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations, as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of commutation, pardon or reprieve.

Lieutenant-Governor becomes Governor.

SECTION VI. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State, in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of all the military force of the State.

Powers of Lieutenant-Governor.

SECTION VII. The Lieutenant-Governor shall possess the same qualifications of eligibility for office as the Governor. He shall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability shall cease; and if the President of the Senate for any of the above causes shall become incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly shall act as Governor until the vacancy be filled, or the disability shall cease.

Lieutenant-Governor's salary.

SECTION VIII. The Lieutenant-Governor shall receive for his services an annual salary of $5,000, and shall not receive or be entitled to any other compensation, fee or perquisite for any duty or service he may be required to perform by the Constitution or by law.

Governor presented with Legislative bills.

SECTION IX. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that House, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases, the votes in both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the journal of each House, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law without the approval of the Governor. No bill shall become a law after the final adjournment of the Legislature, unless approved by the Governor within thirty days after such adjournment. If any bill presented to the Governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case, he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects; and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the Legislature be in session, he shall transmit to the House in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If on reconsideration one or more of such items be approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each House, the same shall be part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. All the provisions of this section, in relation to bills not approved by the Governor, shall apply in cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

ARTICLE V.

Other State officers.

[NOTE. Article V of the Constitution provides for the election by the people or appointment by the Governor, of other State officers, and prescribes their duties: to wit, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of State Prisons, Commissioners of the Land Office, Commissioners of Canal Fund and Canal Board.]

ARTICLE VI.

Article VI of the Constitution provides for the Judiciary of the State.

The Judiciary.

The Supreme Court is continued with general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals as now is or may be prescribed by law not inconsistent with this article. The existing judicial districts of the State are continued until changed as hereinafter provided. The Supreme Court shall consist of the justices now in office, and of the judges transferred thereto by the fifth section of this article, all of whom shall continue to be Justices of the Supreme Court during their respective terms, and of 12 additional justices who shall reside in and be chosen by the electors of, the several existing judicial districts, three in the first district, three in the second, and one in each of the other districts; and of their successors. The successors of said justices shall be chosen by the electors of their respective judicial districts.

The Legislature is required to divide the State into four judicial districts, the boundaries which are determined by Section II of this Article. For each of these divisions an appellate division of the Supreme Court is provided, the justices to be designated by the Governor.

The official terms of the Justices of the Supreme Court are fixed at 14 years.

The Court of Appeals is provided for in Section VII of this article. The terms of the chief judge and associate judges are fixed at 14 years. and they shall be chosen by the people. The Governor may, with the consent of the Senate, designate Justices of the Supreme Court to fill vacancies until the people elect their successors.

SECTION IX of this Article provides for the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals and Section XII for its compensation. In Section XIII the Assembly is given the power of impeachment and the Senate is required to try the judicial officers thus impeached.

In subsequent sections of this article, County Courts, Surrogate Courts, Justices of the Peace and minor judicial officers are provided.

The publication of statutes.

SECTION XXI. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statutes, and shall regulate the reporting of the decisions of the courts; but all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Justices of the Peace.

SECTION XXII. Justices of the Peace and other local judicial officers provided for in Sections XVII and XVIII, in office when this article takes effect, shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

Courts of Special Sessions.

SECTION XXIII. Courts of Special Sessions shall have such jurisdiction of offences of the grade of misdemeanors as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE VII.

The State credit.

SECTION I. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

Power to incur debt.

SECTION II. The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts; but such debts, directly or contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed $1,000,000; and the moneys, arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Debt to repel invasion.

SECTION III. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasions, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Authority to create debt limited.

SECTION IV. Except the debts specified in Sections II and III of this article, no debts shall be hereafter contracted by or in behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by a law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within 50 years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election. On the final passage of such bill in either House of the Legislature the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be: "Shall this bill pass, and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?" The Legislature may at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time, by law, forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such act, in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the proceeds thereof shall have made the provision hereinbefore specified to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability. The money arising from any loan or stock creating such debt or liability shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or for the payment of such debt or liability, and for no other purpose whatever. No such law shall be submitted to be voted on, within three months after its passage or at any general election when any other law, or any bill shall be submitted to be voted for or against. The Legislature may provide for the issue of bonds of the State to run for a period not exceeding 50 years in lieu of bonds heretofore authorized but not issued, and shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax for the payment of the same as hereinbefore required. When any sinking fund created under this section shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created, no further direct tax shall be levied on account of said sinking fund and the Legislature shall reduce the tax to an amount equal to the accruing interest on such debt.

Sinking funds.

SECTION V. The sinking funds provided for the payment of interest and the extinguishment of the principal of the debts of the State shall be separately kept and safely invested, and neither of them shall be appropriated or used in any manner other than for the specific purpose for which it shall have been provided.

Claims barred by time.

SECTION VI. Neither the Legislature, canal board, nor any person or persons acting in behalf of the State, shall audit, allow or pay any claim which, as between citizens of the State, would be barred by lapse of time. This provision shall not be construed to repeal any statute fixing the time within which claims shall be presented or allowed, nor shall it extend to any claim duly presented within the time allowed by law, and prosecuted with due diligence from the time of such presentment. But if the claimant shall be under legal disability, the claim may be presented within two years after such disability is removed.

The forest preserve.

SECTION VII. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed.

Canals must not be sold.

SECTION VIII. The Legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Erie Canal, the Oswego Canal, the Champlain Canal, the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, or the Black River Canal; but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management forever. The prohibition of lease, sale or other disposition herein contained, shall not apply to the canal known as the Main and Hamburg Street Canal, situated in the City of Buffalo, and which extends easterly from the westerly line of Main Street to the westerly line of Hamburg Street. All funds that may be derived from any lease, sale or other disposition of any canal shall be applied to the improvement, superintendence or repair of the remaining portions of the canals.

No canal tolls.

SECTION IX. No tolls shall hereafter be imposed on persons or property transported on the canals, but all boats navigating the canals, and the owners and masters thereof, shall be subject to such laws and regulations as have been or may hereafter be enacted concerning the navigation of the canals. The Legislature shall annually, by equitable taxes, make provision for the expenses of the superintendence and repairs of the canals. All contracts for work or materials on the canals shall be made with the persons who shall offer to do or provide the same at the lowest price, with adequate security for their performance. No extra compensation shall be made to any contractor: but, if, from any unforseen cause, the terms of any contract shall prove to be unjust and oppressive the Canal Board may, upon the application of the contractor, cancel such contract.

The improvement of the canals.

SECTION X. The canals may be improved in such manner as the Legislature shall provide by law. A debt may be authorized for that purpose in the mode prescribed by Section IV of this article, or the cost of such improvement may be defrayed by the appropriation of funds from the State treasury, or by equitable annual tax.

SECTION XI. The Legislature may appropriate out of any funds in the treasury, moneys to pay the accruing interest and principal of any debt heretofore or hereafter created, or any part thereof, and may set apart in each fiscal year, moneys in the State treasury as a sinking fund to pay the interest as it falls due and to pay and discharge the principal of any debt heretofore or hereafter created under Section IV of Article VII of the Constitution until the same shall be wholly paid, and the principal and income of such sinking fund shall be applied to the purpose for which said sinking fund is created and to no other purpose whatever; and, in the event such moneys so set apart in any fiscal year be sufficient to provide such sinking fund, a direct annual tax for such year need not be imposed and collected, as required by the provisions of said Section IV of Article VII, or of any law enacted in pursuance thereof.

The improvement of highways.

SECTION XII. A debt or debts of the State may be authorized by law for the improvement of highways. Such highways shall be determined under general laws, which shall also provide for the equitable apportionment thereof among the counties. The aggregate of the debts authorized by this section shall not at any one time exceed the sum of $50,000,000. The payment of the annual interest on such debt and the creation of a sinking fund of at least two per cent. per annum to discharge the principal at maturity shall be provided by general laws whose force and effect shall not be diminished during the existence of any debt created thereunder. The Legislature may by general laws require the county or town or both to pay to the sinking fund the proportionate part of the cost of any such highway within the boundaries of such county or town and the proportionate part of the interest thereon, but no county shall at any time for any highway be required to pay more than thirty-five hundredths of the cost of such highway and no town more than fifteen hundredths. None of the provisions of the fourth section of this article shall apply to debts for the improvement of highways hereby authorized.

ARTICLE VIII.

Formation of corporations.

SECTION I. Corporations may be formed under general laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed.

Dues from corporations.

SECTION II. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law.

A definition of corporations.

SECTION III. The term corporation as used in this section shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons.

The charters of savings banks.

SECTION IV. The Legislatures shall, by general law, conform all charters of savings banks, or institutions for savings, to a uniformity of power, rights, and liabilities, and all charters hereafter granted for such corporations shall be made to conform to such general law, and to such amendments as may be made thereto. And no such corporation shall have any capital stock, nor shall the trustees thereof, or any of them, have any interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the profits of such corporation, and no director or trustee of any such bank or institution shall be interested in any loan or use of any money or property of such bank or institution for savings. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any special charter for banking purposes; but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws.

Specie payments.

SECTION V. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments, by any person, association or corporation, issuing bank notes of any description.

The registry of bills.

SECTION VI. The Legislature shall provide by law for the registry of all bills or notes, issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.

Stock-holders' liability.

SECTION VII. The stockholders of every corporation and joint-stock association for banking purposes, shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association, for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

Preferred creditors of banks.

SECTION VIII. In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the billholders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment, over all other creditors of such bank or association.

The credit of the State.

SECTION IX. Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation or private undertaking. This section shall not, however, prevent the Legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper. Nor shall it apply to any fund or property now held, or which may hereafter be held, by the State for educational purposes.

Credit of Counties, cities, towns not to be given.

SECTION X. No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation, nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. No county, or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for State or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitations, except such as now may exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained, or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water; but the term of the bonds issued to provide the supply of water shall not exceed 20 years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity. All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city, if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted, except that debts incurred by the City of New York after January 1, 1904, and debts incurred by any city of the second class after January 1, 1908, to provide for the supply of water shall not be so included. Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county, heretofore existing, shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt. The amount hereafter to be raised by tax for county or city purposes, in any county containing a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, or any such city of this State, in addition to providing for the principal and interest of existing debt, shall not in the aggregate exceed in any one year two per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of such county or city, to be ascertained as prescribed in this section in respect to county or city debt.

[Amendment voted on in 1907.]

The State board of charities.

SECTION XI. The Legislature shall provide for a State board of charities, which shall visit and inspect all institutions, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, excepting only such institutions as are hereby made subject to the visitation of either of the commissions hereinafter mentioned, but including all reformatories except those in which adult males convicted of felony shall be confined; a State commission of lunacy shall visit and inspect all institutions, either public or private, used for the care and treatment of the insane (not including institutions for epileptics or idiots); a State commission of prisons which shall visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime or detained as witnesses or debtors.

Governor appoints boards.

SECTION XII. The members of the said board and of the said commissions shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and any member may be removed from office by the Governor for cause, an opportunity having been given him to be heard in his defence.

Existing laws continued.

SECTION XIII. Existing laws relating to institutions referred to in the foregoing sections and to their supervision and inspection, in so far as such laws are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, shall remain in force until amended or repealed by the Legislature. The visitation and inspection herein provided for shall not be exclusive of other visitation and inspection now authorized by law.

Provision for the support of the helpless.

SECTION XIV. Nothing in this Constitution contained shall prevent the Legislature from making such provision and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper; or prevent any county, city, town or village from providing for the care, support, maintenance and secular education of inmates of orphan asylums, homes for dependent children or correctional institutions, whether under public or private control. Payments by counties, cities, towns and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, for care, support and maintenance, may be authorized, but shall not be required by the Legislature. No such payments shall be made for any inmate of such institutions who is not received and retained therein pursuant to rules established by the State board of charities. Such rules shall be subject to the control of the Legislature by general laws.

Commissioners remain in office.

SECTION XV. Commissioners of the State board of charities and commissioners of the State commission in lunacy, now holding office, shall be continued in office for the term for which they were appointed, respectively, unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide. The Legislature may confer upon the commissions and upon the board mentioned in the foregoing sections any additional powers that are not inconsistent with other provisions of the Constitution.

ARTICLE IX.

The common schools.

SECTION I. The Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools, wherein all the children of this State may be educated.

The Regents of the University

SECTION II. The corporation created in the year 1784, under the name of The Regents of the University of the State of New York, is hereby continued under the name of the University of the State of New York. It shall be governed and its corporate powers, which may be increased, modified or diminished by the Legislature, shall be exercised by not less than nine regents.

Capital of the common school fund.

SECTION III. The capital of the common school fund, the capital of the literature fund, and the capital of the United States deposit fund, shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenue of the said common school fund shall be applied to the support of the common schools; the revenue of the literature fund shall be applied to the support of academies; and the sum of $25,000 of the revenues of the United States deposit fund shall each year be appropriated to and made part of the capital of the said common school fund.

Denominational schools.

SECTION IV. Neither the State nor any subdivision thereof, shall use its property or credit or any public money, or authorize or permit either to be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance, other than for examination or inspection, of any school or institution of learning wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught.

ARTICLE X.

Governor may remove certain officers.

SECTION I. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, district-attorneys and registers in counties having registers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every three years and as often as vacancies shall happen, except in the counties of New York and Kings, and in counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, where such officers shall be chosen by the electors once in every two or four years, as the Legislature shall direct. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for the next term after the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security, from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer, in this section mentioned, within the term for which he shall have been elected; giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

Appointment and election of county officers.

SECTION II. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers, whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct.

The duration of a term.

SECTION III. When the duration of any office is not provided by this Constitution it may be declared by law, and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment.

The time of election.

SECTION IV. The time of electing all officers named in this article shall be prescribed by law.

Vacancies in offices.

SECTION V. The Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

The political year.

SECTION VI. The political year and legislative term shall begin on the first day of January; and the Legislature shall, every year, assemble on the first Wednesday in January.

Laws for Removal of officers.

SECTION VII. Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers, except judicial, whose powers and duties are not local or legislative and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal.

Laws regarding vacancies.

SECTION VIII. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant when no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

The compensation of officers

SECTION IX. No officer whose salary is fixed by the Constitution shall receive any additional compensation. Each of the other State officers named in the Constitution shall, during his continuance in office, receive a compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed; nor shall he receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office as other compensation.

ARTICLE XI.

The State militia

SECTION I. All able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who are residents of the State, shall constitute the militia, subject, however, to such exemptions as are now, or may be hereafter created by the laws of the United States, or by the Legislature of this State.

Enlistment of soldiers.

SECTION II. The Legislature may provide for the enlistment into the active force of such other persons as may make application to be so enlisted.

Militia to be organized.

SECTION III. The militia shall be organized and divided into such land and naval, and active and reserve forces as the Legislature may deem proper, provided, however, that there shall be maintained at all times a force of not less than ten thousand enlisted men, fully uniformed, armed, equipped, disciplined, and ready for active service. And it shall be the duty of the Legislature at each session to make sufficient appropriation for the maintenance thereof.

Governor to appoint officers.

SECTION IV. The Governor shall appoint the chiefs of the several staff departments, his aides-de-camp and military secretary, all of whom shall hold office during his pleasure, their commissions to expire with the term for which the Governor shall have been elected, he shall also nominate, and with the consent of the Senate appoint, all major-generals.

Laws concerning officers.

SECTION V. All other commissioned and non-commissioned officers shall be chosen or appointed in such manner as the Legislature may deem most conducive to the improvement of the militia, provided, however, that no law shall be passed changing the existing mode of election and appointment unless two-thirds of the members present in each House shall concur therein.

Governor to commission officers.

SECTION VI. The commissioned officers shall be commissioned by the Governor as commander-in-chief. No commissioned officer shall be removed from office during the term for which he shall have been appointed or elected, unless by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the sentence of a court-martial, or upon the findings of an examining board organized pursuant to law, or for absence without leave for a period of six months or more.

ARTICLE XII.

The organization of cities and villages.

SECTION I. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations; and the Legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof.

Classification of cities.

SECTION II. All cities are classified according to the latest State enumeration, as from time to time made as follows: The first class includes all cities having a population of 175,000 or more; the second class, all cities having a population of 50,000 and less than 175,000; the third class, all other cities. Laws relating to the property, affairs of government of cities, and the several departments thereof, are divided into general and special city laws; general city laws are those which relate to all the cities of one or more classes; special city laws are those which relate to a single city, or to less than all the cities of a class. Special city laws shall not be passed except in conformity with the provisions of this section. After any bill for a special city law, relating to a city, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, the House in which it originated shall immediately transmit a certified copy thereof to the Mayor of such city, and within 15 days thereafter the Mayor shall return such bill to the House from which it was sent, or if the session of the Legislature at which such bill was passed has terminated, to the Governor, with the Mayor's certificate thereon, stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same. In every city of the first class, the Mayor, and in every other city, the Mayor and the legislative body thereof concurrently, shall act for such city as to such bill; but the Legislature may provide for the concurrence of the Legislative body in cities of the first class. The Legislature shall provide for a public notice and opportunity for a public hearing concerning any such bill in every city to which it relates, before action thereon. Such a bill, if it relates to more than one city, shall be transmitted to the Mayor of each city to which it relates, and shall not be deemed accepted unless accepted as herein provided, by every such city. Whenever any such bill is accepted as herein provided, it shall be subject as are other bills, to the action of the Governor. Whenever, during the session at which it was passed, any such bill is returned without the acceptance of the city or cities to which it relates, or within such 15 days is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and it shall then be subject as are other bills, to the action of the Governor. In every special city law which has been accepted by the city or cities to which

it relates, the title shall be followed by the words "accepted by the city," or "cities," as the case may be; in every such law which is passed without such acceptance, by the words "passed without the acceptance of the city," or "cities," as the case may be. [Amendment voted on in 1907.]

Election of city officers.

SECTION III. All elections of city officers, including supervisors and judicial officers of inferior local courts, elected in any city or part of a city, and of county officers elected in the counties of New York and Kings, and in all counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, except to fill vacancies, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year, and the term of every such officer shall expire at the end of an odd-numbered year. The terms of office of all such officers elected before the first day of January, 1895, whose successors have not then been elected, which under existing laws would expire with an even numbered year, or in an odd-numbered year and before the end thereof, are extended to and including the last day of December next following the time when such terms would otherwise expire; the terms of office of all such officers, which under existing laws would expire in an even-numbered year, and before the end thereof, are abridged so as to expire at the end of the preceding year. This section shall not apply to any city of the third class, or to elections, of any judicial officer, except judges and justices of inferior local courts.

ARTICLE XIII.

The oath of office.

SECTION I. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as shall be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ———, according to the best of my ability;" and all such officers who shall have been chosen at any election shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath or affirmation above prescribed, together with the following addition thereto, as part thereof:

"And I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not directly or indirectly paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, or offered or promised to contribute any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote," and no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust.

Acceptance of a bribe.

SECTION II. Any person holding office under the laws of this State who, except in payment of his legal salary, fees or perquisites, shall receive or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, anything of value or of personal advantage, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform any official act, or with the express or implied understanding that his official action or omission to act is to be in any degree influenced thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a felony. This section shall not affect the validity of any existing statute in relation to the offence of bribery.

Promise or offer of a bribe.

SECTION III. Any person who shall offer or promise a bribe to an officer, if it shall be received, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and liable to punishment, except as herein provided. No person offering a bribe shall, upon any prosecution of the officer for receiving such bribe, be privileged from testifying in relation thereto, and he shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor, if he shall testify to the giving or offering of such bribe. Any person who shall offer or promise a bribe, if it be rejected by the officer to whom it was tendered, shall be deemed guilty of an attempt to bribe, which is hereby declared to be a felony.

Persons accused of bribery.

SECTION IV. Any person charged with receiving a bribe, or with offering or promising a bribe, shall be permitted to testify in his own behalf in any civil or criminal prosecution therefor.

Free passes forbidden.

SECTION V. No public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, under the laws of this State, shall directly or indirectly ask, demand, accept, receive or consent to receive for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another, any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination in passenger, telegraph or telephone rates, from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another. A person who violates any provision of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit his office at the suit of the Attorney-General. Any corporation or officer or agent thereof, who shall offer or promise to a public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, any such free pass, free transporation, franking privilege or discrimination shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment except as herein provided. No person or officer or agent of a corporation giving any such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination, hereby prohibited, shall be privileged from testifying in relation thereto, and he shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor if he shall testify to the giving of the same.

District-Attorneys and bribery.

SECTION VI. Any district-attorney who shall fail faithfully to prosecute a person charged with the violation in his county of any provision of this article which may come to his knowledge, shall be removed from office by the Governor, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in his defence. The expenses which shall be incurred by any county, in investigating and prosecuting any charge of bribery or attempting to bribe any person holding office under the laws of this State within such county, or of receiving bribes by any such person in said county, shall be a charge against the State, and their payment by the State shall be provided for by law.

ARTICLE XIV.

Constitutional amendments.

SECTION I. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate and Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, and the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the Legislature so next chosen, as foresaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people for approval in such manner and at such times as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution, from and after the first day of January next after such approval.

[SECTION II provides for future Constitutional conventions every 20 years. At the general election to be held in 1916 and every 20 years thereafter, and also at such times as the Legislature may provide, the question: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors of the State. The section further provides, in case the electors decide in favor of a Convention, the manner in which the delegates thereto shall be chosen, their compensation, how vacancies shall be filled and how the new Constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the State for ratification or rejection.]

Convention and legislative amendments.

SECTION III. Any amendment proposed by a constitutional convention relating to the same subject as an amendment proposed by the Legislature, concidently submitted to the people for approval at the general election held in the year 1894, or at any subsequent election, shall, if approved, be deemed to supercede the amendment so proposed by the Legislature.

ARTICLE XV.

When in force.

SECTION I. This Constitution shall be in force from and including January 1, 1895, except as herein otherwise provided.

This Constitution was signed by Joseph Hodges Choate, president, and Charles Elliott Fitch, secretary, September 29, 1894.

Declaration of Independence.

IN CONGRESS JULY 4, 1776.

THE unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America. When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise: the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have ap-

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—*Continued.*

pealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

(The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:) JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay—Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, etc.—Step. Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Sam'el Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New York—Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Frans. Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey—Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fras. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.

Pennsylvania—Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.

Delaware—Caesar Rodney, Geo. Read, Theo. M'Kean.

Maryland—Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Th. Jefferson, Benja. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North Carolina—Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Thos. Heyward, junr., Thomas Lynch, junr., Arthur Middleton.

Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.

The United States Census.

THE Constitution requires that a census of the United States shall be taken decennially. The First Census was taken in 1790 under the supervision of the President; subsequent censuses, to and including that of 1840, were taken under the supervision of the Secretary of State. In 1849 the supervision of the census was transferred to the newly organized Department of the Interior, and continued under the control of that department until the passage of the act of 1903 creating the Department of Commerce and Labor; by this act the Census Office was transferred to the supervision of the new department. Congress, by act approved March 6, 1902, made the Census Office a permanent bureau of the Government.

The last census of the United States was taken in 1900, in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899. This act divided the statistical inquiry into two classes: Reports of the Twelfth Census, comprising population, manufactures, agriculture, and vital statistics; and special reports, the insane and feeble-minded, deaf, dumb, and blind; crime, pauperism, and benevolence; deaths and births in registration areas, social statistics of cities, wealth, debt, and taxation; religious bodies, electric light and power, telephones and telegraphs, transportation by water, street railways, express companies, and mines and mining. To these were subsequently added annual statistics of cotton production. The series comprising the main reports of the Twelfth Census were by law ordered compiled and published by July 1, 1902, after which the special reports were to receive consideration. In accordance with this law, ten volumes of the main reports, comprising about 10,000 pages, were published within the period specified, and summaries of these reports will be found on other pages of THE WORLD ALMANAC.

Since July 1, 1902, the Bureau of the Census has been engaged in securing and tabulating statistics relating to the secondary reports, several of which have been completed or are now approaching completion. By act of Congress the President was empowered to instruct the Census Office to compile the census of the Philippine Islands. In compliance with the President's order the tabulation was made and the reports were published in four volumes. An edition in Spanish was also issued. Numerous minor assignments of statistical work have been made to the Bureau. It is likely, indeed, to become the main producer of, or clearing-house for, Federal statistics, as predicted during the discussion that preceded the establishment of the permanent office. Since the publication of the main reports of the Twelfth Census the Bureau has published the Abstract of the Twelfth Census, the Statistical Atlas of the United States, special reports on Employés and Wages, Occupations, Mines and Quarries, Street Railways, Benevolent Institutions, Electric Light and Power Stations, the Blind and the Deaf; Mortality, 1900 to 1904; Supplementary Analysis of the Twelfth Census; the Insane and Feeble-minded in Hospitals and Institutions; Paupers in Almshouses, Manufactures, 1905; Wealth, Debt, and Taxation; Prisoners; Women at Work; Mortality, 1905; and bulletins on Statistics of Cities, Valuation of Railway Operating Property, and Child Labor. It has also taken the census of Manufactures of 1905, and has issued bulletins giving the results for the United States and for the States and Territories, and for specified industries. During 1908 the Bureau will be occupied principally in completing the reports on Wages, Transportation by Water; Marriage and Divorce; Religious Bodies; Criminal Judicial Statistics; Express Companies, and the annual reports on Mortality and Cotton Production and Consumption.

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President of the United States, and receives a salary of $6,000. The present Director is S. N. D. North, of Massachusetts. The office organization consists of chief clerk, William S. Rossiter; a disbursing and appointment clerk, Thomas S. Merrill; four chief statisticians; for population, William C. Hunt; for manufactures, William M. Steuart; for agriculture, Le Grand Powers, and for vital statistics, Cressy L. Wilbur; a geographer, Charles S. Sloane; and such administrative division chiefs as are required by the demands of the office. The entire number of employés in the Bureau on July 1, 1907, was 636. This number does not include special agents employed intermittently in the Southern States for the collection of cotton statistics.

Washington's Farewell Address.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ADDRESS COUNSELLING THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.—CONFINEMENT OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO ITS CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS, AND AVOIDANCE OF RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(*To the People of the United States on His Approaching Retirement from the Presidency.*)

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be afforded to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel; nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

PRESERVATION OF THE UNION.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of America, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

ENCROACHMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, and partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

ENTANGLEMENTS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our com-

mercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

PARTING COUNSELS.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

United States, September 17, 1796. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech.

(Address at the Dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery, November 19, 1863.)

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Impeachments in United States History.

THE Constitution of the United States, Article II., Section IV., provides that civil officers of the United States may be removed from office on impeachment and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors: that the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the sole power to try impeachments; that the Vice-President shall preside at impeachments except when the President is tried, when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside; and that two-thirds of the members present must vote for conviction before a person impeached shall be deemed guilty. Only eight persons have been impeached and tried before the Senate, and only two of them have been convicted. The record is as follows:

William Blount, Senator from Tennessee; impeached July 7, 1797, for conspiring to wage war with Spain in favor of Great Britain, to excite the Cherokee Indians against Spain, and to create disaffection among the Indians toward the United States; trial December 17, 1798, to January 14, 1799; vote, 11 guilty, 14 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

John Pickering, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire; impeached 1803 for drunkenness and disregard of the terms of the statutes; trial March 3 to March 12, 1803; vote, 19 guilty, 7 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Samuel Chase, Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; impeached 1804 for misconduct at trials of persons charged with breach of the Sedition Law; trial Nov. 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805; vote, 9 guilty, 30 not guilty, and 15 guilty, 19 not guilty, on different counts; verdict, acquittal.

James Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri; impeached for tyrannous treatment of counsel, 1830; trial May 11 to May 30, 1830, and from December 13, 1830, to January 31, 1831, vote, 22 guilty, 21 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, impeached 1862 for supporting the secession movement and unlawfully acting as Judge of the Confederate District Court, trial May 22 to June 26, 1862; vote, 32 guilty, 4 not guilty, and 38 guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, impeached for usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections and high crimes and misdemeanors; trial, March 30 to May 26, 1868; vote, guilty, 35, not guilty, 19; verdict, acquittal.

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War of the United States, impeached for accepting bribes; trial April 5 to August 1, 1876; vote, guilty, 35, not guilty, 25; verdict, acquittal.

Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida; impeached 1905 for misconduct in office; tried February 6 to February 27, 1905; vote, 55 guilty, 37 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

Citizens' Industrial Association.

AN association of citizens embracing national, State and local associations throughout the United States. The declared purposes are: To assist, by all lawful and practical means, the properly constituted authorities of the State and Nation in maintaining and defending the supremacy of the law and the rights of the citizen. To assist all the people of America in resisting encroachments upon their constitutional rights. To promote and encourage harmonious relations between employers and their employés upon a basis of equal justice to both. To assist local, State, and national associations of manufacturers, employers, and employés in their efforts to establish and maintain industrial peace, and to create and direct a public sentiment in opposition to all forms of violence, coercion, and intimidation. C. W Post, Battle Creek, Mich., President; James A. Emery, St. James Building, New York, Secretary.

National Civic Federation.

AN organization of prominent representatives of capital, labor, and the general public formed as the direct outgrowth of conventions held in Chicago and New York in 1900-1901. Its purpose is to organize the best brains of the Nation in an educational movement toward the solution of some of the great problems related to social and industrial progress; to provide for study and discussion of questions of national import; to aid thus in the crystallization of the most enlightened public opinion; and, when desirable, to promote legislation in accordance therewith. At the present time the work of the Federation is carried on through the following agencies:

(1) The Public Ownership Commission composed of one hundred prominent men representing every shade of opinion on this subject. The investigation by this commission (1906) into the facts of public ownership and operation here and abroad is the most thorough yet undertaken.

(2) The Immigration Department composed of men selected to represent all localities in the Union affected by the admission of aliens.

(3) The Industrial Economic Department organized to promote discussion and to aid in the solution of practical economic and social problems such as "Wages, and the Cost of Living," the "Injunction," "Opened and Closed Shop," "Restriction of Output," "Compulsory Arbitration," "Initiative and Referendum," "The Income Tax," the "Trusts," etc.

(4) The Conciliation Department dealing entirely with strikes, lockouts and trade agreements, and including in its membership representatives of the leading organizations of employers and wage-earners. The services of this department have been enlisted in more than five hundred cases involving every phase of industrial controversy.

(5) Welfare Department organized for the purpose of improving the conditions under which employés in all industries work and live. Some of the subjects included in the work of the Department are sanitary work places, emergency hospitals, lunch rooms, women's rest rooms, recreation, educational opportunities, and home for employés and industrial insurance.

(6) Primary Election and Ballot Reform organized to arouse and promote public interest in representative government in national, State and city politics. The officers of the Federation are:

August Belmont, President; Samuel Gompers, Nahum J. Bachelder, Ellison A. Smyth, Benjamin I. Wheeler, Vice-Presidents; Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer; John Mitchell, Chairman Trade Agreement Committee; Melville E. Ingalls, Chairman Public Ownership Commission; Seth Low, Chairman Conciliation Committee; Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman Industrial Economics Department; Franklin MacVeagh, Chairman Immigration Department; Charles A. Moore, Chairman Welfare Department; E. R. A. Seligman, Chairman Taxation Committee; Wm. H. Taft, Chairman Public Employés Welfare Committee; Ralph M. Easley, Chairman Executive Council; Samuel B. Donnelly, Secretary. Office, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

State Labor Bureaus.

LIST OF BUREAUS OF LABOR AND LABOR STATISTICS IN UNITED STATES.

Location.	Title.	Organized.	Chief Officer.	Address.
District of Col.	United States Bureau of Labor	1885	Charles P. Neill	Washington.
California	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1883		San Francisco.
Colorado	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1887	Axel. Swanson	Denver.
Connecticut	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1893	William H. Scoville	Hartford.
Idaho	Bureau of Labor and Mining Statistics.	1895	T. C. Egleston	Boisé.
Illinois	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1879	David Ross	Springfield.
Indiana	Bureau of Statistics	1879	Mary A. Stubbs	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1884	E. D. Brigham	Des Moines.
Kansas	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1885	W. L. A. Johnson	Topeka.
Kentucky	Bureau of Agriculture, Lab & Statistics	1876	H. Vreeland	Frankfort.
Louisiana	Bureau of Statistics of Labor	1900	Robert E. Lee	New Orleans, La.
Maine	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1887	Thos. J. Lyons	Augusta.
Maryland	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1884	Charles J. Fox	Baltimore.
Massachus'tts	Bureau of Statistics of Labor	1869	Chas. F. Gettemy	Boston.
Michigan	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1883	M. McLeod	Lansing.
Minnesota	Bureau of Labor	1887	W. H. Williams	St. Paul.
Missouri	Bureau of Labor Statistics & Inspection	1879	J. C. A. Hiller	Jefferson City.
Montana	Bureau of Agriculture, Lab. & Industries	1893	J. A. Ferguson	Helena.
Nebraska	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1887	John J. Ryder	Lincoln.
N. Hampshire	Bureau of Labor	1893	Lysander H. Carroll	Concord.
New Jersey	Bureau of Statistics of Labor & Printing	1878	W. C. Garrison	Trenton.
New York	Department of Labor	1883	P. T. Sherman	Albany.
N. Carolina	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1887	Henry B. Varner	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Department of Agriculture and Labor	1890	W. C. Gilbreath	Bismarck.
Ohio	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1877	M. D. Ratchford	Columbus.
Oregon	Bur. Labor Stat. & Insp. Fac, Works'ps	1903	O. P. Hoff	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1872	J. L. Rockey	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1887	George H. Webb	Providence.
Tennessee	Bureau of Mines	1891	R. E. Shiflett	Nashville.
Virginia	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1898	James B. Doherty	Richmond.
Washington	Bureau of Labor	1897	C. F. Hubbard	Olympia.
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor	1889	I. V. Barton	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1883	J. D. Beck	Madison.

Labor Legislation.

BOYCOTTING, BLACKLISTING AND INTIMIDATION LAWS.

THE States having laws prohibiting *boycotting* in terms are Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, and Texas.

The States having laws prohibiting *blacklisting* in terms are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

A number of States have enacted laws concerning *intimidation*, conspiracy against workingmen, and interference with employment, viz.: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In the following States it is unlawful for an employer to exact any agreement, either written or verbal, from an employé not to join or become a member of a labor organization, as a condition of employment: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico and Wisconsin.

EIGHT-HOUR LAWS.

Arizona.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor in all underground mines and workings.

Arkansas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public highways and bridges.

California.—Unless otherwise expressly stipulated, eight hours constitute a day's work. The time of service of all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon any public works of, or work done for, the State, or for any political sub-division thereof, whether the work is to be done by contract or otherwise, is limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day.

Colorado.—A day's work for all workingmen employed by the State, or any county, township, school district, municipality, or incorporated town, and for all employés in underground mines or workings, and in smelting and refining works, is restricted to eight hours.

Connecticut.—Eight hours of labor constitute a lawful day's work unless otherwise agreed.

Delaware.—Eight hours constitute a lawful day's work for all municipal employés of the city of Wilmington.

District of Columbia.—A day's work for all laborers and mechanics employed by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any public works of the District, is limited to eight hours.

Hawaii.—For all mechanics, clerks, laborers, and other employés on public works and in public offices eight hours of actual service constitute a day's work.

Idaho.—Eight hours' actual work constitute a lawful day's labor for manual laborers employed by the day on all State, county, and municipal works.

Illinois.—Eight hours are a legal day's work in all mechanical employments, except on farms, and when otherwise agreed; the law does not apply to service by the year, month, or week. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways.

Indiana.—Eight hours of labor constitute a legal day's work for all classes of mechanics, workingmen, and laborers, excepting those engaged in agricultural and domestic labor. Overwork by agreement and for extra compensation is permitted.

Iowa.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public roads.

Kansas.—Eight hours are a day's work for all laborers, mechanics, or other persons employed by or on behalf of the State or any county, city, township, or other municipality.

Kentucky.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on the public roads.

Maryland.—No mechanic or laborer employed by the Mayor or City Council of Baltimore, or by any agent or contractor under them, shall be required to work more than eight hours as a day's labor.

Massachusetts.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth or any county therein, or of any city or town in the Commonwealth upon acceptance of the statute by a majority of voters present and voting upon the same at any general election.

Minnesota.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the State, whether the work is done by contract or otherwise.

Missouri.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work. The law does not prevent an agreement to work for a longer or a shorter time and does not apply to agricultural laborers. It is unlawful for employers to work their employés longer than eight hours per day in mines and smelters. Eight hours are a day's labor on highways.

Montana.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work for persons engaged to operate or handle hoisting engines at mines. The law applies only to such plants as are in operation sixteen or more hours per day, or at or in mines where the engine develops fifteen or more horse-power, or where fifteen or more men are employed underground in the twenty-four hours. A day's labor on public works and in smelters and underground mines is limited to eight hours per day.

Nebraska.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public roads and on all public works in cities of the first class.

Nevada.—For labor on public highways, in underground mines and in smelters, and on all works and undertakings carried on or aided by the State, county, or municipal governments, the hours of labor are fixed at eight per day.

New Mexico.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public roads and highways.

New York.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on highways, and on work done by or for the State, or a municipal corporation, whether directly by contractors or sub-contractors; also for all classes of employés, except in farm or domestic labor, though overwork for extra pay is permitted in private employments.

Ohio.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all engagements to labor in any mechanical, manufacturing, or mining business, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Oklahoma.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public roads.

Oregon.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public roads.

LABOR LEGISLATION—*Continued.*

Pennsylvania.—Eight hours of labor shall be deemed and held to be a legal day's work in all cases of labor and service by the day where there is no agreement or contract to the contrary. This does not apply to farm or agricultural labor or to service by the year, month, or week. Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all mechanics, workmen, and laborers in the employ of the State, or of any municipal corporation therein, or otherwise engaged on public works. This act shall be deemed to apply to employes of contractors.

Porto Rico.—No laborer may be compelled to work more than eight hours per day on public works.

South Dakota.—For labor on public highways a day's work is fixed at eight hours.

Tennessee.—Eight hours shall be a day's work on the highways.

Texas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on the highways.

Utah.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all works carried on or aided by the State, county, or municipal governments, and in all underground mines or workings, and in smelters and all other establishments for the reduction of ores.

Washington.—Eight hours in any calendar day shall constitute a day's work on any work done for the State, or for any county or municipality.

West Virginia.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the State.

Wisconsin.—In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, but the law does not apply to contracts for labor by the week, month, or year. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways.

Wyoming.—Eight hours' actual work constitute a legal day's labor in all mines and on all State and municipal works.

United States.—A day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by the United States, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, is limited to eight hours.

THE WORLD ALMANAC is indebted to Commissioner Charles P. Neill of the U. S. Bureau of Labor for this Summary of Labor Legislation revised to date.

General Labor Organizations.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

PRESIDENT, Samuel Gompers, 423 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Frank Morrison, same address; Treasurer, John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; First Vice-President, James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.; Second Vice-President, John Mitchell, 1111 State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Third Vice-President, James O'Connell, 402 McGill Building, Washington, D. C.; Fourth Vice-President, Max Morris, P. O. Box 1581, Denver, Col.; Fifth Vice-President, D. A. Hayes, 930 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sixth Vice-President, Daniel J. Keefe, 407 Elks Temple Building, Detroit, Mich.; Seventh Vice-President, William D. Huber, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Eighth Vice-President, Joseph F. Valentine, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Federation is composed of 117 national and international unions, representing approximately 27,000 local unions, 37 State branches, 570 city central unions, and 669 local unions. The approximate membership is 2,000,000. The affiliated unions publish about 245 weekly or monthly papers, devoted to the cause of labor. The official organ is the *American Federationist*, edited by Samuel Gompers. There are 926 organizers of local unions acting under the orders of the American Federation of Labor. The objects and aims of the American Federation of Labor are officially stated to render employment and means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the workers an equitable share of the fruits of their labor.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS COMPRISING THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Actors' National Protective Union of America. Lew Morton, 8 Union Square, New York, N. Y.
Asbestos Workers of America, National Association of Heat, Frost, and General Insulators. P. G. Jessen, South Garrison Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. F. H. Harzbecker, Metropolitan Block, Room 45, 161-163 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Barbers' International Union, Journeymen. Jacob Fischer, Box 517, Indianapolis, Ind.
Bill Posters and Billers of America, National Alliance. W. J. Murray, Box 74, Tappan, N. Y.
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of. George J. Werner, Suite 570-585 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
Boiler-Makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of. W. J. Gilthorpe, Room 314, Portsmouth Building, Kansas City, Kan.
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of. James W. Dougherty, Room 210, 132 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. C. L. Baine, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
Brewery Workmen, International Union of United. Louis Kemper, Rooms 109-110 Odd Fellows' Temple, corner Seventh and Elm Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, International. George Hodge, Rooms 509-510, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of. J. J. McNamara, 422-424 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International. Oliver A. Brower, 14 Swan Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Brushmakers' International Union. John M. McElroy, 1822 Stiles Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of. F. Duffy, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of. Thomas Atkinson, 332 East 93d Street, N. Y.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, International. John H. Brinkman, 520 Sixth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood. John S. Henry, 1220 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Car Workers, International Association of. G. W. Gibson, Rooms 1205-1206 Star Building, 356 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of. Henry Ullner, 1122 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Chainmakers' National Union of the United States of America. Curtin C. Miller, 162 Wisconsin Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
Cigar-Makers' International Union of America. George W Perkins, Room 820, Monon Block, 320 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail. Max Morris, Box 1581, Denver, Col.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United. Max Zuckerman, 62 East Fourth St., N. Y.
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. The. Wesley Russell, 922-930 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
Compressed Air Workers, International Union. Matt Moriarty, 41 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Coopers' International Union of North America. J. A. Cable, Meriwether Building, Kansas City, Kan.
Curtain Operatives of America. Amalgamated Lace. William Barland, 2829 North Reese Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of. Joseph J. Brady, 34 Oakland Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of. Peter W. Collins, Pierick Building, Springfield, Ill.
Elevator Constructors, International Union of. William Young, 1906 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Engineers, International Union of Steam. R. A. McKee, 606 Main Street, Peoria, Ill
Engravers, International Association of Watch Case. George Weidman, Box 263, Canton, Ohio.
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary. C. L. Shamp, Rooms 2-4, 2502 North 18th Street, Omaha, Neb.
Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water. W. F. Costello, 188 Crown Street, New Haven, Ct.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employés, International Union of. A. E. Kellington, 112 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
Foundry Employés, International Brotherhood of. Geo. Bechtold, 1310 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union of America, Interior. J. J. Flynn, Yondorf Building, 210 South Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.
Fur Workers of the United States and Canada, International Association of. A. V. McCormack, P. O. Box, 124 Toronto, Ontario, Can.
Garment Workers of America. United. B. A. Larger, Rooms 116-117 Bible House, New York, N. Y.
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies' John Alex. Dyche, 25-27 Third Avenue, N. Y.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. William Launer, Rooms 930-931 Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Glass Snappers' National Protective Association of America. Window. L. L. Jacklin, Kane, Pa.
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated. William Figolah, 55 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Glass Workers of America, Amalgamated Window. A. L. Faulkner, Rooms 417-420 Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Glove Workers' Union of America, International. Agnes Nestor, Room 506, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Gold Beaters' National Protective Union of America, United. Thomas Delaney, 88 Barrow Street, New York, N. Y.
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The. James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.
Grinders' and Finishers' National Union, Pocket Knife Blade. F. A. Didsbury, 508 Brook Street, Bridgeport, Ct.
Grinders' National Union, Table Knife. John F. Gleason, 76 Chestnut Street, Bristol, Ct.
Hatters of North America, United. Martin Lawlor, Room 15, 11 Waverley Place, New York, N. Y.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, International. H. A. Stemburgh, Room 81-82 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
Horse-Shoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen. Roady Kenehan, 1548 Wazee Street, Denver, Col.
Hotel and Restaurant Employés' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America. Jere. L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of. John Williams, House Building, Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jewelry Workers' Union of America, International. William F. Schade, Box 141, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal. Ralph V. Brandt, 401 Superior Building, 345 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Laundry Workers' International Union, Shirt, Waist and. John J. Manning, 602 Second Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of. J. J. Pfeiffer, 209-210 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Leather Workers' Union of America, Amalgamated. John Roach, Box 414, Newark, N. J.
Lithographers, International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada. James J. McCafferty, Germania Bank Building, Spring Street and Bowery, New York, N. Y.
Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association. J. B. Webster, Vinal Haven, Me.
Longshoremen's Association, International. Henry C. Barter, 407-408 Elks Temple, Detroit, Mich.
Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of. Charles McCrorey, 352 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Machinists, International Association of. George Preston, 908-914 G Street, N. W., McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
Maintenance of Way Employés, International Brotherhood of. C. Boyle, 609-625 Benoist Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Marble Workers, International Association of. Stephen C. Hogan, 632 Eagle Avenue, New York, N. Y.

GENERAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS--*Continued.*

Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America, Amalgamated. Homer D. Call, Lock Box 317, Syracuse, N. Y.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' International Union of North America. Charles R. Atherton, Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet. John E. Bray, 313 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Mine Workers of America, United. Wm. B. Wilson, 1106 State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Moulders' Union of North America, Iron. E. J. Denney, 530 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Musicians, American Federation of. Owen Miller, 3535 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of. J. C. Skemp, Drawer 199, Lafayette, Ind.
Paper-Makers of America, United Brotherhood of. Thomas Mellor, 22 Smith Building, Watertown, N. Y.
Pattern-Makers' League of North America. James Wilson, Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.
Pavers and Rammermen, International Union of. John E. Pritchard. 25 Third Avenue, N. Y.
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada. John Sheret, Lock Box 116, Albion N. Y.
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International. H. E. Gudbrandsen, 2830 Fourteenth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International. Charles Dold, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper. T. L. Mahan, 319 S Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers, of United States and Canada, United Association of. L. W. Tilden, 401-406 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Post-Office Clerks, National Federation of. George F. Pfeiffer, 377 Albion Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative. Edward Menge, Box 181, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United. James G. McCrindle, Gracedale, Pa.
Print Cutters' Association of America, National. Thos. I. G. Eastwood, 434 West 164th Street, New York, N. Y.
Printing Pressmen's Union, International. Patrick McMullen, Room C., Hurlbut Block, Cincinnati, O.
Quarryworkers' International Union of North America. P. F. McCarthy, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of. L. W. Quick, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric. W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Block, Detroit, Mich.
Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada. International Brotherhood of. Henry Sands, 236 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.
Sawsmiths' National Union. Charles G. Wertz, 351 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Seamen's Union, International, of America. William H. Frazier, 1½A Lewis Street, Boston, Mass.
Shingle Weavers' Union of America, International. J. E. Campbell, Everett, Wash.
Shipwrights, Joiners, and Caulkers of America, National Union of. Thomas Durett, 108 Marshall Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International. Wm. W. Clark, 1303 St. Louis Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
Slate Workers, International Union of. Thomas H. Palmer, Pen Argyle, Pa.
Spinners' Association, Cotton Mule. Samuel Ross, Box 367, New Bedford, Mass.
Spinners' International Union. Samuel Ross, Box 367, New Bedford, Mass.
Stage Employés' International Alliance, Theatrical. Lee M. Hart, State Hotel, State and Harrison Streets, Chicago, Ill.
Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America, The. Frank D. Tichenor, 530 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International. George W. Williams, 665 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen. James F. McHugh, 520 Sixth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
Stove Mounters' International Union. J. H. Kaefer, 166 Concord Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Switchmen's Union of North America. M. R. Welch, 326 Mooney Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Tailors' Union of America. Journeymen. John B. Lennon, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of. Thomas L. Hughes, Room 51, 147 Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Textile Workers of America, United. Albert Hibbert, Box 742, Fall River, Mass.
Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic. James P. Reynolds, 108 Corry Street, Allegheny, Pa.
Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America, International. Charles E. Lawyer, Rooms 20-21, Reilly Block, Wheeling, W. Va.
Tip Printers, International Brotherhood of. T. J. Carolan, 70 Bruce Street, Newark, N. J.
Tobacco Workers' International Union. E. Lewis Evans, Room 56, American National Bank Building, Third and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America. Chas. J. Gille, 1533 North Eighteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Typographical Union, International. J. W. Bramwood, Rooms 640-650, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Upholsterers' International Union of North America. Anton J. Engel, 28 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring. Alfred Haughton, 50 Cherry Street, Brockton, Mass.
Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire E. E. Desmond, 138 Skillman Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Woodmen and Saw Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of. Ernest G. Pape, 1609 Fifth Street, Eureka, Cal.
Wood Workers' International Union of America, Amalgamated. John G. Meiler, 407-410 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL UNIONS

NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

American Flint Glass Workers Union. W. P. Clark, Toledo, Ohio.
Bricklayers and Masons' Union. William Dobson, 301 Unity Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brotherhood of Operative Plasterers. 2909 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Warren S. Stone, Cleveland, Ohio.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. W S. Carter, Peoria, Ill.
Brotherhood of Railroad Switchmen. M. R. Welch, 326 Mooney Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. A. E. King, Cleveland, Ohio.
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. R. E. Fisher, Kansas City Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.
National Association of Letter Carriers. E. J. Cantwell, Hutchins Building, Washington, D. C.
National Association of Steam Fitters. W. F. Costello, 33 Olive Street, New Haven, Ct.
Railroad Conductors' Order. W. J. Maxwell, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Stone Masons' International Union. John Reichwein, 536 Concord Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Western Federation of Miners. James Kirwan, 3 Pioneer Building, Denver, Col.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

General Master Workman, Simon Burns, 518 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; General Worthy Foreman, Henry A. Hicks, Williams and Terrace Avenues, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; General Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas H. Canning, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C.; General Executive Board, Simon Burns, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Henry A. Hicks, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; John Fernau, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. Frank O'Meara, Washington, D. C.; Joseph R. Morrison, Watervliet, N. Y.

Registration of Trade-Marks

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following are extracts from the new "Act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States or Indian tribes, and to protect the same," passed by the Fifty-eighth Congress, and approved by the President, February 20, 1905, and amended by Act passed by the Fifty-ninth Congress, approved March 2, 1907.

"The owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or resides in or is located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a description of the trade-mark itself, and a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark, as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of ten dollars, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this Act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

"A certificate of registration shall remain in force for twenty years, except that in the case of trade-marks previously registered in a foreign country such certificates shall cease to be in force on the day on which the trade-mark ceases to be protected in such foreign country, and shall in no case remain in force more than twenty years, unless renewed. Certificates of registration may be, from time to time, renewed for like periods on payment of the renewal fees required by this Act, upon request by the registrant, his legal representatives, or transferees of record in the Patent Office, and such request may be made at any time not more than six months prior to the expiration of the period for which the certificates of registration were issued or renewed. Certificates of registration in force at the date at which this Act takes effect shall remain in force for the period for which they were issued, but shall be renewable on the same conditions and for the same periods as certificates issued under the provisions of this Act, and when so renewed shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued under this Act.

"The registration of a trade-mark under the provisions of this Act shall be prima facie evidence of ownership who shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any such trade-mark and affix the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in the registration, or to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in such registration, and shall use, or shall have used, such reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation in commerce among the several States, or with a foreign nation, or with the Indian tribes, shall be liable to an action for damages therefor at the suit of the owner thereof, and whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment therein for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs."

No trade-mark shall be granted which "consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation, nor which is identical with or nearly resembling a trade-mark already registered." "No portrait of a living individual may be registered as a trade-mark except by the consent of such individual, evidenced by an instrument in writing."

TRADE-MARK TREATIES WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The following is a list of the Governments with which conventions for the reciprocal registration and protection of trade-marks have been entered into by the United States: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain (including colonies), Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Russia, Servia, Spain. The laws of Switzerland and the Netherlands being so framed as to afford reciprocal privileges to the citizens or subjects of any Government which affords similar privileges to the people of those countries, the mere exchange of diplomatic notes, giving notice of the fact, accomplishes all the purposes of a formal convention.

Acts of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

THE principal bills of a public nature which became laws during the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, beginning December 3, 1906, and ending March 4, 1907 (the list of principal laws of the first session having been printed in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1907, page 176), were:

Chapter 154. An act for the relief of the citizens of the Island of Jamaica. This act ordered the distribution of clothing, provisions, medicines and other naval stores among the sufferers by the earthquake. [January 18, 1907.]

Chapter 397. An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the artillery of the United States Army. The act reorganized and enlarged the artillery, the field batteries were combined in six regiments, and the coast batteries in a corps. [January 25, 1907.]

Chapter 420. An act to prohibit corporations from making money contributions in connection with political elections. [January 26, 1907.]

Chapter 432. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report upon the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of women and child workers in the United States. [January 29, 1907.]

Chapter 436. An act to incorporate the International Sunday School Associations of America. [January 31, 1907.]

Chapter 468. An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers who served in the civil war and war with Mexico. A general service pension granted to all persons in the military or naval service of the United States in these wars who are sixty-two years old and over. [February 6, 1907.]

Chapter 1134. An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States. A summary of this act will be found on page 184. [February 20, 1907.]

Chapter 1189. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the Southern District of the State of Ohio. [February 25, 1907.]

Chapter 1198. An act providing for a United States Judge for the Northern judicial district of Alabama. [February 25, 1907.]

Chapter 2073. An act to divide the judicial district of Nebraska into divisions, and to provide for an additional judge in said district. [February 27, 1907.]

Chapter 2279. An act authorizing the construction of four steam vessels for the Revenue Cutter service of the United States. [March 1, 1907.]

Chapter 2284. An act to amend an act providing for the public printing and binding and distribution of public documents. In this act the new simplified spelling in public documents was stopped. [March 1, 1907.]

Chapter 2534. An act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad. This act will be found on following page. [March 2, 1907.]

Chapter 2558. An act to establish the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace. This act will be found on another page. [March 2, 1907.]

Chapter 2561. An act making certain changes in the Postal laws. Permitting ordinary stamps to be used for special delivery matter when the words "special delivery" or their equivalent are written or printed on the envelope. [March 2, 1907.]

Chapter 2564. An act for writs of error in certain instances in criminal cases, giving the Government the right of appeal in criminal cases. [March 2, 1907.]

Chapter 2571. An act to amend an act entitled; "An act for the withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal uses by mixture with suitable denaturing materials." approved June 7, 1906. This act extends to farmers certain advantages in manufacturing denatured alcohol. [March 2, 1907.]

Chapter 2573. An act to amend an act entitled. "An act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, etc." [March 2, 1907.]

Chapter 2575. An act to provide for an additional district judge for the Northern district of California. [March 2, 1907.]

Chapter 2909. An act to provide for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippine Islands. [March 4, 1907.]

Chapter 2913. An act to amend the National Banking Act and for other purposes. The act authorized deposits of customs receipts in National Banks, adding elasticity to currency and increasing the supply of small bills. [March 4, 1907.]

Chapter 2932. An act to provide a suitable memorial to the memory of Christopher Columbus. An appropriation of $100,000 was made to erect this memorial in the City of Washington. A commission was appointed to carry out the provisions of the act, consisting of the Chairmen of the Congress Library Committees, the Secretaries of State and War, and the Supreme Knight of the Order of the Knights of Columbus. [March 7, 1907.]

Chapter 2939. An act to promote the safety of employés and travellers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service to employés thereon. Making it unlawful for any common carrier to require employés to be continuously on duty over sixteen hours. [March 4, 1907.]

Joint resolution authorizing the President to extend an invitation to the Twelfth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, to hold its thirteenth Congress in the City of Washington. [February 26, 1907.]

In Chapter 892 relating to the Steamboat Inspection service, useless and unnecessary whistling by steamboats is prohibited.

In Chapter 916, making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service, the salaries of all ministers abroad, formerly $7,500, are raised to $10,000 per annum.

In Chapter 1635, making appropriations for legislature, executive and judicial expenses, the salaries of the Vice-President, Cabinet Officers and Speaker of the House of Representatives are increased from $8,000 to $12,000 per annum and those of Senators and Representatives in Congress from $5,000 to $7,500 per annum.

In Chapter 2511, making appropriations for the army, the rank of Lieutenant-General is abolished after the next vacancy in said rank shall occur, and the rank of Adjutant-General of the army is restored and substituted for that of Military Secretary.

In Chapter 2907 making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, the meat inspection law of 1906, is reaffirmed.

Two new 20,000-ton battleships and additional destroyers and sub-marines were authorized, and the rank of Major-General was bestowed on the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Treaties with San Domingo and Morocco were ratified.

BOTH SESSIONS.

During the two sessions of the Fifty-ninth Congress the President vetoed thirteen acts; four changing jurisdiction of courts, three Indian bills, two private pension bills on account of death of beneficiaries, a third because beneficiary was merely a camp follower not entitled to the benefits; another which was to pay pension which was clearly excessive; one to give to a claimant an island in the Mississippi on which there is a lighthouse necessary for navigation, and a bill allowing dangerous explosives on passenger vessels.

Five hundred and twenty-two public laws were enacted altogether, of which one hundred and nine authorized bridges and dams across navigable rivers, and eighty-three were for the government of the District of Columbia.

There were 6,627 invalid pension acts, 1,062 private pension acts.

Bills introduced: House, 25,910; Senate, 8,655. Number of pages of Congressional Record, more than 17,000; a new record.

MATTERS LEFT OVER TO THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

Tariff readjustment, Isle of Pines treaty, ship subsidies, publicity of campaign affairs, citizenship for Porto Ricans, Reduction of tariff on products of Philippines, United States Ownership of its embassies and legations, government powder factory, waterways improvements costing $400,000,000 recommended by army engineers, copyright revision, restriction of interstate commerce in convict-made goods, regulation of punishments on high seas, codification of revised statutes, navy personnel, removal of customs duties on works of art, incorporation of the Indian wards of the nation, swamp reclamation similar to irrigation statute, coal and mineral lands to be reserved and leased, cable to Guantanamo and Canal Zone, punishment for improper use of the Stars and Stripes, regulation of the interstate traffic in intoxicants, child labor products, prohibition from interstate commerce, anti-injunction statute, modification of Chinese Exclusion law, army and navy dental surgeons' corps, retirement of superannuated Federal clerks, postal savings banks, domestic parcels post, restoration of army canteen.

The Citizens' Expatriation Act.

THE following is chapter 2534, entitled an act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad enacted by the Fifty-ninth Congress, second session, and approved March 2, 1907:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State shall be authorized, in his discretion, to issue passports to persons not citizens of the United States, as follows: Where any person has made a declaration of intention to become such a citizen as provided by law and has resided in the United States for three years a passport may be issued to him entitling him to the protection of the Government in any foreign country: Provided, That such passport shall not be valid for more than six months and shall not be renewed, and that such passport shall not entitle the holder to the protection of this Government in the country of which he was a citizen prior to making such declaration of intention.

SECTION 2. That any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign State in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign State.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign State from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign State it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years; Provided, however, That such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe: And provided also, That no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

SECTION 3. That any American woman that marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

SECTION 4. That any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continue to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or if she resides abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States Consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation.

SECTION 5. That a child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship by the parent: Provided, That such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child: And provided further, That the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

SECTION 6. That all children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section nineteen hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States and who continue to reside outside the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this Government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

SECTION 7. That duplicates of any evidence, registration, or other acts required by this act shall be filed with the Department of State for record.

The New Immigration Law.

Chapter 1134 of the Act of the Fifty-ninth Congress, second session, "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February 20, 1907, provides as follows:

There shall be levied, collected and paid a tax of four dollars for every alien entering the United States. This tax shall be paid to the Collector of Customs of the port or customs district to which said alien shall come, and be paid into and constitute a permanent fund, to be called the "immigration fund," to be used under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to defray the expenses of the immigration law. The tax is a lien upon the vessel bringing the aliens. It shall not be levied upon aliens who shall enter the United States after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year immediately preceding such entrance in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba or Mexico, nor upon other admissible residents of any possessions of the United States, nor upon aliens in transit through them. The provisions of this section shall not apply to Guam, Porto Rico or Hawaii.

PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM ADMISSION.

Section 2 of the Act provides "That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy, anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials; prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose; persons hereinafter called contract laborers, who have been induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment or in consequence of agreements, oral, written or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; those who have been, within one year from the date of application for admission to the United States, deported as having been induced or solicited to migrate as above described; any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, and that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly; all children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offence purely political, not involving moral turpitude: Provided further, That the provisions of this section relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: And provided further, That skilled labor may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country: And provided further, That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants."

The importation of any alien woman or girl for immoral purposes is forbidden, and any alien woman or girl who shall be found an inmate of a house of prostitution at any time within three years after she shall have entered the United States shall be deemed to be unlawfully therein, and shall be deported.

CONTRACT LABORERS FORBIDDEN.

Section 4 provides that it shall be a misdemeanor for any person or company to prepay the transportation or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any contract laborers unless such persons be exempted from this provision under Section 2 of this Act. The penalty for violation of this provision is $1,000 for each offence.

Advertising abroad for labor immigration is a misdemeanor, but the offers of States and Territories for immigrants by advertising is permitted. Soliciting immigration by vessel-owners is forbidden.

Any person who shall bring an alien into the United States not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment, not exceeding two years, or both.

LISTS OF ALIEN PASSENGERS REQUIRED.

Upon the arrival of any vessel bringing aliens, it is the duty of the commanding officer to deliver to the immigration officials lists of the alien passengers on board, in groups of thirty names each, which lists shall contain full information regarding said passengers, according to prescribed forms: Whether in possession of $50, and if less, how much; whether ever in prison, insane or supported by charity; whether deformed or crippled; whether an anarchist, etc.

The surgeon of said vessel shall also sign said lists and state that he has made a personal examination of the aliens named therein. The penalty for neglect or violation of this

provision by the commanding officer of said vessel shall be $10 for each alien concerning whom the information is not given.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

On the receipt of the above mentioned lists by the immigration officers it shall be their duty to inspect all such aliens, and they may order their temporary removal for examination to a designated place, if deemed necessary.

Section 17 provides that "the physical and mental examination of all arriving aliens shall be made by medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, who shall have had at least two years' experience in the practice of their profession, since receiving the degree of doctor of medicine, and who shall certify for the information of the immigration officers, and the boards of special inquiry hereinafter provided for, any and all physical and mental defects or diseases observed by said medical officers in any such alien, or, should medical officers of the United States Public Health or Marine Hospital Service be not available, civil surgeons of not less than four years' professional experience may be employed in such emergency for such service, upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service shall be reimbursed by the immigration service for all expenditures incurred in carrying out the medical inspection of aliens under regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor."

Section 18. That it shall be the duty of the owners, officers, or agents of any vessel or transportation line, other than those railway lines which may enter into a contract as provided in Section 32 of this Act, bringing an alien to the United States to prevent the landing of such alien in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the immigration officers, and the negligent failure of any such owner, officer, or agent to comply with the foregoing requirements shall be deemed a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine in each case of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and every such alien so landed shall be deemed to be unlawfully in the United States, and shall be deported as provided in Sections 20 and 21 of this Act.

Section 19 provides "That all aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back to the country whence they respectively came on the vessels bringing them. The cost of their maintenance while on land, as well as the expense of the return of such aliens, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessels on which they respectively came; and if any master, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel shall refuse to receive back on board thereof, or on board of any other vessel owned or operated by the same interests, such aliens, or shall fail to detain them thereon, or shall refuse or fail to return them to the foreign port from which they came, or to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land, or shall make any charge for the return of any such alien, or shall take any security from him for the payment of such charge, such master, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $300 for each and every such offence; and no vessel shall have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid: Provided, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may suspend, upon conditions to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, the deportation of any alien found to have come in violation of any provision of this Act, if, in his judgment, the testimony of such alien is necessary on behalf of the United States Government in the prosecution of offenders against any provision of this Act: Provided, That the cost of maintenance of any person so detained resulting from such suspension of deportation shall be paid from the 'immigrant fund,' but no alien certified, as provided in Section 17 of this Act, to be suffering from tuberculosis or from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease other than one of quarantinable nature, shall be permitted to land for medical treatment thereof in any hospital in the United States, unless with the express permission of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor: Provided, That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service to the effect that the health or safety of an insane alien would be unduly imperilled by immediate deportation, such alien may, at the expense of the 'immigrant fund,' be held for treatment until such time as such alien may, in the opinion of such medical officer, be safely deported."

DEPORTATION.

Any alien who shall enter the United States in violation of law and become a public charge from causes existing prior to landing, shall be deported to the country whence he came at any time within three years from the date of his entry.

The Commissioner-General of Immigration, in addition to his other duties, shall have, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, charge of all laws relating to the immigration of aliens into the United States.

Immigration officers shall have power to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence touching the right of any alien to enter the United States, and, where such action may be necessary, to make a written record of such evidence.

SPECIAL BOARDS OF INQUIRY.

Section 25 provides that such boards of special inquiry shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Immigration at the various ports of arrival as may be necessary for the prompt determination of all cases of immigrants detained at such ports under the provisions of law. Each board shall consist of three members, who shall be selected from such of the immigrant officials in the service as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, shall from time to time designate as qualified to serve on such boards: Provided, That at ports where there are fewer than three immigrant inspectors, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, may designate other United States officials for service on such boards of special inquiry. Such boards shall have authority

to determine whether an alien who has been duly held shall be allowed to land or shall be deported. All hearings before boards shall be separate and apart from the public, but the said boards shall keep a complete permanent record of their proceedings and of all such testimony as may be produced before them; and the decision of any two members of a board shall prevail, but either the alien or any dissenting member of the said board may appeal through the Commissioner of Immigration at the port of arrival, and the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the taking of such appeal shall operate to stay any action in regard to the final disposal of any alien whose case is so appealed until the receipt by the Commissioner of Immigration at the port of arrival of such decision which shall be rendered solely upon the evidence adduced before the board of special inquiry: Provided, That in every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States, under any law or treaty now existing, or hereafter made, the decision of the appropriate immigration officers, if adverse to the admission of such alien, shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; but nothing in this section shall be construed to admit of any appeal in the case of an alien rejected as provided for in Section 10 of this Act."

Any alien liable to be excluded because likely to become a public charge, or because of physical disability, may, nevertheless, be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor on giving a suitable bond that he or she will not become a public charge.

The Commissioner-General of Immigration shall prescribe rules for the entry and inspection of aliens along the borders of Canada and Mexico.

JOINT COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION CREATED.

Section 39 provides that "a commission is hereby created, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall make full inquiry, examination and investigation by sub-committee or otherwise into the subject of immigration. For the purpose of said inquiry, examination and investigation, said commission is authorized to send for persons and papers, make all necessary travel, either in the United States or any foreign country, and, through the chairman of the commission or any member thereof to administer oaths and to examine witnesses and papers respecting all matters pertaining to the subject, and to employ necessary clerical and other assistance. Said commission shall report to the Congress the conclusions reached by it and make such recommendations as in its judgment may seem proper. Such sums of money as may be necessary for the said inquiry, examination and investigation are hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid out of the 'immigration fund' on the certificate of the chairman of said commission, including all expenses of the commissioners and a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the President of the United States, for those members of the commission who are not members of Congress; and the President of the United States is also authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, an international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon, or to send special commissioners to any foreign country, for the purpose of regulating by international agreement, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the immigration of aliens to the United States; of providing for the mental, moral and physical examination of such aliens by American consuls or other officers of the United States Government at the ports of embarkation, or elsewhere; of securing the assistance of foreign governments in their own territories to prevent the evasion of the laws of the United States governing immigration to the United States; of entering into such international agreements as may be proper to prevent the immigration of aliens who, under the laws of the United States, are or may be excluded from entering the United States, and of regulating any matters pertaining to such immigration."

INFORMATION FOR IMMIGRANTS.

By Section 40 "authority is hereby given the Commissioner-General of Immigration to establish, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, a division of information in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization; and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall provide such clerical assistance as may be necessary. It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, and shall publish such information in different languages and distribute the publications among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States, and to such other persons as may desire the same. When any State or Territory appoints and maintains an agent or agents to represent it at any of the immigrant stations of the United States, such agents shall, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, have access to aliens who have been admitted to the United States for the purpose of presenting, either orally or in writing, the special inducements offered by such State or Territory to aliens to settle therein. While on duty at any immigrant station such agents shall be subject to all the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may, for violation of any such regulations, deny to the agent guilty of such violation any of the privileges herein granted."

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign governments, nor to their suites, families or guests.

Section 42 provides for the proper accommodation of immigrant passengers in vessels, carrying them to the United States. These regulations are quite minute and rigid.

The Act took effect July 1, 1907.

The National Pure Food Law.

The Pure Food Act, approved June 30, 1906, is entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes." It took effect by its terms on January 1, 1907.

"Under Section 3 of the Act the secretaries of the Departments of the Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce and Labor are required to make uniform rules for carrying out the provision of the Act. The administration of the law has therefore been placed under the charge of a Commission appointed by these three departments. The Treasury Department is represented by James L. Gerry, the Department of Agriculture by Dr. Harvey W Wiley, and the Department of Commerce and Labor by S. N. D. North, Director of the Census. Dr. Wiley is chairman. The Commission met and organized in the City of New York September 17, 1906, and proceeded to prepare rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

The first section of the Act makes it unlawful for any person to manufacture within the District of Columbia or any Territory, any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, under a penalty not to exceed $500, or one year's imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court for the first offence, and not to exceed $1,000 and one year's imprisonment, or both, for each subsequent offence.

Section 2 of the Act makes it applicable to food or drugs introduced into any State from any other State, and from or to any foreign country.

The sections descriptive of the articles which come within the scope of the Act are as follows:

"Sec. 6. The term 'drug,' as used in this Act, shall include all medicines and preparations, recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term 'food,' as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound.

"Sec. 7. For the purposes of this Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:"

In case of drugs:

"First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: Provided, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision of the standard of strength, quality or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary.

"Second. If this strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold."

In the case of confectionery:

"If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug."

In the case of food:

"First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

"Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

"Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part extracted.

"Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

"Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: Provided, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservatives shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this Act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

"Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

"Sec. 8. The term 'misbranded,' used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles, or food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

"That for the purposes of this Act, an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded."

In case of drugs:

"First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

"Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein."

In case of food:

"First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

"Second. If it be labelled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put

up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

"Third. If in package form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly or correctly stated on the outside of the package.

"Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading, in any particular: Provided, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

"First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

"Second. In the case of articles labelled, branded or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations or blends, and the word 'compound,' 'imitation' or 'blend,' as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: Provided, That the term blend as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: And provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this Act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

"Sec. 9. No dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act, when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, designating it."

The remaining provisions of the Act provide the methods of prosecuting offenders and destroying goods imported or offered for import which are adulterated or falsely labelled.

The National Meat Inspection Law.

In the Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, approved June 30, 1906 (confirmed by Act of March 4, 1907), appear the following provisions regulating the inspection of meat foods either in the hoof or carcass or in canning and packing establishments:

"For the purpose of preventing the use in interstate or foreign commerce, as hereinafter provided, of meat and meat food products which are unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food, the Secretary of Agriculture, at his discretion, may cause to be made, by inspectors appointed for that purpose, an examination and inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, before they shall be allowed to enter into any slaughtering, packing, meat-canning, rendering, or similar establishments in which they are to be slaughtered, and the meat and meat food products thereof are to be used in interstate or foreign commerce; and all cattle, swine, sheep, and goats found on such inspection to show symptoms of disease shall be set apart and slaughtered separately from all other cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, and when so slaughtered the carcasses of said cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, shall be subject to a careful examination and inspection, all as provided by the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture as herein provided for.

"For the purpose hereinbefore set forth the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made by inspectors appointed for that purpose, as hereinafter provided, a post-mortem examination and inspection of the carcasses and parts thereof of all cattle, sheep, swine, and goats to be prepared for human consumption at any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia for transportation or sale as articles of interstate or foreign commerce; and the carcasses and parts thereof of all such animals found to be sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food, shall be marked, stamped, tagged, or labelled as 'inspected and passed;' and said inspectors shall label, mark, stamp, or tag as 'inspected and condemned' all carcasses and parts thereof of animals found to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food; and all carcasses or parts thereof thus inspected and condemned shall be destroyed for food purposes by the said establishment in the presence of an inspector, and the Secretary of Agriculture may remove inspectors from any such establishment which fails to so destroy any such condemned carcass or part thereof, and said inspectors, after said first inspection shall, when they deem it necessary, reinspect said carcasses or parts thereof to determine whether since the first inspection the same have become unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or in any way unfit for human food, and if any carcass or any part thereof shall, upon examination and inspection subsequent to the first examination and inspection, be found to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, it shall be destroyed for food purposes by the said establishment in the presence of an inspector, and the Secretary of Agriculture may remove inspectors from any establishment which fails to so destroy any such condemned carcass or part thereof.

"The foregoing provisions shall apply to all carcasses or parts of carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, or the meat or meat products thereof which may be brought into any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment, and such examination and inspection shall be had before the said carcasses or parts thereof shall be allowed to enter into any department wherein the same are to be treated and pre-

THE NATIONAL MEAT INSPECTION LAW.—*Continued.*

pared for meat food products; and the foregoing provisions shall also apply to all such products which, after having been issued from any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment, shall be returned to the same or to any similar establishment where such inspection is maintained.

"For the purposes hereinbefore set forth the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made by inspectors appointed for that purpose an examination and inspection of all meat food products prepared for interstate or foreign commerce in any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment, and for the purposes of any examination and inspection said inspectors shall have access at all times, by day or night, whether the establishment be operated or not, to every part of said establishment, and said inspectors shall mark, stamp, tag, or label as 'inspected and passed' all such products found to be sound, healthful, and wholesome, and which contain no dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or ingredients which render such meat or meat food products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or unfit for human food; and said inspectors shall label, mark, stamp, or tag as 'inspected and condemned' all such products found unsound, unhealthful, and unwholesome, or which contain dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or ingredients which render such meat or meat food products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or unfit for human food, and all such condemned meat food products shall be destroyed for food purposes, as hereinbefore provided, and the Secretary of Agriculture may remove inspectors from any establishment which fails to so destroy such condemned meat food product."

Other sections of the law provide for the sanitary examination of slaughtering, packing, and canning establishments, and the labelling of all such inspected articles of food.

The provisions of this Act requiring inspection to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture shall not apply to animals slaughtered by any farmer on the farm and sold and transported as interstate or foreign commerce, nor to retail butchers and retail dealers in meat and meat food products, supplying their customers: Provided, That if any person shall sell or offer for sale or transportation for interstate or foreign commerce any meat or meat food products which are diseased, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, knowing that such meat food products are intended for human consumption, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment for a period of not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The Sixteen-Hour Act.

Chapter 2939 of the Acts of the Fifty-ninth Congress, second session, "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travellers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees therein," approved March 4, 1907, provides that:

It shall be unlawful for any common carrier, its officers or agents, subject to this Act, to require or permit any employee subject to this Act to be or remain on duty for a longer period than sixteen consecutive hours, and whenever any such employee of such common carrier shall have been continuously on duty for sixteen hours, he shall be relieved and not required or permitted again to go on duty until he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty; and no such employee who has been on duty sixteen hours in the aggregate in any twenty-four-hour period shall be required, or permitted to continue, or again go on duty without having had at least eight consecutive hours off duty: Provided, That no operator, train dispatcher, or other employee who, by the use of the telegraph or telephone dispatches, reports, transmits, receives, or delivers orders pertaining to or affecting train movements, shall be required or permitted to be or remain on duty for a longer period than nine hours in any twenty-four-hour period in all towers, offices, places, and stations continuously operated night and day, nor for a longer period than thirteen hours in all towers, offices, places, and stations operated only during the daytime, except in case of emergency, when the employees named in this proviso may be permitted to be and remain on duty for four additional hours in a twenty-four-hour period on not exceeding three days in any week: Provided further, The Interstate Commerce Commission may, after full hearing in a particular case and for good cause shown, extend the period within which a common carrier shall comply with the provisions of this proviso as to such case.

Any such common carrier, or any officer or agent thereof, requiring or permitting any employee to go, be, or remain on duty in violation of the second section hereof, shall be liable to a penalty of not to exceed $500 for each and every violation, to be recovered in a suit or suits to be brought by the United States District-Attorney in the District Court of the United States having jurisdiction in the locality where such violation shall have been committed; and it shall be the duty of such district-attorney to bring such suits upon satisfactory information being lodged with him; but no such suit shall be brought after the expiration of one year from the date of such violation; and it shall also be the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to lodge with the proper district-attorneys information of any such violations as may come to its knowledge. In all prosecutions under this Act the common carrier shall be deemed to have had knowledge of all acts of all its officers and agents: Provided, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply in any case of casualty or unavoidable accident or the act of God; nor where the delay was the result of a cause not known to the carrier or its officer or agent in charge of such employee at the time said employee left a terminal, and which could not have been foreseen: Provided further, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to the crews of wrecking or relief trains.

It is made the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to execute and enforce the provisions of this Act.

Interstate Commerce Law.

THE following is a synopsis of the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law and acts amendatory thereof, prepared for the Official Congressional Directory:

Under "An Act to Regulate Commerce," approved February 4, 1887; as amended March 2, 1889; February 10, 1891; February 8, 1895; the "Elkins Act" of February 19, 1903, and the amending act approved June 29, 1906, the Interstate Commerce Commission is composed of seven members, each receiving a salary of $10,000 per annum. The regulating statutes apply to all common carriers engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe line and partly by rail, or partly by pipe line and partly by water, and to common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment). The statutes apply generally to interstate traffic, including import and domestic traffic, and also that which is carried wholly within any Territory of the United States. Only traffic transported wholly within a single State is excepted.

The Commission has jurisdiction on complaint, and, after full hearing, to determine and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practices, and order reparation to injured shippers; to require any carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination, or undue or unreasonable preference, and to institute and carry on proceedings for enforcement of the law. The Commission may also inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the regulating statutes, and it may prescribe the accounts, records, and memoranda which shall be kept by the carriers, and from time to time inspect the same. The carriers must file annual reports with the Commission, and such other reports as may from time to time be required. Various other powers are conferred upon the Commission. Carriers failing to file and publish all rates and charges, as required by law, are prohibited from engaging in interstate transportation, and penalties are provided in the statute for failure on the part of carriers or of shippers to observe the rates specified in the published tariffs.

The Commission also appoints a Secretary and clerks, whose duties are not specifically defined by the act.

The act of February 11, 1903, provides that suits in equity brought under the act to regulate commerce, wherein the United States is complainant, may be expedited and given precedence over other suits, and that appeals from the Circuit Court lie only to the Supreme Court. The act of February 19, 1903, commonly called the Elkins Law, penalizes the offering, soliciting, or receiving of rebates, allows proceedings in the courts by injunction to restrain departures from published rates, and makes the Expediting Act of February 11, 1903, include cases prosecuted under the direction of the Attorney-General in the name of the Commission.

Under the act of August 7, 1888, all railroad and telegraph companies to which the United States have granted any subsidy in lands or bonds or loan of credit for the construction of either railroad or telegraph lines are required to file annual reports with the Commission and such other reports as the Commission may call for. The act also directs every such company to file with the Commission copies of all contracts and agreements of every description existing between it and every other person or corporation whatsover in reference to the ownership, possession, or operation of any telegraph lines over or upon the right of way, and to decide questions relating to the interchange of business between such government-aided telegraph company and any connecting telegraph company. The act provides penalties for failure to perform and carry out within a reasonable time the order or orders of the Commission.

The act of March 2, 1893, known as the "Safety Appliance Act," provides that within specified periods railroad cars used in interstate commerce must be equipped with automatic couplers and standard height of drawbars for freight cars, and have grab irons or hand holds in the ends and sides of each car. A further provision is that locomotive engines used in moving interstate traffic shall be fitted with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train-brake system, and a sufficient number of cars in the train shall be equipped with power or train brakes The act directs the Commission to lodge with the proper District-Attorneys information of such violations as may come to its knowledge. The Commission is authorized to, from time to time, upon full hearing and for good cause, extend the period within which any common carrier shall comply with the provisions of the statute. The act of March 2, 1903, amended this act so as to make its provisions apply to Territories and the District of Columbia to all cases when couplers of whatever design are brought together, and to all locomotives, cars, and other equipment of any railroad engaged in interstate traffic, except logging cars and cars used upon street railways, and also to power or train brakes used in railway operation.

The act of June 1, 1898, concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employés, known as the "Arbitration Act," directs the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor to use their best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to settle controversies between railway companies and their employés. Every agreement of arbitration made under the act must be forwarded to the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who shall file the same in the office of that Commission. When the agreement of arbitration is signed by employés individually instead of a labor organization, the act provides, if various specified conditions have been complied with, that the Chairman of the Commission shall, by notice in writing, fix a time and place for the meeting of the Board of Arbitrators. If the two arbitrators chosen by the parties fail to select a third within five days after the first meeting, the third arbitrator shall be named by the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor.

The act of March 3, 1901, "requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to make reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission," makes it the duty of such carrier to monthly report, under oath, all collisions and derailments of its trains and accidents to its passengers, and to its employés while on duty in its service, and to state the nature and causes thereof. The act prescribes that a fine shall be imposed against any such carrier failing to make the report so required.

The New York Public Service Act.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

William R. Willcox, Chairman, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1913.
William McCarroll, Brooklyn; holds office until February 1, 1912.
Edward M. Bassett, Brooklyn; holds office until February 1, 1911.
Milo Roy Maltbie, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1910.
John E. Eustis, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1909.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Frank W. Stevens, Chairman, Jamestown; holds office until February 1, 1913.
Charles Hallam Keep, Buffalo; holds office until February 1, 1912.
Thomas Mott Osborne, Auburn; holds office until February 1, 1911.
Martin S. Decker, New Paltz; holds office until February 1, 1910.
James E. Sagur, New Hamburg; holds office until February 1, 1909.

Chapter 429 of the Laws of 1907, "An Act to establish the Public Service Commissions and prescribing their powers and duties, and to provide for the regulation and control of certain public service corporations and making an appropriation therefor," became a law on June 6, 1907. Two Public Service Commissions of five members each were created by the Act, one with authority in the First District, which included the counties of New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond, and the other in the Second District, which included all the other counties of the State.

The Act abolished the existing State Board of Railroad Commissioners, the State Commission of Gas and Electricity, the State Inspector of Gas Meters, and the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners of New York City. All the powers of the Railroad Commissioners, of the Commission of Gas and Electricity, and of the Inspector of Gas Meters were conferred upon the Public Service Commissions. All the powers and duties of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of New York City were conferred upon the Public Service Commission of the First District. The first Commissioners appointed are to hold office, respectively, until February 1, 1909; February 1, 1910; February 1, 1911; February 1, 1912, and February 1, 1913. Each of their successors are to hold office for a period of five years. The Governor is authorized to remove any Commissioner for inefficiency, neglect of duty or misconduct in office, giving to him a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being publicly heard in person or by counsel in his own defence.

The jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of the First District extends to railroads and street railroads lying exclusively within that district, to any common carrier operating exclusively within that district, and to the manufacture, sale or distribution of gas and electricity for light, heat and power in that district. In addition the Commission of the First District is to exercise the powers heretofore conferred upon the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissions. All jurisdiction not specifically granted to the Public Service Commission of the First District is granted to the Public Service Commission of the Second District. The annual salary of each Public Service Commissioner is to be $15,000; of their secretary, $6,000, and of their counsel, $10,000.

The Act provides that every railway corporation shall furnish with respect thereto such service or facilities as shall be safe and adequate, and in all respects just and reasonable; and, secondly, that all charges made or demanded by any such corporation, person or common carrier for the transportation of passengers, freight or property, for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in connection therewith, shall be just and reasonable, and not more than allowed by law or by order of the Public Service Commission having jurisdiction, and made as authorized by the Act. Every unjust or reasonable charge made or demanded for any such service or transportation of passengers, freight or property, or in connection therewith, or in excess of that allowed by law or by order of the Commission, is prohibited. A railroad corporation, upon the application of any shipper tendering traffic for transportation, must construct upon reasonable terms a switch connection. Every common carrier is to file with the Public Service Commission having jurisdiction, and print and keep open to public inspection, schedules showing the rates, fares and charges for the transportation of passengers and property within the State between each point upon its route and all other points thereon. The schedules are to plainly state the places between which property and passengers are to be carried, the classification of passengers, freight and property in force, all terminal charges, storage charges, icing charges, and all other charges which the Commission may require to be stated, all privileges or facilities granted or allowed, and any rules or regulations which may in any wise change, affect, or determine any part, or the aggregate of the rates, fares or charges, or the value of the service rendered to the passenger, shipper or consignee. Such schedules are to be plainly printed in large type; copies for the use of the public are to be kept posted in two public and conspicuous places in every depot, station and office of every common carrier where passengers or property are received for transportation in such manner as to be readily accessible to and conveniently inspected by the public. No common carrier, the Act says, "shall directly or indirectly by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device or method, charge, demand, collect or receive from any person or corporation a greater or less compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers, freight or property, except as authorized in this Act, than it charges, demands, collects, or receives from any other person or corporation for doing a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under the same or substantially similar circumstances and conditions." The giving of free tickets, free passes, or free transportation for passengers or property, except to its

employees and certain other specified classes, or in certain specified cases, is prohibited. No common carrier is to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of a like kind or property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance. Upon the application, however, of a common carrier the Public Service Commission may, by order, authorize it to charge less for a longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property in special cases after investigation by the Commission. Every railroad corporation and street railway corporation is to have sufficient cars and motive power to meet all requirements for the transportation of passengers and property which may reasonably be anticipated. Every railroad corporation must furnish to all persons and corporations who apply therefor and offer freight for transportation sufficient and suitable cars for the transportation of such freight in car-load lots.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONS.

Each one of the Public Service Commissions is to have general supervision of all common carriers, railroads and street railroads, and is directed to keep informed as to their general condition, their capitalization, their franchises, and the manner in which their lines owned, leased, controlled or operated, are managed, conducted and operated, not only with respect to the adequacy, security and accommodation afforded by their service, but also with respect to their compliance with all provisions of law, orders of the Commission and Charter requirements. Each Commission is given power to examine all books, contracts, documents and papers of any person or corporation subject to its supervision, and by subpoena to compel production thereof. Each Commission is to prescribe the form of the annual reports required under the Act to be made by common carriers, railroad and street railroad corporations. Each Commission is to investigate the cause of all accidents on any railroad or street railroad within its district which result in loss of life or injury to persons or property, and which, in their judgment, require investigation. Whenever either Commission shall be of the opinion that the rates, fares or charges demanded by any common carrier, railroad corporation or street railroad corporation subject to its jurisdiction are unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, or in anywise in violation of any provision of law, it shall determine the just and reasonable rates, fares and charges to be thereafter observed and in force as the maximum to be charged for the service to be performed. And whenever a Public Service Commission is of the opinion, after a hearing, that the equipment, appliances or service of any common carrier, railroad corporation or street railroad corporation is unsafe, its members are required to determine the safe equipment thereafter to be in force, and prescribe the same by an order to be served upon the common carrier, railroad corporation or street railway corporation concerned. The Commissions are granted power to require two or more common carriers owning a continuous line of transportation to establish joint rates, fares and charges. The Commissions may order repairs and improvements to be made to tracks, switches, terminals, and motive powers in order to promote the security or convenience of the public. If, in the judgment of the Commission having jurisdiction, any railroad corporation or street railroad corporation does not run trains enough or cars enough, or possess or operate motive power enough reasonably to accommodate the traffic, passengers and freight transported by it, or it does not run its trains or cars with sufficient frequency, such a Commission may make an order directing any such corporation to increase the number of its trains, or of its cars, or its motive power. A uniform system of accounts for railroad and street railway corporations is authorized. Without first having obtained the permission and approval of the proper Public Service Commission, no railroad corporation may begin the construction of a railroad or street railroad. The Commission within whose district such construction is to be made is authorized to grant its approval when, in its judgment, the exercise of the franchise or privilege is necessary or convenient for the public service. No franchise to own or operate a railroad or street railroad may be assigned, transferred or leased unless the assignment, transfer or lease is first approved by the proper Commission. No railroad corporation or street railroad corporation is to acquire the capital stock of any railroad corporation or street railroad corporation unless authorized to do so by one of the Commissions created by the Act. Every contract for a transfer of stock by or through any person or corporation to any corporation in violation of the Act, it is declared, shall be void. Common carriers, railroads, and street railroad corporations are authorized to issue stocks, bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness when necessary for the acquisition of property, provided, that they shall have secured from the proper Commission an order authorizing such an issue. For the purpose of enabling it to determine whether it should issue such an order, the Commission concerned is to make an inquiry, and examine such books or contracts as it may deem of importance in enabling it to reach a determination. The Act says that "any common carrier, railroad corporation or street railroad corporation which shall violate any provision of this Act, or which fails, omits, or neglects to obey, observe, or comply with any order, or any direction, or requirement of the Commission, shall forfeit to the people of the State of New York not to exceed the sum of $5,000 for each and every offence; every violation of any such order, or direction, or requirement, or of this Act, shall be a separate and distinct offence; and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance thereof shall be, and be deemed to be, a separate and distinct offence." It is also made a misdemeanor for the officer of a corporation to violate the Act, or to procure any violation by any such corporation. Summary proceedings in the courts are authorized in the case of offending corporations.

INTERSTATE TRAFFIC.

Either of the Commissions may investigate freight rates on interstate traffic on railroads within the State, and when such rates are, in the opinion of either Commissions, excessive or discriminatory, or are levied or laid in violation of the Interstate Commerce law, or in conflict with the rulings, orders or regulations of the Interstate Commerce Com-

mission, the Commission concerned may apply by petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission for relief.

SUPERVISION OF GAS AND ELECTRICAL CORPORATIONS.

Each Commission within its jurisdiction is given general supervision of all persons and corporations having authority to maintain wires and pipes along or under the streets of a municipality for the purpose of furnishing or distributing gas, or of furnishing or transmitting electricity for light, heat or power. The Commissions may ascertain the quality of the gas supplied, examine the methods employed in manufacturing and supplying gas or electricity for light, heat or power, and order such improvements as will best promote the public interest, preserve the public health, and protect those using such gas or electricity. The Commissions also may fix the standard of illuminating power and purity of gas, not less than that prescribed by law, to be manufactured or sold by persons, corporations or municipalities for lighting, heating or power purposes; prescribe methods of regulation of the electric supply system as to the use for incandescent lighting; fix the initial efficiency of incandescent lamps furnished by the persons, corporations or municipalities generating and selling electric current for lighting, and by order require the gas so manufactured or sold to equal the standard so fixed by it, and, finally, establish the regulations as to pressure at which gas shall be delivered. The Commissions are authorized to determine by investigation whether or not the gas sold is of the purity and quality required. The Commissions may require the corporations manufacturing gas and electricity to keep uniform accounts. The Commission is to require every person and corporation under its supervision to submit to it an annual report showing in detail (1) the amount of its authorized capital stock and the amount thereof issued and outstanding; (2) The amount of its authorized bonded indebtedness, and the amount of its bonds, and other forms of evidence of indebtedness issued and outstanding; (3) its receipts and expenditures during the preceding year; (4) the amount paid as dividends upon its stock and as interest upon its bonds; (5) the name of, and the amount paid as salary, to each officer, and the amount paid as wages to its employees; (6) the location of its plant, or plants, and system, with a full description of its property and franchises, stating in detail how each franchise stated to be owned was acquired; and (7) such other facts pertaining to the operation and maintenance of the plant and system, and the affairs of such person or corporation as may be required by the Commission. Any corporation which shall neglect to make such a report is made liable to a penalty of $100, and an additional penalty of $100 for each day after the prescribed time for which it shall neglect to file the same. Every municipality engaged in operating any works or systems for the manufacture and supplying of gas or electricity is to be required to make an annual report to the Commission showing in detail (1) the amount of its authorized bonded indebtedness, and the amount of its bonds and other forms of evidence of indebtedness issued and outstanding for lighting purposes; (2) its receipts and expenditures during the preceding year; (3) the amount paid as interest upon its bonds and upon other forms of evidence of indebtedness; (4) the name of and the amount paid to each person receiving a yearly or monthly salary, and the amount paid as wages to employees; (5) the location of its plant and system, with a full description of the property; and (6) such other facts pertaining to the operation and maintenance of the plant and system as may be required by the Commission.

INSPECTION OF GAS AND ELECTRIC METERS.

Each Commission is to appoint inspectors of gas and electric meters, who are to inspect, examine, prove and ascertain the accuracy of any and all gas meters used or intended to be used for measuring, or ascertaining the quantity of illuminating or fuel gas or natural gas furnished by any gas corporation to or for the use of any person, and any and all electric meters used or intended to be used for measuring and ascertaining the quantity of electric current furnished for light, heat and power by any electrical corporation to or for the use of any person or persons. The law says that "No corporation or person shall furnish or put in use any gas meter which shall not have been inspected, proved and sealed, or any electric meter which shall not have been inspected, approved, stamped or marked by an inspector of the Commission." The law also says that "No gas corporation or electrical corporation incorporated under the laws of this or any other State shall begin construction, or exercise any right or privilege under any franchise hereafter granted, or under any franchise heretofore granted, but not heretofore actually exercised, without first having obtained the permission and approval of the proper Commission." The law further says: "No municipality shall build, maintain and operate for other than municipal purposes any works or system for the manufacture and supplying of gas or electricity for lighting purposes without a certificate of authority granted by the Commission."

Act Prohibiting Money Contributions

FROM CORPORATIONS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any laws of Congress, to make a money contribution in connection with any election to any political office. It shall also be unlawful for any corporation whatever to make a money contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors, or a Representative in Congress, is to be voted for, or any election by any State Legislature of a United States Senator. Every corporation which shall make any contribution in violation of the foregoing provisions shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $5,000, and every officer or director of any corporation who shall consent to any contribution by the corporation in violation of the foregoing provisions shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding $1,000 and not less than $250, or by imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or both, such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.—*Passed by Congress January*, 26, 1907.

State Legislation in 1907.

The following statement of the more important legislation effected by State Legislatures in 1907 is a summary compiled, by permission, from the appendix to the address of the Hon. Alton B. Parker, of New York, president of the American Bar Association, at the annual meeting, held at Portland, Me., August 26, 1907. Forty-four State and Territorial Legislatures were in session during the year.

Not only an unusually large number of States held sessions during the past year, but the bulk of legislation in each State is also decidedly greater. Contrasted with the thin pamphlets, which several years ago contained all the laws enacted in many of the States, the volumes of the laws of 1907 appear massive, containing in North Carolina 1,019 chapters, and in Maine 874 chapters covering 1,518 octavo pages. Of course in States where such bulky legislation is found, the system of special laws for the incorporation of companies and municipalities still prevails.

State Government and Elections.—The general unrest and desire for change in political conditions is probably responsible for an agitation for alteration in State constitutions. During the past year the Legislature of Connecticut adopted by resolution an entirely new constitution which is to be submitted to the people of that State. Following the mandate of the people of the State as expressed last year, the present Legislature of Michigan provided for a convention to revise the constitution. No other States have new constitutions, but the desire for change was seen in a large number of individual amendments which were adopted by Legislatures this year and which are to be presented to the people for ratification at the next elections.

In most of the States the seat of government is permanently fixed. It was, therefore, somewhat surprising to find in as old a State as California an act of the last Legislature changing the capital from Sacramento to Berkeley, subject to the approval of the voters of the State.

An example of the general distrust of persons connected with public service corporations, particularly railroad companies, was found in the action of the Wisconsin Legislature in prohibiting district and city attorneys and judicial officers in that State from being employed by any common carrier.

The agitation for the improvement of civil service and the removal of offices from the control of partisan influence is gradually spreading. Colorado provided for a civil service commission, which is to classify offices, conduct examinations, and certify appointments to fill vacancies. The law applies quite generally to appointive State officers.

Legislative Bribery.—The laws governing bribery were this year made applicable to State officers and members of the Legislature by an act of Minnesota, which includes in such bribery the receiving or agreeing to receive any promise or agreement whereby his vote or action is to be influenced, and specifically prohibits the giving of a vote in any manner in consideration that another member of the Legislature votes in a particular manner either upon the same or another question.

The vocation of those persons who appear before Legislatures to advocate the promotion or defeat of legislation was restricted in many ways. The registration of all lobbyists, except those who appear only before committees, and the filing of expense accounts by those registered, was required by Missouri. In Florida any member of a committee may require that any person appearing before it state under oath the interest which he represents and whether or not he has been paid or promised any fee for his services. Idaho, Nebraska and South Dakota prohibited any person employed for the purpose of influencing legislation to do so except before the regular committees of the Legislature, or a meeting of the Legislature itself, or by written or printed arguments presented to such committees or to the Legislature.

A growing distrust of Legislatures evidenced itself in various directions. No member of the Legislature under a new law of Idaho can be appointed during the term for which he is elected to an office created by the Legislature of which he is a member. This distrust is probably responsible for the movement in favor of the initiative and the referendum. The Legislatures of Missouri and North Dakota adopted constitutional amendments, subject to the ratification of the voters at the next general election, covering these subjects.

An act in Montana carried out the recent constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum. Under this act a bill proposed by an initiative petition is submitted directly to popular vote. The same would seem to be true under the proposed amendment to the Missouri constitution.

Taxation and Finance.—In California an elaborate constitutional amendment recognized the principle of the separation of State and local taxes, imposed taxes upon public service companies, insurance companies, banks and trust companies, and provided that franchises shall be exclusively for the use of the State.

The modern recognition of the difficulty of this subject and the need for expert assistance in the framing and administration of tax laws appeared in the creation of tax commissions. Their duties in general are to supervise the assessment and collection of taxes; to confer with the different local tax officers; to assess property of certain corporations which the law requires to be assessed as a unit by the State; to act as a State board of equalization; to collect information relating to the subject of taxation, and to recommend improvements in the tax laws of the State. The year saw the creation of such commissions in Alabama, Kansas and Minnesota. In North Carolina the Board of Corporation Commissioners was also made a Board of Tax Commissioners with general powers over taxation. In New Hampshire a tax commission of three persons for one year was provided with the object of studying the question of taxation and reporting thereon to the Legislature. North Carolina and Tennessee made a general revision of their tax laws.

Railroad, express, sleeping car, telephone, telegraph, and other similar companies were as usual the subject of considerable tax legislation. A method which has been in use for a number of years is that of a percentage tax upon the gross earnings of such companies. This plan was extended this year to freight line and sleeping car companies in Minnesota and in Washington, to the taxation of private car companies and express companies. In Kansas a new law taxed express companies a percentage on gross receipts in addition

to the regular tax on tangible property. Also the new general tax law of North Carolina provided for what is called a privilege tax on railroads, express, telegraph and telephone companies, which, in the case of railroads is a graduated tax per mile, depending on the earnings, and in the case of the other companies, a percentage tax on the gross receipts. The proposed amendment to the constitution of California subjects all public service corporations to a tax upon the gross receipts at percentages fixed in the constitution. It also provides that the provision shall be self-executing, so that no laws are needed to carry it into effect.

Another and more recent method of taxing these companies is by assessment by some State board and by a tax on such assessment at the rate paid by the general property in the State. The year saw it applied to express companies by Massachusetts, Iowa and New Hampshire, and to sleeping car, dining and parlor car companies by New Hampshire. In North Carolina railroads, express, freight line, telephone, telegraph and other similar companies are to be assessed by a State board, but the value of the property is apportioned among the local units taxed at the local rates. The same method was adopted by Washington in the case of railroad and telegraph companies, and by South Dakota in the case of railroad companies. Under the Alabama act of 1907 the tax commission assesses the value of the intangible property of public service corporations, which are then taxed locally by the various units. Nebraska went still further in the direction of local taxation by an act subjecting the property of railroad companies, union depot companies, car companies and freight line companies, to assessment by the cities and villages through which they run. A somewhat peculiar method of taxation is found in Vermont and Florida; express companies in the former State being taxed eight dollars per mile of route, and railroad companies, in the latter State, ten dollars per mile. In the latter State the railroad companies are subject also to local taxation.

As illustrating the efforts made to secure taxation of the franchises of corporations, we find during the year Alabama and Arkansas requiring a franchise tax from foreign corporations, based upon the amount of capital, and North Carolina providing for a franchise tax on the capital of all corporations, together with an ad valorem assessment of corporations by the State board with local taxation.

Income Tax.—The difficulties which surround the proper assessment of an income tax have prevented its general adoption. The revision of the tax law of North Carolina provided for such a tax, which is levied on all incomes in excess of one thousand dollars, where the income is derived from property not taxed. The rate upon the excess over the exemption is one per cent. In South Dakota the people will, at the next election, vote on a constitutional amendment to cover this question.

Inheritance Tax.—The taxation of inheritances is becoming very general, and this year laws provided for direct and collateral inheritance taxes in Massachusetts, Idaho, and North Carolina, and for a collateral inheritance tax in Texas. The last Legislature of South Dakota adopted a resolution for a constitutional amendment in this field.

Crimes and Misdemeanors.—Morality received considerable attention from the Legislators of the year. The passage of laws like that of Montana regulating advertising, the prohibition of bucket shops in Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Texas, with the power to cities to prohibit this species of gambling in Minnesota, the dealing in "futures" as prohibited in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, the prohibition of pool-selling upon horse racing in Tennessee and Arkansas, the prohibition of gambling in New Mexico and South Dakota, and the prohibition of houses for opium smoking in Connecticut, all indicate the careful supervision of the modern State over the morals of its citizens.

Pennsylvania and Illinois prohibited the use of the United States flag for advertising purposes, and California punishes the unauthorized wearing of State or United States uniforms.

Charities and Corrections.—The care of the insane has long been a recognized function of the American State. That the obligation of the State is not postponed until a person is insane in the strict sense of the term, but begins much earlier, was this year seen in legislation like that of Minnesota, which provides a hospital farm for inebriates, and in the law of Kansas, which provides that not only may guardians be appointed for those who are insane, but also for the feeble-minded, those addicted to the use of drugs, and habitual drunkards. Maine, Oregon, and Rhode Island this year followed the example of many States by the creation of schools for the feeble-minded.

Many laws relate to the child as a criminal and recognize that as such he is not to be treated as an adult. As the latest expression of this principle of the treatment of the youthful criminal, juvenile courts, either in the form of separate courts or in special sessions of the regular criminal courts, were provided during the year in Alabama, Missouri, Montana, Michigan, Oregon and Texas. As part of this movement for the supervision of children a law of New York provided for a State probation commission, which is to have general charge of the work of all probation officers.

That reformation of a convicted criminal is always possible is the theory upon which rests laws of the past year like those of Arizona, Iowa and Washington, for indeterminate sentences, and for the suspension of sentence or parole of prisoners as provided in Indiana, Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois and Wisconsin.

A somewhat novel method of securing reformation of criminals is found in an act of the Legislature of Michigan, where persons convicted of intoxication take a pledge for a period not exceeding one year, and during that time the judge may suspend the sentence. If it appears at any time that the prisoner is not keeping the pledge the sentence may then be executed.

In Indiana, however, the Legislature evidently believed that the time within which reform in a prisoner may be expected is limited. An act provided that upon the third conviction for a felony the criminal shall be deemed an habitual criminal and may be imprisoned for life.

Another application of this theory and of the importance of heredity appeared in a law of the same State providing that upon the advice of two skilled physicians criminals or imbeciles whose physical and mental condition is such as to render inadvisable the

continuance of the type, an operation for the sterilization of such person may be performed.

Initiative and Referendum.—The initiative and referendum are receiving considerable attention both as applied to State and local affairs. It has long been customary to refer certain laws for the government of municipalities to referendum vote of their inhabitants, and a number of acts of the year, like those adopting the commission system of government and the new charter for Chicago, are not to take effect until thus voted on. The regular initiative and referendum as applied to local affairs, including the right of the voters to frame and adopt ordinances independently of the action of the council, and to require that an act of the council be submitted to popular vote before it becomes effective, are found in the new law of Montana and in the Iowa and South Dakota acts for the commission system. Nearly all of the city charters adopted by the California cities under the home rule provisions in that State provide for the initiative and referendum. Many of the same considerations which affect this method of legislation as applied to State affairs affect also its operation in municipalities, but of course the smaller the unit the better will a system of purely democratic government operate.

In 1903 a feature of local government known as the "recall" was adopted for the first time in this country for the City of Los Angeles. At the next session of the California Legislature the system was adopted for other cities. During 1907 it was applied to persons elected from wards under a new charter for cities of the second class in Washington. In this charter, however, instead of the 25 per cent. of voters which is sometimes required for the vacation of an office, three-fifths of the voters of a ward must petition for the recall of a member of the council. The Iowa commission plan embodies this same idea upon a 25 per cent. petition of the voters. In each case a new election is held to which the person who has been recalled is eligible for re-election. Six of the city charters adopted in California by the cities themselves under the plan in vogue in that State provide for the recall of city officers, the percentage necessary to initiate a movement being 25 per cent. in four of the cities and 40 per cent. in the others.

Municipal Ownership.—Acts allowing cities to own and operate various forms of public services are part of the movement for municipal ownership. While the legislation does not indicate any general consensus of opinion as to the general success of this principle, it shows legislative willingness to allow cities to undertake such projects if they see fit, placing upon the municipality the burden of determining whether it is profitable or not. There were a large number of acts of the past year which relate to this subject, most of them covering the ordinary objects of municipal ownership, such as water works, lighting plants, &c. The most important part of these was the Chicago charter which allowed municipal ownership of all public utilities. Some noteworthy extensions of the idea are found in acts of the Wisconsin Legislature which allow cities of the first class (of which Milwaukee is the only example) to acquire and own railway terminals and to lease them to railways desiring to enter the city. South Dakota provided for the municipal ownership of telephones. Limitations upon the tax rate of cities have sometimes stood in the way of municipal ownership, but the Legislature of Wisconsin attempted to get around this difficulty by providing for the purchase of public utilities from the proceeds of certificates which are a lien only upon the property purchased.

Education.—Compulsory education of children is becoming quite universal throughout the country. During the past year Washington enacted a law which requires such education between the ages of eight and fifteen, while the ages are fixed at nine and fourteen in Oregon and at seven to sixteen in Michigan. Compulsory education of Indian children was also provided in a new law of South Dakota. Laws enacted during the year in both Michigan and South Dakota require all deaf and blind children to receive a certain minimum education.

The low standard of salaries in the profession of teaching, and particularly among the common schools is well known. As long as teachers can be obtained for the small remuneration for which they are willing to serve in the lower schools it is perhaps too much to expect that school boards will voluntarily increase the wages paid. Indiana this year attempted to meet this in a measure by establishing a minimum salary for teachers in lower schools. By the Legislature in the same State and in Illinois provision was made for pensions for teachers in cities having over 100,000 population. In the former State the maximum pension is $600 a year, based upon a service of forty years as a teacher, while for a lesser service the pension is proportionately reduced. Rhode Island this year passed a general act for pensioning teachers, based upon thirty-five years' service, at one-half of the annual salary received during the last five years, with a maximum of $500.

Anti-Trust Laws.—California, Indiana and North Dakota enacted general anti-trust laws during the year. Each violation of the California law is considered a separate offense, and a penalty of a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $5,000, or imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, are provided. It is sufficient to prove that the defendant belonged to the trust or acted with it, without proving that all the parties belonged to it or proving any agreement among them. Perhaps the most interesting provision is the one that "the character of the trust or combination alleged may be established by proof of its general reputation as such." Persons injured in business by a trust may sue for double damages.

The new Indiana statute is not as elaborate as the California law, but includes in its division of trusts any agreement or design to deny or refuse to any person or persons full participation on equal terms with others in any telegraphic service transmitting matter prepared or intended for public use.

The North Dakota law of this year was very similar to that of California. It provided that no purchaser of any article from any individual or corporation violating the act shall be liable for the price of such article, and may plead the act as a defense to any suit for such price.

Some States are not content with general anti-trust laws, but have selected particular combinations for destruction and prohibition. Among these enacted during the

past year was one in Iowa prohibiting combinations for the sale of grain, and one in Nebraska forbidding combinations between bridge contractors. Adjoining States find dangers in combinations in very diverse subjects.

North Carolina enacted a law prohibiting various acts of combination or discrimination. The North Carolina act prohibits the injury of the business of a rival for the purpose of fixing the price of a commodity, and makes it unlawful for any person or corporation which controls 50 per cent. of an article within the State to raise or lower the price of an article for the purpose of driving opponents out of business, selling any article at a place where there is competition at a lower price than is charged for the same thing at any place without sufficient reason and with the intention of injuring another's business.

Arkansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Minnesota and North Dakota passed laws aimed at discrimination between different parts of the State by selling any commodity at a lower rate in one place than is charged in another place, after due allowance is made for difference in quality and in cost of transportation. Tennessee passed an act which prohibits the selling at less than cost for the purpose of destroying competition.

An act of Tennessee, which apparently is intended to legalize contracts which might otherwise be objectionable because of their monopolistic character is of considerable interest. It provided that persons engaged in farming may make contracts with warehousemen and merchants whereby they agree to plant, cultivate and harvest for a period not exceeding three years any particular crop. Such persons may appoint the persons with whom they contract as their agents and may invest such agents with authority to determine when and at what price the farm products shall be sold, and provide that such farm products shall not be sold by the owner independently.

Corporations.—The Legislature of Texas, which was prolific in new ideas for the regulation of various subjects, evidently did not believe in the existence of treasury stock, as it required that in all corporations 50 per cent. must be paid in before the corporation can do business, and the remainder within two years under penalty of forfeiture of the charter. Provision was, however, made for reduction of the capital stock if the remainder cannot be obtained within the time limited.

The very common use of preferred stock was recognized by a law of 1907 of California, but the ordinary use of this stock as merely another form of security will be largely prevented by a provision of the act which prohibits any distinction between the classes of stock as to voting power.

One of the troublesome features of the ordinary corporation has been the position of the minority stockholder, who has his money invested, but is unable to exercise any effective control over the affairs of the corporation. Indiana tried to remedy the situation somewhat by providing that minority stockholders who vote against a change in the articles of incorporation may compel the corporation to purchase their stock at a figure named by appraisers. Under a new law of Tennessee the minority stockholders, in case of a sale of the corporate property, may require that their stock be valued and purchased.

Insurance.—New Jersey, in 1907, took an important step relating to directors of insurance companies by providing that in every stock life insurance company there shall be three additional directors, who shall be policy-holders of the companies, but not stockholders. These directors are to be appointed by the chancellor for terms of three years.

The most radical position of the year in regard to insurance investments was taken in Texas. All life companies doing business in that State are required to invest in certain Texas securities at least 75 per cent. of the legal reserve on the policies written on the lives of citizens of that State. Largely because of this act many of the largest insurance companies have withdrawn from the State.

Salaries of officers of life insurance companies were very largely regulated. Ordinarily no maximum was placed upon such salaries, but it was provided that all those over $5,000 must be authorized by the board of directors; that officers receiving a salary over $100 a month shall not receive any other compensation, and that agreements for compensation be limited to a certain fixed period. Such provisions were made in North Dakota, South Dakota, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan and Tennessee, while the requirement that salaries over $5,000 must be authorized by the board were made in Missouri, Massachusetts and Colorado. Pensions to life insurance officers were prohibited in North Dakota, Massachusetts, Colorado and New Jersey. The most radical restrictions are found in Missouri, which provided that no life insurance company which pays a salary or compensation for services amounting to $50,000 a year shall be allowed to do business in the State. Wisconsin provided that no salary of over $25,000 shall be allowed in any domestic life insurance company, unless approved by a majority vote of the policy-holders.

In Minnesota, North Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, New Jersey and Massachusetts, the issuance of both participating and non-participating policies by the same company was forbidden. An annual accounting to the policy-holders, showing the amount of the surplus to which each is entitled was required by Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, West Virginia, South Dakota, Colorado, New Jersey and Tennessee. Under the new law in Wisconsin each company must ascertain the share of the present surplus which is owing each class of policy-holders, and upon written request ascertain for any policy-holder his share of such surplus. In the same State it is also required that the surplus due the policy-holders must be shown as well as the method of declaring dividends.

In Minnesota a law was passed restricting, in accordance with the net value of the outstanding policies, the surplus which any company can accumulate. Very similar laws were also enacted by Montana and North Dakota.

Standard life insurance policy forms were provided by the Legislatures of Minnesota and North Dakota. Certain matters were prohibited, such as special limitations for actions upon the policies, for forfeitures and for settlements. Such requirements are found in the laws of Illinois, Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Tennessee. Special acts which provided that the policy must contain the whole contract were passed this year in Tennessee, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire and North Dakota.

The misrepresentation of the provisions of life insurance policies or the affairs of the company was made punishable by laws enacted during the year in Iowa, Minnesota,

Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Illinois, Michigan and Colorado. On the other hand, misrepresentation in securing the policy was made a misdemeanor by Maine. Arizona and Kansas provided that the misrepresentation in securing a policy shall not render it void unless the subject of such representations contributed to the contingency which made the policy payable.

A provision which is found in a great number of the laws in almost precisely the same form is that which makes the agent who secures a policy the agent of the company and not that of the insured. Laws to this effect were enacted this year in Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, West Virginia, New Jersey, Tennessee and Michigan. Under new laws of Wisconsin and Tennessee corporations are not allowed to act as agents for insurance companies.

An unusual step was taken by the Legislature of Massachusetts in allowing savings banks to establish life insurance departments. These departments are to be conducted separately from the savings departments and the assets of the latter are not applicable to the payment of death claims.

Railroads.—Railroad commissions have been growing in favor during recent years, and may be considered as the accepted method of dealing with these corporations. During 1907 commissions for the regulation of railways were created in Alabama, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Jersey, Oregon and Michigan, while very substantial revisions were made in the laws for commissions in Indiana, New York and Georgia.

The typical Railway Commission law, as is found in the legislation of the past year, followed to a very considerable extent the Interstate Commerce law with its various amendments. Public schedules or rates are required, deviation from schedules is prohibited, rebates and discriminations between shippers are punished, and general supervisory power over the railroads is given to the commissions. With these general resemblances, certain points have been noted of particular importance, wherein the laws differ. Elective commissions are provided in Alabama, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Georgia and Nebraska, while in the other States the commissioners are appointed by the Governor. Power to regulate rates either upon complaint or hearing or after an investigation upon the commissions' own motion, is found in all laws just referred to except New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In Montana and Nebraska, not only may the commissions act upon complaint, but they are required as soon as possible, to make and put into effect a general schedule of rates for the railways of the State.

Power over the classification of freight was given the commission in Alabama, Oregon, Michigan and Indiana, while the mandatory provision of the laws of Montana and Nebraska, relating to the making of rates, also apply to the question of classification. Service furnished by the railroad companies may be regulated under the new laws of Alabama, Colorado, New Jersey, Oregon, Michigan, Indiana and New York. A peculiar provision in the law of Michigan allows fifty freeholders of any municipality, to petition the commission for better railroad facilities and allows the commission, after a hearing, to order the company to furnish the facilities required.

Nearly all of the laws creating railway commissions provide for a review of their decisions by the courts. In Colorado, Vermont and New Jersey, this review is by an appeal from the decision of the commission. The usual figure at which passenger rates were fixed by State laws during this year is two cents a mile. Laws so fixing passenger rates on all railways within the States were passed by the Legislatures of Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Illinois, and similar laws applicable to all of the larger roads in the States were passed in Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin and Tennessee. A rate of two and a quarter cents a mile was enacted in North Carolina, and of two and a half cents a mile in North Dakota and South Dakota. In Kansas the rate was fixed at three cents a mile. One of the most noteworthy of these laws was that of Wisconsin, where the commission had previously carried on an investigation of passenger rates and had ordered a reduction in such rates upon the principal roads from three cents to two and a half cents a mile. This reduction had been acquiesced in by the railroad companies, which were also selling five hundred mile family mileage books at two cents a mile. Bills for a two cent rate on all the principal roads were twice defeated by decisive votes in the Senate, but in the closing days of the session the matter was reconsidered and the two cent bill became a law. In this connection the veto of the two cent fare bill in New York State may also be noted.

Passes or reduced rate transportation, except to various persons connected with the railroad companies, are being very generally prohibited throughout the country. Laws of this nature were enacted this year in Alabama, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Vermont, Texas, South Dakota, New York, Oregon, Michigan and Indiana.

Freight rates were the subject of as much legislation in 1907 as passenger rates. Alabama made a general classification both of railroads and of commodities and fixed a maximum rate on a mileage basis for the various classes. Rates on grain were fixed by the Legislature of Kansas, and upon coal by the Legislature of North Dakota, and Nebraska and Minnesota have enacted laws fixing the maximum freight rate upon various commodities.

The vast increase in the business of railroads during the last two years, together with the failure and inability of the railroad companies to procure enough cars for the handling of freight, has caused considerable dissatisfaction among shippers. There have undoubtedly been great delays, both in the furnishing of cars to shippers and in the movement of the freight after shipment. Such delay is probably sometimes the fault of the railway and sometimes due to a mere physical inability to procure necessary cars as wanted. The Alabama law of 1907 allows the act of God, accident or strike as excuses for delay. The Indiana act provides that the penalty cannot be enforced if the carrier shows that it did not have the cars under control at the time they were required for delivery, and that for a reasonable time prior to the failure and at the time of the failure, it had made a reasonable effort to supply its line with the necessary car equipment to care for the traffic then on its line and such future traffic as it could reasonably anticipate would be offered for shipment. The Kansas proviso is that accident

or unavoidable cause, which could not, by the use of the usual foresight and diligence, be avoided, will operate as a sufficient excuse. The Minnesota act excepts from the delay time during strikes, public calamities, accidents, or any cause not in the power of the railroad company to prevent. In Vermont the railroad company is excused from furnishing cars if the failure is caused solely by shortage of rolling stock when it has complied with the orders of the commission relating to equipment. The act of Washington enumerates as excuses accidents, sudden congestion of traffic, unavoidable detention or other cause not within the power of the railroad company to prevent. In South Dakota accident or any cause not within the power of the railroad company to prevent are sufficient excuses. Under the law of Oregon upon this subject failure to furnish the cars caused by public calamity, strikes, washouts, acts of God, the public enemy, mobs, riots, wrecks, fires or accidents is excused. Lack of sufficient equipment or facilities is not an excuse except during such times as the railroad commission may suspend that portion of the act. Under the reciprocal demurrage laws of Missouri, North Carolina and North Dakota the penalty is imposed whenever the cars are not furnished on request.

Another feature of nearly all of these reciprocal demurrage laws is the requirement that freight once loaded be moved at a certain minimum rate, usually fifty miles a day. The causes which will excuse failure to furnish cars when requested by the shipper also ordinarily excuse the failure to move freight at the specified rate. These same causes usually also excuse the shipper for failure to unload promptly.

The block system, at present under the investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is a subject upon which no action has been attempted by Congress. Laws of the past year in Minnesota and North Carolina allow the railroad commissions of those States to require the putting in of this system on all lines of railway. The same is the result of a new law of Indiana which begins by requiring the block system on roads earning over $7,500 per mile, and ends by allowing the commission to relieve the roads from the operation of the act where compliance is deemed unnecessary.

Some of the States legislated regarding movements of trains. In Iowa a law of this year allows the commission to prescribe the speed of trains carrying live stock, while in Kansas a new law provides that such trains must run at least fifteen miles an hour. In Idaho and North Dakota new laws require that trains which are behind time be bulletined.

Public Service Companies.—The movement toward legislation of railroads, which is still in full force in this country, is now being accompanied by a somewhat similar movement for the regulation of other public service corporations. The problem of the corporations which furnish transportation, heat, light, water or telephone service not only to inhabitants of a single municipality but to many suburban and rural districts, is one of increasing importance. Such regulation as has heretofore been attempted has been largely through the medium of the municipal officers at the time of the granting of the franchise. This year has seen an attempt to meet the problem from the point of view of State regulation. Two notable efforts in this direction were the laws known as the Public Service Commissions law of New York and the Public Utility law of Wisconsin.

A tendency opposite to that shown by New York and Wisconsin appeared in a new law of Missouri allowing municipalities to fix rates for public service corporations, such rates to be subject to review by the courts. A law of the year in Pennsylvania also tended in the same direction by allowing municipalities to contract with public service corporations.

A number of the railway commission laws enacted during the year bring express companies within the control of the commissions. In Nebraska the Legislature made a general cut of 25 per cent. in freight rates, while the last Legislature of Florida prescribed the rates which could be charged for five-pound packages.

Telephone companies were regulated by the Public Utility law of Wisconsin. In South Dakota a separate board of telephone commissioners was created. This has general supervision over telephones in the State and may fix maximum rates. It may also upon application of any telephone company order a connection between lines of that company and another company, if public service demands such connection, and the lines of the applicant are in proper condition. In North Carolina the jurisdiction of the Board of Corporation Commissioners was extended over telephone companies.

Gas companies were regulated both under the New York and Wisconsin Public Utility laws. In Indiana a law regulated contracts made with gas companies in cities having a population of 100,000 or over by providing a standard for the gas and fixing a maximum rate of sixty cents per thousand cubic feet. This law has already resulted in legal contests and probably will be the source of considerable litigation.

Laws of the year in Wisconsin applicable to all public service corporations, except telephone companies, and in Iowa applicable to all corporations require a corporation to receive actual value in money for its stock and bonds, or if property is taken in exchange, that a board or commission pass upon the value of such property. The same idea is found in the new Railroad Commission act of Vermont, which allows that commission to pass upon the value of property acquired in railroad consolidations. Under the New York Public Service Commissions law all corporations governed by it cannot issue stock, bonds or evidence of indebtedness without securing from the proper commission an order authorizing the issue and stating that in the opinion of the commission the use of the capital to be secured by such issue is reasonably required for the purposes of the corporation. In Pennsylvania a new law allows the railroad commission to investigate all stocks and bonds issued by any common carrier.

Public Health and Safety.—General acts concerning adulteration and misbranding of foods and drugs which follow in their main aspects the Federal law on this subject were enacted in California, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Washington, Illinois, New Jersey, Tennessee, Connecticut, South Dakota, Arkansas, Georgia and Oregon. Iowa enacted a series of laws for the same object, while in Minnesota three separate acts covered the labelling of food, the sale of unwholesome articles and ice cream. In Illinois a State food department was created and in South Dakota a dairy and food department was organized. These departments have under their supervision all

the administration of Pure Food laws and are similar to those which have existed for a number of years in some of the States.

Drugs are very generally regulated by the same laws which regulate pure food. In Indiana a law of the year prohibits the distribution of samples of drugs or the giving of them to persons under sixteen years of age, while a new law of Iowa prohibited the distribution of such samples on porches, lawns, etc.

Milk received some special consideration from the Legislatures in regard to its purity, use of chemicals for preservation, and the cleansing of utensils in which it is contained.

Water supplies, particularly in the cities, are in great danger of contamination. It is frequently necessary for a city to go to a considerable distance in order to obtain a sufficient water supply, so that State regulation becomes essential to ensure its purity. This matter was placed under the control of the State Board of Health by the Legislature of Kansas. All cities or corporations supplying water to the public are required to file with the board copies of their plans and receive a written permit before the source of supply can be used. The discharge of sewage is also placed under control of the Board of Health. Under a new law of South Carolina every water company or municipality controlling its water supply shall have an analysis of its water at least every three months. In New Jersey a law allows the water boards in cities deriving their water from sources beyond the city limits to construct and maintain drains and sewers in such territory under the supervision of the State sewage commission. The same Legislature provided for a State water supply commission to consist of five persons to be appointed by the Governor. This commission has general supervision of the source of water supply and is required to examine and approve plans of municipalities and water companies for the supply of water.

Poisons have always been under considerable State supervision, but an increasing use of certain drugs seems to demand a further restriction upon their sale. North Carolina carefully regulated the sale of narcotics, while in South Carolina and New York the Legislatures this year regulated the sale of cocaine. Cigarettes were once characterized by the Supreme Court of Tennessee as "inherently bad and bad only." The Supreme Court of the United States refused to take judicial notice of any special injury resulting from their use or to indorse the opinion of the Supreme Court of Tennessee just quoted. The Legislatures of 1907 seem to agree with the Supreme Court of Tennessee rather than with the Supreme Court of the United States, as the sale of cigarettes was forbidden in Minnesota, Washington, Florida, South Dakota and Illinois, although the act in the last State was held unconstitutional by one of the lower courts. The use of cigarettes by minors in public places was prohibited in South Dakota; the use of tobacco by any person under eighteen or by any minor pupil of a school or college was forbidden in Minnesota, and smoking by persons under sixteen years in public places was made a misdemeanor in Wisconsin.

Tuberculosis is now being generally recognized as a disease which can be cured if proper steps are taken in time. The necessity for special treatment of this disease and the inability of the persons most susceptible to it to secure such treatment has resulted in the establishment of special hospitals. During the past year Indiana, Missouri, and North Carolina provided for hospitals for its treatment. Pennsylvania also provided for the establishment of colonies and in Massachusetts three sanitariums are to be built. Another side of the question appeared in a new law of New Jersey which prohibited the establishment of hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis without securing the consent of the municipality. The prevention of the spread of this disease is apparently sought by laws passed in California and Tennessee forbidding expectoration.

Local Option.—This temperance movement has taken various forms. North Dakota this year enacted a law prohibiting the soliciting of orders for liquors, and for a temperance commissioner, whose duty it shall be to see to the enforcement of the liquor laws. In Texas a tax of $5,000 upon each office of a carrier accepting C. O. D. shipments of liquor was imposed. This tax is evidently for the purpose of destroying interstate shipments. In West Virginia the Legislature provided that no liquor can be drunk on cars, except on regular diners and buffet cars.

Local option in various forms appeared in the laws of this year in a number of States. In Alabama county option is allowed; in Colorado and Illinois the voters of any political subdivision may prohibit the sale of liquor within its limits; in Wisconsin special anti-saloon districts, composed of residence territory, may be organized by petition, and the sale of liquor therein prohibited.

During the past year both Alabama and South Carolina provided for county option upon the question of the sale of liquor at dispensaries within the county. Georgia passed a strict prohibitory law.

Roads.—One of the noticeable features of road legislation of the year was the tendency toward entrusting the road work to the larger units. In many cases the State is taking hold of the road problem, either by the creation of State roads or by State supervision of the subject. In California the Legislature created a State department of engineering, among whose duties are the supervision of road work, while at the same time Missouri provided for a State highway engineer. In Idaho and Vermont a State highway commission was created. West Virginia provided for a State highway inspector and Tennessee for a State highway commissioner. Direct aid in the building of roads was provided for by Maine, Missouri, and Washington, and the Wisconsin Legislature submitted to the voters the question of amending the constitution so as to allow State aid in building roads.

Labor.—Direct restriction of the hours of labor of women was attempted in a number of States, although the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals declaring unconstitutional the laws of that State forbidding the employment of women in factories after nine o'clock at night, caused some doubt as to the constitutionality of general restrictions. During the year New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Oregon enacted laws limiting the number of hours per day or week which women may work, and South Carolina restricted their hours of work in woollen mills.

Child labor has received great attention during recent years, and there now exists a national association for the purpose of securing State legislation upon this subject. The state of public feeling was also indicated by the general discussion over the power

STATE LEGISLATION IN 1907—*Continued.*

of Congress to legislate upon the matter. The laws upon this subject passed during the year were very numerous, and a detailed consideration of their provisions would serve no particular purpose. A very usual provision is the requirement of a permit from certain officers before children under sixteen are allowed to be employed. This permit is usually based upon certain proofs of age and requirements as to education and school attendance. Labor of such children in various dangerous occupations is forbidden. The minimum age at which employment by permit is allowed is twelve in some States and fourteen in others. New laws on this subject or laws making substantial changes in the previous laws were passed this year in Alabama, California, Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Washington, Wisconsin, Florida, Georgia, and New York.

Divorce.—Divorce has received the attention of those interested in uniform legislation. The scandal which has resulted from the great diversity of marriage laws, and the confusion which followed the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, resulted in the calling of a conference by Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania. This met at Washington in February, 1906, at which forty States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of New Mexico were represented: A draft of a proposed uniform divorce law was considered, and at an adjourned meeting of this conference held at Philadelphia in November, 1906, the final draft was submitted for adoption by the Legislatures. The act proposed has been adopted this year in Delaware and New Jersey.

It covers the causes of an annulment of divorce and the establishment of limited and absolute divorce, the adoption of a uniform rule governing the acquiring of jurisdiction, and a like rule covering the subject of the faith and credit to be given decrees of divorce obtained in other States. Causes for annulment recommended are impotency, consanguinity and affinity, existing marriage, fraud, force, or coercion, insanity unknown to the other party, marriage where the wife was under sixteen or the husband under eighteen, unless confirmed after arriving at such age. The causes of divorce *a vinculo* are adultery, bigamy, conviction of certain crimes, extreme cruelty, wilful desertion for two years, and habitual drunkenness. Causes for divorce *a mensa* are adultery, extreme cruelty, wilful desertion for two years, hopeless insanity of husband, and habitual drunkenness. The congress, however, recommended that no additional cause be recognized in any State. The question of jurisdiction is made to depend upon a two years' residence in the State where the divorce is sought, except that in case of adultery or bigamy residence at the time the cause of action arose is sufficient. Where the cause of action arose in another State in which the party resided at the time, such cause must have been recognized as a ground for divorce in such other State. If the defendant is a non-resident, jurisdiction may be acquired by publication, followed, where practicable, by notice to the defendant. Full faith and credit is to be given to decrees in courts of competent jurisdiction in other States where the jurisdiction was obtained in substantial conformity to the act, except that if any person goes into another State to obtain a divorce for a cause which occurred while the parties resided in the first State, or for a cause not ground for divorce under the laws of that State, the divorce is to have no effect. An absolute decree is not to be entered until one year after the decree *nisi*.

Some of the States made slight modifications of their divorce laws during the year. In Iowa the marriage of divorced persons within a year was prohibited, except that the persons divorced may re-marry. An additional ground for divorce, and one not recommended by the congress on divorce legislation, was provided in Maine, namely, commitment to the State Asylum for the Insane for fifteen consecutive years prior to the suit, where the insanity is found to be incurable. The Legislature of South Dakota attempted to extend the period of residence required for divorce to one year, but this was made subject to referendum petition and must be approved by the voters at the election of 1908 before it can go into effect.

Miscellaneous.—In Illinois and Michigan all tickets to theatres or other places of public entertainment must have the price printed thereon, and the sale of the same either by the proprietors or other persons at an excess price is made a misdemeanor. It is understood that the enforcement of the law is being contested by the theatres in Chicago.

Memorial Day received attention from the Legislatures in acts restricting sports on that day. These are entirely prohibited in Kansas, before 3 P M. in Iowa and between 10 A. M. and 3 P M. and within half a mile of the exercises in Minnesota, while South Dakota provided that city councils and school boards may appropriate money for Memorial Day exercises.

The Legislatures of California, Kansas, and Oregon attempted to stimulate patriotism by providing that the United States flag must fly over all schools during school hours. Idaho and Pennsylvania adopted State flags.

In Wisconsin members of the National Guard were protected by a law which punishes any person who deprives a member of the Guard of employment or prevents his being employed, or who dissuades any person from enlisting in the Guard by threat of injury.

Sunday as a day of rest was assured by a new law of Oregon, while an act in Massachusetts provided that no person shall be required to work on Sunday unless he is allowed twenty-four hours' consecutive rest during the next six days. The Legislature of Indiana required barber shops to be closed on Sunday.

The great vogue of the magazine article which exposes corruption, and the injustice which may be done persons perfectly innocent because of hasty and inaccurate statements in those publications, is probably responsible for an act in New York, which required that, after July 1, 1907, every newspaper and magazine published in the State should publish in every copy upon the cover or at the head of the editorial page the full name and address of the owner or proprietor of such publication, or if it is owned and published by a corporation, the name of the corporation, the address of its principal place of business, together with full names and addresses of the president, secretary, and treasurer, or if published by a partnership or a joint stock association, then the full name and addresses of the partners or officers and managers of the association.

Under a new law of Kansas news agencies must furnish to all daily papers news service, when demanded by such papers, and no telegraph or telephone company is to allow the use of its wires to any agency which so refuses.

Progress of the United States

IN AREA, POPULATION, AND MATERIAL INDUSTRIES.

(Compiled from a statement prepared by O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

	1800.	1850.	1880.	1900.	1906.
Area *a*.....square miles.	827,844	2,980,959	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population *b*.....no.	5,308,483	23,191,876	50,155,783	76,303,387	84,154,009
Population per square mile *b*.... no.	6.41	7.78	16.57	25.14	27.71
Wealth *b c*.....dols.	....	7,135,780,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,306,775	*d* 107,104,211,917
Wealth, per capita *b c*.....dols.	....	307.69	850.20	1,164.79	*d* 1,310.11
Public debt, less cash in Treasury *e*.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	964,435,687
Public debt, per capita.....dols.	15.63	2.74	38.27	14.52	11.46
Interest bearing debt *f*.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,723,993,100	1,023,478,860	895,159,140
Annual interest charge.....dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	79,633,981	33,545,130	23,248,064
Interest per capita.....dols.	0 64	0.16	1.59	0.44	0.28
Gold coined.....dols.	317,760	31,981,739	62,308,279	99,272,943	77,538,045
Silver coined.....dols.	224,296	1,866,100	27,411,694	36,345,321	10,651,088
Gold in circulation *g h*.....dols.	} 16,000,000	147,395,456	{ 225,695,779	610,806,472	668,655,075
Silver in circulation *g h*.....dols.			68,622 345	142,050,334	188,630,872
Gold certificates in circulation, dols.	....	....	7,963,900	200,733,019	516,561,849
Silver certificates in circulat'n, dols.	....	....	5,789,569	408,465,574	471,520,054
United States notes outstanding.....dols.	....	....	327,895,457	313,971,545	335,940,220
National bank notes outstanding.....dols.	....	...	337,415,178	300,115,112	548,001,238
Miscellaneous currency in circulation *i*.....dols.	10,500,000	131,366,526	....	79,008,942	7,337,320
Total circulation of money.....dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	2,736,646,628
Per capita.....dols.	5.00	12.02	19.41	26.94	32.32
National banks.....no.	....	....	2,076	3,732	6 053
Capital.....dols.	....	....	455,909,565	621,536,461	826,129,785
Bank clearings, New York.....dols.	....	....	37,182,128,621	51,964,588,564	103,754,100,091
Total United States.....dols.	....	....	....	84,582,450,081	157,749,328,913
Deposits in National banks....dols.	....	....	833,701,034	2,458,092,758	4,055,873,637
Deposits in savings banks.....dols.	....	43,431,130	819,106,973	2,389,719,954	3,299,544,601
Depositors in savings banks.....no.	....	251,354	2,335,582	6,107,083	8,027,192
Farms and farm property *b*....dols.	....	3,967,343,580	12,180,501,538	20,514,001,838	....
Farm products, value *b*.....dols.	....	....	2,212,540,927	3,764,177,706	....
Manufacturing establishments *b*.....no.	....	123.025	253,852	512,339	*j k* 216,262
Value of products *b*.....dols.	....	1,019,106,616	5,369,579,191	13,014,287,498	*j k* 14,802,147,087
United States Government receipts—net ordinary *l*.....dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	333,526,501	567,240,852	594,454,122
Customs.....dols.	9 080.933	39,668,686	186,522,065	233,164,871	300,251,878
Internal revenue.....dols.	809,397	....	124,009,374	295,327,927	249,150,213
United States Government expenditures, net ordinary *m*...dols.	7,411,370	37,165,990	169,090,062	447,553,458	544,476,223
War.....dols.	2,560,879	9,687,025	38,116,916	134,774,768	117,946,692
Navy.....dols.	3,448,716	7,904,725	13,536 985	55,953,078	110,474,264
Pensions.....dols.	64,131	1,866,886	56,777,174	140,877,316	141,034,562
Interest on public debt ....dols.	3,402.601	3,782,393	95,757.575	40,160,333	24,308,576
Imports of merchandise,.....dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	667,954,746	849,941,184	1,226,562,446
Per capita.....dols	17.19	7.48	12.51	10.88	14.42
Exports of merchandise.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	835,638,658	1,394,483,082	1,743,864,500
Per capita.....dols.	13.37	6.23	16.43	17.96	20.41
Imports, silk, raw.....lbs.	....	....	2,562,236	13,073,718	17 352 021
Rubber, crude.....lbs.	....	. ..	16,826,099	49,377,138	57,844,345
Tin plates.....lbs.	....	....	379,902,880	147,963,804	120,819,732
Iron, steel and manufacturers of.....dols.	....	20,145,067	71.266,699	20,478,728	29,053,987
Domestic exports, iron, steel, and manufacturers of.....dols.	52,144	1,953,702	14,716,524	121,913.548	160,984,985
Manufactures.....dols.	....	23.223,106	121,818,298	484,846,235	686,023,169
Farm animals, value.....dols.	....	544,180,516	1,576,917,556	2,228,123,134	3,675,389,442
Cattle.....no.	....	17,778,907	33,258,000	43,902,414	66,861,522
Horses.....no.	....	4,336,719	11,201,800	13,537,524	18,718,578
Sheep.....no.	....	21,773,220	40,765 900	41,883,065	50,631,619
Mules.....no.	....	559,331	1,729,500	2,086,027	3,404,061
Swine.....no.	....	30,354,213	34,034,100	37,079,356	52,102,847
Production of gold.....dols.	....	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,000	*r* 96,101,400
Silver, commercial value....dols.	....	50,900	34,717,000	35,741,100	*r* 37,642,900
Coal.....tons	....	6,266,233	63,822,830	240,789,310	*j* 350,820,840
Petroleum.....galls.	....	....	1,104,017,166	2,672,062 218	*j* 5,658,138,360
Pig iron.....tons	....	563,755	3,835,191	13,789,242	25,307,191
Steel.....tons	....	....	1,247,335	10,188,329	*j* 20,023,947
Tin plates.....lbs.	....	.....	...	677,969,600	*j* 1,105,440,000
Copper.....tons	....	650	27,000	270,588	*j* 402,637
Wool.....lbs.	....	52,516,959	232,500,000	288,636,621	298,915,130
Wheat.....bush.	.....	100,485,944	498,549,868	522,229,505	735,260,970
Corn.....bush.	....	592,071,104	1,717,434,548	2,105,102,516	2,927,416,091

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

	1800.	1850.	1880.	1900.	1906.
Cotton.....bales	155,556	2,333,718	5,761,252	9,436,416	11,345,988
Cane sugar.....tons	....	110,526	92,802	149,191	268,193
Sugar consumed.....tons	....	239,409	956,784	2,219,847	2,864,013
Cotton taken by mills.....bales	....	595,000	1,795,000	3,644,000	4,627,000
Domestic cotton exported.....lbs.	....	635,381,604	1,822,061,114	3,160,583,188	3,634,045,170
Railways operated.....miles	....	9,021	93,267	194,262	*j* 217,341
Passengers carried.....no.	....	....	....	584,695,935	*j* 745,446,641
Freight carried 1 mile.....tons.	....	....	....	141,162,109,413	*j* 187,375,621,537
Rates, ton per mile.....cents	....	....	....	0.75	*j* 0.78
Passenger cars.....no.	....	....	12,788	26,786	*j* 30,777
Freight and other cars.....no.	....	....	554,185	1,358,467	*j* 1,767,657
American vessels built.....tons.	106,261	279,255	157,409	393,790	418,745
Trading domestic, etc.....tons.	301,919	1,949,743	2,715,224	4,338,145	5,735,483
Trading foreign.....tons.	669,921	1,585,711	1,352,810	826,694	939,486
On Great Lakes.....tons.	....	198,266	605,102	1,565,587	2,234,432
Vessels passing through Sault Ste. Marie Canal.....tons.	....	....	1,734,890	22,315,834	41,098 324
Commercial failures.....no.	....	....	4,735	10,774	10,682
Amount of liabilities.....dols.	....	....	65,752,000	138,495,673	119,201,515
Post-Offices.....no.	903	18,417	42,989	76,688	65,600
Receipts of P. O. Department..dols.	280,804	5,499,985	33,315,479	102,354,579	167,932,783
Telegrams sent *w*.....no.	....	....	29,215,509	79,696,227	*x* 96,987,146
Newspapers, etc.*.....no.	....	2,526	9,723	20,806	22,326
Public schools, salaries.....dols.	....	....	55,942 972	137,687,746	*j* 177,462,981
Patents issued.....no.	....	993	13,947	26,499	31,965
Immigrants arrived †.....no.	....	369,980	457,257	448,572	1,100,735

a Exclusive of Alaska and islands belonging to the United States. *b* Census figures; those for intermediate years estimated. *c* True valuation of real and personal property. *d* 1904. *e* Total debt prior to 1855. *f* Figures for the years 1800 and 1850 include the total public debt. *g* Gold and silver cannot be stated separately prior to 1880. From 1862 to 1875, inclusive, gold and silver were not in circulation except on the Pacific Coast, where it is estimated that the average specie circulation was about $25,000,000, and this estimate is continued for the three following years under the head of gold. After that period gold was available for circulation. *h* Total specie in circulation; gold and silver not separately stated prior to 1880. *i* Includes notes of Bank of United States, State bank notes, demand notes of 1862 and 1863, fractional currency, 1863 to 1878, treasury notes of 1890, 1891 to date; and currency certificates, act of June, 8, 1872, 1892 to 1900. *j* 1905. *k* Exclusive of neighborhood industries and hand trades, included in previous years. *l* "Net ordinary receipts" include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and "miscellaneous." *m* "Net ordinary expenses" include expenditures for war, navy, Indians, pensions, and "miscellaneous." *n* Imports for consumption after 1850. *o* Domestic exports only after 1850. *r* Estimate of the director of the mint. *t* Last six months of 1891. *w* Western Union to 1880; includes Postal Telegraph after 1880. *x* Not including messages sent by Western Union over leased wires or under railroad contracts. * After 1850, from Rowell's Newspaper Directory. † 1850, includes aliens not immigrants · fifteen months ending December 31; after 1850, fiscal years.

The Capitol at Washington.

THE Capitol is situated in latitude 38° 53′ 20″.4 north and longitude 77° 00′ 35″.7 west from Greenwich. It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac.

The entire length of the building from north to south is seven hundred and fifty-one feet four inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west three hundred and fifty feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet.

The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds.

The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is nineteen feet, six inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modelled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is two hundred and eighty-seven feet five inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is two hundred and seventeen feet eleven inches. The greatest diameter at the base is one hundred and thirty-five feet five inches.

The rotunda is ninety-seven feet six inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is one hundred and eighty feet three inches.

The Senate Chamber is one hundred and thirteen feet three inches in length, by eighty feet three inches in width, and thirty-six feet in height. The galleries will accommodate one thousand persons.

The Representatives' Hall is one hundred and thirty-nine feet in length, by ninety-three feet in width, and thirty-six feet in height.

The southeast corner-stone of the original building was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington with Masonic ceremonies. The corner-stone of the extensions was laid July 4, 1851, by President Fillmore.

The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

Statistics of Strikes and Lockouts.

THE twenty-first annual report of the Commissioner of Labor dealing with the subject of strikes and lockouts in the United States during the years 1881 to 1905, inclusive, a period of twenty-five years, was issued June 5, 1907.

The following tables extracted from the report show the number, duration, causes and result of strikes during the period under observation.

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Year.	Strikes.					Lockouts.				
	Number.	Establishments.		Strikers.	Employees thrown out of work.	Number.	Establishments.		Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of work.
		Number.	Average per Strike.	Number.	Number.		Number.	Average per lockout.	Number.	Number.
1881	471	2,928	6.2	101,070	129,521	6	9	1.5	655	655
1882	454	2,105	4.6	120,860	154,671	22	42	1.9	4,131	4,131
1883	478	2,759	5.8	122,198	149,763	28	117	4.2	20,512	20,512
1884	443	2,367	5.3	117,313	147,054	42	354	8.4	18,121	18,121
1885	645	2,284	3.5	158 584	242,705	50	183	3.7	15 424	15,424
1886	1,432	10,053	7.0	407,152	508,044	140	1,509	10.8	101,980	101,980
1887	1,436	6,589	4.6	272,776	379,676	67	1,281	19.1	57,534	59,630
1888	906	3,506	3.9	103,218	147,704	40	180	4.5	13,787	15,176
1889	1,075	3,786	3.5	205,068	249,559	36	132	3.7	10,471	10,731
1890	1,833	9,424	5.1	285,900	351,944	64	324	5.1	19,233	21,555
1891	1,717	8,116	4.7	245,042	298,939	69	546	7.9	14,116	31,014
1892	1,298	5,540	4.3	163,499	206,671	61	716	11.7	30,050	32,014
1893	1,305	4,555	3.5	195,008	265,914	70	305	4.4	13,016	21,842
1894	1,349	8,196	6.1	505,049	660,425	55	875	15.9	28,548	29,619
1895	1,215	6,973	5.7	285,742	392,403	40	370	9.3	12,754	14,785
1896	1,026	5,462	5.3	183,813	241,170	40	51	1 3	3,675	7,668
1897	1,078	8,492	7.9	332,570	408,391	32	171	5.3	7,651	7,763
1898	1,056	3,809	3.6	182,067	249,002	42	164	3.9	11,038	14,217
1899	1,797	11,317	6.3	308,267	417,072	41	323	7.9	14,698	14,817
1900	1,779	9,248	5.2	399,656	505,066	60	2,281	38.0	46,562	62,653
1901	2,924	10,908	3.7	396,280	543,386	88	451	5.1	16,257	20,457
1902	3,162	14,248	4.5	553,143	659,792	78	1,304	16.7	30,304	31,715
1903	3,494	20,248	5.8	531,682	656,055	154	3,288	21.4	112,332	131,779
1904	2,307	10,202	4.4	375,754	517,211	112	2,316	20.7	44,908	56,604
1905	2,077	8,292	4.0	176,337	221,686	109	1,255	11.5	68,474	80,748
Total	36,757	181,407	4.9	6,728,048	8,703,824	1,546	18,547	12.0	716,231	825,610

A greater number of strikes occurred in the building trades than in any other industry. In that industry during the years from 1881 to 1905 there were 9,564 strikes, 69,899 establishments involved, 917,905 strikers, and 1,083,699 employees thrown out of work in the establishments involved in strikes.

The coal and coke industry was second in importance so far as number of strikes and establishments involved were concerned, but first in number of strikers and employees thrown out of work. In the coal and coke industry there were 3,336 strikes, 17,025 establishments involved, 2,006,353 strikers, and 2,460,743 employees thrown out of work.

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Year.	Strikes.						Lockouts.			
	Ordered by labor organization. Per Cent. of establishments in which strike—			Not ordered by labor organization. Per Cent. of establishments in which strike—			Total establishments involved.	Per Cent. of establishments in which lockout—		
	Succeeded.	Succeeded. partly.	Failed.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1881	64.99	6.71	28.30	49.33	7.98	2.69	9	88.89	11.11	.....
1882	56.36	9.54	34.10	44.71	3.79	1.50	42	64.29	.....	35.71
1883	64.07	18.31	17.62	25.42	3.80	70.78	117	56.41	.....	43.59
1884	55.62	3.25	41.13	31.25	7.00	61.75	354	27.97	.28	71.75
1885	62.42	10.58	27.00	27.05	6.60	66.35	183	38.25	3.28	58.47
1886	33.46	20.48	46.06	42.07	7.07	50.86	1,509	21.18	13.11	65.71
1887	48.36	7.19	44.45	27.08	7.24	65.68	1,281	34.19	1.25	64.56
1888	56.17	4.99	38.84	25.00	8.86	66.14	180	74.44	3.89	21.67
1889	45.61	21.37	33.02	49.93	9.26	40.81	132	40.91	25.76	33.33
1890	53.99	10.17	35.84	39.86	8.45	51.69	324	65.74	5.56	28.70
1891	38.46	8.10	53.44	36.76	11.68	51.56	546	63.92	14.29	21.79
1892	39.33	8.75	51.92	39.19	8.16	52.65	716	69.13	25.28	5.59
1893	53.94	10.99	35.17	28.42	6.19	65.39	305	41.90	18.31	39.79
1894	37.35	13.67	48.98	43.94	12.12	43.94	875	11.31	2.40	86.29
1895	59.25	10.05	30.70	27.21	9.18	63.61	370	13.24	27	86.49
1896	62.47	6.55	30.98	29.93	15.69	54.38	51	80.39	1.96	17.65
1897	59.67	29.51	10.82	30.83	12.64	56.63	171	60.82	3.51	35.67
1898	69.74	6.15	24.11	33.96	7.64	58.40	164	63.41	.61	35.98
1899	76.33	14.19	9.48	36.56	14.92	48.52	323	18.01	.62	81.37
1900	48.06	21.95	29.99	29.94	7.03	63.03	2,281	94.30	.31	5.39
1901	50.36	17.19	32.45	30.59	16.44	52.97	451	37.03	42.13	20.84
1902	48.31	23.72	27.97	31.38	8.74	59.88	1,304	78.22	4.06	17.72
1903	41.72	23.77	34.51	22.86	15.43	61.71	3,288	81.39	5.17	13.44
1904	35.75	15.59	48.66	25.48	8.78	65.74	2,316	55.91	23.06	21.03
1905	41.58	11.30	47.12	24.04	13.22	62.74	1,255	31.60	32.64	35.76
Total	49.48	15.87	34.65	33.86	9.83	56.31	18,547	57.20	10.71	32.09

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS—*Continued.*

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF STRIKES.

Cause or Object.	Per Cent. of Establishments in which strike—			Strikers.		Employees thrown out of work.	
	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Number.	Per Cent. of total (6,728,048).	Number.	Per Cent. of total (8,703,824).
For increase of wages	49.95	18.69	31.36	2,212,195	32.88	2,940,804	33.79
For increase of wages, with various causes	46.87	25.18	27.95	1,331,158	19.79	1,598,199	18.36
Against reduction of wages	34.95	12.74	52.31	856,947	12.74	1,158,485	13.31
Against reduction of wages, with various causes	67.40	6.21	26.39	99,698	1.48	134,744	1.55
For reduction of hours	50.69	10.08	39.23	389,876	5.79	514,496	5.91
For reduction of hours, with various causes	52.35	21.93	25.72	850,694	12.64	1,004,135	11.54
Against increase of hours	50.06	12.85	37.09	65,883	.98	82,808	.95
Against increase of hours, with various causes	61.53	6.15	32.32	22,164	.33	28,686	.33
Recognition of union and union rules	55.48	1.64	42.88	610,088	9.07	743,523	8.54
Recognition of union and union rules, with various causes	38.66	24.58	36.76	795,727	11.83	896,814	10.30
Employment of certain persons	24.81	1.64	73.55	287,883	4.28	402,339	4.62
Employment of certain persons, with various causes	29.03	18.42	52.55	139,767	2.08	163,268	1.88
Method and time of payment, with various causes	55.39	27.60	17.01	235,668	3.50	251,995	2.90
Docking, fines and charges, with various causes	22.07	59.45	18.48	171,404	2.55	177,740	2.04
Working conditions and rules	41.63	3.98	54.39	112,705	1.68	150,769	1.73
Sympathy with strikers and employees locked out elsewhere	20.68	2.79	76.53	259,316	3.85	373,968	4.30

DURATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The presentation of strikes by years shows that the average duration per establishment for the twenty-five years from 1881 to 1905 was 25.4 days. During these years the average duration of strikes varied from 12.7 days in 1881 to 35.5 days in 1904. Of all establishments involved in strikes during these years 61.38 per cent. were closed, and the average number of days closed per establishment was 20.1. The per cent. of establishments in which strikes occurred which were closed by strikes varied from 45.54 per cent. in 1905 to 85.82 per cent. in 1895. The average days closed per establishment varied from 12.1 in 1881 to 36.9 in 1894.

The average duration of strikes per establishment varied from 4.6 days in agriculture to 83.2 days in ore mining. Industries showing high averages are pottery, 66.5 days; gloves and mittens, 54.6 days; coal and coke, 50.9 days.

An interesting statement in the report is the one showing the per cent. of establishments involved which were closed by strikes. The percentages varied from 9.72 per cent. in slaughtering and meat packing to 96.71 per cent. in coal and coke. Industries showing a low percentage of establishments closed were lithographing 10 per cent. and car building 13.68 per cent. Industries showing a high percentage of establishments closed were water transportation 92.46 per cent., women's clothing 85.20 per cent., ore mining 84.55 per cent., laundry work 83.82 per cent., and men's clothing 82.86 per cent. The average days closed varied from 3.1 in blacksmithing and horseshoeing to 103.4 in the manufacture of pottery.

The average duration of all lockouts per establishment during the twenty-five-year period, 1881 to 1905, was 84.6 days, the percentage of establishments involved which were closed was 68.25 per cent., and the average days closed per establishment were 40.4.

The average duration per establishment varied from twenty-seven days in 1901 to 265.1 days in 1900, the percentage of establishments closed from 30.65 per cent. in 1899 to 91.89 per cent. in 1900, and the average days closed from 10.4 days in 1901 to 95.8 days in 1900.

In the building trades—the industry in which lockouts were of most frequent occurrence—the average days of duration per establishment was 105.3, the percentage of establishments closed was 72.49 per cent., and the average days closed per establishment 49.3. In men's clothing the average duration was 33.8 days, the per cent. closed 86.30, and the average days closed 32.5.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS SETTLED BY JOINT AGREEMENT AND ARBITRATION, 1901 TO 1905.

Year.	Strikes.			Lockouts.		
	Number.	Number settled by joint agreement.	Number settled by arbitration.	Number.	Number settled by joint agreement.	Number settled by arbitration.
1901	2,924	149	49	88	10	2
1902	3,162	204	58	78	11	1
1903	3,494	246	66	154	18	3
1904	2,307	130	23	112	17	2
1905	2,077	74	27	109	10	3
Total	13,964	803	223	541	66	11

Patent Office Procedure.

THE following statement has been revised by the Patent Office for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1908:

Patents are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the Patent Office, to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, or any new original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned; upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, except in the case of design patents, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories, referring to the specification for the particulars thereof.

If it appear that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees.

No person otherwise entitled thereto will be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented by the inventor or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country, unless the application for said foreign patent was filed more than twelve months prior to the filing of the application in this country, and four months in cases of designs, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications for a patent must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must also file in the Patent Office a written description of the invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses. In all cases which admit of representation by model, the applicant, if required by the Patent Office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition, or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides, and whether he is the sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to his application in this country, or four months in cases of designs. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, judge or magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in that country whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, except that no acknowledgment may be taken by any attorney appearing in the case.

On the filing of such application and the payment of the fees required by law, if, on examination, it appears that the applicant is justly entitled to a patent under the law, and that the same is sufficiently useful and important, the Commissioner will issue a patent therefor.

Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

REISSUES.

A reissue is granted to the original patentee, his legal representatives, or the assignees of the entire interest when, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, the original patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention. Reissue applications must be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors, if they be living.

CAVEATS.

A caveat, under the patent law, is a notice given to the office of the caveator's claim as inventor, in order to prevent the grant of a patent to another for the same alleged invention upon an application filed during the life of a caveat without notice to the caveator.

Any person who has made a new invention or discovery, and desires further time to mature the same, may, on payment of a fee of ten dollars, file in the Patent Office a caveat setting forth the

PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE—*Continued.*

object and the distinguishing characteristics of the invention, and praying protection of his right until he shall have matured his invention. Such caveat shall be filed in the confidential archives of the office and preserved in secrecy, and shall be operative for the term of one year from the filing thereof. The caveat may be renewed, on request in writing, by the payment of a second fee of ten dollars, and it will continue in force for one year from the payment of such second fee.

The caveat must comprise a specification, oath, and, when the nature of the case admits of it, a drawing, and, like the application, must be limited to a single invention or improvement.

FEES.

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for fourteen years, $30. On filing each caveat, $10. On every application for the reissue of a patent, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. For certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, ten cents per hundred words and twenty-five cents for the certificate; for certified copies of printed patents, eighty cents. For uncertified printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents, for single copies, or any number of unclassified copies, five cents each; for copies by subclasses, three cents each; by classes, two cents each. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, $1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, $2; of over one thousand words, $3. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. The Patent Office is prepared to furnish positive photographic copies of any drawing, foreign or domestic, in the possession of the office, in sizes and at rates as follows: Large size, 10x15 inches, twenty-five cents; medium size, 8x12½ inches, fifteen cents. Fee for examining and registering trade-mark, $10, which includes certificate. Stamps cannot be accepted by the Patent Office in payment of fees. Stamps and stamped envelopes should not be sent to the office for replies to letters, as stamps are not required on mail matter emanating from the Patent Office.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

The receipts of the Patent Office during the year ending December 31, 1906, were $1,790,921,38, and expenditures, $1,554,890.20. Receipts over expenditures, $236,031.18.

The following is a statement of the business of the office for the year ending December 31, 1906:

Number of applications for patents	55,471	Number of patents granted, including designs	31,806
Number of applications for design patents	806	Patents reissued	159
Number of applications for reissue patents	205	Total	31,965
Total	56,482	Number of trade-marks registered	10,568
Number of caveats filed	1,885	Number of labels registered	709
Number of applications for registration of trade-marks	8,493	Number of prints registered	656
Number of applications for registration of labels	844	Total	11,933
Number of applications for prints	419	Number of patents expired	23,360
Number of disclaimers filed	9	Number of patents withheld for non-payment of final fees	5,021
Number of appeals on the merits	1,390	Number of applications allowed awaiting final fees	10,800
Total	13,040	Number of trade-mark applications passed for publication	11,756
Number of applications, etc., requiring investigation and action	10,602		

The total number of applications filed at the Patent Office in seventy years, 1837-1906, was 1,465,986; number of caveats filed, 123,176; number of original patents, including designs and reissues issued, 890,650; net surplus in the U. S. Treasury on account of the patent fund, $6,427,-021 86.

The following is a statement of patents and designs issued in 1906 according to residence of patentees:

Alabama, 131; Alaska, 11, Arizona, 37; Arkansas, 120; California, 1,115; Colorado, 383; Connecticut, 845; Delaware, 49; District of Columbia, 236; Florida, 78; Georgia, 224, Hawaii, 17; Idaho, 64; Illinois, 3,107; Indiana, 782; Indian Territory, 61, Iowa, 691, Kansas, 335; Kentucky, 267; Louisiana, 164, Maine, 151, Maryland, 303; Massachusetts, 1,675; Michigan, 952; Minnesota, 503; Mississippi, 100; Missouri, 957; Montana, 96; Nebraska, 275; Nevada, 12; New Hampshire, 81, New Jersey, 1,298; New Mexico, 28; New York, 4,642; North Carolina, 144; North Dakota, 85; Ohio, 2,167; Oklahoma, 130; Oregon, 161, Panama, 3; Pennsylvania, 3,014, Phillipine Islands, 8; Porto Rico, 3; Rhode Island, 303; South Carolina, 74; South Dakota, 98; Tennessee, 356; Texas, 437; Utah, 79; Vermont, 87; Virginia, 267; Washington, 327; West Virginia, 203; Wisconsin, 653; Wyoming, 30; U. S. Army, 7; U. S. Navy, 8; U. S. Revenue Service, 1. Total, 28,335.

Foreign countries. Austria-Hungary, 133; Belgium, 61, Canada, 461, Cuba, 8; Denmark, 28; England, 852; France, 314; Germany, 991; Italy, 34; Jamaica, 2; Mexico, 25; Russia, 28; Scotland, 66; Sweden, 61; Switzerland, 78; other countries, 329. Total foreign, 3,471.

GENERAL PATENT STATISTICS.

The following table is compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1907. It exhibits the number of patents issued by foreign countries and the United States from the earliest records to December 31, 1906:

Countries.	To 1870 Inclusive.	1871 to 1906.	Total.	Countries.	To 1870 Inclusive.	1871 to 1906.	Total.
Austria	.	46,183	46,183	Russia	1,464	16,404	17,868
Austria-Hungary	15,350	67,583	82,933	Spain	...	35,900	35,900
Belgium	35,044	168,248	203,292	Sweden	1,629	23,097	24,726
Canada	4,081	102,137	106,218	Switzerland	....	36,697	36,697
France	103,934	281,755	385,689	All other foreign countries	230,074	1,307,249	1,517,323
Germany	9,996	187,77	197,873				
Great Britain	53,408	212,996	266,404				
Hungary	....	33,406	33,406	Total foreign	238,437	1,538,755	1,777,192
India	445	8,638	9,083	United States	120,573	729,182	849,755
Italy and Sardinia	4,723	74,979	79,702				
Japan	....	11,349	11,349	Grand total	359,010	2,267,937	2,626,947

The Public Lands of the United States.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the General Land Office.)

TABULAR statement showing area of public lands vacant and subject to entry and settlement in the public land States and Territories, July 1, 1907.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	AREA UNAPPROPRIATED AND UNRESERVED.		
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama	156,820	.....	156,820
Alaska	7,125	*368,028,850	368,035,975
Arizona	12,753,267	32,766,679	45,519,946
Arkansas	1,497,142	.....	1,497,142
California	23,746,839	6,644,209	30,391,048
Colorado	23,053,308	1,847,491	24,900,799
Florida	375,926	61,648	437,574
Idaho	8,796,687	21,270,257	30,066,944
Illinois	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	315,674	.....	315,674
Louisiana	73,287	65,018	138,305
Michigan	286,419	.....	286,419
Minnesota	1,763,122	391,133	2,154,255
Mississippi	50,280	.....	50,280
Missouri	88,414	.....	88,414
Montana	21,024,719	28,774,795	49,799,514
Nebraska	3,543,161	.....	3,543,161
Nevada	32,804,244	28,354,337	61,158,581
New Mexico	34,368,850	13,900,732	47,269,582
North Dakota	2,716,835	182,850	2,899,685
Ohio	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	27,700	.....	27,700
Oregon	12,859,473	4,871,456	17,730,929
South Dakota	7,690,098	140,667	7,830,765
Utah	12,008,033	25,201,111	37,209,144
Washington	2,678,658	2,311,279	4,989,937
Wisconsin	16,240	.....	16,240
Wyoming	35,136,428	2,733,808	37,870,236
Total	236,838,749	537,546,320	774,385,069

*The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

Cash receipts of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, were: From the disposal of public lands, $9,547,273.51; from the disposal of Indian lands, $1,892,805.70; from depredations on public lands, $78,118.05; from depredations on Indian lands, $1,343.62; from sales of old government property (office furniture, etc.), $543.55; from furnishing copies of records and plats, $33,093.57. Total receipts, $11,553,178.00.

The total number of entries made, acres sold and amount received therefor under the Timber and Stone Acts of June 3, 1878, and August 4, 1892, from June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1907, were: Entries, 76,826; acres, 10,395,689.96; amount, $26,003,177.11.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Land Office.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Land Office.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Land Office.
Alabama	Montgomery.	Kansas	Dodge City.	No. Dakota	Williston.
Alaska	Fairbanks.	"	Topeka.	Oklahoma	Alva.
"	Juneau.	Louisiana	Natchitoches.	"	El Reno.
"	Nome.	"	New Orleans.	"	Guthrie.
Arizona	Phœnix.	Michigan	Marquette.	"	Lawton.
Arkansas	Camden.	Minnesota	Cass Lake.	"	Woodward.
"	Dardanelle.	"	Crookston.	Oregon	Burns.
"	Harrison.	"	Duluth.	"	La Grande.
"	Little Rock.	Mississippi	Jackson.	"	Lakeview.
California	Eureka.	Missouri	Springfield.	"	Portland.
"	Independence.	Montana	Billings.	"	Roseburg.
"	Los Angeles.	"	Bozeman.	"	The Dalles.
"	Oakland.	"	Glasgow.	So. Dakota	Aberdeen.
"	Redding.	"	Great Falls.	"	Chamberlain.
"	Sacramento.	"	Helena.	"	Huron.
"	Susanville.	"	Kalispell.	"	Mitchell.
"	Visalia.	"	Lewistown.	"	Pierre.
Colorado	Del Norte.	"	Miles City.	"	Rapid City.
"	Denver.	"	Missoula.	Utah	Salt Lake City.
"	Durango.	Nebraska	Alliance.	"	Vernal.
"	Glenwood Springs.	"	Broken Bow.	Washington	North Yakima.
"	Hugo.	"	Lincoln.	"	Olympia.
"	Lamar.	"	North Platte.	"	Seattle.
"	Leadville.	"	O'Neill.	"	Spokane.
"	Montrose.	"	Valentine.	"	Vancouver.
"	Pueblo.	Nevada	Carson City.	"	Walla Walla.
"	Sterling.	New Mexico	Clayton.	"	Waterville.
Florida	Gainesville.	"	Las Cruces.	Wisconsin	Wausau.
Idaho	Blackfoot.	"	Roswell.	Wyoming	Buffalo.
"	Boisé.	"	Santa Fé.	"	Cheyenne.
"	Cœur d'Alene.	No. Dakota	Bismarck.	"	Douglas.
"	Hailey.	"	Devil's Lake.	"	Evanston.
"	Lewiston.	"	Dickinson.	"	Lander.
Iowa	Des Moines.	"	Fargo.	"	Sundance.
Kansas	Colby.	"	Minot.		

United States Executive Civil Service.

(Revised for this issue of THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.)

THE purpose of the Civil Service act, as declared in its title, is "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States." It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, a chief Examiner, a Secretary, and other employes, and makes it the duty of the Commissioners to aid the President as he may request in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect; to make regulations to govern all examinations held under the provisions of the act, and to make investigations and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the rules and regulations. The address of the Commission is Washington, D. C.

PROVISIONS OF THE RULES.

The act requires the rules to provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, for open competitive practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; for the filling of all vacancies by selections from among those graded highest; for the apportionment of appointments at Washington among the States upon the basis of population; for a period of probation before absolute appointment; that no person in the public service shall be obliged to contribute service or money for political purposes; and that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

EXTENT OF THE SERVICE.

There are about 327,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service, over half of which, or 184,178, are subject to competitive examination. The expenditure for salaries in the Executive Civil Service is over $200,000,000 a year. The Civil Service act does not require the classification of persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate or of persons employed merely as laborers or workmen. Many positions are excepted in part from the provisions of the rules for various reasons, the largest single class being those of fourth-class postmasters, of which there were 60,592 on January 1, 1906.

APPLICATIONS.

Persons seeking to be examined must file an application blank. The blank for the Departmental Service at Washington, Railway Mail Service, the Indian School Service, and the Government Printing Service should be requested directly of the Civil Service Commission at Washington. The blank for the Customs, Postal, or Internal Revenue Service should be requested of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at the office where service is sought.

Applicants for examination must be citizens of the United States, and of the proper age. No person using intoxicating liquors to excess may be appointed. No discrimination is made on account of sex, color, or political or religious opinions. The limitations of age vary with the different services, but do not apply to any person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations are open to all persons qualified in respect to age, citizenship, legal residence, character, and health. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, 115,706 persons were examined, 90,301 passed, and 38,541 were appointed. Of those appointed, 9,150 were rural letter-carriers. In addition to these, mechanics and workmen at navy yards are appointed on registration tests of fitness given by a board of labor employment at each yard. During the year, 20 658 applications were made; 20,435 were registered, and 10,495 were appointed. Nearly seven hundred different kinds of examinations were held, each one of which involved different tests. Two hundred and forty-eight of these examinations contained educational tests, the others being for mechanical trades or skilled occupations and consisting of certificates of employers or fellow-workmen. Examinations are held twice a year in each State and Territory, the places and dates being publicly announced.

APPOINTMENTS.

In case of a vacancy not filled by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, the highest three of the sex called for on the appropriate register are certified for appointment, the apportionment being considered in appointments at Washington. In the absence of eligibles, or when the work is of short duration, temporary appointments, without examination, are permitted. The number of women applying for ordinary clerical places is greatly in excess of the calls of appointing officers. The chances of appointment are good for teachers, matrons, seamstresses, and physicians in the Indian Service, for male stenographers and typewriters, draughtsmen, patent examiners, civil, mechanical, and electrical engineers, and for technical and scientific experts.

PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS.

Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are, under the Civil Service rules, given certain preferences. They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while all others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, a veteran of the rebellion or of the war with Spain, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of either war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Examinations are also held for positions in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, and also for the Isthmian Canal service.

THE UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Under an executive order unclassified laborers are appointed after open, competitive examination upon their physical condition. This action is outside the Civil Service act.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

Among the publications of the Commission for free distribution are the following:

Manual of Examinations, giving places and dates of examinations, rules by which papers are rated, descriptions of examinations, specimen questions, and general information.

The Civil Service Act and Rules.

The Annual Reports of the Commission, showing its work. These annual reports, of which twenty-three have been issued, may be consulted at public libraries.

Civil Service Rules in the City of New York.

SYNOPSIS of regulations governing the admission of persons into the civil service of the City of New York. Information may also be had by applying to the Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, 299 Broadway, New York City.

Under the White Civil Service law, Chapter 370, Laws of 1899, April 19, the rules apply to all positions in the service of the City of New York except officers elected by the people, all legislative officers and employés, heads of any department, or superintendents, principals, or teachers in a public school, academy, or college. This requires "examinations, wherever practicable, to ascertain the fitness of applicants for appointment to the civil service of said city." The Constitution requires that these examinations shall be competitive, "so far as practicable."

APPLICATIONS.

Applications of competitors for positions must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City," and must set forth:

Applications are only received when an examination is ordered for a position.

First—The affidavit of the applicant showing his age, whether a citizen of the United States, giving his place of residence, with the street and number thereof, if any; the place, nature, and extent of his education, and of his business training and experience, and stating whether he has ever been in the civil service of the City of New York, or in the military or naval service of the United States, and if so, when and where.

Second—A statement whether such application is limited to any particular office in the service.

Third—The certificate of four reputable persons of the City of New York, that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year, and believe him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service he wishes to enter, and that each of them is willing that such certificate should be published for public information, and will upon request give such further information concerning the applicant as he may possess.

Applicants for the following positions must, before being admitted to examination, present satisfactory evidence as to the following facts:

First—If the position to be filled be that of physician, surgeon, medical officer, inspector of vaccination, or sanitary inspector, that the applicant is duly authorized by the laws of the State of New York to practise medicine and surgery. Second—If the position to be filled be that of chemist or analyzer, that the applicant has received the degree of Bachelor of Sciences, or its equivalent, from some institution duly authorized by law to confer such degree.

In positions where the duties are professional, technical, or expert, the candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify them for such situations before they can be admitted to examination.

In all examinations for professional positions, or positions requiring technical knowledge, no person shall be placed on the eligible list who obtains a rating in technical knowledge of less than 75.

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Applicants shall be admitted to examination upon the production of the official notification to appear for that purpose. Each applicant shall receive a number, which shall be indorsed upon his notification when produced, and the notifications so indorsed shall be sealed in an envelope. Each applicant shall sign his examination papers with his number, omitting his name, and the envelope shall not be opened until all the examination papers have been received and the markings and gradings made.

All paper upon which examinations are to be written shall be furnished to the applicants by the examining board and shall bear some suitable official indorsement, stamp, or mark, for the purpose of identifying the same.

All examinations shall be in writing, except such as refer to expertness or physical qualities, and except as herein otherwise provided.

The sheets of questions shall be numbered and shall be given out in the order of their numbers, each, after the first, being given only when the competitor has returned to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination shall extend beyond five hours without intermission; and no questions given out at any session, to any candidate, shall be allowed to be answered at another session.

Each examiner shall exercise all due diligence to secure fairness and prevent all collusion and fraud in the examinations.

The time allowed for completing the examination shall be announced before the first paper is given out.

The following municipal departments and offices come under jurisdiction of Civil Service rules:

Accounts, Com. of.	City Record, Supervisor of the.	Elections, Board of.	Parks, Dept. of.
Armory, Board of.	Civil Service Commission.	Estimate and Apportionment, Board of.	Police Dept.
Assessors, Board of.	College of the City of New York	Examiners, Board of.	Presidents of Boroughs.
Aqueduct Commission.	Correction, Dept. of.	Finance Dept.	Public Works Bureau.
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.	Coroners.	Fire Dept.	Sinking Fund Commission.
Board of Water Supply.	Court, City.	Health Dept.	Street Cleaning, Dept. of.
Bridges, Dept. of.	Court, City Magistrate.	Law Dept.	Taxes and Assessm'ts, Dept. of.
Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys.	Court, Municipal.	Mayor's Office.	Tenement House Dept.
Buildings, Dept. of.	Court of Special Sessions.	Normal College.	Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Dept. of.
Charities, Dept. of Public.	Docks and Ferries, Dept. of.		
	Education, Dept. of.		

The inspectors of elections and poll clerks are exempt from examination. Special patrolmen, appointed pursuant to section 269 of the New York City Consolidation act, are also exempt.

General Service Pension Law.

CHAPTER 463 of the acts of the Fifty-ninth Congress, second session, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico," approved February 6, 1907, provides a pension for all veteran soldiers of the Mexican and civil war who have reached the age of sixty-two years, irrespective of physical disability. The following is the text of the act:

Be it enacted, etc., That any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war or sixty days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide be placed upon the pension roll, and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of sixty-two years, twelve dollars per month; seventy years, fifteen dollars per month; seventy-five years or over, twenty dollars per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage and approval of this act: *Provided*, That pensioners who are sixty-two years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act: and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act *Provided*, That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act. *Provided further*, That no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general or special law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act.

Section 2. That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

Section 3. That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the Bureau of Pensions, or securing any pension under this act.

The Public Health.

PROVISION for the Public Health is made by the United States under the following regulations:

The Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service is charged with the supervision of the marine hospitals and other relief stations of the service and the care of sick and disabled seamen taken from merchant vessels of the United States (ocean, lake and river) and vessels of the Light-House Service and officers and men of the Revenue-Cutter Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and surfmen of the Life-Saving Service. This supervision includes the purveying of medical and other supplies, the assignment of orders to medical officers, the examination of requisitions, vouchers, and property returns, and all matters pertaining to the service.

Under his direction all applicants for pilots' licenses are examined for the detection of color-blindness. Ordinary seamen on request of the master or agent are examined physically to determine their fitness before shipment, and a like examination is made of the candidates for admission to the Revenue-Cutter Service and candidates for appointment as surfmen in the United States Life-Saving Service. He examines also and passes upon the medical certificates of claimants for pensions under the laws governing the Life-Saving Service.

Under the act of February 15, 1893, he is charged with the framing of regulations for the prevention of the introduction and spread of contagious disease and is also charged with the conduct of the quarantine service of the United States.

Under the act of July 1, 1902, the name of the Marine-Hospital Service was changed to that of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and the Surgeon-General, in the interest of the public health, is authorized to call conferences at least once a year of the State and Territorial boards of health, quarantine authorities, and State health officers (the District of Columbia included) for the purpose of considering matters relating to the public health.

Under the law he is charged with the direction of the hygienic laboratory for the investigation of contagious and infectious disease and other matters relating to the public health; with the publication of the weekly Public Health Reports of the United States, including the collection and publication of vital statistics, and is responsible for the proper enforcement of the "Act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes;" approved July 1, 1902.

Under the law of March 28, 1890, known as the Interstate-Quarantine Law, he is charged with preparing the rules and regulations, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, necessary to prevent the introduction of certain contagious diseases from one State to another.

International Bureau of the American Republics.

THE International Bureau of the American Republics was established under the recommendation of the First International American Conference, held in the City of Washington in 1890 for the purpose of maintaining closer relations between the several Republics of the Western Hemisphere. It was reorganized by the Second International American Conference, held in the City of Mexico in 1901, and its scope widened by imposing many new and important duties. A prominent feature of the new arrangement was the foundation of the Columbus Memorial Library. The International Bureau corresponds, through the diplomatic representatives of the several governments in Washington, with the executive departments of these governments, and is required to furnish such information as it possesses or can obtain to any of the Republics making requests. It is the custodian of the archives of the International American Conferences, and is especially charged with the performance of duties imposed upon it by these conferences The International Bureau is sustained by contributions from the American Republics in proportion to their population, and is governed by a board composed of the diplomatic representatives at Washington from the several countries composing the Union, and the Secretary of State, who is ex-officio its chairman. It publishes a monthly bulletin containing the latest official information respecting the resources, commerce, and general features of the American Republics, as well as maps and geographical sketches of these countries, which publications are considered public documents, and as such are carried free in the mails of all the Republics of the Union.

Statistics of Manufactures in the United States.

(CENSUS OF 1905.)

THE census of manufactures of 1905, which covered the calendar year 1904 and included continental United States and Alaska, was the first in which the canvass was confined to establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, thus excluding the neighborhood industries and hand trades. The statistics for these mechanical trades have been a confusing element in the census of manufactures, and their omission confines the data to a presentation of the true manufacturing industries of the country. To secure comparable figures for 1900, which included neighboring industries, hand trades, and educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, it was therefore necessary to revise the published reports of the Twelfth Census. In comparing the results of the present census with those of former censuses, the different methods should be considered.

The revision of the published statistics for 1900, necessary for purposes of comparison, involved considerable difficulty. Certain industries, such as custom millinery, custom tailoring, dressmaking, taxidermy, cobbling, carpentering, and custom grist and saw mills were wholly omitted. But the only available information on which to base the elimination of nonfactory establishments for industries, which included factories as well as local establishments, was that contained in the original reports from these establishments, and those reports were not collected with such segregation in view. It was found that some establishments, which in 1900 did little real manufacturing, had in the five years developed into true factories. On the other hand, in certain establishments the strictly manufacturing operations conducted in 1900 had later been discontinued, although the establishments were still in business doing custom or repair work only. The latter class, however, was composed mainly of small establishments, and, except as to the number reported, their inclusion or omission has little effect on the statistics.

Reports were not secured from small establishments in which manufacturing was incidental to mercantile or other business; or from establishments in which the value of the products for the year amounted to less than $500; or from educational, eleemosynary and penal institutions; or from governmental establishments. The census of 1905, however, was not confined to an enumeration of large factories.

The statistics for the manufacturing industries of the country under the revised conditions, for the censuses of 1900 and 1905 are summarized in the following table:

	1905.	1900.	Per ct. of increase.		1905.	1900.	Per ct. of increase.
Number of establishments	216,262	207,562	4.2	Women 16 years and over	1,065,884	918 511	16.0
Capital	$12,686,265,673	$8,978,825,200	41.3	Wages	$317,279,008	$248,814,074	27.5
Salaried officials, clerks, &c., number	519,751	364,202	42.7	Children under 16 years	159,899	161,276	20.9
Salaries	$574,761,231	$380,889,091	50.9	Wages	$27,988,207	$24,574,541	13.9
Wage-earners, average number	5,470,321	4,715,623	16.0	Miscellaneous expenses	$1,455,019,473	$905,600,225	60.7
Total wages	$2,611,540,532	$2,009,735,799	29.9	Cost of materials used	$8,503,949,756	$6,577,614,074	29.3
Men 16 years and over	4,244,538	3,635,236	16.8	Value of products including custom work and repairing	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	29.7
Wages	$2,266,273,317	$1,736,347,184	30.5				

MANUFACTURES BY STATES.

States and Territories.	Capital Employed.	Wage-Earners.	Wages Paid	Value of Products.	States and Territories.	Capital Employed.	Wage-Earners.	Wages Paid	Value of Products.
Alabama	$105,382,859	62,173	$21,878,451	$109,169,922	Montana	$52,589,810	8,957	$8,652,217	$66,415,452
Alaska	10,684,799	1,938	1,095,579	8,244,524	Nebraska	80,235,310	20,260	11,022,149	154,918,220
Arizona	14,395,654	4,793	3,969,248	28,083 192	Nevada	2,891,997	802	693,407	3,096,274
Arkansas	46,306,116	33,089	14,543,635	53,864,394	N. Hamp	109,495,072	65,366	27,693,203	123,610,904
California	282,647,201	100,355	64,656,686	367,218,494	N. Jersey	715,060,174	266,336	128,168,801	774,369,025
Colorado	107,663,500	21,813	15,100,365	100,143,999	N.Mex'o	4,638,248	3,478	2,153,068	5,705,880
Conn'cut	373,283,580	181,605	87,942,628	369,082,091	New Y'k	2,031,459,515	856,947	430,014,851	2,488,345,579
Delaware	50,925,630	18 475	8,158,203	41,160,276	N. C'lina	141,000,639	85,339	21,375,904	142,520,776
Dis. Col.	20,199,783	6,299	3,658,370	18,359,159	N.Dak'ta	5,703,837	1,755	1,031,307	10,217,914
Florida	32,971,982	42,091	15,767,182	50 298,290	Ohio	856,988,830	364,298	182,429,425	960,811,857
Georgia	135,211,551	92,749	27,392,442	151,040,455	Okla'ma	11,107,763	3,199	1,655,324	16,549 656
Idaho	9,689,445	3,061	2,059,391	8,768,743	Oregon	44,023,548	18,523	11,443,512	55,525,123
Illinois	975,844,799	379,436	208,405,468	1,410,342,129	P'vania	1,995,836,988	763,282	367,960,890	1,955,551,332
Indiana	312,071,234	154,174	72,058,099	393,954,405	RhodeIsl	215,901,375	97,318	43,112,637	202,109,583
Indian T.	5,016,654	2,257	1,144,078	7,909,451	S. C'lina	113,422,224	59,441	13,868,950	79,376,262
Iowa	111,427,429	49,481	22,997,053	160,572,313	S. Dakota	7,585,142	2,492	1,421,680	13,085,333
Kansas	88,680,117	35,570	18,883,071	198,244,992	Tenn'see	102,439,481	60,572	22,805,628	137,960,476
Kentuc'y	147,282,478	59,794	24,438,684	159,753,968	Texas	115,664,871	49,066	24,468,942	150,528,389
Louisiana	150,810,608	55,859	26,315,750	186,379,592	Utah	26,004,011	8,052	5,157,400	38,926,464
Maine	143,707,750	74,958	32,691,759	144,020,197	Vermont	62,658,741	33,106	15,221,059	63,083,611
Maryland	201,877,966	94,174	36,144,244	243,375,996	Virginia	147,989,182	80,285	27,943,058	148,856,525
Mass	965,948,887	488,399	232,388,946	1,124,092,051	Wash'n	96,952,621	45,199	30,087,287	128,821,667
Michigan	337,894,102	175,329	81,278,837	429,120,060	West Va.	86,820,823	43 758	21,153,042	99,040,676
Min'sota	184,903,271	69,636	35,843,145	307,858,073	W'consin	412,647,051	151,391	71,471,805	411,139,681
Missi'pi	50,256,309	38,690	14,819,034	57,451,445	W'ming	2,695,889	1,834	1,261,122	3,523,260
Missouri	379,368,827	133,167	66,644,126	439 548,957					

For the United States the totals are: Capital, $12,686,265,673; number of wage-earners, 5,470,321; wages paid, $2,611,540,532; value of products, $14,802,147,087.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

TOTALS FOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Group.	No. Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Officials, Clerks, etc.		Wage-Earners.		Total Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
			Number.	Salaries.	Average Number.	Total Wages.		
United States	216,262	$12,686,265,673	519,751	$574,761,231	5,470,321	$2,611,540,532	$8,503,949,756	$14,802,147,087
Food & kindred products	45,790	1,173,151,276	53,224	51,456,814	354,054	164,601,803	2,304,416,564	2,845,234,900
Textiles	17,042	1,744,169,234	61,907	69,281,415	1,156,305	419,841,630	1,246,562,061	2,147,441,418
Iron and steel and their products	14,239	2,331,498,157	82,112	100,444,686	857,298	482,357,503	1,179,981,458	2,176,739,726
Lumber and its remanufactures	32,726	1,013,827,138	45,555	48,571,861	735,945	336,058,173	518,908,150	1,223,730,336
Leather and its finished products	4,945	440,777,194	17,233	18,372,722	255,368	116,694,140	471,112,921	705,747,470
Paper and printing	30,787	798,758,312	80,009	81,808,311	350,205	185,547,791	308,269,655	857,112,256
Liquors and beverages	6,381	659,547,620	12,647	21,421,353	68,340	45,146,285	139,854,147	501,266,605
Chemicals and allied products	9,680	1,504,728,510	45,071	49,864,233	210,165	93,965,248	609,351,160	1,031,965,263
Clay, glass and stone products	10,775	553,846,682	18,768	21,555,724	285,365	148,471,903	123,124,392	391,230,422
Metals & metal products, other than iron & steel	6,310	598,340,758	19,471	24,854,590	211,706	117,599,837	644,367,583	922,262 456
Tobacco	16,828	323,983,501	9,236	8,800,434	159,408	62,640,303	126,088,608	331,117,681
Vehicles for land transportation	7,285	447,697,020	24,632	24,334,118	384,577	221,860,517	334,244,377	643,924,442
Shipbuilding	1,097	121,623,700	2,480	3,339,741	50,754	29,241,087	37,463,179	82,769,239
Miscellaneous industries	12,377	974,316,571	47,406	50,655,229	390,831	187,514,312	460,205,501	941,604,873

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM 1880 TO 1907.

NOTE.—These nine groups form about 80 per cent. of the total value of manufactures exported.

Year Ending June 30.	Iron and Steel Manufactures.	Copper Manufactures.	Agricultural Implements.	Wood Manufactures.	Mineral Oils, Refined.	Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.	Leather, and Manufactures of.	Cotton Manufactures.	Paper, and Manufactures of.
1880	$14,716,524	$793,455	$2,245,742	$3,975,694	$34,291,418	$4,174,070	$6,760,186	$10,467,651	$1,201,143
1885	16,592,155	5,447,423	2,561,602	4,780,495	44,354,114	4,806,193	9,692,408	11,836,591	972,493
1890	25,542,208	2,349,392	3,859,184	6,509,645	44,658,854	5,424,279	12,428,847	9,999,277	1,226,686
1892	28,800,930	7,226,392	3,794,983	6,062,789	39,704,152	4,691,582	12,084,781	13,226,277	1,382,251
1893	30,106,482	4,525,573	4,657,333	6,058,896	37,574,667	5,766,425	11,912,154	11,809,355	1,540,886
1894	29,220,264	19,697,140	5,027,915	6,773,724	37,083,891	6,537,401	14,283,429	14,340,866	1,906,634
1895	32,000,989	14,468,703	5,413,075	6,249,807	41,498,372	7,130,334	15,614,407	13,789,810	2,185,257
1896	41,160,877	19,720,104	5,176,775	7,426,475	56,361,567	8,138,789	20,242,756	16,837,396	2,713,875
1897	57,497,872	31,621,125	5,240,686	8,592,416	56,463,185	8,792,545	19,161,446	21,037,678	3,333,163
1898	70,406,885	32,180,872	7,609,732	9,098,219	51,782,316	8,655,478	21,113,640	17,024,092	5,494,564
1899	93,716,031	35,983,529	12,432,197	9,715,285	51,070,276	10,042,916	23,466,985	23,566,914	5,477,884
1900	121,913,548	57,852,960	16,099,149	11,232,838	68,247,588	12,132,373	27,293,010	24,003,087	6,215,833
1901	117,319,320	43,267,021	16,313,434	11,099,643	64,425,859	13,660,346	27,923,653	20,272,418	7,438,901
1902	98,552,562	41,218,373	16,286,740	11,617,690	66,218,004	12,141,011	29,798,323	32,108,362	7,312,030
1903	96,642,467	39,667,196	21,006,622	13,071,251	60,923,634	12,581,471	31,617,389	32,216,304	7,180,014
1904	111,948,586	57,142,079	22,749,635	12,980,112	72,487,415	14,480,323	33,980,615	22,403,713	7,54[illegible],728
1905	134,727,921	86,225,291	20,721,741	12,560,935	73,433,787	15,859,422	37,936,745	49,666,080	8,238,088
1906	160,984,985	81,282,664	24,554,427	13,718,752	77,025,196	18,331,974	40,642,858	5[illegible],944,033	9,536,065
1907	181,530,871	94,762,110	26,936,456	13,833,500	78,228,819	20,373,036	45,476,969	32,305,412	9,856,733

For 1907 the value of paraffin and paraffin wax exported was $8,808,245. Manufactures constituted 35.11 per cent. of total exports from the United States in 1906.

PRODUCTION IN THE GREAT MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.

(Compiled by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Countries.	1888.	1900.	Increase.	
			Amount.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom	$3,990,000,000	$5,000,000,000	$1,010,000,000	25
Germany	2,837,000,000	4,600,000,000	1,763,000,000	62
France	2,360,000,000	3,450,000,000	1,090,000,000	46
Total	$9,187,000,000	$13,030,000,000	$3,863,000,000	42
United States	$7,022,000,000	$13,004,000,000	$5,982,600,000	85

These figures are in all cases estimates, except those of the United States Census of 1900, which are for gross production. The figures for 1888 are Mulhall's.

Slaughtering and Meat Packing.

(From Census Bulletin No. 83.)

The number of wholesale establishments engaged in slaughtering and meat packing during the calendar year 1904 was 929, and their combined capital was $237,714,690. They furnished employment to 74,134 wage-earners, paid $40,326,972 in wages, consumed materials costing $805,856,969, and manufactured products to the value of $913,914,624.

ILLINOIS THE LEADING STATE.

Although forty-one States and Territories contributed to these figures, the industry was practically monopolized by the following fourteen States, named in the order of value of products: Illinois, Kansas, New York, Nebraska, Missouri, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, California, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. Illinois, by far the most important State, reported 7.3 per cent. of the establishments, 33.9 per cent. of the capital, 36.4 per cent. of the wage-earners, 36.1 per cent. of the wages paid, and 34.7 per cent. of the products.

THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED ANNUALLY.

During the calendar year about 7,000,000 beeves, 11,000,000 sheep, and 31,000,000 hogs were slaughtered for use in this industry. The beeves cost about $289,000,000, the sheep about $44,000,000, and the hogs about $330,000,000. In addition, the establishments slaughtered other animals to the value of about $13,000,000; they purchased about $53,000,000 worth of meat already dressed, and paid about $72,000,000 for other materials, including mill supplies and freight.

FRESH BEEF PRINCIPAL PRODUCT.

The leading product of the industry was beef sold fresh, of which 3,748,055,377 pounds were produced, valued at $247,096,724. Salt pork was the second product in respect to quantity, slightly exceeding hams, smoked bacon, sides, and shoulders; but the smoked products were of greater aggregate value. Each of these products, and also pork sold fresh and refined; lard exceeded in quantity 1,000,000,000 pounds. The value varied from nearly $75,000,000 for the refined lard to over $132,000,000 for the smoked products.

The quantity of most of the more important products increased between the censuses of 1900 and 1905. For fresh beef the increase was over 800,000,000 pounds, or 28.5 per cent.; for salt pork, over 185,000,000 pounds, or 13.7 per cent., for refined lard, over 150,000,000 pounds, or 17.7 per cent., and for fresh pork, nearly 3,000,000 pounds, or 2 per cent. The quantity of hams, smoked bacon, sides, and shoulders, on the other hand, decreased over 400,000,000 pounds, or 22.8 per cent. Canned beef, salted and cured beef, and neutral lard also decreased in quantity.

Manufactured Ice.

The manufacture of ice is a comparatively new industry, and its growth has been remarkable. In 1870 the industry had hardly made a beginning. But in the thirty-five years from 1870 to 1905 the number of establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of ice for sale increased from 4 to 1,320; their combined capital, from $434,000 to $66,592,001; the average number of wage-earners, from 97 to 10,101; the wages paid, from $40,600 to $5,549,162; the cost of materials, from $82,165 to $6,011,325, and the value of products, from $258,250 to $23,790,045. These figures show that the industry has now passed far beyond the experimental stage.

It has gained a foothold, in fact, in every State and Territory except Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming, all of which States are well located for the production of natural ice. Even in these States, however, although no establishments are engaged primarily in the manufacture of ice for sale, the refrigeration process is used in cold-storage warehouses.

STATES AND CITIES.

The leading States, according to the number of establishments, were Texas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana, New York, California, and Missouri. According to the quantity of ice produced, however, the leading States were Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Texas, Missouri, California, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, and New Jersey.

Among the cities having a population of 20,000 and over in 1900, New York ranked first in the number of tons of manufactured ice reported at the census of 1905. Philadelphia, Pa., ranked second; St. Louis, Mo., third; Baltimore, Md., fourth, and New Orleans, La., fifth. The figures for cities, when compared with those for the States in which the cities lie, show that the manufacture of ice is largely an urban industry.

GREAT INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.

At the census of 1905 the establishments reported a production of 7,199,448 tons of manufactured ice, with a total value of $22,450,503. This represents an increase over the census of 1900 of 67.6 per cent. in quantity and 68.8 per cent. in value. The close identity of these percentages would seem to indicate that the wholesale price of ice has not advanced much in the interval. All but 503,659 tons of this product was can ice, because the fundamental principles governing the elimination of foreign substances in the manufacture of plate ice have only recently been discovered. It is now said, however, that all the objectionable features of plate ice have been eliminated by the perfected process, and that a pure crystal plate ice is now being produced at the minimum cost of 50 cents a ton.

Manufacture of Salt.

(From Census Bulletin No. 83.)

The establishments classified under the heading "Salt" are those only in which salt is the final product. At the census of 1905 they numbered 146, and had a combined capital of $25,586,282. They employed, on the average, 4,666 wage-earners, paid $2,066,399 in wages, consumed materials costing $4,166,137, and manufactured products valued at $9,437,662.

At the censuses of 1890, 1900 and 1905 New York, Michigan, and Kansas have stood at the head of the list of salt-producing States. Of the total production of the United States for 1905, these three States supplied 69.9 per cent. Saginaw, Mich., probably produces salt at a lower cost than any other place in the country, because there the great lumber interests supply as fuel sawdust and lumber offal, which, though utilized as far as possible for other purposes, remain in enormous quantities, and if not burned must be removed at considerable expense.

FUEL MOST COSTLY MATERIAL.

Of the materials used in the production of salt, the most expensive is fuel. At the census of 1905 this item was reported as costing $1,355,880. Cooperage stock, which was second in importance, cost $1,176,182, while barrels, bags, and sacks cost $1,150,327.

The total production of salt, including that manufactured by establishments engaged primarily in some other industry, was 17,153,615 barrels, valued at $9,334,998. The value per barrel in 1905 was thus $0.544, as compared with $0.520 in 1900 and $0.523 in 1890. In addition to the salt, the establishments produced 261,665 pounds of bromine, valued at $72,584, and other products valued at $38,495.

Manufactures of Textiles, 1905.

(From Census Bulletin No. 74.)

The cotton industry is concentrated for the most part in Southern New England, and in the States of Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; the wool industry and knit goods in Southern New England, New York, and Pennsylvania; and the silk manufacture in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut.

The United States ranks second in cotton manufactures, as measured by the number of cotton spindles, either third or fourth in wool manufactures, and in silk manufactures second to none of the countries for which the statistics of raw silk consumption are available as a standard for determining the magnitude of their silk manufacture.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Establishments engaged in cotton manufactures, not including cotton small wares, numbered 1,077 in 1905. The most important fact regarding the industry during the five years is its continued growth in the Southern States. Five hundred and fifty of the 1,077 establishments, or, to use a more accurate index of the industry's prosperity, 7,508,749 of the 23,155,163 producing spindles in the country were in this section. Nevertheless New England has a long lead over the South, and the spindle capacity of Massachusetts alone is greater than that of all the Southern States combined.

The capital employed in cotton goods increased from $460,842,772 in 1900 to $605,100,164 in 1905, or 31.3 per cent.; the greatest increase was in the capital invested in machinery, etc.

The average number of wage-earners in cotton goods establishments was 310,458, a net increase of 12,529. The prolonged labor struggle in Fall River caused a falling off of nearly 4 per cent. in the New England States, and in the country at large the rate of increase was low, probably on account of the employment of more efficient help and improved machinery. In all divisions except the South there was a diminution in the number of children employed, and in that section the increase was only 3,133 out of a total gain in those States of 22,616. There is a slow but steady displacement of women by men, resulting from the increasing speed of machinery and the requirement that one hand shall tend a greater number of machines. Slightly more than one-half of all the wage-earners in the cotton mills of the country are spinners and weavers. There were 4,866 mule spinners—almost exclusively men, and about three-fourths of them in the New England factories—and 55,488 frame spinners, of whom 10,709 were men, 25,701 women, and 19,078 children. The total number of weavers was 98,807, about 55 per cent. of whom were in New England mills, and more than 33 per cent. in Southern mills.

The consumption of cotton in cotton mills was 3,743,089 bales, or 1,873,074,716 pounds, and comprised 54,384 bales, or 21,862,032 pounds, of sea-island; 3,629,085 bales, or 1,807,512,278 pounds, of other domestic, and 59,620 bales, or 43,700,406 pounds of Egyptian and other foreign. The aggregate cost was $221,821,944. Yarn amounting to 91,594,658 pounds, at a cost of $21,601,483, was purchased as material in 1905.

The aggregate value of products was $442,451,218. The principal product of the cotton goods industry was 5,070,028,520 square yards of woven goods, valued at $320,382,367. More than one-third of the quantity was plain cloths for printing and converting, and more than one-fifth was brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings. Other products include yarns for sale, sewing cotton, twine, tape and webbing, batting and wadding, etc. Owing to the high price of cotton, much higher than in 1900, the cost of goods was also higher. Moreover, there has been a decided movement toward finer goods.

SILK MANUFACTURES.

There were 624 silk mills in 1905, 29.2 per cent. more than in 1900, and their capital was $109,556,621, an increase of 35.1 per cent. The average number of wage-earners

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

employed and the total wages were, respectively, 79,601, 21.7 per cent. more than in 1900, and $26,767,943, 27.6 per cent. more than in 1900. The cost of materials used was $75,861,188, and the value of products, $133,288,072. Exclusive of duplications, the cost of materials was $59,460,957 in 1905 and $50,566,398 in 1900, and the net value of products, $118,533,560 in 1905 and $92,451,212 in 1900.

The quantity of raw silk consumed by silk mills was 11,572,783 pounds, 18.6 per cent. more than in 1900. Materials other than raw silk used included 3,236,744 pounds of organzine and tram, costing $14,552,425; 1,951,201 pounds of spun silk, costing $4,310,061; textile yarns other than silk, to the weight of 9,730,769 pounds, costing $3,713,794, and other materials costing $7,966,492.

The total number of throwing spindles in 1905 was 1,197,408, comprising 628,914 in commission throwing plants, and 568,494 in silk mills. Belt-driven spindles greatly predominate in plants of commission throwsters. The present high efficiency of throwing machinery in the United States has contributed greatly to the remarkable growth of the silk industry in this country.

The total gross value of products, $133,288,072, is distributed thus: Organzine and tram made for sale, $9,190,650; spun silk yarn made for sale, $1,660,647; machine twist and sewing, embroidery, fringe, floss and wash silk, $10,146,071; dress goods, figured and plain, and other silk broad goods, except velvets and plushes, $66,917,762; velvets and plushes, $4,502,021; tapestries, curtains and other upholstery broad goods, $1,559,982; ribbons and laces, $22,636,093; braids and binding, $3,493,977; dress, cloak, millinery and military trimmings, including fringes and gimps, $4,124,651; all other products, including embroideries, $5,340,162; amount received for contract work, $3,716,056. There have been general increases since 1900 in all the products of the silk industry with the one exception of silk lace, nets, veils, etc. The gain in the production of piece-dyed goods has been notable. The silk label manufacture, inaugurated in the year 1903, has become one of the most important and promising branches of the silk industry.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey are the principal silk manufacturing States. Silk weaving is carried on more largely in New Jersey than in Pennsylvania, but the latter does more silk spinning. The leading silk manufacturing counties of New Jersey are Passaic, Hudson, Warren, and Morris.

HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.

The hosiery and knit goods industry in this country is one of the most rapidly growing branches of the textile industry, and has now become one of its most important branches. The number of mills was 1,079 in 1905, as compared with 921 in 1900; the capital invested, $106,663,531; the average number of wage-earners, 103,715; wages, $31,536,024; the cost of materials used, $76,593,782, and the value of products, $136,558,139. There have been increases since 1900 as follows: Capital, 30.3 per cent.; wage-earners, 24.4 per cent.; wages, 29.5 per cent., cost of materials used, 50 per cent., and value of products, 43 per cent. More than three-fifths of the total number of establishments are still located in the five Middle States, 132 in the New England States, 119 in the Southern States, and 161 in the Western States. So far as the industry has developed in the South and West, the manufacture is almost exclusively of hosiery.

The machinery equipment comprised 927 woollen cards, 224 combing machines, 596,362 producing spindles, 88,374 knitting machines, and 30,410 sewing machines. The industry is following more and more the English system of separating spinning from what is technically known in Great Britain as manufacturing. The use of wool in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods is relatively declining.

FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE PRODUCTS.

Of the total capital, $37,110,521 was invested in the manufacture of cordage and twine, $11,019,132 in that of jute and jute goods, and $6,293,878 in that of linen goods. Materials used in cordage and twine manufacture cost $36,095,747; jute and jute goods, $5,054,130, and linen goods, $3,740,669. The cordage and twine products had a value of $48,017,139; jute and jute products, $9,065,802, and linen goods, $5,856,388. The chief products of the cordage and twine industry were 191,796,047 pounds of binder twine, valued at $19,514,992, and 200,824,974 pounds of rope, valued at $19,668,169.

Manufacture of Buttons.

(From Census Bulletin No. 85.)

At the census of 1905, 275 establishments, with a capital of $7,783,900, were reported as engaged in the manufacture of buttons. These factories furnished employment for 768 salaried officials and clerks and 10,567 wage-earners, who received as payment for their services $711,473 in salaries and $3,680,196 in wages. Of the wage-earners, 5,188, or 49.1 per cent., were men, and 5,024, or 47.5 per cent., were women.

The value of the products of these establishments for 1905 was $11,133,769, an increase of $3,437,859, or 44.7 per cent., over the value for 1900. The total value of products for 1905 was made up of $9,040,029, the value of 29,859,292 gross of buttons; $916,003, the value of 6,991,738 gross of button blanks made for sale, and $1,177,737, the value of all other products.

In addition to the buttons manufactured in these factories, 5,694,439 gross, valued at $1,034,843, were produced as partial or secondary products of other establishments. The total quantity of buttons manufactured during the year therefore amounted to 35,553,731 gross, valued at $10,074,872. This is an increase in number of 14,194,213 gross, or 66.5 per cent., and in value of $3,564,709, or 54.8 per cent. over the corresponding totals for 1900.

The report shows twenty-one States engaged in the manufacture of buttons, although only four had products valued at more than $1,000,000. New York was the leading State, with $3,849,317; New Jersey had $1,592,261; Iowa, $1,500,945, and Connecticut, $1,446,219.

Manufacture of Needles and Pins.

(From Census Bulletin No. 85.)

According to the census of 1905, forty-six establishments made a specialty of manufacturing one or more varieties of needles, pins, or hooks and eyes. These establishments reported a capital of $5,331,939, 3,965 wage-earners, wages amounting to $1,595,923, and products valued at $4,750,589. Almost equal numbers of men and women were engaged in this industry, the numbers being 1,862 and 1,860, respectively.

The capital, the number of wage-earners, the amount paid in wages, and the value of products have more than doubled since 1890.

The actual increase in the value of products was greater for the five-year period between the censuses of 1900 and 1905 than for the decade between the censuses of 1890 and 1900, being $1,512,607 for the former period and $1,128,513 for the latter.

GREAT QUANTITIES OF NEEDLES AND PINS MADE.

The reports for 1905 show the production in the United States of 1,420,176 gross of needles, valued at $1,140,924, and 136,887,782 gross of pins, valued at $2,067,637.

These figures, however, do not represent the total output of these articles, as a considerable quantity was manufactured in establishments engaged in industries in which the making of needles and pins was merely incidental. The reports for the census of 1905 show that this class of establishments produced 345,897 gross of needles, valued at $377,487, and pins valued at $565,019. The production of pins reported from other industries represents largely horn hair pins. The figures for these secondary products combined with the totals for the principal products of this kind make the output 1,766,073 gross of needles, valued at $1,518,411, and pins valued at $2,632,656, a total value of $4,151,067 for both classes of products. For 1900 the corresponding value was $2,462,745.

The leading variety of needles manufactured in the establishments discussed in this bulletin was sewing machine needles, with a production of 776,542 gross, valued at $600,046. Latch knitting machine needles were next in rank in importance, the 310,846 gross of such needles being valued at $422,655. More spring knitting machine needles (332,788 gross) were manufactured, but their value was considerably less ($118,223).

Large quantities of each variety of pins were produced—132,632,232 gross of common or toilet pins, 2,550,650 gross of safety pins, and 1,704,900 gross of hair pins. The values of these varieties were $1,129,006, $829,386, and $109,245, respectively. All other products "including hooks and eyes" were valued at $1,542,028.

Manufacture of Carriages and Wagons.

(From Census Bulletin No. 84.)

A capital of $126,320,604 was invested and 5,058 salaried officials and clerks and 60,722 wage-earners were employed in the manufacture of carriages and wagons, including all the various kinds of vehicles propelled by animal power for land transportation in the census year 1905. The expenses of the industry included $5,239,043 for salaries, $30,878,229 for wages, and $61,215,228 for materials. The value of the products was $125,332,976.

Between the censuses of 1900 and 1905 this industry increased substantially in every item except number of establishments. It is interesting to note that the rates of increase for wages and salaries were greater than the corresponding rates for the number of wage-earners and salaried employees.

STATES PROMINENT IN THE CARRIAGE INDUSTRY.

Ohio was the leading State in the manufacture of carriages and wagons, having products valued at $16,096,125, or over one-eighth of the total value. Indiana ranked next, with a value of $15,228,337; New York was third, with $12,573,148, and Michigan fourth, with $12,101,170. Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Missouri were the only other States reporting a production of over $5,000,000.

The greatest increase in the value of products between the censuses of 1900 and 1905 is shown for Indiana, the gain being $2,567,120. Four other States—Illinois, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Missouri—had an increase of over $1,000,000 each.

VARIETIES AND VALUES OF CARRIAGES AND WAGONS MANUFACTURED.

The most important of the products were carriages, of which 937,409, valued at $55,750,276, were manufactured during the year. Only 29,544 of the carriages were two-wheeled. Of the 907,865 four-wheeled carriages, 769,635 were for one or two persons and 138,230 for three or more persons. The output of four-wheeled vehicles included 575,880 buggies, 87,464 surreys, 64,855 road wagons, 53,813 runabouts, 47,118 driving wagons, 14,073 phaetons, 9,585 Stanhopes, and 8,800 buckboards.

In the manufacture of family and pleasure carriages, Ohio ranks first, with a production of 199,428 during the year; Indiana produced 178,962, and Michigan 174,889 such carriages.

The number of wagons reported was 643,755. Among these there were 505,025 farm wagons, 60,376 delivery wagons, 7,853 express wagons, 3,253 coal wagons and carts, 1,123 ice wagons, 642 hearses, 109 street sprinklers, and 48 street sweepers.

One-seventh, or 92,893, of the wagons were made in Indiana. The other leading States in the production of this commodity were Wisconsin, with 83,916; Illinois, with 72,033; Michigan, with 52,273; Kentucky, with 49,266, and Ohio, with 40,905.

The sleighs and sleds manufactured numbered 127,455. Michigan ranked first in the production of these, with an output of 53,180, or two-fifths of the total. New York, with 19,433, and Wisconsin, with 15,365, were next in importance.

Manufacture of Railroad Cars.

(From Census Bulletin No. 84.)

STEAM RAILROAD CARS.

In the census year 1905 there were 1,141 shops operated by railroad companies and carrying on both construction and repair work, and 73 that were not operated by railroad companies and did not do repair work. The railroad repair shops reported an investment of $146,943,729, or 62.5 per cent. of the total investment of the two branches of the industry; employed 236,900 wage-earners, or 87.4 per cent. of the total number, and manufactured products valued at $309,863,499, or 73.6 per cent. of the total value. The independent car shops reported a capital of $88,179,047, 34,058 wage-earners, and products valued at $111,175,310.

Pennsylvania was the leading State in the steam car industry. Its product was valued at $80,449,604, or 19.1 per cent. of the total value. Illinois was second in rank, with a production valued at $56,417,673. Other leading States were Ohio, with $26,967,635; Indiana, with $24,551,301; New York, with $22,136,696, and Missouri, with $20,789,659.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF STEAM CARS BUILT.

The aggregate value of the steam railroad cars built during the census year was $100,346,912. This amount includes $59,663, the value of steam cars built in street car manufacturing establishments.

The value of the cars built in the railroad repair shops was only $12,998,001, or less than 5 per cent. of the total value of the products of such shops, while the value of the cars constructed in the shops that were not operated by the railroads amounted to $87,289,248, or 78.5 per cent. of the value of all the products of such shops.

The total number of cars manufactured during the year was 119,940. Of these 2,446 were passenger cars and 115,494 were freight cars. The passenger cars were valued at $20,486,260 and the freight cars at $79,215,260. The value of the freight cars was therefore almost four times as great as the value of the passenger cars. The reports for the census of 1900 show 1,369 passenger cars, valued at $8,810,032, and 143,133 freight cars, valued at $77,240,632. The increase in the number of passenger cars was 78.7 per cent. and the gain in value was 132.6 per cent., the number of freight cars decreased 19.3 per cent., while their value increased 2.6 per cent.

Since 1900 the production of steel railroad cars for both passenger and freight service has increased rapidly, and the substitution of steel freight cars of large tonnage and of distinct types for smaller wooden cars of rather nondescript type is progressing on the majority of railroads as fast as conditions permit.

Illinois was considerably ahead of every other State in the number of both passenger and freight cars manufactured during the year. The passenger cars numbered 775 and the freight 27,137. Ohio was second in the number of passenger cars, with 382, and Missouri was third, with 218.

Pennsylvania was second in the number of freight cars, with 21,347, and Michigan was third, with 18,591. The other States producing over 5,000 freight cars were Indiana, with 11,493; Missouri, with 10,498, and Ohio, with 6,451.

LEADING VARIETIES OF STEAM CARS.

The report shows in detail the varieties of the cars produced in the independent construction shops. Of the 2,030 cars built for passenger service reported for the census of 1905, there were 769 chair and coach cars, 428 ordinary passenger cars, 304 sleeping cars, 199 baggage and express cars, 114 parlor cars, 95 mail cars, 58 dining and buffet cars, and 13 private cars.

At the census of 1900 the number of ordinary passenger cars built formed 33.8 per cent. of all the cars constructed for passenger service, and the chair and coach cars formed 18.5 per cent. For 1905 the ordinary passenger cars formed only 21.1 per cent. and the chair and coach cars formed 37.9 per cent. of the total number manufactured.

The average value of each variety of passenger cars increased between 1900 and 1905.

The number of the principal varieties of cars built for freight service were as follows: Box, 38,184; coal and coke, 27,998; gondola, 9,518; flat, 5,412; stock, 4,235; refrigerator, 3,353, and fruit, 2,840.

There has been a decided growth in the construction of freight cars for special purposes. At the census of 1900, 1,620 fruit cars, valued at $665,354, were built; at the census of 1905, the number of such cars was 2,840 and their value $1,727,771. The output of refrigerator cars increased from 2,354, valued at $1,956,097, for 1900, to 3,353, valued at $3,042,835, for 1905, while the production of stock cars increased from 2,760, valued at $1,426,800, to 4,235, valued at $2,453,123.

STREET RAILROAD CARS.

The great development of street railroads since 1890 has caused an extraordinary growth in the industries engaged in the construction and repair of street railroad cars. The value of products for these industries nearly quadruple during the fifteen-year period from 1890 to 1905, increasing from $6,268,462 in the earlier year to $24,281,317 at the last census. The increase for the decade from 1890 to 1900 was $10,407,717, or 166 per cent., and that for the five years from 1900 to 1905 was $7,605,138, or 45.6 per cent.

Street cars also are manufactured by two classes of shops, one being independent of the railroads and the other being operated by the street railroad companies and doing repair work.

Of the 100 establishments engaged in the street car industries at the census of 1905, 86 were street railway repair shops. Notwithstanding the fact that there were six times as

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

many repair shops as establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of street railroad cars, the latter represented an investment of $12,975,703, or 50.1 per cent. of the capital employed in the combined industry and manufactured a product valued at $10,844,196, or 44.7 per cent. of the value of products for the two branches of the industry.

The repair shops, however, employed 11,052 wage-earners and paid in wages $7,012,798, which constituted 70 and 71.2 per cent., respectively, of the totals for the combined industries.

As in the case of steam cars, less than 5 per cent. of the value of the products of the street railroad repair shops resulted from the manufacture of cars. With the car construction establishments, on the other hand, 76.6 per cent. of the value represented the building of cars.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF STREET CARS.

The number of street railroad cars built during the year was 4,694. These cars were valued at $9,902,310. Practically all of the cars were electric. No cable cars were reported, and only forty-two were cars for horse power.

Of the electric cars built in the shops that were independent of the railroads 2,621 were closed, 554 were open, and 502 were combination, and the remaining 251 were of other varieties.

STATES PROMINENT IN THE MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR OF STREET RAILROAD CARS.

Ohio was the leading State in the value of products of the independent shops, furnishing $1,828,326, or 16.9 per cent. of the total value of products for such shops.

New York ranked first in the value of products of the repair shops, with $3,879,933. The other States with products valued at more than $1,000,000 were Pennsylvania, $1,258,542; California, $1,228,443; Missouri, $1,210,961, and Illinois, $1,142,562.

The Leather Industry.

(From Census Bulletin No. 72.)

LEATHER.

In the period from 1900 to 1905 the number of establishments which turned out leather, tan, curried, and finished, decreased from 1,306 to 1,049. The amount of capital invested, on the other hand, increased from $173,977,421 to $242,584,254, or 39.4 per cent.; the average number of wage-earners, from 52,109 to 57,239, and the value of products, from $204,038,127 to $252,620,986. The capital invested in machinery, tools and implements more than doubled.

MATERIALS.

Hides to the number of 17,581,613, costing $89,126,593, reported by 669 establishments, represented 46.6 per cent. of the total cost of materials. Hides were converted chiefly into sole, grain, harness, belting, carriage, and furniture leather, but some were sold in the rough. The amount paid for tanning materials was $25,029,994, or 13.1 per cent. of the total cost of materials. The use of hemlock and oak bark extract for tanning has increased greatly since 1900. Oak bark, although used by the largest number of establishments, formed less than one-sixth of the total cost.

PRODUCTS.

The principal kinds of products, named in the order of their total value in the census year, were sole leather, upper leather, goatskins, harness leather, sheepskins, and leather sold in the rough. Sole leather formed more than one-half of the value of all leather manufactured. Of this, 77.5 per cent. was produced in the group of States consisting of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia. In this section there are hemlock and oak forests from which is obtained the bark used so largely for tanning. One hundred and forty-four establishments engaged exclusively in the manufacture of sole leather turned out 93.7 per cent. of the value of all such leather tanned in the United States in 1905.

Pennsylvania led in the production of sole leather, goatskins, and leather sold in the rough, and Massachusetts in the manufacture of upper leather and sheepskins. In harness leather Wisconsin was far in excess of its closest competitor, Pennsylvania. This kind of leather was reported by 298 establishments, the largest number manufacturing any one kind of leather.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In 1905 there were 1,316 establishments engaged in the industry, having $122,526,093 capital, 149,924 wage-earners, wages amounting to $69,059,680, cost of materials amounting to $197,363,495, and products valued at $320,107,458. All of these items, except the number of establishments, show increases for the five-year period since the Twelfth Census. Capital and value of products increased at practically the same rate, the per cent. of gain in the latter being 23.6, as compared with 22.7 in the former. The advance of 80.8 per cent. in the miscellaneous expenses, which is nearly four times that in any other item, is doubtless due in part to the heavy amount paid for advertising. The fact that the gain in wage-earners (5.7 per cent.) was so slight in comparison with the gain in value of products is due principally to the increased use of machinery, and in a measure to the large increase in the use of cut stock made by factories devoted exclusively to that kind of work.

The number of establishments in 1905 was less by 283, or 17.7 per cent., than in 1900.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Many concerns went out of existence in these five years, while others increased largely their equipment and their output.

PRODUCTS.

There has been an increase in the value of every kind of boots and shoes, and at the same time a reduction in the number of establishments manufacturing each kind. In most cases the quantity has not increased at the same rate as the value. More than half the total number of establishments specialized in one product. Men's boots and shoes exclusively were manufactured by 198 establishments; boys' and youths', by 29; women's, by 171, and 120 made only misses' and children's boots and shoes.

LOCALIZATION.

Boot and shoe manufacture is practically confined to the New England, North Central, and Middle Atlantic States. The three groups combined represent over 95 per cent. of the total capital and value of products. From the inception of the industry in this country the New England States have led all others. In 1905 over half the capital, wage-earners, and products in the industry was reported by these States, and over 40 per cent. by Massachusetts alone. This State has held first rank since the statistics of boot and shoe manufacture were first taken, and now contributes a greater proportion of all items than in 1900, except in value of products, which forms a slightly smaller proportion of the total. There was an absolute increase, however, of $27,176,183, or 23.2 per cent., in value of products, and in capital of $11,952,098, or 31.8 per cent. Next to Massachusetts, the most prominent State was New York, but the capital reported there, $14,106,058, was less than one-third, and the value of products, $34,137,049, less than one-fourth the amounts of these items reported from Massachusetts. The ten States next in rank according to value of products are Ohio, Missouri, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maine, Illinois, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, in the order named. In capital the States rank the same as in value of products, except that Wisconsin leads New Jersey. There have been no violent changes in the positions of the leading States. The most marked is the rise of Missouri from seventh place to fourth, which is the result of an increase in capital of 97 per cent. and of 108.8 per cent. in value of products. Ohio also reported more capital and greater value of products than in 1900.

That the industry is urban in character may be observed: Sixty cities, each having products valued at over $1,000,000, produced about four-fifths of the total value of products; thirteen cities, all but one of which had a population of 25,000 and over in 1900, and all but three over 50,000 population each, had products valued at over $5,000,000, and together turned out 48.9 per cent. of the value of all boots and shoes manufactured in 1905. All of the thirteen cities except Chicago are in the six leading States. Brockton, Mass., has obtained first place at the expense of Lynn, Mass., which dropped to second. Other cities in Massachusetts which had products valued at over $5,000,000 were Haverhill, Marlboro, and Boston. The progress of Missouri in the industry is due to St. Louis's gain of 130.5 per cent. in value of products, which brought that city from ninth in rank to third. The net increase for the thirteen cities was 40.1 per cent., whereas that for thirty cities and towns having over $1,000,000, but less than $5,000,000 product, was 23.2 per cent. It is evident that the growth in the large centres is proportionately more rapid.

LEATHER GLOVES AND MITTENS.

In 1905 leather gloves and mittens were made in 339 establishments. Their total capital was $10,705,599; they employed 10,645 wage-earners; paid in wages $3,840,253; used materials costing $10,000,889, and manufactured products valued at $17,740,385. The chief materials used were hides and skins, which cost $8,109,523. The kinds used in 1905, in the order of their total cost, were horse and cow hides, sheepskins (domestic), kid and suede (imported), kid and suede (domestic), deerskins, sheepskins (imported), and hogskins (domestic and imported).

The total number of gloves, mittens, and gauntlets manufactured in the United States increased from 2,895,661 dozen pairs to 3,370,146 dozen pairs, or 16.4 per cent., although their value increased only from $16,039,168 to $17,122,772, or 6.8 per cent. The disproportionate increase in quantity and value is probably accounted for by the larger use of horse and cow hides, materials which are cheaper and more durable than deerskin and sheepskin for rough gloves. Men's dress and working gloves and mittens were the leading products, comprising 86.5 per cent. of the total output of gloves and mittens. Women's and children's gloves and mittens were not extensively made, owing to scarcity of suitable skins and cost of labor.

LOCALIZATION.

The leading States were, in the order of the value of their products, New York, Wisconsin, Illinois, and California. The output of Wisconsin increased in the five-year period 300 per cent., while that of Illinois, New York, and California decreased, respectively, 31.1 per cent., 8.4 per cent., and 1.1 per cent. The manufacture of leather gloves and mittens in this country was first undertaken in Fulton County, N. Y., and the locality has maintained its pre-eminence, producing in 1905, in 145 establishments, 48.3 per cent. of the total value of products. Gloversville alone, with 86 establishments, produced 29.9 per cent. of the total value of products for the United States. The capital invested in this county is 52.8 per cent. of the total.

IMPORTS.

The total value of gloves of kid and leather imported in 1905 was $4,727,489. Three-fourths of the value was from France and Germany. There was a decrease of $1,380,276, or 22.6 per cent., between 1900 and 1905, due in a measure to the increased use of knit gloves and cloth gloves, and also to the increased importation of skins "in salt pickle," which are admitted free of duty. The dressing of these skins for home factories is growing rapidly, especially in New York. Imports of gloves were almost exclusively of the finer grades, and most of them probably ladies' gloves.

Postal Information.

(*Revised December*, 1907, *at the New York Post-Office, for* THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE.

ALL mailable matter for transmission by the United States mails within the United States is divided into four classes, under the following regulations. (Domestic rates apply to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Tutuila, Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, the "Canal Zone," the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai, China).

First-Class Matter.—This class includes letters, postal cards, "post cards," and anything sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or anything containing writing not allowed as an accompaniment to printed matter under class three.

Rates of letter postage to any part of the United States, its possessions, or the above-named countries, *two cents per ounce or fraction thereof.*

Rates on local or drop letters at free delivery offices, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. At offices where there is no free delivery by carriers, and the addressee cannot be served by rural free delivery carriers, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

Rates on **postal cards,** one cent (double or "reply" cards, two cents). Postal cards issued by the Post-Office Department may bear written, printed, or other editions as follows:

(*a*) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line placed approximately one-third of the distance from the left end of the card; the space to the left of the line to be used for a message, etc., but the space to the right for the address only.

(*b*) Addresses upon postal cards may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

(*c*) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(*d*) Advertisements, illustrations, or writing may appear on the back of the card and on the left third of the face.

2. The addition to a postal card of matter other than as above authorized will subject the card, when sent in the mails, to postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate if wholly or partly in writing or the third-class rate if entirely in print. In either case the postage value of the stamp impressed upon the card will not be impaired.

3. Postal cards must be treated in all respects as sealed letters, except that when undeliverable to the addressee they may not be returned to the sender.

4. Postal cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel or other similar substances, are unmailable, except when inclosed in envelopes with proper postage attached, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

Cards that have been spoiled in printing or otherwise will be redeemed from the *original purchasers* at 75 per cent. of their face value if unmutilated.

POST CARDS—(Private Mailing Cards)—bearing written or printed messages are transmissible in the mails:

Private mailing cards ("post cards") in the domestic mails must conform to the following conditions:

(*a*) A "post card" must be an unfolded piece of cardboard not exceeding approximately 3 9-16 by 5 9-16 inches, nor less than approximately 2¾ by 4 inches.

(*b*) It must in form and in the quality and weight of paper be substantially like the Government postal card.

(*c*) It may be of any color not interfering with a legible address and postmark.

(*d*) It may or may not, at the option of the sender, bear near the top of the face the words "post card."

(*e*) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line; the left half to be used for a message, etc., but that to the right for the address only.

(*f*) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card, and then only on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(*g*) Advertisements and illustrations may appear on the back of the card and on the left half of the face.

2. Cards, without cover, conforming to the foregoing conditions are transmissible in the domestic mails (including the possessions of the United States) and to Cuba, Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, and the United States postal agency at Shanghai, China, at the postage rate of 1 cent each.

3. When post cards are prepared by printers and stationers for sale, it is desirable that they bear in the upper right hand corner of the face an oblong diagram containing the words "Place postage stamp here," and at the bottom of the space to the right of the verticle dividing line, the words "This space for the address."

4. Cards which do not conform to the conditions prescribed by these regulations are, when sent in the mails, chargeable with postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate, if wholly or partly in writing, or at the third-class rate, if entirely in print.

5. Cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are *unmailable*, except when inclosed in envelopes, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

Rates on specially delivered letters, ten cents on each letter in *addition* to the regular postage. This entitles the letter to immediate delivery by special messenger. Special delivery stamps are sold at post-offices, and must be affixed to such letters. An ordinary ten-cent stamp affixed to a letter will entitle it to special delivery if the letter is marked "Special Delivery." The delivery, at carrier offices, extends to the limits of the carrier routes. At non-carrier offices it extends to one mile from the post-office. Postmasters are not obliged to deliver beyond these limits, and letters addressed to places beyond must await delivery in the usual way notwithstanding the special delivery stamp.

Prepayment by stamps invariably required. Postage on all letters should be *fully* prepaid, but if prepaid one full rate and no more, they will be forwarded, and the amount of deficient postage collected on delivery; if wholly unpaid, or prepaid with less than one full rate and deposited at a post-office, the addressee will be notified to remit postage; and if he fails to do so, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office; but they will be returned to the sender if he is located at the place of mailing, and if his address be printed or written upon them.

Letter rates are charged on all productions by the typewriter or manifold process, and on all printed imitations of typewriting or manuscript, unless such reproductions are presented at post-office windows in the minimum number of twenty identical copies separately addressed.

Letters and other matter prepaid at the letter rate—two cents an ounce or fraction thereof—(but

POSTAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

no other class of mail matter) will be returned to the sender free, if a request to that effect is printed or written on the envelope or wrapper. The limit of weight is four pounds except for a single book.

Prepaid letters will be forwarded from one post-office to another upon the written request of the person addressed, without additional charge for postage. The direction on forwarded letters may be changed as many times as may be necessary to reach the person addressed

Second-Class Matter.—This class includes all newspapers and periodicals exclusively in print that have been "Entered as second-class matter," and are regularly issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, from a known office of publication and mailed by the publishers or news-agents to actual subscribers or to news agents for sale, and newspapers and publications of this class mailed by persons other than publishers. Publications having the characteristics of books and such as are not subscribed for on account of their merits, but because of other inducements, are not eligible to second class privileges. Also periodical publications of benevolent and fraternal societies, organized under the lodge system and having a membership of a thousand persons, and the publications of strictly professional, literary, historical, and scientific societies, and incorporated institutions of learning, trade unions, etc., provided only that these be published at stated intervals not less than four times a year, and that they be printed on and be bound in paper. Publishers who wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the act are required to make formal application to the department through the postmaster at the place of publication, producing satisfactory evidence that the organizations, societies, and institutions represented come within the purview of the law, and that the object of the publications is to further the objects and purposes of the organizations.

Rates of postage to publishers, *one cent a pound or fractional part thereof*, prepaid in currency. Publications designed primarily for advertising or free circulation, or not having a legitimate list of subscribers, are excluded from the pound rate, and pay the third-class rate.

Second-class publications must possess legitimate subscription lists equalling 50 per cent. of the number of copies regularly issued and circulated by mail or *otherwise*. Unless they do pound-rate privileges are revoked or withheld.

Whenever the general character and manner of issue of a periodical publication is changed in the interest of the publisher, or of advertisers or other persons, by the addition of unusual quantities of advertisements, or of matter different from that usually appearing in the publication, or calculated to give special prominence to some particular business or businesses, or otherwise—especially where large numbers of copies are circulated by or in the interest of particular persons—the second-class rates of postage will be denied that issue; and if there be repeated instances of such irregularities, the publication will be excluded from the mails as second-class matter.

Such "Christmas," "New Year's," and other special issues, including "Almanacs," as are excluded from second-class privileges by the terms above specified may be transmitted by mail only when prepaid by postage stamps at the rate applicable to third-class matter—one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Publications sent to actual subscribers in the county where published are free, unless mailed for delivery at a letter-carrier office.

Rates of postage on second-class newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, mailed by others than the publishers or news agents, *one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.* It should be observed that the rate is one cent for each four ounces, not one cent for each paper contained in the same wrapper. This rate applies only when a complete copy is mailed. Parts of second-class publications or partial or incomplete copies are *third-class matter* Second-class matter will be entitled to special delivery when special delivery stamps (or ten cents in ordinary stamps and the words "Special Delivery" placed on the wrapper) are affixed in addition to the regular postage.

Second-class matter must be so wrapped as to enable the postmaster to inspect it. The sender's name and address may be written in them or on the wrapper, also the words "sample copy," or "marked copy." Typographical errors in the text may be corrected, but any other writing subjects the matter to letter postage.

Third-Class Matter.—Mail matter of the third class includes printed books, pamphlets, engravings, circulars in print (or by the hectograph, electric-pen, or similar process when at least twenty identical copies, separately addressed, are mailed at post-office windows at one time), and other matter wholly in print, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same.

The rate on matter of this class is *one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof* payable by stamps affixed, unless 2,000 or more identical pieces are mailed under special permit when the postage at that rate may be paid in money.

Manuscript unaccompanied by proof-sheets must pay letter rates.

Third-class matter must admit of easy inspection, otherwise it will be charged letter rates on delivery. It must be fully prepaid, or it will not be despatched. New postage must be prepaid for forwarding to a new address or returning to senders.

The limit of weight is four pounds, except single books in separate packages, on which the weight is not limited. It is entitled, like matter of the other classes, to special delivery when special delivery stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage, or when ten cents in ordinary stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage and the words "Special Delivery" are placed on the wrapper.

Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper or envelope inclosing the same, or the tag or label attached thereto, the sender may write his own name, occupation, and residence or business address, preceded by the word "from," and may make marks other than by written words to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may be placed upon the blank leaves or cover of any book, or printed matter of the third-class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not of the nature of a personal correspondence. Upon the wrapper or envelope of third-class matter, or the tag or label attached thereto, may be printed any matter mailable as third-class, but there must be left on the address side a space sufficient for the legible address and necessary stamps.

Fourth-Class Matter.—Fourth-class matter is all mailable matter not included in the three preceding classes which is so prepared for mailing as to be easily withdrawn from the wrapper and examined. It embraces merchandise and samples of every description, and coin or specie.

Rate of postage, *one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof* (except seeds, roots, bulbs, cuttings, scions, and plants, the rate on which is *one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof*). This matter must be fully prepaid, or it will not be despatched. Postage must be paid by stamps affixed, unless 2,000 or more identical pieces are mailed at one time when the postage at that rate may be paid in money. New postage must be prepaid for forwarding or returning. The affixing of special delivery

POSTAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

ten-cent stamps in addition to the regular postage entitles fourth-class matter to special delivery (See remarks under "first-class matter.")

Articles of this class that are liable to injure or deface the mails, such as glass, sugar, needles, nails, pens, etc., must be first wrapped in a bag, box, or open envelope and then secured in another outside tube or box, made of metal or hard wood, without sharp corners or edges, and having a sliding clasp or screw lid, thus securing the articles in a double package. The public should bear in mind that the first object of the department is to transport the mails safely, and every other interest is made subordinate.

Such articles as poisons, explosives, or inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, or substances exhaling a bad odor will not be forwarded in any case.

Firearms may only be sent when it is apparent that they are harmless.

The regulations respecting the mailing of liquids are as follows: Liquids, not ardent, vinous, spirituous, or malt, and not liable to explosion, spontaneous combustion, or ignition by shock or jar, and not inflammable (such as kerosene, naphtha, or turpentine), may be admitted to the mails for transportation within the United States. Samples of altar or communion wine are mailable. When in glass bottles or vials, such bottles or vials must be strong enough to stand the shock of handling in the mails, and must be inclosed in a metal, wooden, or papier-mache block or tube, not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick in the thinnest part, strong enough to support the weight of mails piled in bags and resist rough handling; and there must be provided, between the bottle and said block or tube, a cushion of cotton, felt, or some other absorbent sufficient to protect the glass from shock in handling; the block or tube to be impervious to liquids, including oils, and closed by a tightly fitting lid or cover, so adjusted as to make the block or tube water tight and to prevent the leakage of the contents in case of breaking of the glass. When inclosed in a tin cylinder, metal case, or tube, such cylinder, case, or tube should have a lid or cover so secured as to make the case or tube water tight, and should be securely fastened in a wooden or papier-mache block (open only at one end), and not less in thickness and strength than above described. Manufacturers or dealers intending to transmit articles or samples in considerable quantities should submit a sample package, showing their mode of packing, to the postmaster at the mailing office who will see that the conditions of this section are carefully observed. The limit of admissible liquids and oils is not exceeding four ounces, liquid measure.

Limit of weight of fourth-class matter (excepting liquids and single books), four pounds.

The name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from," also any marks, numbers, names, or letters for the purpose of description, such as prices, quantity etc., may be written on the wrapper of fourth-class matter without additional postage charge. A request to the delivering postmaster may also be written asking him to notify the sender in case the package is not delivered.

Third or Fourth Class Matter Mailable Without Stamps.—Under special permits postage may be paid in money for third or fourth class matter mailed in quantities of 2,000 or more *identical* pieces. For information concerning the regulations governing such mailings inquiry should be made of the postmaster.

Registration.—All kinds of postal matter may be registered at the rate of *eight cents for each package* in addition to the regular rates of postage, to be fully prepaid by stamps. Each package must bear the name and address of the sender, and a receipt will be returned from the person to whom addressed. Mail matter can be registered at all post-offices in the United States.

An indemnity—not to exceed $25 for any one registered piece, or the actual value of the piece, if it is less than $25—shall be paid for the loss of first-class registered matter.

Domestic Money Orders.—Domestic money orders are issued by money-order post-offices for any amount up to $100, at the following rates:

For sums not exceeding $2.50, 3 cents; over $2.50 to $5, 5 cents; over $5 to $10, 8 cents; over $10 to $20, 10 cents; over $20 to $30, 12 cents; over $30 to $40, 15 cents; over $40 to $50, 18 cents; over $50 to $60, 20 cents; over $60 to $75, 25 cents; over $75 to $100, 30 cents.

Stamped Envelopes.—Embossed stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers of several denominations, sizes and colors are kept on sale at post-offices, singly or in quantities, at a small advance on the postage rate. Stamps cut from stamped envelopes are valueless; but postmasters are authorized to give good stamps for stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers that may be spoiled in directing, if presented in a substantially whole condition.

All matter concerning lotteries, gift concerts, or schemes devised to defraud the public, or for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretences, is denied transmission in the mails.

Applications for the establishment of post-offices should be addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, accompanied by a statement of the necessity therefor. Instructions will then be given and blanks furnished to enable the petitioners to provide the department with the necessary information.

The franking privilege was abolished July 1, 1873, but the following mail matter may be sent free by legislative saving clauses, viz.,

1. All public documents printed by order of Congress, the Congressional Record and speeches contained therein, franked by Members of Congress, or the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House.
2. Seeds transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture, or by any Member of Congress, procured from that Department.
3. Letters and packages relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, mailed only by officers of the same, and letters and parcels mailed by the Smithsonian Institution. All these must be covered by specially printed "penalty" envelopes or labels.
4. The Vice-President, Members and Members-elect and Delegates and Delegates-elect to Congress may frank any mail matter to any Government official or to any person correspondence, not over four ounces in weight, upon official or departmental business.

All communications to Government officers and to Members of Congress are required to be prepaid by stamps.

Suggestions to the Public (*from the United States Official Postal-Guide*).—Mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars.

All mail matter at large post-offices is necessarily handled in great haste and should therefore in all cases be so PLAINLY addressed as to leave NO ROOM FOR DOUBT AND NO EXCUSE FOR ERROR on the part of postal employes. Names of States should be written in full (or their abbreviations very

distinctly written) in order to prevent errors which arise from the similarity of such abbreviations as Cal., Col.; Pa., Va., Vt.; Me., Mo., Md.; Ioa., Ind., N. H., N. M., N. Y., N. J., N. C., D. C.; Miss., Minn., Mass.; Nev., Neb., Penn., Tenn., etc., when hastily or carelessly written. This is especially necessary in addressing mail matter to places of which the names are borne by several post-offices in different States.

Avoid as much as possible using envelopes made of flimsy paper, especially where more than one sheet of paper, or any other article than paper, is inclosed. Being often handled and even in the mail-bags subject to pressure, such envelopes not infrequently split open, giving cause of complaint.

Never send money or any other article of value through the mail except either by means of a money order or in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or jewelry in an unregistered letter not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to ruin.

See that every letter or package bears the full name and post-office address of the writer, in order to secure the return of the letter, if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. A much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the senders were always fully and plainly written or printed inside or on the envelopes. Persons who have large correspondence find it most convenient to use "special request envelopes;" but those who only mail an occasional letter can avoid much trouble by writing a request to "return if not delivered," etc., on the envelope.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street mailing-box, or into the receptacle at a post-office, always see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in its passage; observe, also, particularly, whether the postage stamps remain securely in their places.

Postage stamps should be placed on the upper right-hand corner of the address side of all mail matter.

The street and number (or box number) should form a part of the address of all mail matter directed to cities. In most cities there are many persons, and even firms, bearing the same name. Before depositing any package or other article for mailing, the sender should assure himself that it is wrapped and packed in the manner prescribed by postal regulations; that it does not contain *unmailable* matter nor exceed the limit of weight as fixed by law; and that it is fully prepaid and properly addressed. The postage stamps on all mail matter are necessarily cancelled at once, and the value of those affixed to packages that are afterward discovered to be short-paid or otherwise unmailable is therefore liable to be lost to the senders.

It is unlawful to send an ordinary letter by express or otherwise outside of the mails unless it be inclosed in a Government-stamped envelope. It is also unlawful to inclose a letter in an express package unless it pertains wholly to the contents of the package.

It is forbidden by the regulations of the Post-Office Department for postmasters to give to any person information concerning the mail matter of another, or to disclose the name of a box-holder at a post-office.

Letters addressed to persons temporarily sojourning in a city where the Free Delivery System is in operation should be marked "Transient" or "General Delivery," if not addressed to a street and number or some other designated place of delivery.

Foreign books, etc., infringing United States copyright are *undeliverable* if received in foreign mails, or mailed here.

The foregoing rates, rules, and suggestions *apply to postal matters in the United States.*

Foreign Mails.

POSTAGE RATES AND CONDITIONS.

THE rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies, including Newfoundland (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and Shanghai, China), are as follows:

Letters.....first ounce or less, 5 cents; each additional ounce	3 cents.
Postal cards, each	2 cents.
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces	1 cent.
Commercial papers (such as legal and insurance papers, deeds bills of lading, invoices, manuscript for publication, etc.) — Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5 cents.
Commercial papers (such as legal and insurance papers, deeds bills of lading, invoices, manuscript for publication, etc.) — Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Samples of merchandise — Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2 cents.
Samples of merchandise — Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Registration fee on letters or other articles	8 cents.

On printed matter and commercial papers the limit of weight is 4 pounds 6 ounces, except that single volumes of books to Salvador, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Panama, are unrestricted as to weight. Size—The limit of size is 18 inches in any one direction, except that printed matter or commercial papers in rolls may be 30 inches long by 4 inches in diameter.

Ordinary letters for countries of the Postal Union (except Canada and Mexico) will be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid at least partially. Domestic rates apply to Porto Rico, Guam, Philippine Islands, Cuba, "Canal Zone," Republic of Panama, Tutuila, and Hawaii and Shanghai City.

CANADA.

Letters, per ounce, prepayment compulsory	2 cents.
Postal cards, each	1 cent.
Newspapers, per 4 ounces	1 cent.
Merchandise (not exceeding 4 pounds 6 ounces), per ounce	1 cent.
Samples of merchandise, same as to other Postal Union countries.	
Commercial papers, same as to other Postal Union countries.	
Registration fee	8 cents.

Any article of correspondence may be registered. Packages of merchandise are subject to the regulations of either country to prevent violations of the revenue laws; must not be closed against inspection, and must be so wrapped and inclosed as to be easily examined. Samples must not exceed 12 ounces in weight. No sealed packages other than letters in their usual and ordinary form may be sent by mail to Canada.

U. S. NAVAL VESSELS.

Mail matter for officers or members of the crew of United States vessels of war stationed abroad is subject to domestic postage rates and conditions. Articles should be addressed "U. S. S. (name of

vessel), care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y." and *be fully prepaid. Mail* so addressed will be forwarded to the vessels. ☞ *Express packages will not be received at the post-office unless they conform to the Postal Regulations and are placed in the mail with the postage properly prepaid.*

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Domestic postage rates and conditions apply to articles addressed for delivery in the City of Shanghai, but for other places in China the Universal Postal Union (foreign) rates apply.

MEXICO.

Letters, newspapers, and printed matter are now carried between the United States and Mexico at same rates as in the United States. Samples, 2 cents for first 4 ounces, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces; limit of weight, 12 ounces. Merchandise other than samples should be sent by Parcels Post. No sealed packages other than letters in their usual and ordinary form may be sent by mail to Mexico, nor any package over 4 pounds 6 ounces in weight, except Parcels Post packages to certain cities. (See Parcels Post.)

SAMPLES.

Packets of samples of merchandise are admissible up to 12 ounces in weight, and the following dimensions apply to all Postal Union countries: 12 inches in length, 8 inches in width, and 4 inches in depth, or if they are in the form of a roll, 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. Merchandise of salable value and goods not in execution of orders, or as gifts, must be paid at full letter rate, unless sent by Parcels Post to the countries with which Parcels Post exchange is maintained.

PARCELS POST.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by Parcels Post to Bermuda, Jamaica, Turk's Island, Barbados, the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico, the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anquila, Dominica, Montserrat and Virgin Islands), Colombia, Costa Rica, Salvador, British Guiana, Danish West Indies (St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John) and the Windward Islands (St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and the Grenadines), Trinidad, including Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile, 20 cents per pound), Newfoundland, Honduras (Republic of), Germany, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Norway, Japan, including Korea and Formosa Island, Hong Kong, Belgium, Great Britain and Ireland, and Australia, Denmark, Sweden and China (the following places only: Amoy, Canton, Cheefoo, Foochow, Hathow, Hankow, Hong Kong, Liu Kung Tau, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Changsha, Chinkiang, Hangchow, Nanking, Newchwang, Peking, Shanghaikwan, Shasi, Soochow, Sungchin, Taiya, Tien-Tsin and Wuchang), and Manchuria, the following places only; Antoken (Antung), Choshun (Changchun), Dairen (Talien or Dalney), Daisekkio (Tashichiao), Dattoko (Tatungko), Furanten (Pulantien), Gaboten (Wafantien), Gaihai (Kaiping), Ginkaton (Newchatun), Hishiko (Pitguwo), Honkeiko (Penhsih), Hoten (Mukden), Howojio (Fenghueangcheng), Kaigen (Kaiyuen), Kanjoshi (Koantchensi), Kaijio (Haichaeng), Kinshu (Chinchow), Koshurei (Kungchuling), Renzankan (Lienshankuan), Riojun (Port Arthur), Rioyo (Liaoyang), Riujuton (Liushutun), Senkinsai (Chienchinsai), Shineigai (Ssupingchiei), Shiminfu (Shingmingfu), Shoto (Changtu), Sobyoshi (Shuangmiaotzu), Sokaho (Tsaohokaw), Sokaton (Suchiatum), Tetsurei (Tiehling), Taikozan (Takushan), Yendai (Yentai), Yugakujio (Hsiungyocheng), at the following postage rate: For a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, 12 cents; for each additional pound or fraction thereof, 12 cents. The maximum weight allowed is eleven pounds—except that to certain places in Mexico and to all parts of Germany, Norway, Hong Kong, Japan, Belgium, Great Britain and Ireland, and Australia, Denmark, Sweden, China (the places mentioned above), the limit is 4 pounds 6 ounces, and the value of parcels for these countries and Ecuador, Peru, must not exceed $50—the extreme dimensions allowed for Mexico, Costa Rica, and Colombia being two feet length by four feet girth, and for the other countries not more than three feet six inches in length, nor more than six feet in length and girth combined. Parcels must be wrapped so as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters. Liquids, poisonous, explosive, and inflammable substances are excluded. Parcels may be registered for 8 cents each to any of the above places, except Barbados and Great Britain and Ireland.

A Customs declaration (furnished on application at any post-office) must be attached to any Parcels Post package. Parcels for Salvador must have two declarations, and parcels for Venezuela three declarations attached.

Rates and conditions to countries not in the Universal Postal Union are now the same as those to Universal Postal Union countries.

GENERAL REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN MAILS.

Postage can be prepaid upon articles only by means of the postage stamps of the country *in* which the articles are mailed. Hence articles mailed in one country addressed to another country which bear postage stamps of the country to which they are addressed are treated as if they had no postage stamps attached to them.

Unpaid letters received from the Postal Union and insufficiently prepaid correspondence of all kinds is chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage.

Matter to be sent in the mails at less than letter rates must be so wrapped that it can be readily examined at the office of delivery, as well as the mailing office, without destroying the wrapper.

Newspapers and periodicals sent in the mails to foreign countries other than those of the Postal Union should be wrapped singly. Those sent by publishers to regular subscribers in Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Panama are transmissible as in domestic mails, except that packages addressed to Mexico, Cuba, and Panama must not exceed 4 pounds 6 ounces in weight.

The United States two-cent postal card should be used for card correspondence with foreign countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Panama, to which countries the one-cent card is transmissible), but where these cards cannot be obtained, it is allowable to use for this purpose the United States one-cent postal card with a one-cent United States adhesive postage stamp attached thereto. Private cards can now be used if conforming in size, etc., to Government cards, such cards should bear the words "post card."

Mail matter *of all kinds* received from any country of the Postal Union is required to be reforwarded at the request of the addressee, from one post-office to another, and in the case of articles other than Parcels Post packages, to any foreign country embraced in the Postal Union, without additional charge for postage.

All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from circulation in the mails to and

FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

from foreign countries. Postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world will not be forwarded, being prohibited.

The act of March 3, 1883, imposes a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on all printed matter not therein otherwise provided for, without regard to mode of importation. Under said act all printed matter, *except newspapers and periodicals*, and except printed matter other than books imported in the mails for personal use, is subject to the regular duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

FOREIGN (INTERNATIONAL) MONEY ORDERS.

When payable in Switzerland, New Zealand, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Orange River Colony, Netherlands, the Bahamas, Trinidad, Austria, Hungary, Bermuda, Luxembourg, Chile, Egypt, Bolivia, Mexico, Liberia, Costa Rica, Peru, Transvaal, Germany, Hong Kong, Portugal, and Apfa, the charge is as follows:

For order not exceeding $10, 8 cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 15 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents; over $50 and not exceeding $60, 30 cents; over $60 and not exceeding $70, 35 cents; over $70 and not exceeding $80, 40 cents; over $80 and not exceeding $90, 45 cents; over $90 and not exceeding $100, 50 cents.

When payable in any other foreign country, the charge is as follows: For order not exceeding $10, 10 cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, 20 cents, over $20 and not exceeding $30, 30 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 40 cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 50 cents, over $50 and not exceeding $60, 60 cents; over $60 and not exceeding $70, 70 cents, over $70 and not exceeding $80, 80 cents; over $80 and not exceeding $90, 90 cents; over $90 and not exceeding $100, $1.

The maximum amount for which a money order may be drawn payable in Cape Colony is $100. There is no limitation to the number of international orders that may be issued, in one day, to a remitter, in favor of the same payee.

Domestic rates and regulations apply to money orders for Canada, Cuba, Hawaii, Newfoundland, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, also Windward Islands, Jamaica, and Leeward Islands, British Honduras, British Guiana, Canal Zone (Isthmus of Panama), Tutuila (Samoa), United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China), Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Distances and Postal Time from New York City.

TIME of transit of mails, as indicated by the Official Postal Guide, showing the time in transit from New York City between depot and depot. Subject to alteration consequent upon changes in time tables and connections.

CITIES IN UNITED STATES.	Miles.	Hours.	CITIES IN UNITED STATES.	Miles.	Hours.	CITIES IN UNITED STATES.	Miles.	Hours.
Albany, N. Y.	143	3½	Detroit, Mich.	743	21	Portland, Ore.	3,181	114½
Atlanta, Ga.	882	24¼	Galveston, Tex.	1,789	56½	Prescott, Ariz.	2,724	94
Baltimore, Md.	188	6	Harrisburg, Pa.	182	6	Providence, R. I.	189	5
Bismarck, N. Dak.	1,738	60½	Hartford, Ct.	112	4	Richmond, Va.	344	11¼
Boise, Idaho	2,736	92½	Helena, Mont.	2,423	89	St. Louis, Mo.	1,048	29
Boston, Mass.	217	6	Hot Springs, Ark.	1,367	55	St. Paul, Minn.	1,300	37
Buffalo, N. Y.	410	9½	Indianapolis, Ind.	808	23	Salt Lake City, Utah.	2,452	71½
Cape May, N. J.	172	5	Jacksonville, Fla.	1,077	30	San Francisco, Cal.	3,250	105
Carson City, Nev.	3,036	109¼	Kansas City, Mo.	1,302	38¼	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	2,173	82
Charleston, S. C.	804	21¼	Louisville, Ky.	854	30	Savannah, Ga.	905	26¼
Chattanooga, Tenn.	853	32	Memphis, Tenn.	1,163	40	Tacoma, Wash.	3,209	102
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,899	54	Milwaukee, Wis.	985	29¼	Topeka, Kan.	1,370	48
Chicago, Ill.	900	23	Montgomery, Ala.	1,057	26	Trenton, N. J.	57	2
Cincinnati, O.	744	23	Montpelier, Vt.	327	10¼	Vicksburg, Miss.	1,288	50
Cleveland, O.	568	19½	New Orleans, La.	1,344	32	Vinita, Ind. Ter.	1,412	42
Columbus, O.	624	20	Omaha, Neb.	1,383	43	Washington, D. C.	228	6
Concord, N. H.	292	9½	Philadelphia, Pa.	90	3	Wheeling, W. Va.	496	14¼
Deadwood, S. Dak.	1,957	65½	Pittsburgh, Pa.	431	13	Wilmington, Del.	117	5
Denver, Col.	1,930	61½	Portland, Me.	325	12	Wilmington, N. C.	593	20
Des Moines, Ia.	1,257	37½						

DISTANCES AND MAIL TIME TO FOREIGN CITIES FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BY POSTAL ROUTE TO—	Miles.	Days.	BY POSTAL ROUTE TO—	Miles.	Days.
Adelaide, *via* San Francisco	12,845	34	Hong Kong, *via* San Francisco	10,590	25
Alexandria, *via* London	6,150	13	Honolulu, *via* San Francisco	5,645	13
Amsterdam, " "	3,985	9	Liverpool	3,540	8
Antwerp, " "	4,000	9	London	3,740	8
Athens, " "	5,655	12	Madrid, *via* London	4,925	9
Bahia, Brazil	5,870	21	Manila, *via* San Francisco	10,193	33
Bangkok, Siam, *via* San Francisco	12,990	43	Melbourne, *via* San Francisco	12,265	26
Bangkok, Siam, *via* London	13,125	41	Mexico City (railroad)	3,750	5
Batavia, Java, *via* London	12,800	34	Panama	2,355	6
Berlin	4,385	9	Paris	4,020	8
Bombay, *via* London	9,765	24	Rio de Janeiro	6,204	23
Bremen	4,235	8	Rome, *via* London	5,030	9
Buenos Ayres	8,045	29	Rotterdam, *via* London	3,935	9
Calcutta, *via* London	11,120	26	St. Petersburg, *via* London	5,370	10
Cape Town, *via* London	11,245	27	San Juan, Porto Rico	1,360	5
Constantinople, *via* London	5,810	11	Shanghai, *via* San Francisco	9,920	25
Florence, *via* London	4,800	10	Shanghai, *via* London	14 745	45
Glasgow	3,370	10	Stockholm, *via* London	4,975	10
Greytown, *via* New Orleans	2,815	7	Sydney, *via* San Francisco	11,570	21
Halifax, N. S.	645	2	Valparaiso, *via* Panama	5,915	37
Hamburg	4,820	9	Vienna	4,740	10
Havana	1,366	3	Yokohama, *via* San Francisco	7,348	20

The Ship Subsidy Bill

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE following is the text of the Ship Subsidy bill as passed by the House of Representatives March 1, 1907, by a vote of 155 to 144, after there had been eliminated the Senate provisions for payments to Pacific steamship lines controlled by Harriman or Hill railway interests. In the struggle over the bill fifty-two Republicans voted with the Democrats in opposition on the first roll call. On the motion of Mr. Williams to lay the motion to reconsider on the table fifty Republicans voted with the Democrats. On the vote to adopt a substitute there were forty-three Republican opponents and on its final passage there were forty-one. The bill as amended went back to the Senate, where it failed to pass in the closing hours of the session on account of the determined filibustering of its opponents. The original bill of this session, which contained the subsidies stricken out by the House of Representatives, passed the Senate February 14, 1906:

An Act to promote the national defense, to create a naval reserve, to establish American ocean mail lines to foreign markets and to promote commerce.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Act entitled, "An Act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce," approved March 3, 1891, be, and hereby is, amended by adding thereto the following section:

Section 10. That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and directed to enter into contracts for a term of ten years, with citizens of the United States, for the carrying of mails on steamships hereafter built in the United States and registered in the United States, or now duly registered by a citizen or citizens of the United States (including as such citizens any corporation created under the laws of the United States or any of the States thereof, a majority of the stock of which shall be and shall continue to be owned by citizens of the United States, between ports of the United States, and ports on the routes and for the amounts hereinafter prescribed.

First.—From a port or ports of the Atlantic Coast of the United States to Brazil, on steamships of the United States of not less than sixteen knots' speed, for a monthly service at a maximum compensation not exceeding $300,000 a year, or for a fortnightly service at a maximum compensation not exceeding $600,000 a year.

Second.—From a port or ports of the Atlantic Coast of the United States to Argentina, on steamships of the United States, of not less than sixteen knots' speed, for a monthly service at a monthly compensation not exceeding $400,000 a year, or for a fortnightly service at a maximum compensation not exceeding $800,000 a year; provided, that a vessel receiving compensation for mail service pursuant to contract on a voyage on this route shall not also receive compensation for mail service pursuant to contract on said voyage on the first route as described above.

Fourth.—From a port or ports of the Pacific Coast of the United States to the Isthmus of Panama, Peru and Chile, on steamships of the United States of not less than sixteen knots' speed, for a monthly service at a maximum compensation not exceeding $300,000 a year, or for a fortnightly service at a maximum compensation not exceeding $600,000 a year.

Sec. 2. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend or repeal this Act in whole or in part whenever in its judgment the public interests shall so require, without, however, impairing in otherwise the obligation of special contract then in force which shall have been entered into under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 3. That there shall be enrolled, in such manner and under such requirements as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, from the officers and men now and hereafter employed in the merchant marine and fisheries of the United States, including the coastwise trade of the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Great Lakes, such officers, petty officers, and men as may be capable of rendering service as members of a naval reserve, for duty in time of war, and who are willing to undertake such service, to be classified in grades and ratings according to their capacity as shown at time of enrollment. No man shall be thus enrolled who is not a citizen of the United States by either birth or naturalization. These members of the naval reserve shall be enrolled for a period of four years, during which period they shall be subject to render service on call of the President in time of war. They shall also pursue such qualifications, receive such instruction, and be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, upon proper audit by the Auditor of the Navy Department, to pay out of any money to be annually appropriated thereupon, estimates to be annually submitted to Congress in the book of estimates to such officer, petty officer, or man thus enrolled, and employed in the merchant marine or fisheries, including the coastwise trade of the Atlantic and Pacific and the Great Lakes as herein provided, an annual retainer as follows:

For each officer of the line or engineer corps having the rank of lieutenant in the naval reserve, $110; for each officer of the line or engineer corps having the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the naval reserve, $90; for each officer of the line or engineer corps having the rank of ensign in the naval reserve, $80; for each man with a rating of chief petty officer, $70; for each man with a rating of petty officer, first class, $60; for each man with a rating of petty officer, second class, $48; for each man with a rating of petty officer, third class, $40; for each seaman, first class, $36; for each seaman, second class, $30; for each seaman, third class, $24. Such retainer shall be paid at the end of each year of service on certificate by the Secretary of the Navy that the member of the naval reserve has complied with the regulations and has served for at least six months of the prevailing twelve months on vessels of the United States in the merchant marine or fisheries. The total number of officers, petty officers, and men enrolled in the naval reserve shall not at any time exceed 10,000.

Sec. 4. That this Act shall take effect on July 1, 1907.

Interest Laws and Statutes of Limitations.

States and Territories.	Interest Laws. Legal Rate.	Interest Laws. Rate Allowed by Contract.	Statutes of Limitations. Judgments, Years.	Statutes of Limitations. Notes, Years.	Statutes of Limitations. Open Accounts, Years.
	Per ct.	Per ct.			
Alabama	8	8	20	6	3
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3
Arizona	6	Any rate.	5	4	3
California	7	Any rate.	5	4	4
Colorado	8	Any rate.	20	6	6
Connecticut	6	6	(o)	(e)	6
Delaware	6	6	10	6‖	3
D. of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3
Florida	8	10	20	5‖	2
Georgia	7	8	7	6‖	4
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6
Iowa	6	8	20(d)	10	5
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	5(a)
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3
Maine	6	Any rate.	20	6(c)	6§§
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3
Massachusetts	6	Any rate.	20	6	6
Michigan	5	7	10	6	6
Minnesota	7	10	10	6	6
Mississippi	6	10	7	6	3
Missouri	6	8	10	10	5
Montana	8	Any rate.	10(b)	8	5

States and Territories.	Interest Laws. Legal Rate.	Interest Laws. Rate Allowed by Contract.	Statutes of Limitations. Judgments, Years.	Statutes of Limitations. Notes, Years.	Statutes of Limitations. Open Accounts, Years.
	Per ct.	Per ct.			
Nebraska	7	10	5‡‡	5	4
Nevada	7	Any rate.	6	4	4
N. Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6
New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
New Mexico	6	12	7	6	4
New York	6	6††	20(n)	6	6§§
North Carolina	6	6	10	3*	3
North Dakota	7	12	10	6	6§§
Ohio	6	8	15(p)	15	6
Oklahoma	7	12	5(h)	5	3
Oregon	6	10	10	6	6
Pennsylvania	6	6	5(f)	6‖	6
Rhode Island	6§	Any rate.	20	6	6
South Carolina	7	8	20	6	6
South Dakota	7	12	10(l)	6	6
Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6
Texas	6	10	10‡‡	4	2
Utah	8	12	8	6	4
Vermont	6	6	8	6	6§§
Virginia	6	6	20	5*	2¶
Washington	6	12	6	6	3
West Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Wisconsin	6	10	20(n)	6	6
Wyoming	8	12	21	5	8

* Under seal, 10 years. † If made in State; if outside, 2 years. § Unless a different rate is expressly stipulated. ‖ Under seal, 20 years. ¶ Store accounts; other accounts 3 years; accounts between merchants 5 years. †† New York has by a recent law legalized any rate of interest on call loans of $5,000 or upward, on collateral security. ‡‡ Becomes dormant, but may be revived. §§ Six years from last item. (*a*) Accounts between merchants 2 years. (*b*) In courts not of record 5 years. (*c*) Witnessed 20 years. (*d*) Twenty years in Courts of Record; in Justice's Court 10 years. (*e*) Negotiable notes 6 years, non-negotiable 17 years. (*f*) Ceases to be a lien after that period. (*h*) On foreign judgments 1 year. (*i*) Is a lien on real estate for only 10 years. (*k*) And indefinitely by having execution issue every 5 years. (*l*) Ten years foreign, 20 years domestic. (*n*) Not of record 6 years. (*o*) No limit. (*p*) Foreign Domestic 6 years.

Penalties for usury differ in the various States.

Arizona, California, Colorado, Indian Territory, Maine, Massachusetts (except on loans of less than $1,000), Montana, Nevada, Rhode Island and Wyoming have no provisions on the subject.

Loss of *principal and interest* is the penalty in Arkansas and New York.

Loss of principal in Delaware and Oregon.

Loss of interest in Alabama, Alaska, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina (double amount if paid), North Dakota (double amount if paid), Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington (double amount if paid), Wisconsin, and Hawaii.

Loss of excess of interest in Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire (three times), New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia.

State Flowers.

THE following are "State Flowers adopted in most instances by the vote of the public school scholars of the respective States:

Alabama	Golden Rod
Arkansas	Apple Blossom
California	California Poppy (Eschscholtzia)
Colorado	Columbine
Connecticut	Mountain Laurel
Delaware	Peach Blossom
Idaho	Syringa
Indiana	Corn
Iowa	*Wild Rose
Kansas	Sunflower
Kentucky	Golden Rod
Louisiana	Magnolia
Maine	*Pine Cone and Tassel
Maryland	Golden Rod
Michigan	Apple Blossom
Minnesota	Moccasin
Mississippi	Magnolia
Montana	Bitter Root
Nebraska	Golden Rod
New York	Rose
North Dakota	Wild Rose
Ohio	Scarlet Carnation
Oklahoma	Mistletoe
Oregon	Oregon Grape
Rhode Island	Violet
South Dakota	*Pasque
Tennessee	Daisy
Texas	Blue Bonnet
Utah	Sego Lily
Vermont	Red Clover
Washington	Rhododendron
West Virginia	Rhododendron

In other States the scholars or State Legislatures have not yet taken action.

* Adopted by State Legislature, not by public school scholars.

In England the primrose is worn on the birthday of Lord Beaconsfield. On the anniversary of Parnell's death his followers wear a sprig of ivy. The Jacobites wear white roses on June 10. In France the Orleanists wear white daisies and the Bonapartists the violet.

Regents' Examinations in New York State in 1908.

REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS under the control of the Education Department of the State of New York (office, Albany, N. Y.) will be held in 1908 at the following times and places: Jan. 27-31 inclusive, at New York, and about 800 academies and high schools; 86 subjects. June 15-19 inclusive, at New York, and about 800 academies and high schools; 87 subjects. Examinations for teachers' certificates are held on the same dates as the Regents, and May 21-22, August 12-14 and 24-25. Sept. 14-16, inclusive, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo; 33 subjects. September examinations are for professional and technical students only. Morning session begins 9.15 o'clock. Afternoon session begins 1.15 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY CREDENTIALS—Preliminary (preacademic) certificate—Reading, writing, spelling, elementary English, arithmetic, geography, and on certificates earned in June, 1907, and thereafter, elementary United States history and civics. MEDICAL STUDENT CERTIFICATE—For matriculates prior to Jan. 1, 1896, for any *12 academic counts; for matriculates prior to Jan. 1, 1897, for any *24 academic counts. But all matriculates after Jan. 1, 1897, must secure *48 academic counts or their full equivalent.

LAW STUDENT CERTIFICATE—Second year English, first year Latin, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, English history, United States history, civics, economics, or any *36 academic counts.

DENTAL STUDENT CERTIFICATE—Any *48 academic counts or their equivalents (for matriculates before Jan. 1, 1905, any *36 academic counts).

VETERINARY STUDENT CERTIFICATE—Any *48 academic counts or their equivalents (for matriculates before Jan. 1, 1905, any *24 academic counts).

PHARMACY STUDENT CERTIFICATE—Any *12 academic counts.

NURSES PRELIMINARY CERTIFICATE—After January 1, 1906, 15 counts.

ACADEMIC DIPLOMA—For 72 counts. This diploma is based on a four-year curriculum, requiring a student to pursue four subjects of study of at least 18 lesson periods a week. This increase from 15 to 18 lessons a week necessitates a corresponding change in the system of "counts," and 12 counts under the former scheme of values is equal to 15 under the present. For diplomas earned in June, 1909, and thereafter, the requirements are: English 13 counts, mathematics 10, history 8, science 10, elective 31. For the classical academic diploma: English 13, mathematics 10, history 5, science 5, Latin 20, a second foreign language 15, elective 4. There is no time limit, but credentials issued by the Department are good till cancelled for cause. To protect the rights of the weak or of the slowly developing student and at the same time to test the knowledge of the most capable, the following system of differentiated credentials has been adopted: 1. A diploma based on a general average of 65; 2. A diploma, with credit, based on a general average of 75; 3. A diploma, with great credit, based on a general average of 85; 4. A diploma, with highest credit, based on a general average of 90. Answer papers are reviewed in the Department and all papers below standard returned to the candidates. Candidates attending schools in which these examinations are not held should send notice at least ten days in advance at what time and in what studies they wish to be examined, that required desk room may be provided. Candidates who fail to send this advance notice can be admitted only so far as there are unoccupied seats. [See Handbook 3].

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATES WITHOUT EXAMINATION—Candidates having credentials which can be accepted in place of examinations should send them to the Education Department—Registration. [See Handbook 23].

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—The regents shall admit to any examination any candidate who pays a fee of $25 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, if required, that he—1. Is more than twenty-one years of age; 2. Is of good moral character; 3. Has the general education required preliminary to receiving the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine in this State; 4. Has studied medicine not less than four school years, including four satisfactory courses of at least seven months each in four different calendar years in a medical school registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard. This requirement took effect Jan. 1, 1898, and does not apply to students matriculated before that date who receive their degree before Jan. 1, 1902; 5. Evidence that applicant has received the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine from some registered medical school, or a diploma or license conferring full rights to practise medicine in some foreign country (original credentials). Examinations for license to practise medicine in this State will be held as follows: Feb. 4-7, May 19-22, June 23-26, Sept. 22-25, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

DENTAL EXAMINATIONS—The regents shall admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of $25 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, if required, that he—1. Is more than twenty-one years of age; 2. Is of good moral character; 3. Has the general education required preliminary to receiving the degree of doctor of dental surgery in this State. Matriculates in a registered dental school before Jan. 1, 1896, are exempt from the preliminary education requirement for degrees and for admission to the licensing examinations; 4. Subsequently to receiving such preliminary education either has been graduated in course with a dental degree from a registered dental school, or else, having been graduated in course from a registered medical school with a degree of doctor of medicine, has pursued thereafter a course of special study of dentistry for at least two years in a registered dental school, and received therefrom its degree of doctor of dental surgery, or else holds a diploma or license conferring full right to practise dentistry in some foreign country and granted by some registered authority. Dates of dental examinations: Feb. 4-7, May 19-22, June 23-26, and Sept. 22-25, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS.—Applications for examination, accompanied by the proper fee, must be forwarded to the secretary of the branch of the State Board of Pharmacy in which the applicant resides at least ten days previous to the date of examination. A candidate for the grade of licensed pharmacist must pay a fee of $10 and submit evidence of: 1. A minimum age of 21 years: 2. At least four years' practical experience in a pharmacy; 3. A diploma from a registered pharmacy school. For the grade of licensed druggist a candidate must pay a fee of $5, submit proof of three years' practical experience in a pharmacy, and pass examination. Examinations will be held in 1907—New York: Feb. 20, June 19, Nov. 20; Brooklyn: May 15, Sept. 18, Dec. 18; Albany and Rochester: Feb. 20, April 17, Sept. 18, Nov. 20; Buffalo: Feb. 20, April 17, June 19, Sept. 18, Nov. 20.

VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS—The regents shall admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of $10 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, if required, that he—1. Is more than twenty-one years of age; 2. Is of good moral character; 3. Has the general education required in all cases after July 1, 1897, preliminary to receiving a degree in veterinary medicine. Matriculates in a registered veterinary medical school prior to Jan. 1, 1896, are exempt from the preliminary education requirement; 4. Has studied veterinary medicine not less than three full years, including three satisfactory courses, in three different academic years, in a veterinary medical school registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard; 5. Has received a degree as veterinarian from some registered veterinary medical school. Dates of examinations: Feb. 4-7, May 19-22, June 23-26, Sept. 22-25, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS—1. The full C. P. A. certificate is to be granted only to those at least twenty-five years of age who have had three years' satisfactory experience in the study or practice of accounting, one of which shall have been in the office of an expert public accountant; 2. Candidates having the required preliminary education and passing the required examinations, but lacking the age or the three years' experience required for the full C. P. A. certificate, may be certified as junior accountants under the same conditions as to residence and character; 3. Two examinations, in January and in June, are held annually. There are to be four sessions as follows: 1, Theory of accounts; 2, Practical accounting; 3, Auditing; 4, Commercial law; candidates must complete all subjects at a single examination as required in medicine; candidates for either the C. P. A. or the junior accountant certificate must be more than twenty-one years of age, and of good moral character. They must pay a fee of $25, and must have the regents' academic diploma or its equivalent as prescribed for other professional examinations. Dates of examinations: Feb. 4-5 and June 23-24, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

REGISTRATION OF NURSES—Who May Practise as Registered Nurses—Any resident of the State of New York, being over the age of twenty-one years and of good moral character, holding a diploma from a training school for nurses connected with a hospital or sanitarium giving a course of at least two years, and registered by the regents of the University of the State of New York as maintaining in this and other respects proper standards, all of which shall be determined by the said regents, and who shall have received from the said regents a certificate of his or her qualifications to practise as a registered nurse, shall be styled and known as a registered nurse, and no other person shall assume such title, or use the abbreviation R. N. or any other words, letters, or figures to indicate that the person using the name is such a registered nurse. Two examinations will be held annually in January and June respectively. Applications should be made at least ten days in advance to Education Department, Examination Division, Albany, N. Y. Dates: 1908, Feb. 4-7, June 23-26, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

* Based on 1900 syllabus; on the syllabus of 1905, 5, 10, 15, 30, 45, and 60 respectively.

United States Pension Statistics.

NUMBER OF ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30, 1907.

Location of Agency.	Regular Establishment.		Civil War. (General Law.)		Civil War. (Act June 27, 1890.)		Service. (Act of Feb. 6. 1907.)	War with Spain.		Number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1907.	Number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1906.
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.		Invalids.	Widows, etc.		
Topeka...	859	134	19.113	6,793	47,774	20.424	12,611	1,691	302	111,508	113,597
Columbus.	538	119	23,729	10,350	31,148	16,507	10 777	1,879	329	95,829	98,068
Chicago...	752	203	14,007	6,815	26,723	13,196	10 919	1,264	290	75,099	76,504
Knoxville	780	257	6,167	3,266	29,084	12,404	3,181	1,911	647	63,890	65,246
Ind'nap'lis	492	68	22,090	8,054	15,158	8,689	4,047	1,599	162	60,906	62,468
Boston....	586	320	6,488	5,599	20,189	15,144	9,738	709	421	59,236	59,973
Philad'ia..	603	327	6,018	6,330	17,290	15,786	12.634	745	300	58,295	59,238
New York	970	521	5,390	4,017	18.061	15,395	7,895	846	462	53.888	55.682
W'hington	2,627	465	6.550	3,477	20,080	10,515	6,488	1,474	622	53.640	54,177
DesMoines	317	45	12,049	4,185	20,853	7,840	6.257	867	149	53,000	53.951
Milwaukee	332	76	9,977	4,332	17,975	7,928	6,901	970	223	48,843	49.603
Buffalo...	269	96	9,509	5,418	14,325	8,280	6,212	612	201	45.069	45,818
Pittsburgh	161	53	6,881	3.325	15,705	10,177	7,288	604	146	44,496	45,944
San Fran.	1,027	216	5,990	1,634	22,306	6,012	1,696	1.469	239	42.713	42.514
Detroit...	287	71	11,113	4,317	12.626	6,190	4,630	1,084	221	40,685	41,388
Louisville	321	95	4,785	2,623	10,053	5,533	1,774	836	230	26,854	27,544
Augusta..	80	35	5,136	2,255	5,277	2,390	1,813	210	42	17.303	17,723
Concord..	77	14	4,764	2,307	4,656	2,553	1,378	261	60	16,117	16,533
Total....	11,070	3,615	178,816	82,937	345,530	184,863	116,239	19,031	4,406	967,371	985,971

Pensioners of the war of the Revolution—daughters, 3. Pensioners of the war of 1812—widows, 558. Pensioners of the war with Mexico—Survivors, 3,485; widows, 7,214. Indian wars—Survivors, 2,007; widows, 3,201.

NUMBER OF PENSION CLAIMS, PENSIONERS, AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1863-1907.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Total Number of Applications Filed.	Total Number of Claims Allowed.	Number of Pensioners on the Roll.			Disbursements.
			Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Total.	
1863	49.332	7,884	7,821	6,970	14,791	$1,025,139.91
1864	53.599	39.487	23,479	27,656	51.135	4,504,616.92
1865	72,684	40.171	35,880	50,106	85,986	8,525,153.11
1866	65,256	50,177	55,652	71,070	126,722	13,459,969.43
1867	36.753	36,482	69,565	83,618	153.183	18,619,956.46
1868	20.768	28,921	75,957	93.686	169,643	24,010,981.99
1869	26,066	23,196	82,859	105,104	187,963	28,422,884.08
1870	24,851	18,221	87,521	111,165	198,686	27,780,811.81
1871	43,969	16,562	93.394	114.101	207,495	33,077,383.63
1872	26.391	34,333	113.954	118,275	232.299	30,169,341.00
1873	18.303	16,052	119,500	118,911	238.411	29,185.289.62
1874	16,734	10,462	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,593,749.56
1875	18,704	11,152	122,989	111,832	234.821	29,683,116.63
1876	23,523	9.977	124,239	107,898	232.137	28,351,599.69
1877	22,715	11,326	128,723	103,381	232.104	28,580,157.04
1878	44.587	11,962	131.649	92,349	223.998	26,844,415.18
1879	57,118	31,346	138.615	104,140	242,755	33,780,526.19
1880	141,466	19.545	145,410	105,392	250.802	57,240,540.14
1881	31.116	27,394	164.110	104,720	268.830	50,626.538.51
1882	40,939	27,664	182.633	103,064	285.697	54,296,280.54
1883	48,776	38,162	206,042	97,616	303.658	60.431,972.85
1884	41,785	34,192	225,470	97,286	323.756	57,273.536.74
1885	40,918	35,767	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,693,706.72
1886	49.895	40.857	270.346	95,437	365,783	64,584.270.45
1887	72,465	55,194	306.298	99,709	406,007	74,815.486.85
1888	75,726	60,252	343.701	108,856	452.557	79,646,146.37
1889	81.220	51.921	373.699	116,026	489,725	89,131,968.44
1890	105.044	66.637	415,654	122,290	537.944	106,493.890.19
1891	696.941	156.486	536.821	139.339	676.160	118,548,959.71
1892	246,638	224.047	703.242	172.826	876.068	141,086,948.84
1893	119.361	121,630	759.706	206.306	966,012	158,155,342.51
1894	57,141	39.085	754.382	215,162	969 544	140.772,163.78
1895	45,361	39,185	750.951	219,567	970.524	140,959,361.00
1896	42,244	40,374	747.967	222,557	970,678	139,280,075.00
1897	50,585	50,101	746,829	229,185	976,014	140,845,772.00
1898	48,732	52.648	760.853	232,861	993,714	145,748.865.56
1899	53.881	37,077	753.451	238,068	991,519	139,482,696.00
1900	51.964	40,645	751.864	241,674	993,529	139,381.522.73
1901	58,373	44,868	747.999	249.736	997,735	139,582,231.98
1902	47,965	40,173	738.809	260,637	999,446	138.491.822.48
1903	52,325	40,136	728,732	267.813	996,545	138,890,088.64
1904	55,794	44,296	720 315	274,447	994.762	142,092.818.75
1905	52 841	50.027	717,158	281,283	998.441	142.099,286.05
1906	37,193	34.974	712.419	273,552	985.971	138,864.409.45
1907	.....	.....	680 934	286.437	967,371	138,030,894.22
Total	*3.073,529	*1,911.070	.....	.....	.....	$3,551,025,651.57

*Exclusive of 1907.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PENSION AGENCIES AND GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS, JUNE 30, 1907.

Agencies.	Geographical Limits.	Pay Places Naval Pensioners.	Disbursements.
Augusta	Maine	Boston	$2,686,558.43
Boston	Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island	Boston	7,630,854.68
Buffalo	Western New York	New York City	6,176,347.15
Chicago	Illinois	Chicago	10,691,686.14
Columbus	Ohio	Chicago	14,634,797.72
Concord	New Hampshire, Vermont	Boston	2,562,525.25
Des Moines	Iowa, Nebraska	Chicago	7,706,530.20
Detroit	Michigan	Chicago	6,352,187.88
Indianapolis	Indiana	Chicago	10,092,201.20
Knoxville	Southern States*	Washington	8,545,151.74
Louisville	Kentucky	Chicago	3,842,306.70
Milwaukee	Minnesota, Dakotas, Wisconsin	Chicago	7,018,817.72
New York	East New York, East New Jersey	New York City	6,991,041.70
Philadelphia	East Pennsylvania, West New Jersey	Philadelphia	7,654,515.46
Pittsburgh	West Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	6,287,191.48
San Francisco	Pacific Coast	San Francisco	5,607,014.91
Topeka	Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico	Chicago	15,807,638.24
Washington	Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, W. Va., D. C., Foreign	Washington	7,743,527.62
Total, including agency expenses			$138,030,894.22

* Excepting the States in the Louisville and Washington districts.

The expenses of the Pension Bureau and of pension agencies in disbursing the pension fund during the fiscal year were $3,309,110.44. From 1866 to 1907 inclusive, this expense has been $110,051,513.73. The names of the pension agents will be found in the list of officials of the Federal Government.

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PENSIONS FOR ALL WARS AND FOR REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT.

War of the Revolution (estimate) $70,000,000; war of 1812 (on account of service without regard to disability) $45,625,899.24, Indian wars (on account of service without regard to disability) $8,822,387.20; war with Mexico (on account of service without regard to disability) $39,397,733.57; civil war, $3,389,135,449.54, war with Spain and insurrection in the Philippine Islands, $18,909,512.43; regular establishment, $9,864,344.67, unclassified, $16,260,397.04. Total disbursements for pensions, $3,598,015,723.69.

PENSIONERS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

Alabama	3,824	Idaho	2,205	Michigan	40,831	N. Car'a	4,133	Utah	1,048
Alaska T.	68	Illinois	68,707	Minn	15,107	N. Dak.	2,011	Vermont	8,105
Arizona T.	801	Indiana	59,669	Miss.	4,813	Ohio	95,683	Virginia	8,894
Arkansas	10,760	Indian T.	4,206	Missouri	49,335	Okla.	9,345	Washing'n	10,393
California	26,448	Iowa	34,091	Montana	2,059	Oregon	7,798	West Va.	12,156
Colorado	8,838	Kansas	38,108	Nebras'a	15,766	Penn'a	96,592	Wisconsin	26,603
Conn	12,528	Kentuc'y	26,695	Nevada	463	R. Island	5,392	Wyoming	918
Delaware	2,664	Louis'a	6,519	N. Hamp	7,978	S. Car'a	2,044	Insul. Pos.	124
D. of Col.	8,697	Maine	18,255	N. Jersey	24,144	S. Dak.	4,373	Foreign	5,090
Florida	3,786	Maryla'd	12,698	N. Mex.	2,166	Tenn	18,898		
Georgia	3,549	Mass.	40,325	N. York	82,818	Texas	8,850	Total	967,371

DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS ON PENSION ROLLS JUNE 30, 1907.

Name.	Age.	Name of Soldier.	Service of Soldier.	Residence.
Hurlbutt, Sarah C.	89	Weeks, Elijah	Massachusetts	Little Marsh, Pa.
Thompson, Rhoda Augusta	86	Thompson, Thaddeus	New York	Woodbury, Ct.
Wooley, Phoebe M., now Palmeter	86	Wooley, Jonathan	N. Hampshire	Brookfield, N. Y.

Daniel F. Bakeman, the last survivor of the War of the Revolution, died in Freedom, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., April 5, 1869, aged 109 years. Esther S. Damon, the last surviving widow of a Revolutionary soldier, who died at Plymouth Union, Vt., November 11, 1906, aged 92 years, was the wife of Noah Damon, who served at various periods as a private in Massachusetts troops from April 19, 1775, to May 11, 1780.

The last survivor of the war of 1812 who was on the pension rolls was Hiram Cronk of Ava, N. Y., who died May 13, 1905, aged 105 years. He served in the defense of Sacket Harbor in 1814.

The number of enrolled pension attorneys in 1907 was 24,433.

The following are the ratings per month for disabilities incurred in the service:

Army.—Lieutenant-colonel and all officers of higher rank, $30; major, surgeon, and paymaster, $25; captain and chaplain, $20; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, $17; second lieutenant and enrolling officer, $15; enlisted men, $8.

Navy.—Captain and all officers of higher rank, commander, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, $30; lieutenant, passed assistant surgeon, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, $25; master, professor of mathematics, and assistant surgeon, $20; first assistant engineer, ensign, and pilot, $15; cadet midshipman, passed midshipman, midshipman, warrant officers, $10; enlisted men, $8.

Reciprocity Treaties and Agreements.

(List of reciprocity treaties between the United States and foreign countries since 1850.)

Countries with Which Reciprocity Treaties and Agreements Have Been Made.	Signed.	Took Effect.	Terminated.
British North American Possessions (treaty)	June 5, 1854	March 16, 1855	March 17, 1866.
Hawaiian Islands (treaty)	January 30, 1875	September 9, 1876	April 30, 1900.
Brazil (agreement)	January 31, 1891	April 1, 1891	August 27, 1894.
Santo Domingo (agreement)	June 4, 1891	September 1, 1891	
Great Britain:			
Barbados (agreement)	February 1, 1892	February 1, 1892	
Jamaica (agreement)	February 1, 1892	February 1, 1892	
Leeward Islands (agreement)	February 1, 1892	February 1, 1892	
Trinidad (including Tobago) (agreement)	February 1, 1892	February 1, 1892	
Windward Islands (excepting Grenada) (agreement)	February 1, 1892	February 1, 1892	
British Guiana (agreement)	February 1, 1892	April 1, 1892	
Salvador (agreement)	December 30, 1891	February 1, 1892 (provisional)	
Nicaragua (agreement)	March 11, 1892	March 12, 1892	
Honduras (agreement)	April 29, 1892	May 25, 1892 (provisional)	
Guatemala (agreement)	December 30, 1891	May 30, 1892	
Spain, for Cuba and Porto Rico (agreement)	June 16, 1891	September 1, 1891 (provisional)	
Austria-Hungary (agreement)	May 25, 1892	May 26, 1892	
France (agreement)	May 28, 1898	June 1, 1898	Still in force.
Germany (agreement)	January 30, 1892	February 1, 1892	August 24, 1894.
Portugal and Azores and Madeira Islands (agreement)	May 22, 1900	June 12, 1900	Still in force.
Italy (agreement)	February 8, 1900	July 18, 1900	Still in force.
Switzerland (treaty of 1850)	.....	June 1, 1898	March 23, 1900.
Switzerland	.....	January 1, 1906	Still in force.
Cuba (agreement)	December 17, 1903	December 27, 1903	Still in force.
Spain (agreement)	August 27, 1906	September 1, 1906	Still in force.
Bulgaria (agreement)	September 15, 1906	September 15, 1906	Still in force.
Germany (agreement)	April 22, 1907	July 1, 1907	Still in force.

Reciprocity treaties or agreements were also negotiated and signed under authority of section 4 of the act of 1897, with the following governments: United Kingdom, for Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands, Barbados, Bermuda, and British Guiana; Dominican Republic; Nicaragua; Ecuador; Argentina; France—but the United States Senate has not acted upon them.

The treaty with Cuba, which went into operation December 27, 1903, gives a reduction of 20 per cent. duty on all dutiable articles from Cuba entering the United States, and a reduction ranging from 20 to 40 per cent. on articles from the United States entering Cuba.

Arbitration Treaties.

Treaties of arbitration were negotiated in 1904 and 1905 by the President with Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Norway and Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, and Mexico. They were in exactly the same language and provided that differences of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of treaties which cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be referred to the permanent court of arbitration established at The Hague "provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence or the honor of the two contracting states and do not concern the interests of third parties." The United States Senate ratified these treaties February 11, 1905, but—notwithstanding the remonstrance of the President—with an amendment requiring that each specific proposal to arbitrate shall be put in the form of a treaty to be referred to the Senate for approval. The President, holding that the amendment vitiated the force of the treaties, decided not to submit them to the countries with which the original conventions were signed.

The Senate on January 28, 1905, ratified a treaty with Guatemala, San Salvador, Peru and Honduras providing for the submission to arbitration at the Permanent Court of the Hague of "all claims for pecuniary loss or damage which may be presented by their respective citizens and which cannot be amicably adjusted through diplomatic channels, and when said claims are of sufficient importance to warrant the expenses of arbitration," the treaty to remain in force five years from the date of its ratification by the last signatory government (the United States).

The Monroe Doctrine.

"The Monroe doctrine" was enunciated in the following words in President Monroe's message to Congress December 2, 1823:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. . . . We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary of State Olney in his despatch of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, said:

"It (the Monroe doctrine) does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

President Roosevelt in a speech in 1902 upon the results of the Spanish-American war, said:

"The Monroe doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power. The one power on the continent that can make the power effective is, of course, ourselves; for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up, if it wishes the doctrine to be respected."

Commercial Agreement With Germany.

A Commercial Agreement between the United States and Germany was signed at Washington April 22, 1907, and at Levico May 2, 1907. The following are its terms:

The President of the United States of America, on the one hand, and His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, on the other, animated by a desire to adjust the commercial relations between the two countries until a comprehensive commercial treaty can be agreed upon, have decided to conclude a temporary commercial agreement, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries for that purpose, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, His Excellency Baron Speck von Sternburg, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

Who, after an exchange of their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

In conformity with the authority conferred on the President of the United States in Section 3 of the Tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, it is agreed on the part of the United States that the following products of the soil and industry of Germany imported into the United States shall, from and after the date when this agreement shall be put in force, be subject to the reduced tariff rates provided by said Section 3, as follows:

Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, 5 per centum ad valorem.

Brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, $1.75 per proof gallon.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, $6 per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, $3 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, $1.50 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to $6 per dozen bottles on the quantities in excess of one quart, at the rate of $1.90 per gallon

Still wines, and vermuth, in casks, 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, $1.25 per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and statuary, 15 per centum ad valorem.

ARTICLE II.

It is further agreed on the part of the United States that the modifications of the Customs and Consular Regulations set forth in the annexed diplomatic note, and made a part of the consideration of this agreement, shall go into effect as soon as possible and not later than from the date when this agreement shall be put in force.

ARTICLE III.

Reciprocally, the Imperial German Government concedes to the products of the soil and industry of the United States enumerated in the attached list upon their importation into Germany the rates of duty indicated therein.

ARTICLE IV.

The Provisions of Articles I. and III. shall apply not only to products imported directly from the country of one of the contracting parties into that of the other, but also to products which are imported into the respective countries through a third country, so long as such products have not been subject to any further processes of manufacture in that country.

ARTICLE V.

The present agreement shall apply also to countries or territories which are now or may in the future constitute a part of the customs territory of either contracting party.

ARTICLE VI.

The present agreement shall be ratified by His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, as soon as possible, and upon official notice thereof the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation giving full effect to the respective provisions of this agreement.

This agreement shall take effect on July 1, 1907, and remain in force until June 30, 1908. In case neither of the contracting parties shall have given notice six months before the expiration of the above term of its intention to terminate the said agreement, it shall remain in force until six months from the date when either of the contracting parties shall notify the other of its intention to terminate the same.

Done in duplicate in English and German texts.

In testimony whereof the plenipotentiaries above mentioned have subscribed their names hereto at the places and on the dates expressed under their several signatures.

The agreement is signed by Elihu Root on behalf of the United States, and Speck von Sternburg on the part of Germany.

About one hundred and fifty products—agricultural, mechanical and artistic—are enumerated in the list alluded to in Article III. of the above agreement.

It is provided that special agents, confidential agents, and others sent by the Treasury Department to investigate questions bearing upon customs administration shall be accredited to the German Government through the Department of State at Washington and the Foreign Office at Berlin, and such agents shall co-operate with the several chambers of commerce located in the territory apportioned to such agents.

Forests and Forestry.

THE total wooded area in the United States is estimated at 1,094.514 square miles, or about 699,500,000 acres, which is 36½ per cent. of the total land area, exclusive of Alaska.

The lumber industry is fourth among the great industries of the United States. The amount of lumber produced in 1905 was between 30 and 35 billion board feet, valued at from $475,000,000 to $500,000,000.

At the present rate of cutting the forest lands of the United States cannot long meet the enormous demands made upon them. The great pineries of the Lake States have been almost entirely eliminated, and great inroads have been made in the supply of valuable timber throughout all parts of the country.

The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing to the South and West the great centres of lumber supply, in consequence the State of Washington now leads in lumber production, followed in turn by Wisconsin, Michigan, Louisiana, Minnesota, and the others. The annual increase in the cut of white pine and of yellow pine, which now reaches the enormous figure of 10 billion feet, has practically come to a standstill; and the lumbering of red fir in the northwest has brought that wood to third place.

A long step forward in the preservation of forests for purposes of permanent timber supply and the profection of watersheds and grazing lands was made, when, on February 1, 1905, the transfer of the administration of the National Forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture was made. Under the present system the management of the National forests, the area of which on November 17, 1906, was, approximately, 127,078,658 acres, is undertaken by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A phenomenal saving has been effected to the naval stores industry by the introduction of the cup and gutter system of turpentining, instead of the old destructive system of boxing, by insuring a larger product, a better quality, and, best of all, indefinitely prolonging the life of the industry by lessening the damage to the longleaf pine forests.

In 1905, 3,192,000 cords of wood were used in the manufacture of paper, of which an increased amount, 645,428 was imported from Canada. This demand is making a large drain on the spruce forests which furnish the principal supply, and investigations are now being made to determine what woods, such as poplar, fir, and the like, can be successfully used to insure a continued supply of material. A much larger drain upon our forest resources is caused in the production of railroad ties, of which 84,000,000, equivalent to three billion board feet, were used in 1905. White oak, hitherto the chief source of supply, is not plentiful enough to indefinitely meet this demand, and in many parts of the country the supply of chestnut, cedar, and cypress is becoming inadequate; however, seasoning and treating methods are being found by which cheaper and more plentiful woods, as lodgepole pine in the Northwest and loblolly pine in the South, are being prepared for these uses. Timber to the amount of two and one-half billion feet was used for mine timbers.

THE FOREST SERVICE.

"Forest Service" has been the name since July 1, 1905, of that branch of the Department of Agriculture which was previously called the "Bureau of Forestry," and, earlier still, the "Division of Forestry."

Since February 1, 1905, the Forest Service has been charged, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, with the administration of the National Forests. About the management of the National Forests, therefore, the work of the Service now centres. The Forests, whose area on April 1, 1907, was 147,948,685 acres, are of vital importance for their timber and grass and for the conservation of stream flow. They are so managed as to develop their permanent value as a resource by use.

Aside from the care and perpetuation of the National Forests, the Forest Service has to do with the practical uses of forests and forest trees in the United States, especially with the commercial management of forest tracts, wood lots, and forest plantations. It undertakes such forest studies as lie beyond the power or the means of individuals to carry on unaided. It stands ready to co-operate, to the limit of its resources, with all who seek assistance in the solution of practical forest problems, particularly where such co-operation will result in setting up object lessons to serve as encouraging examples for the general benefit.

Co-operative State studies are carried on with States which request the advice of the Service. Examples of this work are the studies of forest conditions in New Hampshire, which appropriated $7,000 toward the total cost, and California, which appropriated $25,000. Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, Delaware, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Mississippi have also called upon the Service for expert assistance.

The fruits of its more important studies are published and distributed without charge upon request, or sold at a low price by the Superintendent of Documents.

The work of the Forest Service is organized under four branches and fourteen offices. The office of the Forester stands at the head, and the branches, which are grazing, operation, sylviculture, and products, report to the Forester.

The following is the organization of the Forest Service:

Forester—Gifford Pinchot; *Associate Forester*—Overton W. Price; *Law Officer*—P. P. Wells; *Editor*—Herbert A. Smith; *Dendrologist*—George B. Sudworth.

Grazing—*Assistant Forester in Charge*—Albert F. Potter.

Operation—*Assistant Forester in Charge*—James B. Adams; *Chief Maintenance*—Hermon C. Metcalf; *Chief Accounts*—George E. King; *Chief Organization*—C. S. Chapman; *Assistant Chief*—Clyde Leavitt; *Chief Engineering*—W. E. Heering; *Chief of Lands*—George F. Pollock.

Sylviculture—*Assistant Forester, in Charge*—William T. Cox; *Chief Extension*—Samuel N. Spring; *Chief Sylvics*—Raphael Zon; *Chief Management*—E. E. Carter; *Assistant Chief*—W. G. Weigle.

Products—*Assistant Forester in Charge*—William L. Hall; *Chief Wood Utilization*—R. S. Kellogg; *Chief Wood Preservation*—Carl G. Crawford; *Chief Publication*—Findley Burns.

The work of the dendrologist includes dendrological studies proper, direction of the Services, forest photograph collection, and charge of the forest exhibits prepared by the Service.

A leading branch of the dendrological studies is the making of an accurate forest map of the distribution of tree species in the United States, to show the extent, composition, and economic possi-

FORESTS AND FORESTRY—*Continued.*

bilities of our forest resources. Others of these studies concern the cedar forests of Texas, and important but little known trees indigenous to the United States, the growth of which may profitably extend to new localities for economic purposes. Prominent among the latter are the desert pines of California. An investigation is being made of the present and probable future supply of western tan bark oak, as well as of other trees the barks of which are used to adulterate tan bark, and the tannin contents of the barks are being determined by the Bureau of Chemistry. Included also is a study of basket willows. Experimental holts are established on the Arlington Experimental Farm, near Washington, D. C. Attention is given especially to the conditions under which high-grade basket rods may be produced. Approved basket willow cuttings are distributed free each Spring to applicants interested in willow culture.

A series of important publications in course of preparation will describe and illustrate the tree species of the different regions of the United States. The first of these bulletins embraces the trees of the Pacific Coast, and the second those of the Rocky Mountain States. One special use of these tree books will be the aid which they will give forest officers on National Forests in identifying species and in acquainting themselves with their habits, growth, distribution, and other important facts.

The dendrologist also gives technical information about trees, in response to inquiries, including the identification of the wood, seeds, foliage, etc., of native and exotic trees. A large and growing correspondence evidences the public demand for such information.

The Government forest exhibits prepared for State, National, and international expositions explain what foresty is and show its application to the problems with which the Service is dealing. Through these displays much public interest is aroused and information given concerning our forests, their economic importance, and right and wrong methods of using them.

FOREST PLANTING.

The section of planting in the department of Sylviculture, deals with all phases of forest planting within the National Forests. In the past two important problems have received special attention; (1) The reforesting of denuded watersheds where planting is needed in order to control and regulate the flow of streams directly supplying cities and towns; (2) planting within the treeless National Forests in the Middle West to provide for timber in the future and to serve as an object lesson to the people.

The trees used in planting are grown at eight Government nurseries in the following National Forests: San Gabriel, Santa Barbara, Gila, Dismal River, Pikes Peak, Salt Lake, Pecos, and Lincoln. The combined area of seed beds at the eight stations is 11 acres. They now contain over 5,000,000 trees, from one to three years old. The seed sown in 1907 should produce not less than 4,000,000 trees, giving a total of over 9,000,000 in 1908.

The planting stations are so situated that in addition to providing plant material for local use they also serve as distributing points for other National Forests.

The preliminary stage of forest planting within the National Forests is now past, and several of the planting stations have this year produced trees of sufficient size to plant directly on the permanent site. About 700,000 trees were planted during the Winter and Spring of 1907, the greater part in the Dismal River, Niobrara, North Platte, San Gabriel, Santa Barbara, and Pikes Peak National Forests. At the nursery in the Dismal River National Forest more stock has reached an age suitable for planting than at the other stations. This nursery contains approximately 2,500,000 trees. In the Spring of 1908 there will be about 1,000,000 trees ready for planting in the sandhills. The species largely in use up to this time in planting within this Forest are western yellow pine and jack pine. Other species, chiefly Scotch pine, Norway pine, and Douglas fir, are being tested in the nursery and in experimental plantations.

The Pasadena and San Marcos stations are being used as distributing points for some of the southern California National Forests. These two stations have a combined capacity of about 6,000,000 trees annually.

Private owners of timberlands, large or small, may secure the aid of the Forest Service in the care of their lands under a plan of co-operation fully outlined in circular No. 21. Any owner who wishes to learn whether forestry might be profitable to him may apply to the Forest Service for a working plan. An agent of the Service is then sent to examine the forest. If the piece of woodland is small, as in farm wood lots, and management is practicable, a plan is outlined on the spot and carefully explained to the owner. In the case of large tracts the preparation of a working plan requires a more prolonged study on the ground. The agent sent to examine the tract therefore first finds out whether a sufficiently good opening for paying management exists to justify the outlay. His report is submitted to the owner, with an estimate of the cost of preparing the plan if a plan is found desirable.

If the owner desires the working plan, a force of men is sent to collect the necessary data. A thorough examination of the tract is made both from the Forester's and from the lumberman's points of view. The merchantable and immature trees upon sample strips are counted and their diameter measured, and from these data the stand on the whole tract is calculated. Volume and rate of growth are ascertained for the important species through tree analyses—that is, through measurements of felled trees and counts of their annual rings. Studies are made of reproduction, of the danger from fire, grazing, and insect attack, and of the best means of preventing such injuries. Market and transportation facilities are carefully investigated, and the yield of timber and the character and distribution of the forest are mapped.

When these facts have been collected they are worked up into the plan, which takes into account the special needs or purpose of the owner, as, for instance, to secure permanent supplies of mining timber, to maintain a game preserve, or to protect a watershed. The recommendations in the plan enable the owner to derive from the forest the fullest and most permanent revenue which is consistent with his special requirements.

FOREST PRESERVATION BY THE VARIOUS STATES.

New York has purchased and set aside 1,500,000 acres for a forest reserve. These lands are mainly in the Adirondacks, but partly in the Catskills. Patrol, to guard against theft of timber and especially against fire, is maintained under the Superintendent of Forests, who is the executive officer of the forest, fish and game commission. The planting of young trees on open places is now going forward at the rate of 500,000 seedlings annually.

Pennsylvania has recently been most active in taking measures for the preservation of its forests. In 1897, this State, to conserve the water supply, provided for the purchase of three forest reserves,

of not less than 40,000 acres each, at the heads of the three principal river systems of the State. In accordance with this and other acts, land has been rapidly acquired, until, at the present time, the holdings of Pennsylvania amount to more than 700,000 acres. In 1901 Pennsylvania made its Bureau of Foresty a separate department. A school for forest wardens has been established at Mont Alto, and in connection with the protection and improvement of the forest reserves, the State is engaged in removing the mature timber.

Minnesota long took the lead in the excellence of a forest fire law, it being the first State to appoint a fire warden charged with responsibility for suppressing fires. New York, in 1900, also made provision for a chief fire warden. Maine and New Hampshire are other States possessing excellent fire laws. In 1899 Michigan appointed a commission to study the forest question, and to select land for a State forest reserve.

Under the supervision of a trained Forester, Wisconsin is selling mature timber from its forest reserve of 264,697 acres, which has been surveyed, mapped and placed under management. In co-operation with the office of Indian Affairs and the Forest Service the State Forester supervises the sale and cutting of timber on the Indian reservations in Wisconsin. On June 26, 1906, Congress passed a bill granting to Wisconsin, 20,000 acres of vacant Government lands.

Indiana took an important step forward when the State held forth encouragement to private owners to plant trees. Since 1904, Massachusetts has had a technically trained State Forester, who besides furnishing advice to landowners for the management of forest lands, delivers a course of lectures at the State agricultural college. In 1905, Maryland passed a law providing for a State Forester under much the same conditions.

California has manifested great interest in forest preservation, Under an appropriation of the Legislature of that State a study of its forest resources has been undertaken, and is now in progress in co-operation with the Forest Service. A State Forester has recently been appointed.

The States now having officers charged with the care of forest interests are: California, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana. Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The Biltmore Forest School, at Biltmore, North Carolina, was established in 1898. Its directoris Dr. C. A. Schenck, forester to the Biltmore estate. The Yale Forest School, established in 1900, is a post-graduate school, whose head is Prof. Henry S. Graves. Harvard has had a forest school since 1903. The University of Michigan has a four-year undergraduate course in forestry. The lecturer is Prof. Filibert Roth.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The American Forestry Association whose headquarters are at 1311 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. was organized in 1882, and incorporated in January, 1897, with the following objects:

1. The promotion of a businesslike and conservative use and treatment of the forest resources of this country.
2. The advancement of legislation tending to this end both by the States and the Congress of the United States, the inauguration of forest administration by the Federal Government and by the States, and the extension of sound forestry by all proper methods.
3. The diffusion of knowledge regarding the conservation, management, and renewal of forests, the proper utilization of their products, methods of reforestation of waste lands, and the planting of trees.

The Association desires and needs as members all who are interested in promoting the objects for which it is organized—all who realize the importance of using the natural resources of the country in such a manner as not to exhaust them, or to work ruin to other interests. In particular it appeals to owners of woodlands, to lumbermen and Foresters, as well as to engineers, professional and business men who have to do with wood and its manifold uses, and to persons concerned in the conservation of water supplies for irrigation and other purposes.

The Association has over 5,000 members at the present time, residents of every State in the Union, Canada and foreign countries. The annual dues are two dollars; a magazine is published. The officers of the Association are:

President—Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson; *Vice-Presidents-at-Large*—Dr. Edward Everett Hale, F. E. Weyerhaeuser, James W. Pinchot, Dr. B. E. Fernow; John L. Kaul; *Secretary*—Thomas E. Will, Washington, D. C.; *Treasurer*—Otto Luebkert, Washington, D. C.

Local or State Forestry Associations have been formed in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

ARBOR DAY.

Individual States and Territories have striven to encourage the preservation of trees by setting aside a certain day each year for the purpose of tree planting. Every State and Territory, with the exception of Delaware and the Indian Territory, have set apart such an Arbor Day. [See "Legal Holidays."]

NATIONAL PARKS.

The national parks were created during the period from 1872 to 1904. They have a total area of about 3,654,196 acres. The more important are the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and Montana; Sequoia National Park. General Grant National Park, and Yosemite National Park in California; Mt. Rainier National Park in Washington, and Crater Lake National Park in Oregon.

The reservation known as the Yellowstone National Park, set apart for public uses by an act of Congress passed in 1872, covers a tract of about sixty-five miles in length, from north to south, and about fifty-five miles in width, from east to west, lying chiefly in Northwestern Wyoming, and overlapping, to a small extent, the boundaries of Montana, on the north, and Idaho, on the west. This gives an area of 3,312 square miles, a tract that is nearly the area of the States of Rhode Island and Delaware combined, and nearly half as large as the State of Massachusetts. The Rocky Mountain chain crosses the southwestern portion in an irregular line, leaving by far the greater expanse on the eastern side. The least elevation of any of the narrow valleys is 6,000 feet, and some of them are from 1,000 to 2,000 feet higher. The mountain ranges which hem in these valleys are from 10,000 to upward of 11,000 feet in height, Electric Peak (in the northwest corner of the park, not far back of Mammoth Hot Springs) having an elevation of 11,155 feet, and Mount Langford and Turret Mountain (both in the Yellowstone Range) reaching the height of 11,155 and 11,142 feet respectively.

Lumber and Timber Products of the United States.

(From Census Bulletin No. 77.)

Lumber and timber products, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, are manufactured in three classes of establishments—logging or timber camps, sawmills, and planing mills. The raw material of the logging industry is standing timber, and its leading product is saw logs. Among the other principal products are shingle, stave, and heading bolts, cooperage and excelsior stock, fence posts, hop and hoop poles, handle stock, tan bark, piles, paving stock, railway ties, rived or split shingles, masts and spars, ship knees, telegraph and telephone poles, wheel stock and charcoal. Logs and bolts, products of the logging camps, constitute the raw materials of the sawmills, and rough lumber is their leading product. The term "rough lumber" comprises all sawed products reported in thousand feet, board measure, such as planks, boards, scantlings, furniture stock, carriage and wagon stock, agricultural implement stock, bobbin and spool stock, and dimension stock. Among the other principal products of the industry are shingles, cooperage materials, veneers, cut, sawed and sliced, and laths. In the planing mill industry rough lumber forms the principal material, with hardware, glass, glue, etc., as other materials; while chief among its products are finished lumber, such as ceiling, flooring, etc., and sash, doors, blinds, and interior finish.

These three industries are so closely connected that often a single establishment includes a logging camp, a sawmill, and a planing mill. The Bureau of the Census recognizes this close connection, and, although it treats each branch as a separate industry, it gives the figures for the lumber and timber industry as a whole. Since, however, some of the products of the lumber camp are the raw materials of the sawmill, and some of the products of the sawmill the raw materials for the planing mill, a correct total for the lumber and timber industry can not be obtained by adding the figures for the three branches. Special figures are therefore given for lumber and timber products. In determining these figures, moreover, planing mills not connected with sawmills have been omitted, because the products of such mills are not, accurately speaking, lumber and timber. Planing mills connected with sawmills would also have been omitted had it been possible to distribute accurately the costs of operation between the products of the saw and the products of the planer.

LUMBER AND TIMBER.

The figures given for the lumber and timber industry as a whole show that 19,127 establishments, with a combined capital of $517,224,128, were manufacturing lumber and timber products at the census of 1905. These establishments employed on the average 404,626 wage-earners, and they paid $183,021,519 in wages, consumed materials costing $183,786,210, and manufactured products valued at $580,022,690.

These establishments were widely distributed, for in 1905 lumber and timber products were manufactured on a commercial scale in every State and Territory except North Dakota. In nine States the production of lumber was the principal industry and in twelve it was second in importance. The six leading States in the industry, with the value of products manufactured in each, were, in 1905: Washington, $49,572,512; Wisconsin, $44,395,766; Michigan, $40,569,335; Louisiana, $35,192,374; Minnesota, $33,183,309, and Pennsylvania, $31,642,390.

LOGGING CAMPS.

In 1905 returns were received from 12,494 logging camps with a combined capital of $90,454,494. These camps employed on the average 146,596 wage-earners, paid $66,989,795 in wages, consumed materials costing $80,412,828, and manufactured products valued at $236,131,048.

Of the total number of logging camps, 11,644, or 93.2 per cent., were conducted by milling establishments, and 850, or 6.8 per cent., were operated independently. The dependent logging camps reported 78 per cent. of the capital, 80 per cent. of the wage-earners, 78 per cent. of the wages, 90 per cent. of the cost of materials, and 86 per cent. of the value of the products. While it is thus apparent that the bulk of the logging industry is carried on in conjunction with sawmills, the independent camps on an average are much larger. These independent camps follow closely the centres of heaviest lumber production.

In the amount of production, which can most accurately be measured by the number of thousand feet of saw logs produced, Washington ranked first, Louisiana second, Wisconsin third, Pennsylvania fourth, and Arkansas fifth. In the value of products, however, the five leading States were Wisconsin, Washington, Michigan, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania.

A comparison of the figures for 1905 with those for 1900 shows that growth in the industry since 1900 has been most rapid in the Southwestern States and in certain of the Pacific Coast States, while a substantial and, with respect to most of the items, uniform decline characterizes the Lake States as a group. That logging is relatively declining in the Central States is also clearly indicated, and this is due, of course, to the practical exhaustion in those States of merchantable timber in continuous bodies.

INCREASED COST OF TIMBER.

Throughout the country the value of log stumpage is increasing. The average value per thousand feet, board measure, for the United States increased from $2.18 in 1900 to $2.59 in 1905, a rise of 41 cents, or 18.8 per cent. This advance in the cost of stumpage added $11,472,115 to the total cost of sawmill material and increased the value of lumber proportionately. The increase is due not so much to a present shortage in the supply of lumber material in the country as a whole as to the fact that the available supply of log stumpage is rapidly being bought up and withdrawn from the market.

The conditions in certain of the States are noteworthy. In Maine, New Hampshire, and New York the great demand for spruce to be used as a raw material in the wood pulp industry has caused an increase in stumpage values far above the average increase

reported for the country as a whole. In Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, where little merchantable timber remains, the rise in stumpage values is due directly to the growing scarcity of sawmill material for immediate use. In Kentucky and Tennessee, where the supply is still relatively large, the sharp advances are due in large part to extensive buying for future use. On the Pacific slope is still to be found the cheapest high-grade stumpage in the country, though the values in this region show substantial increases over 1900.

Practically all species of merchantable timber have increased in stumpage value. Yellow pine, which was the species most used at both censuses, increased in value per thousand board feet from $1.12 to $1.68. White pine increased from $3.66 to $4.62; Douglas fir, the chief species converted into lumber in the States of Washington and Oregon, from 77 cents to $1.05; hemlock, from $2.56 to $3.51; oak, from $3.18 to $3.83; spruce, from $2.26 to $3.70, and cypress, from $1.58 to $3.42. Redwood, found only in California, advanced in value from $1.06 to $1.55, or 46.2 per cent.

INCREASED VALUE OF SAW LOGS.

The increased value of log stumpage is reflected in the increased value of the products of the lumber camps. Saw logs, the principal product of the industry, increased in quantity from 25,279,702 thousand feet in 1900 to 27,980,768 in 1905, a gain of 10.7 per cent., but they increased in value from $158,880,352 to $210,074,486, a gain of 32.2 per cent. The number of railway ties reported increased from 22,524,640 to 36,445,308, or 61.8 per cent; while their value increased from $6,277,439 to $12,413,793, or 97.8 per cent. The average value of a tie rose from 28 cents in 1900 to 34 cents in 1905. In this connection it should be noted that the census figures do not include ties cut by farmers during the Winter months and sold directly to the railroads. It should also be noted that the figures are for hewn ties. Sawed ties are forming an increasing percentage of the total production of railway ties in the country, and they are reported by the mills in thousand feet under the heading of rough lumber. The other products of the lumber camp generally show an increase both in quantity and value. Hemlock bark, however, decreased in quantity from 471,802 cords to 391,691 cords, but it increased in value from $1,940,057 to $2,347,463. Charcoal decreased both in quantity and value.

SAWMILLS.

At the census of 1905 the number of sawmills reported was 18,277, and their combined capital was $381,621,184. They furnished employment on the average to 223,674 wage-earners, paid $100,310,891 in wages, consumed materials costing $263,865,101, and manufactured products to the value of $491,524,662.

In this industry Wisconsin ranked first according to the value of products, Washington second, Michigan third, Louisiana fourth, and Pennsylvania fifth. In 1900 Wisconsin was second, Washington sixth, Michigan first, Louisiana eleventh, and Pennsylvania third.

A classification of the mills according to the quantity of lumber cut indicates that between 1900 and 1905 the capacity of the average mill materially increased. Mills cutting 1,000,000 feet or more annually formed 33.3 per cent. of the total number in 1905, as contrasted with 30.6 per cent. in 1900.

The principal products of the sawmills, with their values, were as follows: Rough lumber, $435,708,084; shingles, $24,009,610; hoops, $3,159,973; staves, $19,082,641; headings, $7,436,259, and laths, $5,435,968.

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER INCREASE IN COST.

The increase in the average value of all lumber was from $11.14 per thousand feet in 1900 to $12.76 at the census of 1905, or 14.5 per cent. The advance extended to all species of both conifers and hard woods, and in the case of several of them was large. Among the conifers, yellow pine advanced from $8.59 per thousand feet to $10.10; white pine, from $12.72 to $14.92; hemlock, from $9.97 to $11.91; Douglas fir, from $8.67 to $9.51; spruce, from $11.29 to $14.03, and cypress, from $13.34 to $17.50. Oak increased from $14.02 per thousand feet to $17.51; poplar, from $14.22 to $18.90; maple, from $11.83 to $14.94; cottonwood, from $10.35 to $14.92; elm, from $11.57 to $14.45, and gum, from $9.75 to $10.87.

PLANING MILLS.

The number of planing mills reported in 1905 was 9,486, and their combined capital was $222,294,184. They employed 132,030 wage-earners, paid $66,434,440 in wages, consumed materials costing $273,276,381, and manufactured products valued at $404,650,282.

In the value of products of this industry New York ranked first, Wisconsin second, Pennsylvania third, Minnesota fourth, and Illinois fifth. The high rank of New York in the planing mill industry is due almost entirely to the magnitude of the operations of its independent planing mills. Illinois is also important because of its large number of independent mills, as are also Ohio and Massachusetts.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Practically all the rough lumber imported into the United States comes from Canada, that country contributing 98.2 per cent. of the total in 1905. The following is a statement of the boards, planks, deals, etc., imported from Canada in the three years ending 1905:

1903. Quantity, 718,909,000 feet; value, $10,565,629.
1904. Quantity, 585,194,000 feet; value, $8,729,135.
1905. Quantity, 704,956,000 feet; value, $10,714,417.

Naturalization Laws of the United States.

THE conditions under and the manner in which an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States are prescribed by Sections 2,165-74 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by Chapter 3592 of the Acts of the First Session of the 59th Congress. (See also Citizen's Expatriation Act, page 183.)

DECLARATION OF INTENTIONS.

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States or a district or supreme court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, of which he is a resident, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is, *bona fide*, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or State, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

PETITION ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

At the time of his application for admission, which must be not less than two years nor more than seven years after such declaration of intention, he shall make and file a petition in writing, signed by himself (and duly verified by the affidavits of two credible witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state that they have personally known him to be a resident of the United States at least five years continuously, and of the State or district at least one year previously), in one of the courts above specified, that it is his intention to become a citizen and reside permanently in the United States, that he is not a disbeliever in organized government or a believer in polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may at the time of filing his petition be a citizen or subject.

CONDITIONS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

He shall, before his final admission to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces all foreign allegiance. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, he may be admitted to citizenship. If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility he must make an express renunciation of the same. No person who believes in or is affiliated with any organization teaching opposition to organized government or who advocates or teaches the duty of unlawfully assaulting or killing any officer of any organized government because of his official character, shall be naturalized. No alien shall be naturalized who cannot speak the English language. An alien soldier of the United States Army of good character may be admitted to citizenship on one year's previous residence.

MINORS.

An alien minor may take out his first papers on attaining the age of eighteen years, but he can only become a citizen after having his first papers at least two years, and having resided within the United States five years, and after having attained the age of wenty-one years.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

CITIZENS' CHILDREN WHO ARE BORN ABROAD.

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof. (See page 183, Section 6 of Act of 1907.)

CHINESE.

The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by Sec. 14, Chap. 126, Laws of 1882.

PROTECTION ABROAD TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Section 2,000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens. But when a naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign State from which he came, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and his place of general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during the said years. It is provided that such a presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States."

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The right to vote comes from the State, and is a State gift. Naturalization is a Federal right and is a gift of the Union, not of any one State. In nearly one-half of the Union aliens (who have declared intentions) vote and have the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. In the other half only actual citizens may vote. (See Table of Qualifications for Voting in each State, on another page.) The Federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and provide that no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him, and he may vote in several States six months after landing, if he has declared his intention, under United States law, to become a citizen.

INHABITANTS OF THE NEW INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

The inhabitants of Hawaii were declared to be citizens of the United States under the act of 1900 creating Hawaii a Territory. Under the United States Supreme Court decision in the insular cases, in May, 1901, the inhabitants of the Philippines and Porto Rico are entitled to full protection under the Constitution, but not to the privileges of United States citizenship until Congress so decrees, by admitting the countries as States or organizing them as Territories.

Qualifications for Voting in Each State of the Union.

(Communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC and corrected to date by the Attorneys-General of the respective States.)

IN all the States except Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming the right to vote at general elections is restricted to males of 21 years of age and upward. (See also "New York," next page.) Women are entitled to vote at school elections in several States. They are entitled by law to full suffrage in the States of Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming. (See article entitled "Woman Suffrage.")

STATES.	Requirements as to Citizenship.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
Alabama*.	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention (*j*).	2 yrs..	1 yr...	3 mo..	3 mo...	Convicted of treason or other felonies, idiots, or insane.
ArizonaT*	Citizen of U. S. by nativity or naturalization (*a*) (*b*).	1 yr...	30 dys	.....	30 dys	Idiot, insane, felon under guardianship.
Arkansas*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr...	6 mo..	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, failure to pay poll-tax, U. S. soldiers, or mariners.
Calif'rnia*	Citizen by nativity, naturalization (90 days prior to election), or treaty of Queretaro.	1 yr...	90 dys	.....	30 dys	Chinese, idiots, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicted of infamous crime. †
Colorado*.	Citizen, native or naturalized, male or female, who is duly registered.	1 yr...	90 dys	.....	10 dys	While confined in public prison, under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, insane.
Conn. *.....	Citizen of United States who can read English language.	1 yr...	.....	6 mo..	.....	Convicted of heinous crime, unless pardoned.
Delaware*	Citizen of the United States...	1 yr...	3 mo..	.....	30 dys	Insane, paupers or persons convicted of felony unpardoned.
Dis. of Col.	See foot note on following page.					
Florida* ..	Citizen of the United States....	1 yr...	6 mo..	.....	.....	Idiots, duellists, convicted of felony or any infamous crime.
Georgia (*i*)	Citizen of the U. S. who has paid all his taxes since 1877.	1 yr...	6 mo..	.....	.....	Convicted of felony, bribery, or larceny, unless pardoned, idiots, and insane.
Idaho *	Citizen of the United States, male or female.	6 mo..	30 dys	.....	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, bigamists, polygamists, under guardianship (*n*).
Illinois* ...	Citizen of the United States (*b*).	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Convicted of felony or bribery in elections, unless restored to citizenship (*h*).
Indiana*...	Citizen or alien who has declared intention and resided 1 year in United States.	6 mo..	.....	60 dys	30 dys	United States soldiers, sailors, and marines, and persons convicted of infamous crime (*l*).
Iowa *	Citizen of the United States....	6 mo..	60 dys	.....	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of infamous crime, U.S. soldiers (*h*).
Kansas * ...	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention (*b*)	6 mo..	30 dys	30 dys	10 dys	Convicted of treason or felony, insane, under guardianship (*d*).
Kent'ky*.	Citizen of the United States (*b*)	1 yr...	6 mo..	60 dys	60 dys	Convicted of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, idiots, and insane (*h*) (*m*).
Louisia'a * These able their name, o	Citizen of United States..... to read and write, or who own $300 w r whose father or grandfather was en	2 yrs.. orth of titled to	1 yr... propert vote o	..... y asse n Jan. 1	6 mo.. ssed in , 1867.	Idiots, insane, felons, under indictment, inmates of prison or charitable institution except soldiers' home.
Maine*	Citizen of the United States	3 mo..	3 mo..	3 mo	3 mo ..	Paupers and Indians not taxed, under guardianship. †
Maryla'd*	Citizen of the United States	1 yr...	6 mo..	6 mo..	1 day.	Felons not pardoned, lunatics, *non compos mentis*, bribery.
Mass. *.....	Citizen who can read and write (*b*).	1 yr...	6 mo..	6 mo..	6 mo ..	Paupers and persons under guardianship.
Michigan*	Citizen of the United States or alien who declared intention 2 years and 6 months prior to November 8, 1894 (*b*).	6 mo..	20 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Indians with tribal relations, duellists and accessories.
Minn. *...	Citizen of United States who has been such for 3 months preceding election (*b*).	6 mo..	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Convicted of treason or felony, unpardoned, under guardianship, insane, Indians lacking customs of civilization.
Miss. *	Citizen of the United States who can read or understand Constitution.	2 yrs..	1 yr...	1 yr...	1 yr (*c*)	Insane, idiots, Indians not taxed, felons, persons who have not paid taxes, bigamists.
Missouri* ..	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention not less than 1 year or more than 5 before election.	1 yr...	60 dys	60 dys	20 dys	Persons in poorhouses or asylums at public expense, those in prison, or convicted of infamous crimes (*k*).
Montana*.	Citizen of the United States (*b*)	1 yr...	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Felons not pardoned, idiots, insane, Indians (*g*).
Nebraska*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention 30 days before election (*b*).	6 mo.	40 dys	30 dys	10 dys	Convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights, persons *non compos mentis* (*h*)

* Australian Ballot law or a modification of it in force. † Or a person unable to read the Constitution in English and to write his name. (a) Or citizens of Mexico who desire to become citizens under treaties of 1848 and 1854. (b) Women can vote in school elections. (c) Clergymen are qualified after six months' residence in precinct. (d) Also public embezzlers, persons guilty of bribery, or dishonorably discharged soldiers from U. S. service, unless reinstated. (g) Also soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. S. service. (h) No soldier, seaman, or marine deemed a resident because stationed in the State. (i) The Australian system sometimes prevails in municipal primaries in Georgia, but same is made applicable by rule of party ordering primary and not by the law. (j) Poll-taxes must be paid to date, by Feb. 1, preceding election. (k) Also soldiers (except those living in soldiers' homes), sailors and marines in U. S. Service. (l) During term fixed by court. (m) Widows and spinsters owning property or having ward of school age may vote in school elections. (n) Also inmates of houses of ill fame.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—*Continued.*

States.	Requirements as to Citizenship.	Previous Residence Required. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
Nevada *..	Citizen of the United States.....	6 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, unpardoned convicts, Indians, Chinese.
N. Hamp.*	Citizen of the United States (*a*)	6 mo.	6 mo..	6 mo..	6 mo..	Paupers (*h*).
N. Jersey*	Citizen of the United States....	1 yr...	5 mo..	.....	.....	Idiots, paupers, insane, convicted of crime, unless pardoned or restored by law (*j*).
N. M. Ter.	Citizen of the United States.....	6 mo..	3 mo..	30 dys	30 dys	Convicted of felony, unless pardoned, U. S. soldier, sailor, or camp follower, Indians.
N. York*..	Citizen who shall have been a citizen for ninety days prior to election.	1yr(*k*)	4 mo..	(*l*)	(*l*)	Offenders against elective franchise rights, guilty of bribery, betting on elections, and persons convicted of bribery or infamous crime and not restored to citizenship by the Executive. Convicts in House of Refuge or Reformatory not disqualified.
Woman otherwise qualified but for sex may vote at village elections or town meetings to raise money by tax or assessment if she owns property in villages or town meetings. Elector of town not entitled to vote on proposition for raising money or money assessed on last town liability assessment roll.						
N. Car.....	Citizen of the United States...	2 yrs..	6 mo..	.....	4 mo..	Convicted of felony or infamous crime, idiots, lunatics (*o*).
N. Oak.*..	Citizen of the United States and civilized Indian † (*a*).	1 yr...	6 mo..	.....	90 dys	Under guardianship, persons *non compos mentis*, or convicted of felony and treason, unless restored to civil rights.
Ohio*.	Citizen of the United States (*a*)	1 yr...	30 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Idiots, insane, and felons, persons in U.S. military and naval service on duty in Ohio.
Okla.*.....	Citizen of United States (*a*) †....	6 mo..	60 dys	60 dys	30 dys	Felons, idiots, insane.
Oregon *...	Citizen of U. S. or alien who has declared intention more than 1 year prior to election (*a*).	6 mo.	No (*n*)	None.	None.	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, Chinese.
Penna. *....	Citizen of the United States at least one month, and if 22 years old or more must have paid tax within two years.	1 yr. .	.....	.....	2 mo.	Convicted of perjury and fraud as election officers, or bribery of voters.
Rhode I. *	Citizen of the United States.. ...	2yr	.....	6 mo..	....	Paupers, lunatics (*g*).
S. Car.....	Citizen of the United States (*e*)	2yr(*c*)	1 yr...	4 mo..	4 mo..	Felons, bribery unless pardoned, insane, paupers.
S. Dak.*...	Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention, Indian who has severed tribal relations (*a*).	6 mo §	30 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Under guardianship, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, U.S. soldiers, seamen, and marines.
Tenn. *	Citizen of the U. S. who has paid poll-tax of preceding year.	1 yr...	6 mo.	.....	.....	Convicted of bribery or other infamous offence.
Texas*.....	Citizen of the U. S. or alien who has declared intention six months prior to election.	1 yr...	6 mo..	6 mo..	(*d*)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, felons unless pardoned or restored. U. S. soldiers, marines, and seamen (*m*).
Utah*.....	Citizen of the United States, male or female.	1 yr....	4 mo..	.....	60 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or crime against elective franchise, unless pardoned (*j*).
Vermont*	Citizen of the United States.....	1 yr...	3 mo..	3 mo..	3 mo.	Those who have not obtained the approbation of the local board of civil authority
Virginia*	See note at foot of page.....	2 yrs..	1 yr...	1 yr...	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, paupers (*f*) (*j*).
Wash'n* ..	Citizen of the United States and all residents of Territory prior to Statehood (*a*).	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of infamous crimes, Indians not taxed.
West Va. *	Citizen of the State.....	1 yr...	60 dys	6 mo..	(*d*)	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicted of treason, felony, or bribery at elections.
Wis. *.....	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention, and civilized Indians † (*a*).	1 yr...	10 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Under guardianship, insane, convicted of crime or treason, betting on elections.
Wyom. *...	Citizen of the United States, male or female.	1 yr...	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read State Constitution in the English language.

* Australian Ballot law or a modification of it in force. † Indian must have severed tribal relations. § One year's residence in the United States prior to election required. (a) Women can vote in school elections. (c) Ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools are entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State. (d) Actual residence in the precinct or district required. (e) Who has paid six months before election any poll-tax then due, and can read and write any section of the State Constitution, or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes due the previous year on property in the State assessed at $300 or more. (f) Or convicted of bribery, embezzlement of public funds, treason, forgery, perjury, felony, and petty larceny, duellists and abettors, unless pardoned by Legislature. (g) Or persons non compos mentis, sentence to State Prison for one year or more takes away right to vote until restored by General Assembly, under guardianship. (h) Also persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, and those unable to read the State Constitution in English, or write. (j) No soldier, seaman, or marine deemed a resident because stationed in the State. (k) Inhabitance not residence. (l) Thirty days in election district. (m) And any person subject to poll-tax who failed to pay same prior to Feb. 1 of year in which he offers to vote. (n) Must be resident of County to vote for County officers. (o) All persons unable to read and write, and whose ancestor was not entitled to vote prior to Jan. 1, 1867.

In Virginia,—Voting qualifications. All persons who six months before the election have paid their State poll-taxes for the three preceding years. Also any person who served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States, of the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States or of the Confederate States.

Residents of the District of Columbia never had the right to vote therein for national officers, or on other matters of national concern, after the Territory embraced in it was ceded to the United States and became the seat of the general government.

Requirements Regarding Registration of Voters.

(Continuation of "Qualifications for Voting," on preceding pages.)

THE registration of voters is required in the States of Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi (four months before election), Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

In Pennsylvania voters are registered by the assessors. If any voter is missed by assessors and not registered he can swear in his vote.

In Ohio it is required in cities of 11,800 to 100,000 population in presidential years; annually in cities of 100,000 or over.

In Illinois registration of voters is required by law, and in Cook County, where Chicago is located, persons not registered are not entitled to vote; but outside of Cook County generally they can vote if not registered by swearing in their votes, and producing one witness, a householder and registered voter of the voting district, as to their qualifications as electors severally.

In Iowa in cities having 3,500 inhabitants. In Nebraska in cities of over 7,000 inhabitants.

In Kentucky in all incorporated towns and cities, in Kansas in cities of the first and second class, in North Dakota in cities and villages of 800 inhabitants and over, in Ohio in cities of the first and second class.

In Missouri it is required in cities of 25,000 inhabitants and over.

In Oklahoma it is required in all cities having a population in excess of 2,500.

In Rhode Island non-taxpayers are required to register yearly before June 30. In South Dakota registration is required prior to general biennial elections.

The registration of voters is not required in Arkansas, Indiana, New Hampshire or Texas.

Woman Suffrage.

IN the United States women possess suffrage upon equal terms with men at all elections in four States: In Wyoming, established in 1869; in Colorado, 1893; in Utah, in 1896, and in Idaho, in 1896.

In 1907 the Rhode Island Legislature rejected a bill giving women full suffrage. In June, 1906, Oregon refused to adopt a woman suffrage amendment to its constitution by a vote of 47,075 to 36,902.

In Kansas women possess school suffrage, established in 1861, and municipal suffrage, established in 1887.

In eighteen additional States women possess school suffrage: In Michigan and Minnesota, established in 1875, in New Hampshire and Oregon in 1878; in Massachusetts in 1879; in New York and Vermont in 1880; in Nebraska in 1883; in Wisconsin in 1900; in Washington in 1886; in Arizona, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, and South Dakota in 1887; in Connecticut in 1893; in Ohio in 1894.

Two States permit women to vote upon the issuance of municipal bonds: Montana, established in 1887; Iowa, in 1894.

Louisiana gave all women taxpayers the suffrage upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers in 1898.

In 1901 the New York Legislature passed a law providing that "a woman who possesses the qualifications to vote for village or for town officers, except the qualification of sex, who is the owner of property in the village assessed upon the last preceding assessment roll thereof, is entitled to vote upon a proposition to raise money by tax or assessment."

In Great Britain women can vote for all officers except members of Parliament.

In Australia and New Zealand women have full suffrage; also in the Isle of Man, Iceland and Finland.

In Cape Colony, in Canada, in Sweden, and in parts of India women vote on various terms for municipal or school officers.

The National American Woman's Suffrage Association—Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Swarthmore, Pa., President; Vice-President-at-Large, Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York City; Corresponding Secretary, Kate M. Gordon, New Orleans, La., Recording Secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston, Mass., Treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O., Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky., and Dr. Annice Jeffreys Myers, Portland, Ore., Auditors. National Headquarters, Warren, O.

The New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women has its Central Committee in New York City. Its officers are as follows: Mrs. Lyman Abbott, President; Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, First Vice-President, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. William A. Putnam, Mrs. Philip S. Van Patten, Mrs. George D. Miller, and Mrs. William P. Northrup, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. George Waddington, Treasurer; Mrs. George Phillips, Secretary, 377 West End Avenue, New York. There are also organizations in Massachusetts, Illinois, Oregon, Iowa, and Washington. These are founded with the object of testifying to legislative committees and through the medium of the public press that the opposition to woman suffrage is based upon what is claimed to be "the intelligent conviction of the majority of representative women in all lines of social, industrial, and domestic progress." Pamphlets with information as to the objects of the Association may be had from the Secretary.

National Republican League of the United States.

THE National Republican League of the United States was organized in Chickering Hall, New York City, December 15-17, 1887, by delegates from about 350 Republican clubs of the United States, assembled in national convention, pursuant to a call issued by the Republican Club of New York City. It is composed of the Republican clubs of the United States, organized by States and united in a national organization. Its purpose is "Organization and Education." It aims to enlist recruits for the Republican party, particularly the younger men and the "first voters." National conventions have since been held at Baltimore, 1889; Nashville, 1890; Cincinnati, 1891, Buffalo, 1892; Louisville, 1893, Denver, 1894; Cleveland, 1895; Milwaukee, 1896; Detroit, 1897; Omaha, 1898 (biennial sessions afterward); St. Paul, 1900; Chicago, 1902; Indianapolis, 1904; Philadelphia, 1906. *Officers*—President, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, New York City; Secretary, Chauncey Dewey, 502 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill.

Democratic National and State Committees.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, Mo., July, 1904.

Chairman	THOS. TAGGART...Indianapolis.	Mississippi	C. H. Williams....Jackson.
Secretary	Urey Woodson.....Owensboro, Ky.	Missouri	Wm. A. Rothwell. Moberly.
Alabama	H. D. Clayton.....Eufaula.	Montana	C. W. Hoffman....Helena.
Alaska	Arthur K. Dalany. Juneau.	Nebraska	J. C. Dahlman....Omaha.
Arizona	Ben. M. Crawford..Phœnix.	Nevada	John H. Dennis...Reno.
Arkansas	Wm. H. Martin... Little Rock.	New Hampshire	True L. Norris.....Portsmouth.
California	M. F. Tarpey.....Alameda.	New Jersey	W B. Gourley....Paterson.
Colorado	John I. Mullins....Denver.	New Mexico	H. B. Fergusson...Santa Fé.
Connecticut	H. S. Cummings...Stamford.	New York	N. E. Mack.....Buffalo.
Delaware	R. R. Kenney.....Dover.	North Carolina	Josephus Daniels..Raleigh.
Dist. of Col	James L. Norris...Washington.	North Dakota	H. D. Allert.....Bismarck.
Florida	Jeff'son B. Browne. Jacksonville.	Ohio	Tom L. Johnson ..Cleveland.
Georgia	Clark Howell.....Atlanta.	Oklahoma	R. A. Billups.....Cordell.
Hawaii	Palmer P. Woods..Honolulu.	Pennsylvania	J. M. Guffey.....Pittsburgh.
Idaho	Simon P. Donnelly. Cœur d'Alene.	Rhode Island	G. W. Greene.....Woonsocket.
Illinois	Roger C. Sullivan..Chicago.	South Carolina	B. R. Tillman.....Trenton.
Indiana	Thomas Taggart...Indianapolis.	South Dakota	E. S. Johnson. ....Pierre.
Indian Territory	R. L. Williams....Muscogee.	Tennessee	R. E. Mountcastle. Nashville.
Iowa	Chas A. Walsh*...Ottumwa.	Texas	R. M. Johnston....Houston.
Kansas	John H. Atwood..Topeka	Utah	D. H. Peery.....Salt Lake City
Kentucky	Urey Woodson.....Owensboro.	Vermont	B. B. Smalley.....Burlington.
Louisiana	N. C. Blanchard...Shreveport.	Virginia	J. Taylor Ellyson..Richmond.
Maryland	L. V. Baughman †. Baltimore.	Washington	John Y. Terry.....Seattle.
Massachusetts	Wm. A. Gaston....Boston.	West Virginia	John T. McGraw..Grafton.
Michigan	D. J. Campau.....Detroit.	Wisconsin	T. E. Ryan.....Waukesha.
Minnesota	T. T. Hudson.....St. Paul	Wyoming	J. E. Osborne.....Rawlins.

* Resigned. † Deceased.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEES.

STATES.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama	H. S. D. Mallory	Selma	E. W. Petus, Jr.	Selma.
Arkansas	J. F. Rutherford	Pine Bluff	Jno. H. Page	Little Rock.
California	Timothy Spellacy	Bakersfield	Thos. J. Walsh	San Francisco.
Colorado	Milton Smith	Denver	John T. Barnett	Ouray.
Connecticut	Chas. W. Comstock	Norwich	E. S. Thomas	New Haven.
Delaware	Thos. F. Bayard	Wilmington	James Lord	Dover.
Florida	Duncan U. Fletcher	Jacksonville	Herbert L. Dodd	Lake City.
Georgia	A. L. Miller	Macon	Chas. H. Hall	Macon.
Idaho	H. W. Lockhart	Pocatello	Chas. E. Arney	Boise.
Illinois	Chas. Boeschenstein	Edwardsville	D. J. Hogan	Geneva.
Indiana	W. H. O'Brien	Lawrenceburg	Jos. L. Reiley	Indianapolis.
Iowa	C. W. Miller	Waverly	J. F. McGinty	Knowlton.
Kansas	W. H. Ryan	Girard	W. H. L. Pepperell	Concordia.
Kentucky	Louis McQuown	Frankfort	Percy Haly	Frankfort.
Louisiana	Charles Janvier	New Orleans	Robert S. Landry	New Orleans.
Maine	E. L. Jones	Waterville	Dennis E. Bowman	Waterville.
Maryland	Murray Vandiver	Havre de Grace	Lloyd Wilkinson	Baltimore.
Massachusetts *	John P. Feeney	Woburn	Geo. T. McLaughlin	Sandwich.
Michigan	John T. Winship	Saginaw	A. R. Canfield	Clare.
Minnesota	Frank A. Day	St. Paul	Ed. A. Stevens	Minneapolis.
Mississippi*	C. L. Lomax	Greenwood	L. P. Haley	Okolona.
Missouri	W. N. Evans	West Plains	R. W. Napier	Hamilton.
Montana *	David G. Browne.	Fort Benton	Thos. C. Kurtz	Helena.
Nebraska	T. S. Allen	Lincoln	H. S. Daniels	Omaha.
Nevada	J L. Considine	Reno	J. G. Driscoll	Reno.
New Hampshire	T. H. Madigan, Jr.	Concord	John B. Jameson	Antrim.
New Jersey	Robert S. Hudspeth	Jersey City	William K. Devereux	Asbury Park.
New Mexico	A. A. Jones	East Las Vegas	W. B. Walton	Silver City.
New York	Wm. J. Conners	Buffalo	John W Potter	Marcy.
North Carolina	H. G. Chatham	Elkin	Alex. J. Feild	Raleigh.
North Dakota *	J. L. Cashel	Grafton	E. A. McCann	Grafton.
Ohio	Harvey C. Garber	Columbus	W. L. Finley	Columbus.
Oklahoma	J. B. Thompson	Pauls Valley	W. L. Chapman	Shawnee.
Oregon	Alex. Sweek	Portland	J. B. Ryan	Portland.
Pennsylvania	G. W. Dimeling	Clearfield	P. Gray Meek	Bellefonte.
Rhode Island	F. E. Fitzsimmons	Lonsdale	Peter J. Gaskin	Valley Falls.
South Carolina *	Wilie Jones	Columbia	J. T. Parks	Columbia.
South Dakota	Harry Wentzy	Pukwana	H. E. Hitchcock	Mitchell.
Tennessee *	H. B. Morrow	Nashville	E. A. Adams	Lebanon.
Texas	George A. Carden	Dallas	J. C. McNealus	Dallas.
Utah	Lyman R. Martineau	Salt Lake City	John E. Clark	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Emory S. Harris	Bennington	Henry Conlin	Winooski.
Virginia	J. Taylor Ellyson	Richmond	J. N. Brenaman	Richmond.
Washington	A. R. Titlow	Tacoma	Carl Eshelman	Tacoma.
West Virginia	John T McGraw	Grafton	J. Carl Vance	Clarksburg.
Wisconsin	H. H. Manson	Wausau	W. C. Brawley	Wausau.
Wyoming *	F. D. Hammond	Casper	Warren Galvin	Rawlins.

* Committees subject to revision in States marked *.

Republican National and State Committees.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June, 1904.

Chairman.....HARRY S. NEW....Indianapolis.
Secretary.....Elmer Dover .....911 Colorado Bld., Washing'n
Treasurer.. .....Cornelius N. Bliss..New York.
Alabama.... ....Chas. H. Scott.....Montgomery.
Alaska.....John G. Heid.....Juneau.
Arizona.....W. S. Sturges.....Phœnix.
Arkansas. .....Powell Clayton....Eureka Springs
California.....George A. Knight..San Francisco.
Colorado .... A. M. Stevenson...Denver.
Connecticut. ....Chas. F. Brooker..Ansonia.
Delaware.....John E. Addicks...Wilmington
Dist. Columbia..Robert Reyburn...Washington.
Florida..... ....J. N. Coombs.....Apalachicola.
Georgia.....Judson W. Lyons..Augusta.
Hawaii .....A.G.M. Robertson..Honolulu.
Idaho..... .....W. B. Heyburn....Wallace.
Illinois.... .....Frank O. Lowden..Chicago.
Indiana.....Harry S. New.....Indianapolis.
Indian Ter.....P. L. Soper .....Vinita.
Iowa.....Ernest E. Hart....Council Bluffs.
Kansas.... .....David W. Mulvane.Topeka.
Kentucky.....John W. Yerkes...Danville.
Louisiana.....Pearl Wright.....New Orleans.
Maine..... .....John F. Hill. .....Augusta.
Maryland.....S. A. Williams....Baltimore.
Massachusetts...W. Murray Crane..Dalton.
Michigan.....John W. Blodgett..Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....Frank B. Kellogg..St. Paul.
Mississippi.....L. B. Moseley.....Jackson.
Missouri.....Thomas J. Aikens.St. Louis.
Montana.....John D. Waite....Lewiston.
Nebraska.. .....Chas. H. Morrill...Lincoln.
Nevada.....P. L. Flanigan.....Reno.
New Hampshire.Frank S. Streeter..Concord.
New Jersey.....Franklin Murphy..Newark.
New Mexico.....Solomon Luna.....Los Lunas.
New York.....Wm. L. Ward.....Port Chester.
North Carolina..E. C. Duncan.....Raleigh.
North Dakota....Alex. McKenzie...Bismarck.
Ohio.....Myron T. Herrick.Cleveland.
Oklahoma.....C. M. Cade.....Shawnee.
Oregon.....Chas. H. Carey....Portland.
Pennsylvania....Boies Penrose.....Philadelphia.
Philippines.....Henry B. McCoy...Manila.
Porto Rico. .....Robert H. Todd...San Juan.
Rhode Island....Charles R. Brayton.Providence.
South Carolina..John G. Capers....Charleston.
South Dakota....J. M. Greene.....Chamberlain.
Tennessee.....W. P. Brownlow...Jonesboro.
Texas.....Cecil A. Lyon.....Sherman.
Utah.....C. E. Loose.....Provo.
Vermont.....James W. Brock...Montpelier.
Virginia.....George E. Bowden.Norfolk.
Washington.....Levi Ankeny .....Walla Walla.
West Virginia...N. B. Scott.....Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....Joseph P. Babcock.Necedah.
Wyoming.....Geo. E. Pexton....Evanston.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEES.

STATES.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama *.....	Jos. O. Thompson.....	Birmingham	N. L. Steele.	Birmingham.
Arkansas	F. W. Tucker.....	Little Rock..	W. S. Holt.....	Little Rock.
California.....	Geo. Stone	San Francisco.....	E. F. Woodward	San Francisco.
Colorado*	John F. Vivian.....	Denver.....	Samuel H. Wood	Denver.
Connecticut.....	Michael Kenealy.....	Stamford	George E. Hinman....	Willimantic.
Delaware....	T. C. Du Pont.....	Wilmington.....	Frank L. Speakman...	Wilmington.
Florida.....	Henry S. Chubb.....	Gainesville.....	Joseph E. Lee.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	W. H. Johnson.....	Atlanta.....	John H. Deveaux.....	Savannah.
Illinois.....	Roy O. West.....	Chicago	Edward St. Clair.....	Chicago.
Indiana.....	James P. Goodrich....	Indianapolis	Carl Riddick.....	Indianapolis.
Iowa *..	F P. Woods.....	Estherville	C. F. Franke.....	Parkersburg.
Kansas.....	J. T. Moore.....	Pittsburgh	Clyde W. Miller	Osage City
Kentucky.....	R. P. Ernst.....	Cincinnati.....	Alvis S. Bennett.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	F. B. Williams.....	Patterson.....	M. J. McFarlane	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Seth M. Carter.....	Lewiston.....	Byron Boyd.....	Augusta.
Maryland*	John B. Hanna.....	Bel Air.....	John C. Simering.	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Geo. H. Doty.....	Boston.....	Wm. M. Flanders	Boston.
Michigan.....	Gerrit J. Diekema....	Holland.....	D. E. Alward.....	Clare.
Minnesota.....	A. B. Cole.....	Fergus Falls.....	Chas. H. Warner.....	Aitkin.
Mississippi.....	Fred. W. Collins	Summit.....	T. V. McAllister	Vicksburg.
Missouri*.....	Thos. K. Niedringhaus.	St. Louis	Joseph McCoy.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Fletcher Maddox.....	Great Falls.....	Chas. E. Wight..	Anaconda.
Nebraska.....	William Hayward....	Nebraska City	F. P. Carrick..	Lincoln.
Nevada *.....	Geo. F. Turrittin.....	Reno	A. N. Salisbury.	Reno.
New Hampshire...	Jacob H. Gallinger.....	Concord.....	L. A. Thorp.	Manchester.
New Jersey *.....	Frank O. Briggs.....	Trenton	J. Herbert Potts.....	Jersey City.
New Mexico.....	H. O. Bursum	Socorro.....	Chas. V. Safford	Sante Fé.
New York.....	Timothy L. Woodruff..	New York City....	Lafayette B. Gleason..	New York City.
North Carolina....	S. B. Adams..	Greensboro.....	W. S. Pearson.....	Morganton.
North Dakota.....	L. B. Hanna	Fargo.....	M. H. Jewell.....	Bismarck.
Ohio.....	Charles Dick.....	Akron.....	John R. Malloy.	Columbus.
Oklahoma *.....	Jake L. Harmon.....	Lawton.	V. W. Whiting.....	Enid.
Oregon.....	G. A. Westgate.	Albany.....	S. C. Spencer.	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	W. R. Andrews	Meadville.....	John R. Williams.....	Scranton.
Rhode Island *. ...	H. J. Gross.....	Providence.....	Nathan M. Wright....	Providence.
South Carolina....	Edmund H. Deas.....	Darlington.....	W. F. Myers.....	Columbia.
South Dakota.....	W. C. Cook.....	Plankinton.....	J. S. Wingfield.....	Mitchell.
Tennessee.....	Newell Sanders.....	Chattanooga	Lee Brock, Act. Sec...	Nashville.
Texas.....	Cecil A. Lyon.	Sherman....	Walter E. Baker.....	Sherman.
Utah.....	Wesley K. Walton	Salt Lake City	George B. Squires.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont....	Thad. M. Chapman...	Middlebury	Frederick S. Platt....	Poultney.
Virginia.....	C. B. Slemp.....	Big Stone Gap.....	Geo. L. Hart.....	Roanoke.
Washington.	Ellis de Bruler.....	Seattle....	J. W. Lysons.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	H. C. Woodyard.....	Spencer.....	Virgil L. Highland....	Clarksburg.
Wisconsin.....	W. D. Connor.....	Marshfield	James E. Thomas.....	Waukesha.
Wyoming.....	Chas. W. Burdick....	Cheyenne.....	Robert P Fuller	Cheyenne.

* Committees subject to revision in States marked *.

Prohibition Party National Committee.

Chairman ..... CHARLES R. JONES, Evanston, Ill.
Vice-Chairman ..... A. G. WOLFENBARGER, Lincoln, Neb.
Secretary ..... W. G. CALDERWOOD, Minneapolis, Minn.
Treasurer ..... FELIX T. MCWHIRTER, Indianapolis, Ind.

Arizona—Frank J. Sibley, Tucson; J. C. Watson, Phœnix. Arkansas—J. M. Parker, Dardanelle; H. Brady, Beebe. California—A. B. Taynton, Oakland; Fred. F. Wheeler, Los Angeles. Colorado—John Hipp, Denver; J. N. Scouller, Denver. Connecticut—Frederick G. Platt, New Britain; E. L. G. Hohenthal, South Manchester. Delaware—George W. Todd, Wilmington; Ashton R. Tatum, Wilmington. Florida—A. L. Izler, Ocala; Francis Trueblood, Bradentown. Georgia—R. S. Cheves, Zenith. Idaho—Silas S. Gray, Star; Herbert A. Lee, Weiser. Illinois—Oliver W. Stewart, Chicago; Frank S. Regan, Rockford. Indiana—Felix T. McWhirter, Indianapolis; Charles Eckhart, Auburn. Iowa—A. U. Coates, Perry; Malcolm Smith, Cedar Rapids. Kansas—Earle R. De Lay, Emporia; T. D. Talmadge, Hutchinson. Kentucky—T. B. Demaree, Nicholasville; J. D. Smith, Paducah. Louisiana—E. E. Israel, Baton Rouge; Walter Miller, New Orleans. Maine—Volney B. Cushing, Bangor; Nathan F. Woodbury, Auburn. Maryland—Finley C. Hendrickson, Cumberland; John N. Parker, Baltimore. Massachusetts—John B. Lewis, Jr., Boston; Herbert S. Morley, Baldwinville. Michigan—Samuel Dickie, Albion; Fred. W. Corbett, Adrian. Minnesota—Bernt B. Haugan, Fergus Falls; George W. Higgins, Minneapolis. Missouri—Charles E. Stokes, Kansas City; H. P. Faris, Clinton. Nebraska—L. O. Jones, Lincoln; A. G. Wolfenbarger, Lincoln. New Hampshire—Ray C. Durgin, Nashua; L. F. Richardson, Peterboro. New Jersey—Joel G. Van Cise, Summit; W. H. Nicholson, Haddonfield. New York—William T. Wardwell, New York; J. H. Durkee, Rochester. North Carolina—Edwin Shaver, Salisbury; J. M. Templeton, Cary. North Dakota—Theo. E. Ostlund, Hillsboro; M. H. Kiff, Tower City. Ohio—H. F. MacLane, Toledo; Robert Candy, Columbus. Oklahoma—Charles Brown, Cherokee; J. M. Monroe, Oklahoma City. Oregon—F. McKercher, Portland; W. P. Elmore, Brownsville. Pennsylvania—A. A. Stevens, Tyrone; Charles R. Jones, Philadelphia. Rhode Island—C. H. Tilley, Providence; Smith Quimby, Hills Grove. South Dakota—C. V. Templeton, Woonsocket; F. J. Carlisle, Brookings. Tennessee—James A. Tate, Harriman; A. D. Reynolds, Bristol. Texas—J. B. Cranfill, Dallas; E. C. Heath, Rockwall. Vermont—S. M. Harris, Vergennes; Fred. L. Page, Barre. Virginia—G. M. Smithdeal, Richmond; James W. Bodley, Staunton. Washington—R. E. Dunlap, Seattle; W. H. Roberts, Latah. West Virginia—Edward W. Mills, Fairmont; U. A. Clayton, Fairmont. Wisconsin—J. E. Clayton, Milwaukee; Alfred Gabrielson, Eau Claire. Wyoming—Lemuel L. Laughlin, Toltee; C. J. Sawyer, Laramie.

People's Party National Committee.

Chairman ..... JAMES H. FERRISS, Joliet, Ill.
Vice-Chairman ..... W. S. MORGAN, Hardy, Ark.
Secretary ..... CHARLES Q. DE FRANCE, Lincoln, Neb.
Treasurer ..... GEORGE F. WASHBURN, Boston, Mass.

Socialist Labor Party National Committee.

FRANK BOHN, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, New York City. The National Executive Committee is composed of Olive M. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal.; Joseph Marek, New Haven, Conn.; C. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Joseph Matz, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.; Arthur E. Renner, So. Boston, Mass.; Herman Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.; William Foy, Minneapolis, Minn.; O. M. Howard, Kansas City, Mo.; Julius Eck, Hoboken, N. J.; Peter Jacobson, Yonkers, N. Y.; John Kircher, Cleveland, O.; D. E. Gilchrist, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. S. Dowler, El Paso, Tex.; Steve Brearcliff, Seattle, Wash.; Frank R. Wilke, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. E. Schmidt, Roanoke, Va. The recording secretary of the committee is Edmund Seidel.

The party is organized in local organizations known as "sections," such sections existing in thirty States. Any seven persons in any city or town of the United States may form a section, providing they acknowledge the platform and constitution of the Socialist Labor party and do not belong to any other political party. In places where no section exists, or where none can be formed, any person complying with the aforesaid provisions may become a member-at-large upon application to the National Executive Committee. Sections are not permitted to charge initiation fees. All questions of importance arising within the party are decided by general vote. At each meeting of the section a chairman is elected, and the same rule holds good with all standing committees.

Socialist Party National Committee.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn Street, Chicago. This organization, known nationally as the Socialist Party, is officially known as the Social Democratic Party in Wisconsin, and the Public Ownership Party in Minnesota, to conform to the election laws in those States. The National Executive Committee is composed of seven men, elected by a national referendum of party members. The national secretary is elected in like manner. The term of office is one year. The following are the members of the National Executive Committee: Robert Bandlow, Cleveland; Ohio; A. H. Floaten, Fort Collins, Colo.; Chas. H. Kerr, Chicago, Ill.; William Mailly, New York, N. Y.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. G. Towner, Newport, Ky.; John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia. The national committee is composed of representatives from each organized State or Territory, of which there are thirty-nine. Representation is as follows: "Each State or Territory shall be represented on the national committee by one member and by an additional member for every one thousand members or major fraction thereof in good standing in the party." The apportionment is made by the national secretary at the beginning of each year, based upon the dues received from the respective States. The representative to the International Socialistic Bureau is Morris Hillquit, 320 Broadway, New York City.

Members of New York Democratic State Committee

WITH POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Dist.	Name and Address.
1	Edwin Bailey.....Patchogue
2.	Jos. Cassidy.....Long Island City
3.	M. J. Cummings...428 Henry Street, Brooklyn
4.	John W. Webber....404 Hart Street, Brooklyn
5.	Thomas F. Wogan....669 2d Avenue, Brooklyn
6.	M. E. Butler.....533 3d Street, Brooklyn
7.	P. H. McCarren.....97 Berry Street, Brooklyn
8.	John L. Shea..278 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn
9.	Conrad Hasenflug...493 Hart Street, Brooklyn
10.	James P. Sinnott, 118 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn
11.	Daniel E. Finn..569 Broome Street, New York
12.	John T. Oakley...234 E. 13th Street, New York
13.	D. F. Cohalan.....147 Spring Street, New York
14.	Chas. F. Murphy, 305 E. 17th Street, New York
15.	William Dalton.....Hotel York, New York
16.	Maurice Featherson, 358 E. 79th St., New York
17.	Thos. E. Rush.....122 E. 82d Street, New York
18.	Jas. J. Hagan...164 W 64th Street, New York
19.	Thos. F. McAvoy...456 W 153d St., New York
20.	Jas. J. Frawley.....180 E. 95th St., New York
21.	Eugene J. McGuire, 618 E. 138th St., New York
22.	Louis F. Haffen...524 E. 162d Street, New York
23.	Michael J. Walsh.....Yonkers
24.	Arthur A. McLean.....Newburgh
25.	Robert W. Chanler.....Poughkeepsie
26.	Judson A. Betts.....Catskill
27.	Stephen Ryan.....Norwich
28.	Patrick E. McCabe, 122 Morton Street, Albany
29.	Francis J. Molloy.....Troy
30.	John Anderson, Jr.....Newcomb
31.	Frank Cooper.....Schenectady
32.	Robert Wemple.....Fultonville
33.	Clinton Beckwith.....Herkimer
34.	George Hall.....Ogdensburg
35.	J. M. Fitzgerald.....Sacket's Harbor
36.	John W. Potter.....Marcy
37.	Charles N. Bulger.....Oswego
38	William Rafferty, White Mem. Bldg. Syracuse
39.	Henry G. Jackson.....Binghamton
40.	Daniel Sheehan.....Elmira
41.	Calvin J. Huson.....Penn Yan
42.	Charles P. Williams.....Lyons
43.	James E. Schwarzenbach.....Hornellsville
44.	Fletcher C. Peck.....Nunda
45.	T. W. Finucane, 20 Portsmouth Sq., Rochester
46.	Jacob Gerling....5 North Water St., Rochester
47.	George W. Batten.....Lockport
48.	John J. Kennedy.....Buffalo
49.	Henry P. Burghard.....Buffalo
50.	Matt. C. Merzig.....Buffalo
51.	James O. Bennett.....Silver Creek

Members of New York Republican State Committee

WITH POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Dist.	Name and Address.
1.	John J. Bartlett.....Greenport
2.	Harry Jaquillard, 389 So. 3d Street, Brooklyn
3.	Lewis M. Swasey, 42 Herkimer St., Brooklyn
4.	Jacob A. Livingston, 2264 Pitkin Ave., B'klyn
5.	F. J. H. Kracke, 11 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn
6.	Timothy L. Woodruff, 94 Eighth Ave., B'klyn
7.	Michael J. Dady, 40 Court Street... Brooklyn
8.	George Cromwell.....New Brighton, S. I.
9.	Charles H. Murray.....115 Broadway, N. Y
10.	Samuel S. Koenig....63 Park Row, New York
11.	William Halpin, 318 West 29th St., New York
12.	John S. Shea, 146 East 30th Street, New York
13.	Henry E. O'Brien, 45 Broadway, New York
14.	Joseph H. De Bragga, 137 Smith St., Evergreen
15.	William Harris Douglass, 11 Broadway, N. Y.
16.	Samuel Krulewitch, 21 East 108th St., N. Y.
17.	Moses M. McKee, 275 W. 140th St., New York
18.	Wm. H. Ten Eyck, 378 Mott Ave., New York
19.	William L. Ward.....Port Chester
20.	Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.....Newburgh
21.	Louis F. Payn.....Chatham
22.	Cornelius V. Collins.....Troy
23.	William Barnes, Jr.....Albany
24.	Horace G. Tennant.....Schoharie
25.	John K. Stewart.....Amsterdam
26.	John F. O'Brien.....Plattsburgh
27.	Daniel F. Strobel.....Herkimer
28.	John T. Mott.....Oswego
29.	Francis Hendricks.....Syracuse
30.	George W. Dunn.....Binghamton
31.	Charles H. Betts.....Lyons
32.	George W. Aldridge.....Rochester
33.	J. Sloat Fassett.....Elmira
34.	John A. Merritt.....Lockport
35.	John Grimm, Jr., 12 Walnut Street, Buffalo
36.	John G. Wickser.....266 Pearl Street, Buffalo
37.	George H. Witter.....Wellsville

Additional Member:
Charles W. Anderson, 203 W. 100th St., New York

Principles of the Independence League.

THE certificate of incorporation of the Independence League, dated New York, December 9, 1905, states that the objects sought by the organization are:

"Voluntarily to obtain and promote by educational means and political action such legislation as will secure independence among electors.

"An administration of government independent of corporate and corrupt influences.

"The application of public property to public uses.

"Effective control by the people of political parties.

"And to these ends to especially support electoral reforms securing an intelligent and fair ballot, the direct nomination of candidates for public office by the people, the abolition of corrupt practices, the public ownership and operation of those public utilities, which, in their nature are natural monopolies; the relief of labor and capital from unjust burdens, thus securing the increased production of wealth, just wages and fair hours for those who labor, and the abolition of private monopoly—to the end that equal rights may be secured to all and especial privileges be granted to none and, further, to unite in a common movement all societies and associations organized for like purposes, and to establish branches of the League throughout the State of New York and the United States of America."

Election Reform Legislation in 1907.

The following statement of legislation in the several States in 1907 revising general and primary election methods was made by the Hon. Alton B. Parker, president of the American Bar Association, in his address at the annual meeting of the association at Portland, Me., August, 1907:

Election reform is still a subject for legislative consideration, but the emphasis has been largely shifted from the election to the control over nominations. Nearly all of the States now regulate the choice of delegates to conventions. A new idea which has found favor with a number of Legislatures is that of direct nominations. Under these

PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS

the conventions are more or less superseded, and the voter directly indicates his choice. Such laws recently enacted vary principally as to the vote necessary to nominate, the methods by which platforms are adopted and the degree of control left to the governing bodies of the parties. There seems to be, however, a considerable tendency to abandon the theory that a political party is a voluntary organization subject to its own rules and regulations, and to substitute a rather complete statutory regulation.

In Indiana the law passed in 1907 is mandatory in counties having within their limits cities of 36,000 population or over, and optional in other counties. It does not apply to candidates for National, Congressional, State, or District offices. Primaries for all parties are held together, but each voter must announce the party whose ticket he desires to vote. If challenged on the ground that he is not an adherent of that party, he may make an affidavit that at the last election he voted for a majority of the candidates of his party and that he will support a majority of the candidates of that party at the next election.

The Iowa law, as amended in 1907, is mandatory, and includes all offices except Judges, United States Senators, and Presidential electors. At the first primary to be held under the act each elector declares his party affiliation, which is recorded in the poll book, and thereafter no voter is to receive a ballot of another party unless ten days before any primary he files a declaration of a change of party affiliation. Persons receiving the highest vote, provided such vote is not less than 35 per cent. of the total party vote for that office, are to receive the nominations.

The Missouri primary law of 1907 is mandatory, and covers nearly all offices, except certain local ones. Ballots for each party are provided, together with a non-partisan ballot, and each voter receives the ballot which he requests. No provision is made for challenging on the ground that a person is not a member of a certain party. Nominations are by plurality votes. Conventions may be held for nomination of Presidential electors, delegates to national conventions, and members of national committees, and for the adoption of platforms.

Nebraska, in 1907, enacted a general primary law applicable to all offices, except in cities of less than 25,000 inhabitants, and in village, township, and school district offices. Declaration of party affiliation is required, but no challenge upon that ground is provided. The person receiving the highest vote is declared the nominee. Nominees for county offices select the county committees, and these committees in turn select delegates to a convention which adopts the party platform and elects the State Central Committee. The North Dakota primary law enacted by the last Legislature is quite similar to that of Nebraska.

A novel provision in the new primary law of the State of Washington is the indication of first and second choice by the use of a double column opposite the names of the candidates on the primary ballot. If no candidate receives more than 40 per cent. of the first choice of votes, then the second choice votes are to be added, and the candidate receiving the highest number of first and second choices receives the nomination. Political parties casting less than 10 per cent. of the vote at the last previous election are allowed to nominate at conventions, held on the same day as the primaries.

California has had considerable difficulty in securing a primary election law, as no less than two such acts have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The last Legislature adopted a resolution for a constitutional amendment which imposes upon the Legislature the duty of enacting primary laws, and places beyond question the right of the Legislature to act in the matter.

NOMINATIONS FOR UNITED STATES SENATORS.

United States Senators are of course governed by Federal law, and nominations under State laws have only persuasive force upon members of the Legislature. In Missouri a law passed in 1907 provides for nominations for United States Senators at the general election. All persons desiring to be elected to this office are required to file with the Secretary of State their names and application. These names are placed upon the ballots under the party heading, and the person having the highest number of votes upon the party ticket which has a majority on general ballot in the Legislature is declared the nominee of such party, and "all members of such party in the Legislature shall vote for such person."

In Washington any candidate for the Legislature may file a declaration that during his term of office he will always vote for the candidate for United States Senator who has received the highest number of votes upon his party ticket at the previous primary election, and in such case there is printed on the primary ballot opposite or below the candidate's name "Pledged to vote for party choice for United States Senator."

Delegates to the national convention, in the States having primary election laws, are ordinarily chosen by the old convention system. An innovation in this respect is found in Wisconsin, where a law of the last session provides that these delegates shall be chosen at the Spring election.

FILING OF ELECTION ACCOUNTS.

The filing of expense accounts for and by candidates has been adopted in Iowa, and the enumeration of purposes for which campaign expenses may be incurred was made in 1907 in acts of Connecticut, California, South Dakota, and Washington. A still later development of this idea is the limitation in the amount of campaign expenses in the Corrupt Practices laws of California and New York, enacted in 1907. In the former State the limitation is by per-

centage upon the annual salary, varying with the length of the term, and amounting in general to 5 per cent. of the salary for each year. In the latter State the limitation is by fixed sums, which are much more liberal than those in California, being $10,000 in case of the Governor, $6,000 in case of other elective State officers, etc. Connecticut enforces her Corrupt Practices act by disqualifying the incumbent and by making him ineligible for election or appointment for any public office for four years.

The Single Tax.

The following statement of the single tax principle was written by Henry George, Sr.:

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community; that each is entitled to all that his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles, we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, State, county, and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and all the obligations of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, State government, and the general government, as the revenue from direct tax is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner. The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax not on land, but on the value of land. Then it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax not on the use and improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who, on a city lot, erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant. The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. The single tax, therefore, would—

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts, where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities, where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government, and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption, and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of the Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure, and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization, in securing to each individual equal right to the use of the earth. It is also a proper function of society to maintain and control all public ways for the transportation of persons and property, and the transmission of intelligence; and also to maintain and control all public ways in cities for furnishing water, gas, and all other things that necessarily require the use of such common ways.

National Platforms of Political Parties.

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, ADOPTED AT ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 8, 1904.

The Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, declares its devotion to the essential principles of the Democratic faith which bring us together in party communion.

Under them local self-government and national unity and prosperity were alike established. They underlaid our independence, the structure of our free republic, and every Democratic extension, from Louisiana to California, and Texas to Oregon, which preserves faithfully in all the States the tie between taxation and representation. They yet inspire masses of our people, guarding jealously their rights and liberties, and cherishing their fraternity, peace and orderly development. They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens, and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration of government from the headstrong, arbitrary and spasmodic methods which distract business by uncertainty, and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust, and perturbation.

Fundamental Principles.—The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day is the first step toward the assured peace, safety, and progress of our nation. Freedom of the press, of conscience, and of speech; equality before the law of all citizens; the right of trial by jury; freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus; liberty of personal contract untrammeled by sumptuary laws; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; a well-disciplined militia; the separation of church and State; economy in expenditures; low taxes; that labor may be lightly burdened; the prompt and sacred fulfilment of public and private obligations; fidelity to treaties; peace and friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none; absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics—these are doctrines which Democracy has established as proverbs of the nation, and they should be constantly invoked, preached, resorted to and enforced.

Capital and Labor.—We favor the enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sacred," and no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital.

Constitutional Guarantees.—Constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, acquire, and enjoy property or reside where interests or inclination may determine. Any denial thereof by individuals, organizations, or governments should be summarily rebuked and punished.

We deny the right of any executive to disregard or suspend any constitutional privilege or limitation. Obedience to the laws and respect for their requirements are alike the supreme duty of the citizen and the official.

The military should be used only to support and maintain the law. We unqualifiedly condemn its employment for the summary banishment of citizens without trial or for the control of elections.

We approve the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican Congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempts in Federal Courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Waterways.—We favor liberal appropriations for the improvement of waterways of the country. When any waterway like the Mississippi River is of sufficent importance to demand special aid of the Government, such aid should be extended with a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

We oppose the Republican policy of starving home development in order to feed the greed for conquest and the appetite for national "prestige" and display of strength.

Economy of Administration.—Large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the Government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with vigorous and efficent civil, military and naval administration as a right of the people too clear to be denied or withheld.

We favor honesty in the public service, the enforcement of honesty in the public service, and to that end a thorough legislative investigation of those executive departments of the Government already known to teem with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishment of ascertained corruptionists, without fear or favor or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the Senate and House of Representatives to permit such investigation to be made demonstrates that only by a change in the executive and in the legislative departments can complete exposures, punishment, and correction be obtained.

Federal Government Contracts With Trusts.—We condemn the action of the Republican party in Congress in refusing to prohibit an executive department from entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of interstate trade. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in the public service is to have public officials, from the occupant of the White House down to the lowest of them, return as nearly as may be to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

Executive Usurpation.—We favor the nomination and election of a President imbued with the principles of the Constitution, who will set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions, whether that usurpation be veiled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws, or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's pleas of necessity or superior wisdom.

Imperialism.—We favor the preservation, so far as we can, of an open door for the world's commerce in the Orient without any unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and European affairs, and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible, and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction. We oppose, as fervently as did George Washington

himself, an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary, and vague absolutism and a policy of colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised; we believe with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams that no government has a right to make one set of laws for those "at home" and another and a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those "in the colonies." All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem the flag is; if they are inherently unfit for those institutions then they are inherently unfit to be members of the American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws, in consonance with the American Constitution, the territory of that people ought not to be part of the American domain.

We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise now, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own destiny. The endeavor of the Secretary of War, by pledging the Government's indorsement for "promoters" in the Philippine Islands, to make the United States a partner in speculative legislation of the archipelago, which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of the Democratic Senators in the last session, will, if successful, lead to entanglements from which it will be difficult to escape.

The Tariff.—The Democratic party has been, and will continue to be, the consistent opponent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted, through Congressional favor, to draw a heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities which our political institutions were established to secure has caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known. These especial favorites of the Government have, through trust methods, been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition, which was the only alleged check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system. These industrial combinations, by the financial assistance they can give, now control the policy of the Republican party.

We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few, and we favor a tariff limited to the needs of the Government, economically administered, and so levied as not to discriminate against any industry, class, or section, to the end that the burden of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible.

We favor a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses for the commonwealth, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate end of "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities," and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation, to wit, the support of the Federal Government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity.

Trusts and Unlawful Combinations.—We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, and which have been fostered and promoted under Republican rule, are a menace to beneficial competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity. A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable.

Individual equality of opportunity and free competition are essential to a healthy and permanent commercial prosperity, and any trust or monopoly tending to destroy these by controlling production, restricting competition, or fixing prices, should be prohibited and punished by law. We especially denounce rebates and discrimination by transportation companies as the most potent agency in promoting and strengthening these unlawful conspiracies against trade.

We demand an enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the end that the travelling public and shippers of this Government may have prompt and adequate relief from the abuses to which they are subjected in the matter of transportation. We demand a strict enforcement of existing civil and criminal statutes against all such trusts, combinations, and monopolies; and we demand the enactment of such further legislation as may be necessary to effectually suppress them.

Any trust or unlawful combination engaged in interstate commerce which is monopolizing any branch of business or production should not be permitted to transact business outside of the State of its origin. Whenever it shall be established in any court of competent jurisdiction that such monopolization exists, such prohibition should be enforced through comprehensive laws to be enacted on the subject.

Reclamation of Arid Lands and Domestic Development.—We congratulate our Western citizens upon the passage of the law known as the Newlands Irrigation Act for the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the West—a measure framed by a Democrat, passed in the Senate by a non-partisan vote, and passed in the House against the opposition of almost all Republican leaders by a vote the majority of which was Democratic. We call attention to this great Democratic measure, broad and comprehensive as it is, working automatically throughout all time without further action of Congress, until the reclamation of all the lands in the arid West capable of reclamation is accomplished, reserving the lands reclaimed for home seekers in small tracts, and rigidly guarding against land monopoly, as an evidence of the policy of domestic development contemplated by the Democratic party, should it be placed in power.

Isthmian Canal.—The Democracy, when intrusted with power, will construct the Panama Canal speedily, honestly and economically, thereby giving to our people what Democrats have always contended for—a great interoceanic canal, furnishing shorter and cheaper lines of transportation and broader and less trammeled trade relations with the other peoples of the world.

American Citizenship.—We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper measures to secure for them, whether native-born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them

under the covenants of our treaties of friendship and commerce; and if under existing treaties the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens, or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor the beginning of negotiations with the governments of such countries to secure by new treaties the removal of these unjust discriminations. We demand that all over the world a duly authenticated passport issued by the Government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen, and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such.

Election of Senators by the People.—We favor the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

Statehood for Territories.—We favor the admission of the Territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. We also favor the immediate admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate States, and a territorial government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, as well as with the district of Alaska, should be bona fide residents at the time of their appointment of the Territory or district in which their duties are to be performed.

Condemnation of Polygamy.—We demand the extermination of polygamy within the jurisdiction of the United States and the complete separation of church and State in political affairs.

Merchant Marine.—We denounce the ship subsidy bill recently passed by the United States Senate as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes and a wasteful, illogical, and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy the obstructions raised by Republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the sea.

We favor the upbuilding of a merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

Reciprocity.—We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada, and with peoples of other countries, where these can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining, or commerce.

Monroe Doctrine.—We favor the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in its full integrity.

Army.—We favor the reduction of the army and of army expenditure to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient.

Pensions and Our Soldiers and Sailors.—The Democracy would secure to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents generous pensions, not by an arbitrary executive order, but by legislation which we grateful people stand ready to enact. Our soldiers and sailors who defend with their lives the Constitution and the laws have a sacred interest in their just administration. They must therefore share with us the humiliation with which we have witnessed the exaltation of court favorites, without distinguished service, over the scarred heroes of many battles; or aggrandized by legislative appropriation out of the treasuries of a prostrate people, in violation of act of Congress, which fixes the compensation and allowances of the military officers.

Civil Service.—The Democratic party stands committed to the principles of civil-service reform, and we demand their honest, just and impartial enforcement. We denounce the Republican party for its continuous and sinister encroachments upon the spirit and operation of civil-service rules, whereby it has arbitrarily dispensed with examinations for office in the interests of favorites and employed all manner of devices to overreach and set aside the principles upon which the civil service was established.

School and Race Questions.—The race question has brought countless woes to this country. The calm wisdom of the American people should see to it that it brings no more. To revive the dead and hateful race and sectional animosities in any part of our common country means confusion, distraction of business, and the reopening of wounds now happily healed. North, South, East, and West have but recently stood together in line of battle from the walls of Peking to the hills of Santiago, and as sharers of a common glory and a common destiny we should share fraternally the common burdens. We, therefore, deprecate and condemn the bourbonlike, selfish, and narrow spirit of the recent Republican convention at Chicago, which sought to kindle anew the embers of racial and sectional strife, and we appeal from it to the sober common sense and patriotic spirit of the American people.

The Republican Administration.—The existing Republican administration has been spasmodic, erratic, sensational, spectacular, and arbitrary. It has made itself a satire upon the Congress, the courts, and upon the settled practices and usages of national and international law.

It summoned the Congress into hasty and futile extra session, and virtually adjourned it, leaving behind in its flight from Washington uncalled calendars and unaccomplished tasks.

It has made war, which is the sole power of Congress, without its authority, thereby usurping one of its fundamental prerogatives. It violated a plain statute of the United States as well as plain treaty obligations, international usages, and constitutional law; and has done so under pretence of executing a great public policy, which could have been more easily effected lawfully, consitutionally, and with honor.

It forced strained and unnatural constructions upon statutes, usurping judicial interpretation and substituting Congressional enactment decree.

It withdrew from Congress their customary duties of investigation, which have heretofore made the representatives of the people and the States the terror of evildoers.

It conducted a secretive investigation of its own and boasted of a few sample convicts, while it threw a broad coverlet over the bureaus which had been their chosen field of operative abuses, and kept in power the superior officers under whose administration the crimes had been committed.

It ordered assault upon some monopolies, but, paralyzed by its first victory, it flung out the flag of truce and cried out that it would not "run amuck"—leaving its future purposes beclouded by its vacillations.

Appeal to the Country.—Conducting the campaign upon this declaration of our principles and purposes, we invoke for our candidates the support, not only of our great and time-honored organization, but also the active assistance of all our fellow-citizens

who, disregarding past differences upon questions no longer in issue, desire the perpetuation of our Constitutional Government as framed and established by the fathers of the republic.

PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 22, 1904.

Fifty years ago the Republican party came into existence, dedicated, among other purposes, to the great task of arresting the extension of human slavery. In 1860 it elected its first President. During twenty-four of the forty-four years which have elapsed since the election of Lincoln, the Republican party has held complete control of the Government. For eighteen more of the forty-four years it has held partial control through the possession of one or two branches of the Government, while the Democratic party during the same period has had complete control for only two years.

This long tenure of power by the Republican party is not due to chance. It is a demonstration that the Republican party has commanded the confidence of the American people for nearly two generations to a degree never equalled in our history, and has displayed a high capacity for rule and government which has been made even more conspicuous by the incapacity and infirmity of purpose shown by its opponents.

The Republican party entered upon its present period of complete supremacy in 1897. We have every right to congratulate ourselves upon the work since then accomplished, for it has added lustre even to the traditions of the party which carried the Government through the storms of civil war. We then found the country, after four years of Democratic rule, in evil plight, oppressed with misfortune, and doubtful of the future. Public credit had been lowered, the revenues were declining, the debt was growing, the Administration's attitude toward Spain was feeble and mortifying, the standard of values was threatened and uncertain, labor was unemployed, business was sunk in the depression which had succeeded the panic of 1893, hope was faint, and confidence was gone.

We met these unhappy conditions vigorously, effectively, and at once. We replaced a Democratic tariff law based on free-trade principles and garnished with sectional protection by a consistent protective tariff, and industry, freed from suppression and stimulated by the encouragement of wise laws, has expanded to a degree never before known, has conquered new markets and has created a volume of exports which has surpassed imagination. Under the Dingley Tariff labor has been fully employed, wages have risen and all industries have revived and prospered.

The Gold Standard Established.—We firmly established the gold standard, which was then menaced with destruction. Confidence returned to business, and with confidence and unexampled prosperity.

For deficient revenues supplemented by improvident issues of bonds we gave the country an income which produced a large surplus, and which enabled us only four years after the Spanish war had closed to remove over one hundred millions of annual war taxes, reduce the public debt and lower the interest charges of the Government.

The public credit, which had been so lowered that in time of peace a Democratic administration made large loans at extravagant rates of interest in order to pay current expenditures, rose under Republican administration to its highest point, and enabled us to borrow at 2 per cent., even in time of war.

We refused to palter longer with the miseries of Cuba. We fought a quick and victorious war with Spain. We set Cuba free, governed the island for three years, and then gave it to the Cuban people with order restored, with ample revenues, with education and public health established, free from debt, and connected with the United States by wise provisions for our mutual interests.

We have organized the government of Porto Rico, and its people now enjoy peace, freedom, order, and prosperity.

Accomplishments in Philippines.—In the Philippines we have suppressed insurrection, established order, and given to life and property a security never known there before. We have organized civil government, made it effective and strong in administration, and have conferred upon the people of those islands the largest civil liberty they have ever enjoyed. By our possession of the Philippines we were enabled to take prompt and effective action in the relief of the legations at Peking, and a decisive part in preventing the partition and preserving the integrity of China.

The Panama Canal Begun.—The possession of a route for an Isthmian canal, so long the dream of American statesmanship, is now an accomplished fact. The great work of connecting the Pacific and Atlantic by a canal is at last begun, and is due to the Republican party.

Other Accomplishments.—We have passed laws which will bring the arid lands of the United States within the area of cultivation.

We have reorganized the army and put it in the highest state of efficiency.

We have passed laws for the improvement and support of the militia.

We have pushed forward the building of the navy, the defence and protection of our honor and our interests.

Our administration of the great departments of the Government has been honest and efficent, and wherever wrongdoing has been discovered the Republican administration has not hesitated to probe the evil and bring offenders to justice without regard to party or political ties.

Anti-Trust Laws Enforced.—Laws enacted by the Republican party which the Democratic party failed to enforce, and which were intended for the protection of the public against the unjust discrimination or the illegal encroachments of vast aggregations of capital, have been fearlessly enforced by a Republican President, and new laws insuring reasonable publicity as to the operations of great corporations and providing additional remedies for the prevention of discrimination in freight rates have been passed by a Republican Congress.

In this record of achievement during the past eight years may be read the pledges which the Republican party has fulfilled. We promise to continue these policies and we declare our constant adherence to the following principles:

The Tariff.—Protection which guards and develops our industries is a cardinal policy

of the Republican party. The measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. We insist upon the maintenance of the principles of protection, and therefore rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, but this work cannot safely be committed to any other hands than those of the Republican party. To intrust it to the Democratic party is to invite disaster.

Whether, as in 1892, the Democratic party declared the protective tariff unconstitutional, or whether it demands tariff reform or tariff revision, its real object is always the destruction of the protective system. However specious the name, the purpose is ever the same. A Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity; a Republican tariff by business prosperity. To a Republican Congress and a Republican President this great question can be safely intrusted. When the only free-trade country among the great nations agitates a return to protection, the chief protective country should not falter in maintaining it.

Commercial Reciprocity Secured.—We have extended widely our foreign markets, and we believe in the adoption of all practicable methods for their further extension, including commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection, and without injury to American agriculture, American labor or any American industry.

Integrity of the National Currency.—We believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national currency. The maintenance of the gold standard, established by the Republican party, cannot safely be committed to the Democratic party, which resisted its adoption, and has never given any proof since that time of belief in it or fidelity to it.

Upbuilding the Merchant Marine.—While every other industry has prospered under the fostering aid of Republican legislation, American shipping engaged in foreign trade, in competition with the low cost of construction, low wages, and heavy subsidies of foreign governments, has not for many years received from the Government of the United States adequate encouragement of any kind. We therefore favor legislation which will encourage and build up the American merchant marine, and we cordially approve the legislation of the last Congress, which created the Merchant Marine Commission to investigate and report upon this subject.

A Navy for Defence.—A navy powerful enough to defend the United States against any attack, to uphold the Monroe Doctrine, and to watch over our commerce, is essential to the safety and the welfare of the American people. To maintain such a navy is the fixed policy of the Republican party.

Chinese Exclusion.—We cordially approve the attitude of President Roosevelt and Congress in regard to the exclusion of Chinese labor and promise a continuance of the Republican policy in that direction.

Civil Service Law Enforced.—The Civil Service Law was placed on the statute books by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our former declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced.

We are always mindful of the country's debt to the soldiers and sailors of the United States, and we believe in making ample provision for them, and in the liberal administration of the pension laws.

International Arbitration.—We favor the peaceful settlement of international differences by arbitration.

We commend the vigorous efforts made by the Administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands and pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of the Government to procure for all our citizens, without distinction, the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries, and we declare ourselves in favor of all proper efforts tending to that end.

Our great interests and our growing commerce in the Orient render the condition of China of high importance to the United States. We cordially commend the policy pursued in that direction by the Administrations of President McKinley and President Roosevelt.

Negro Disfranchisement.—We favor such Congressional action as shall determine whether by special discriminations the elective franchise in any State has been unconstitutionally limited, and if such is the case, we demand that representation in Congress and in the Electoral College shall be proportionately reduced as directed by the Constitution of the United States.

Capital and Labor.—Combinations of capital and labor are the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations, when lawfully formed for lawful purposes, are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws, and neither can be permitted to break them.

Tribute to McKinley—The great statesman and patriotic American, William McKinley, who was re-elected by the Republican party to the Presidency four years ago, was assassinated just at the threshhold of his second term. The entire nation mourned his untimely death, and did that justice to his great qualities of mind and character which history will confirm and repeat.

President Roosevelt Eulogized.—The American people were fortunate in his successor, to whom they turned with a trust and confidence which have been fully justified. President Roosevelt brought to the great responsibilities thus sadly forced upon him a clear head, a brave heart, an earnest patriotism, and high ideals of public duty and public service. True to the principles of the Republican party and to the policies which that party had declared, he has also shown himself ready for every emergency and has met new and vital questions with ability and with success.

The confidence of the people in his justice, inspired by his public career, enabled him to render personally an inestimable service to the country by bringing about a settlement of the coal strike, which threatened such disastrous results at the opening of Winter in 1902.

Our foreign policy under his administration has not only been able, vigorous, and dignified, but in the highest degree successful. The complicated questions which arose in Venezuela were settled in such a way by President Roosevelt that the Monroe Doctrine was signally vindicated, and the cause of peace and arbitration greatly advanced.

His prompt and vigorous action in Panama, which we commend in the highest terms,

not only secured to us the canal route, but avoided foreign complications which might have been of a very serious character.

He has continued the policy of President McKinley in the Orient and our position in China, signalized by our recent commercial treaty with that empire, has never been so high.

He secured the tribunal by which the vexed and perilous question of the Alaskan boundary was finally settled.

Whenever crimes against humanity have been perpetrated which have shocked our people, his protest has been made and our good offices have been tendered, but always with due regard to international obligations.

Under his guidance we find ourselves at peace with all the world, and never were we more respected or our wishes more regarded by foreign nations.

Pre-eminently successful in regard to our foreign relations, he has been equally fortunate in dealing with domestic questions. The country has known that the public credit and the national currency were absolutely safe in the hands of his Administration. In the enforcement of the laws he has shown not only courage, but the wisdom which understands that to permit laws to be violated or disregarded opens the door to anarchy, while the just enforcement of the law is the soundest conservatism. He has held firmly to the fundamental American doctrine that all men must obey the law; that there must be no distinction between rich and poor, between strong and weak; but that justice and equal protection under the law must be secured to every citizen without regard to race, creed or condition.

His administration throughout has been vigorous and honorable, high-minded and patriotic. We commend it without reservation to the considerate judgment of the American people.

PLATFORM OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY, ADOPTED AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY 4, 1904.

The People's party reaffirms its adherence to the basic truths of the Omaha platform of 1892, and of the subsequent platforms of 1896 and 1900. In session in its fourth national convention on July 4, 1904, in the city of Springfield, Ill., it draws inspiration from the day that saw the birth of the nation as well as its own birth as a party, and also from the soul of him who lived at its present place of meeting. We renew our allegiance to the old-fashioned American spirit that gave this nation existence, and made it distinctive among the peoples of the earth. We again sound the key-note of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal in a political sense, which was the sense in which that instrument, being a political document, intended that the utterance should be understood. We assert that the departure from this fundamental truth is responsible for the ills from which we suffer as a nation, that the giving of special privileges to the few has enabled them to dominate the many, thereby tending to destroy the political equality which is the cornerstone of democratic government.

Holding fast to the truths of the fathers, we vigorously protest against the spirit of mammonism and of thinly veiled monarchy that is invading certain sections of our national life, and of the very administration itself. This is a nation of peace, and we deplore the appeal to the spirit of force and militarism which is shown in ill-advised and vainglorious boasting and in more harmful ways in the denial of the rights of man under martial law.

A political democracy and an industrial despotism cannot exist side by side, and nowhere is this truth more plainly shown than in the gigantic transportation monopolies which have bred all sorts of kindred trusts, subverted the governments of many of the States, or established their official agents in the National Government. We submit that it is better for the Government to own the railroads than for the railroads to own the Government, and that one or the other alternative seems inevitable.

We call the attention of our fellow-citizens to the fact that the surrender of both of the old parties to corporative influences leaves the People's party the only party of reform in the nation.

Therefore we submit the following platform of principles to the American people:

Money and Banks.—The issuing of money is a function of government, and should never be delegated to corporations or individuals. The Constitution gives to Congress alone power to issue money and regulate its value.

We therefore demand that all money shall be issued by the Government in such quantity as shall maintain a stability in prices, every dollar to be full legal tender, none of which shall be a debt redeemable in other money.

Savings Banks.—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people.

Labor.—We believe in the right of labor to organize for the benefit and protection of those who toil, and pledge the efforts of the People's party to preserve this right inviolate. Capital is organized and has no right to deny to labor the privilege which it claims for itself. We feel that intelligent organization of labor is essential; that it raises the standard of workmanship; promotes the efficiency, intelligence, independence, and character of the wage earner. We believe with Abraham Lincoln that labor is prior to capital, and is not its slave, but its companion, and we plead for that broad spirit of toleration and justice which will promote industrial peace through the observance of the principles of voluntary arbitration.

We favor the enactment of legislation looking to the improvement of conditions for wage earners, the abolition of child labor, the suppression of sweat shops, and of convict labor in competition with free labor, and the exclusion from American shores of foreign pauper labor.

We favor the shorter work day, and declare that if eight hours constitute a day's labor in Government service, that eight hours should constitute a day's labor in factories, workshops and mines.

Initiative and Referendum.—As a means of placing all public questions directly under the control of the people, we demand that legal provision be made under which the

people may exercise the initiative, referendum, and proportional representation, and direct vote for all public officers with the right of recall.

The Land.—Land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is a heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

Human Rights.—We demand a return to the original interpretation of the Constitution and a fair and impartial enforcement of laws under it, and denounce government by injunction and imprisonment without the right of trial by jury.

Trusts and Monopoly.—To prevent unjust discrimination and monopoly the government should own and control the railroads, and those public utilities which in their nature are monopolies. To perfect the postal service, the Government should own and operate the general telegraph and telephone systems and provide a parcels post.

As to these trusts and monopolies which are not public utilities or natural monopolies, we demand that those special privileges which they now enjoy, and which alone enable them to exist, should be immediately withdrawn. Corporations being the creatures of government should be subjected to such governmental regulations and control as will adequately protect the public. We demand the taxation of monopoly privileges, while they remain in private hands, to the extent of the value of the privilege granted.

We demand that Congress shall enact a general law uniformly regulating the power and duties of all incorporated companies doing interstate business.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 5, 1904.

I.—The Socialist party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the ideal of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the programme and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our State and National Legislatures have become the mere agencies of great protected interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new, and misinterpreting old, laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literature. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.—As an American socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world or the remaining sources of profit.

The socialist movement, therefore, is a world-movement. It knows of no conflicts of interests between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the

freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.—The socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalistic class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other; the fact that the lines of division and interests may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Whenever and wherever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owner of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.—The socialist programme is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization the socialist movement comes as the only conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or programme for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.—To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to watch and work, in both the economic and the political struggle, for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the condition of the workers; for the complete education of children and their freedom from the workshops; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage of men and women, municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be intrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialist party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrage of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our

common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, ADOPTED AT NEW YORK JULY, 1904.

The Socialist Labor party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but, taught by experience, we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of their life, their liberty, and their happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again, taught by experience, we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty, and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes—the capitalist class and the working class; throws society into the convulsions of the class struggle, and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the capitalist class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crisis on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage-workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights, and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of working-class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

PLATFORM OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY ADOPTED AT INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 30, 1904.

The Prohibition party, in national convention, assembled, at Indianapolis, June 30, 1904, recognizing that the chief end of all government is the establishment of those principles of righteousness and justice which have been revealed to men as the will of the ever-living God, desiring His blessing upon our national life, and believing in the perpetuation of the high ideals of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, established by our fathers, makes the following declaration of principles and purposes:

The Most Important Question in American Politics.—The widely prevailing system of the licensed and legalized sale of alcoholic beverages is so ruinous to individual interests, so inimical to public welfare, so destructive of national wealth, and so subversive of the rights of great masses of our citizenship, that the destruction of the traffic is, and for years has been, the most important question in American politics.

Ignored by Democratic and Republican Leaders.—We denounce the lack of statesmanship exhibited by the leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties in their refusal to recognize the paramount importance of this question, and the cowardice with which the leaders of these parties have courted the favor of those whose selfish interests are advanced by the continuation and augmentation of the traffic, until to-day the influence of the liquor traffic practically dominates national, State and local government throughout the nation.

Regulation a Failure—License Money a Bribe.—We declare the truth, demonstrated by the experience of half a century, that all methods of dealing with the liquor traffic which recognize its right to exist, in any form, under any system of license or tax or regulation, have proved powerless to remove its evils, and useless as checks upon its growth, while the insignificant public revenues which have accrued therefrom have seared the public conscience against a recognition of its iniquity.

Prohibitory Law, Administered by Its Friends, the Only Hope.—We call public attention to the fact, proved by the experience of more than fifty years, that to

secure the enactment and enforcement of prohibitory legislation, in which alone lies the hope of the protection of the people from the liquor traffic, it is necessary that the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government should be in the hands of a political party in harmony with the prohibition principle, and pledged to its embodiment in law, and to the execution of those laws.

Party Will Enact and Enforce Prohibitory Laws.—We pledge the Prohibition party, wherever given power by the suffragists of the people, to the enactment and enforcement of laws prohibiting and abolishing the manufacture, importation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages.

No Other Issue of Equal Importance.—We declare that there is not only no other issue of equal importance before the American people to-day, but that the so-called issues upon which the Democratic and Republican parties seek to divide the electorate of the country are, in large part, subterfuges under the cover of which they wrangle for the spoils of office.

Attitude on Other Public Questions.—Recognizing that the intelligent voters of the country may properly ask our attitude upon other questions of public concern, we declare ourselves in favor of:

The impartial enforcement of all law.

The safeguarding of the people's rights by a rigid application of the principles of justice to all combinations and organizations of capital and labor.

The recognition of the fact that the right of suffrage should depend upon the mental and moral qualifications of the citizen.

A more intimate relation between the people and government, by a wise application of the principle of the initiative and referendum.

Such changes in our laws as will place tariff schedules in the hands of an omnipartisan commission.

The application of uniform laws to all our country and dependencies.

The election of United States Senators by vote of the people.

The extension and honest administration of the Civil Service laws.

The safeguarding of every citizen in every place under the government of the people of the United States, in all the rights guaranteed by the laws and the Constitution.

International arbitration, and we declare that our nation should contribute, in every manner consistent with national dignity, to the permanent establishment of peace between all nations.

The reform of our divorce laws, the final extirpation of polygamy, and the total overthrow of the present shameful system of the illegal sanction of the social evil, with its unspeakable traffic in girls, by the municipal authorities of almost all our cities.

PLATFORM OF THE UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY, ADOPTED AT ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY 2, 1904.

We, the United Christian party, in national mass convention assembled in His name, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., May 2, 1904, acknowledging Almighty God as our Father and Jesus Christ as our leader, commander, governor and king; believing that the time has now come when all Christians and patriots should unite on the day of election and vote direct on all questions of vital importance, and apply Christian golden rule to all government by and for the people, do hereby declare that the platform and purpose of the United Christian party is and shall be to work and stand for union in His name, according to the Lord's Prayer, for the fulfilment of God's law through direct legislation of the people governed by the golden rule, regardless of sex, creed, color, nationality.

As an expression of consent or allegiance on the part of the governed, in harmony with the above statements—

We also declare in favor of direct legislation providing for an equal standard of morals for both sexes, and most vigorously oppose the traffic in girls and all forms of the social evil.

We are opposed to war and condemn mob violence.

We favor government ownership of coal mines, oil wells and public utilities.

We are opposed to government revenue from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

We are opposed to all trusts and combines contrary to the welfare of the common people, and declare that Christian government through direct legislation will regulate the trusts and labor problem according to the golden rule.

PREAMBLE TO THE PLATFORM OF THE CONTINENTAL PARTY, ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 31, 1904.

The Continental party of the United States, in first national convention assembled, in the City of Chicago, August 31, 1904, announces the following platform and principles:

The objects and ends of the Continental party, as set forth in its charter, are: "To enlist the co-operation of legal voters throughout the United States in earnest and honorable efforts to repeal unjust laws in every branch of government, and, in their stead, to secure the enactment and enforcement of other laws better adapted to 'establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare,' and secure the election or appointment to office of honest and capable men."

Paramount Issues.—The questions pertaining to money, the tariff, transportation, trusts and corporations, the race problem, the labor problem, are pre-eminently live issues, which can never be permanently settled until they are settled right.

State Party Platforms of 1907 on National Issues.

There were but few State conventions of political parties in 1907. Although there was a State election in New York, the candidates were nominated by the Democratic and Republican State Committees, which issued no declarations of principles. The Kentucky Democrats held no convention, the ticket having been nominated at a State primary the previous year. A large part of the platforms adopted by the conventions of 1907 was devoted to local issues. The following were the references to national affairs:

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Kentucky.—We approve the policies and commend the ability, courage and integrity of President Theodore Roosevelt and his administration, and, without expressing preference for any candidate, favor the selection of the national convention for President of one in full accord with those policies and who will energetically carry them out in the interests of all the people.

Maryland.—The Maryland Republican platform heartily indorsed the national administration.

Massachusetts.—We heartily commend the administration of President Roosevelt. It has been progressive, courageous and effective; it has promoted the welfare of the whole people, and has enforced the laws and compelled their observance by all persons, rich and poor, high and low alike.

Nebraska.—As the representatives of the Republicans of Nebraska, in State convention assembled, we again commend the inspiring character and undaunted leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. We especially indorse what he has accomplished, with the support of a Repuolican Congress, toward subjecting the overweening railroads engaged in interstate commerce to the regulating arm of the Government, and in curbing the rapacity of the lawless trusts by forcing them to desist from their criminal practices. These policies have our unqualified approval, and in order that no backward step be taken, we will insist that his successor be a man whose record pledges a continuance of the distinctive policies of the Roosevelt administration.

New Jersey.—We indorse the administration of President Roosevelt as courageous and patriotic, distinguished by intelligent, earnest and successful efforts to promote the welfare of all the people. Continued prosperity has been maintained in every branch of industry, and the position of the nation at home and abroad is stronger and better than at any time in its history.

Pennsylvania.—This convention heartily renews the expression of confidence that has come so frequently, emphatically and directly from the Republicans of Pennsylvania in the integrity, wisdom and devotion to the public good of Theodore Roosevelt; with equal heartiness we record our approval of the work of his administration, and we pledge the Republican party of Pennsylvania to a loyal adherence to the policies inspired by the principle of equality, of right, and opportunity to all.

Rhode Island.—We affirm our allegiance to the national Republican party and to the declaration of principles on which it was continued in control of the national Government in 1904, which principles are being faithfully carried into effect by the official acts of the present administration.

TARIFF REVISION AND PROTECTION.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Maryland.—We feel that it is incumbent on us now to declare that no taxation can be justified or excused which takes from the pockets of the people more than is reasonably required to defray the cost of an economical and frugal administration of the Government in all its departments, and we therefore favor such a revision of our existing tariff as will relieve the great masses of the people from its oppressive inequalities, discriminations and burdens, and put an end to the intolerable wrong that extorts from them an annual excess of revenue of $90,000,000 withdrawn from circulation and piled up in the Treasury as a constant temptation to demoralizing extravagance.

Massachusetts (Whitney Democrats).—We regard the reform of the tariff as the paramount issue now before the people. We denounce the present Dingley tariff—levying its tribute upon all, but bearing with the heaviest weight on those of the smallest means—as the greatest system of graft in the country and as the most potent agency of political and legislative corruption. The crying necessity of reducing excessive rates of duty is now recognized alike by consumers and producers. We protest against the Republican programme of delaying action, for political reasons, until after the next Presidential election, which means intrusting the revision, if one be undertaken even then, chiefly to the beneficiaries of present oppressive duties, in exchange for campaign assistance to the party in power. The great advance in the cost of all necessities of life, due largely to the tariff, has brought home to every household the evil of maintaining excessive duties for the benefit of favored interests. The increase in the prices of all the materials and supplies required by our great producing industries and transportation interests, also due in great measure to the tariff, has imposed such heavy burdens upon them as to largely offset the benefits of an increased volume of business. The prosperity of the country, already receding, rests upon a doubtful basis as long as the artificial stimulus of excessive duties is so large a factor. We demand: 1. That the food supplies of the people and such raw materials of industry as coal, iron ore, lumber, wood pulp, hides, sole leather and wool, be placed upon the free list. 2. That all duties be reduced as rapidly as possible without undue disturbance of established industries to rates which will cover only the difference between the cost of manufacturing here and abroad, to be ascertained by expert investigation. 3. That manufacturers who take advantage of the tariff regularly to make lower prices on their products to foreigners than to American citizens, or to establish oppressive monopolies, be deprived of the protection which they thus abuse. * * * We demand in particular free and unrestricted trade with Canada, that the people of New England may enjoy the natural advantages of their geographical position, and we believe that our northern neighbors,

if properly approached, will still be found willing to meet us half-way in negotiating mutually beneficial commercial agreements.

Nebraska.—We favor an immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duty. Articles entering into competition with articles controlled by trusts should be placed upon the free list; material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessaries of life, and reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Massachusetts.—The Republican party of Massachusetts reaffirms its belief in the principles of protection to American industries and American labor, under which the United States has prospered and developed both in foreign and domestic trade during the last ten years to a greater extent than in any similar period in the nation's life. Massachusetts has never in its history enjoyed employment for its mechanics, laborers and artisans more continuously than since the inauguration of the late President McKinley. The product of its industries exceeds that of any previous similar period. Industrial depressions have been unknown, and to-day the wage earners are enjoying the highest rate of wages ever in existence; the hours of employment are less and the demand for the products of Massachusetts was never greater. The Democratic party not only did not propose any treaties of reciprocity during the two terms that they had possession of the Presidential office, but in 1893 they repealed all reciprocity treaties which had been enacted by the Republicans. The only propositions for reciprocity have originated with the Republican party, and it is to our party that the country will look with confidence for such treaties in the future. The National Republican Convention in 1908 will be called upon to present a platform defining the issues of the Presidential election. A majority of the Republican members of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress in January, 1905, declared in favor of the consideration of the question of the revision of the existing tariff in accordance with the principles of protection at the earliest practicable time. We commend for adoption by the next National Republican Convention a resolution calling the Congress to meet in special session to determine upon amendments to the present tariff law, or the enactment of a new measure to meet changed conditions, to remove duties needless either for revenue or protection, and make such modifications as experience may have shown to be necessary.

Pennsylvania.—The Republicans of Pennsylvania believe that the payroll of American labor should continue to be higher than that of any other nation, and the average American home a model for the world. President Roosevelt has publicly declared that "the general tariff policy to which, without regard to changes in detail, I believe this country should be irrevocably committed, is fundamentally based upon ample recognition of the difference in labor cost here and abroad." We indorse those declarations and declare our unfaltering adherence to the great principle of protection to American labor, American industries and American products.

TRUSTS.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Massachusetts (Bartlett Democrats).—Our party is founded upon the principle of equal rights to all men in the pursuit of happiness, and seeks to destroy all privilege which usurps these rights. The present political problem is industrial monopoly, which rests upon privileges conferred by law or enjoyed contrary to law. Vast aggregations of capital have absorbed our industrial system, have monopolized our money and credit systems in the banks, the lands from which our wealth is drawn, the railroads and ships which carry our goods and persons, while the tax laws perfect the system of plunder by excluding interference from without. From the food we eat, the shelter we provide, the clothing we wear, the comforts we enjoy, monopoly has taken its tribute until vast wealth has increased in the hands of its beneficiaries, while the purchasing power of labor has constantly decreased. As the wealth of monopoly has increased it has strengthened its hold upon the politics of the country and dominated the governments of nation and State. Believing that industrial despotism and political liberty cannot exist together, we are opposed to private monopoly in all its forms and to the laws which give it life.

Nebraska.—A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We, therefore, favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against trusts and trust magnates, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies we specify three—first, a law compelling corporations engaged in interstate commerce to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of carriage; second, a law preventing the duplication of directors among competing corporations, and, third, a license system which will, without abridging the right of each State to create corporations, or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a Federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as twenty-five per cent. of the product in which it deals, the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control by such corporation of more than 50 per cent. of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States. We insist upon the recognition of the distinction between the natural man and the artificial person, called a corporation, and we favor the enactment of such law as may be necessary to compel foreign corporations to submit their legal disputes to the courts of the States in which they do business, and thus place themselves upon the same footing as domestic corporations.

New Jersey.—We favor the enactment of stringent anti-monopoly laws.

Pennsylvania.—While we recognize the right of capital, within this Commonwealth, in all legitimate lines of enterprise, to combine for the increase of business, for enhancement of profit by enlarging productive capacity and decreasing the cost of production, thus lessening the price to the consumer, yet when such combination in its purpose, or effect, creates, or tends to create, a monopoly in its production, to restrain trade, or to stifle competition, to increase the cost to the consumer, or to control the

market for the labor it employs, it violates the spirit of our laws, becomes inimical to public welfare and peace, and should be so regulated, controlled or prohibited by law as to amply protect the public interests.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Pennsylvania.—We commend the course of the Fifty-ninth Congress, which, without attempted confiscation or reprisal of vested rights or any spirit of unfairness and injustice to those who have interests in carrying and other corporations, nevertheless passed more important legislation than any preceding Congress for the proper regulation and control of corporations and trusts and the punishment of improper practices.

REGULATION OF RAILROADS.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Massachusetts (Bartlett Democrats).—The most dangerous form of privilege is a monopoly of transportation, and our highways of commerce and travel, now delivered to private corporations, should be restored to the control of the people and conducted for the public good rather than for private profit and speculation. By unlawful rebates and discriminations the railroads of the nation have connived to ruin legitimate business and give control of our staple products to their powerful favorites. By capital inflations they have burdened our industry; by wreckings and consolidations they are rapidly bringing our railroad systems into a national monopoly.

Nebraska.—We assert the right of Congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce, and we assert the right of each State to exercise just as complete control over commerce within its borders. We demand such an enlargement of the powers of national and State railway commissions as may be necessary to give full protection to persons and places from discrimination and extortion. We believe that both the nation and the various States should, first, ascertain the present value of the railroads, measured by the cost of production; second, prohibit the issue of any more watered stock or fictitious capitalization; third, prohibit the railroads from engaging in any business which brings them into competition with their shippers; and, fourth, reduce transportation rates until they reach a point where they will yield only a reasonable return on the present value of the roads—such reasonable return being defined as a return sufficient to keep the stock of the roads at par when such roads are honestly capitalized. To supplement the reductions made by the various States in passenger rates, we favor an act of Congress, requiring the railroads to sell interstate tickets at a rate not exceeding the sum of the local rates.

RESERVED RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Maryland.—We feel that the present political situation upon national issues demands from us an emphatic reaffirmance of that time-honored article of Democratic faith again and again declared in our platform, that our Federal Government is a government of limited and carefully enumerated powers derived solely from the Constitution, and that the powers not therein granted or necessarily implied are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

Massachusetts (Whitney Democrats).—We reaffirm the Democratic doctrine, never more important to the welfare of the country than to-day, of preserving in their full integrity the powers reserved to the several States under the Federal Constitution, and we declare ourselves unalterably opposed to the invasion or the surrender of the rights of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. If at any time changed conditions demand the transfer of additional powers from the States to the Federal Government that end should be attained only by amending the Constitution in the manner provided in that instrument, not by executive usurpation or by strained judicial construction. We maintain that the Constitution and law of this Commonwealth are so framed, and our people are possessed of such capacity for self-government, that our local affairs can be properly managed and controlled without the aid or interference of the Federal Government; and we condemn the declaration of Governor Guild in favor of bringing our corporations under national control as an unwarranted reflection upon the intelligence of the people and the fidelity of their representatives.

Nebraska.—Believing, with Jefferson, in "the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies;" and in "the preservation of the general Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad;" we are opposed to the centralization implied in the suggestions, now frequently made, that the powers of the general Government should be extended by judicial construction. While we favor the exercise by the general Government of all its constitutional authority for the prevention of monopoly and for the regulation of interstate commerce, we insist that Federal remedies shall be added to, and not substituted for, State remedies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Massachusetts (Bartlett Democrats).—As monopoly has extended its control over our industries the rights of the toilers who produce the wealth have been neglected or denied. The gains from improved machinery and increasing prosperity should accrue to labor in the form of increased wages and shorter hours of labor. We approve legislation to secure these results, and so far as they cannot be secured by laws, we tender our support to the trade unions which seek to obtain them. We especially demand in labor disputes the right of trial by jury on contempt proceedings, and the exclusion of courts of equity from jurisdiction of offences against the criminal laws.

Nebraska.—We favor the establishment of State and national boards of arbitration, which shall have authority to investigate either upon their own initiative or at the request of either party, any industrial dispute between corporate employers and their employees, the findings of such boards not to be binding upon either party, but to serve

as a guide to public opinion and as a means of conciliation between labor and capital. We favor the eight-hour day. We are opposed to "government by injunction," the system under which the writ of injunction is used to deny to laboring men the protection of trial by jury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Maryland.—Fully realizing the necessity of putting a stop to the intolerable evils of bribery and corruption in our elections, we favor the passage of a corrupt practices act that will go to the very root of this frightful menace to our free institutions, and by adequate provisions and penalties which elsewhere have proved to be effective will make the buying of votes too odious and dangerous to be hereafter attempted.

Maryland offers many and great attractions to worthy and industrious foreigners who desire to become American citizens, and we favor energetic measures to encourage and promote the introduction into our State of bodies of immigrants of good character, who will actively contribute by their diligence and industry to the improvement and development of our agricultural resources.

Massachusetts (Bartlett Democrats).—Our people should have the power by a majority vote to reverse and direct the acts of its Legislature.

Nebraska.—We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and regard this reform as the gateway to all other national reforms. We favor an income tax as a part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing Congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the Federal Government. We favor a national inheritance tax to reach the "swollen fortunes" already in existence, but we believe that it is better to permanently prevent "swollen fortunes" by abolishing the privileges and favoritism upon which they are based.

We favor full protection, by both national and State governments within their respective spheres, of all foreigners residing in the United States under treaty, but we are opposed to the admission of Asiatic emigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our population, or whose presence among us would raise a race issue and involve us in diplomatic controversies with Oriental powers.

We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder which has involved us in an enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charge of abandoning the fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a staple government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us, as we guarantee the independence of Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our Government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Massachusetts.—We urge the Congress to give further consideration to the subject of the re-establishment of the merchant marine. Massachusetts was among the foremost in the maintenance of foreign commerce in the earlier periods of the nation's history. This country, with a protected coastwise commerce and a coast line unparalleled in extent and importance, ought to be a strong competitor for the commerce of the world. For the carrying of our mails we are now dependent upon the service afforded by steamers of other nations, and our country thereby helps them to maintain efficient agencies for the extension of their foreign trade, to the exclusion of our own.

Nebraska.—While not presuming to forestall the action of any future convention, we express the belief that the Republicans of Nebraska recognize in the Hon. William H. Taft, of Ohio, one whose personal character and whose long public service mark him as pre-eminently the man under whose leadership these policies would be perpetuated.

We believe the Federal Judiciary act should be amended to define the citizenship of interstate corporations for the purpose of jurisdiction of Federal courts by providing that for the purposes of original jurisdiction and jurisdiction on removal from State courts, or Federal courts, a corporation shall be deemed a citizen of every State where it has filed or is required by the law of that State to file in the manner required of domestic corporations, its articles of incorporation. And, in addition thereto, that every foreign corporation, or its successors, assigns or lessees, exercising or claiming the right to exercise the right of eminent domain, under a State law, shall be deemed a citizen of that State for the purposes of jurisdiction of Federal courts.

We favor the enactment of a Federal law, and, if necessary, an amendment to the Federal Constitution, which will forbid the Federal courts from issuing writs of injunction against State officers charged by law with the enforcement of State statutes.

Pennsylvania.—Pennsylvania has just pride in presenting to her sister States as a worthy successor to Theodore Roosevelt the distinguished son, who from the beginning was foremost in counsel and most effective in practical support of the policies for the regulation of corporate power which have so endeared the President to the people of this country. It was Philander Chase Knox who in 1902 pointed out that an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was unnecessary to enable Congress to redress the wrongful exercise of power by corporations in their relation to interstate commerce, and who made that opinion good by the legal proceedings which he successfully prosecuted for the violation of the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws of the nation, and also by the amendments to those laws which he recommended and prepared, and which subsequently met the approval of Congress. * * * Believing in him and supporting him earnestly as we do, we hereby indorse him on behalf of the Republican party of this Commonwealth for the great office of President of the United States, and we have the honor of presenting him now to the Republicans of our sister States as Pennsylvania's candidate for the Presidency before the Republican nominating convention in June, 1908.

Political Record of 1907.

Jan. 15. Idaho Legislature elected William E. Borah (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote being: Borah, 50; Fred T. Dubois (Dem.), 18.

Jan. 16. Colorado Legislature elected Simon Guggenheim (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote being: Guggenheim, 68; Charles S. Thomas (Dem.), 27; Frank C. Goudy (Rep.), 1.

Jan. 16. Maine Legislature re-elected William P. Frye United States Senator, the vote being: Frye, 99; W. H. Pennell (Dem.), 66.

Jan. 16. Montana Legislature elected Joseph M. Dixon (Rep.) United States Senator.

Jan. 16. Tennessee Legislature elected Robert L. Taylor (Dem.) United States Senator, the opposition vote being for Nathan W. Hale (Rep.).

Jan. 22. Oregon Legislature elected Frank W. Mulkey (Rep.) United States Senator for the short term and Jonathan Bourne, Jr. (Rep.), for the long term.

Jan. 22. West Virginia Legislature re-elected Stephen B. Elkins (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote being: Elkins, 81; John J. Cornwell (Dem.), 30.

Jan. 22. Illinois Legislature re-elected Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote being: Cullom, 132; Carroll C. Boggs (Dem.), 67; Daniel R. Sheen (Pro.) 3.

Jan. 22. North Carolina Legislature re-elected F. M. Simmons United States Senator, the vote being: Simmons, 116; Spencer B. Adams (Rep.), 24; J. J. Britt (Rep.), 2.

Jan. 22. Wyoming Legislature re-elected Francis E. Warren (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote being: Warren, 64; scattering, 6.

Jan. 22. Kansas Legislature elected Charles Curtis (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote being: Curtis, 44; W. A. Harris (Dem.), 32; J. L. Bristow, 12.

Jan. 22. Minnesota Legislature re-elected Knute Nelson (Rep.) United States Senator, there being one vote for Governor John A. Johnson in opposition.

Jan. 22. South Carolina Legislature re-elected Benjamin R. Tillman (Dem.) United States Senator without opposition.

Jan. 22. Texas Legislature re-elected Joseph W. Bailey (Dem.) United States Senator by a vote of 108 to 56 scattering.

Jan. 22. South Dakota Legislature elected Robert J. Gamble (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote being: Gamble, 100; Thomas Sterling, 16; Andrew E. Lee, 17.

Jan. 30. Arkansas Legislature elected Jeff Davis (Dem.) United States Senator.

Feb. 5. New Jersey Legislature elected Frank O. Briggs (Rep.) United States Senator, the vote being: Briggs, 41; James E. Martine (Dem.), 35; scattering, 2.

April 17. Wisconsin Legislature balloted for United States Senator to succeed John C. Spooner (Rep.), resigned. The first ballot, resulting in no choice, was: George W. Bird (Dem.), 24; John I. Esch (Rep.), 19; Irving L. Lenroot (Rep.), 19; H. A. Cooper (Rep.), 19; Isaac Stephenson (Rep.), 17; W. H. Hatten (Rep.), 16; scattering, 17.

April 23. Rhode Island Legislature adjourned without electing a United States Senator, the eighty-first and final ballot being: R. H. I. Goddard (Dem.), 40; Samuel P. Colt (Rep.), 39; George Peabody Wetmore (Rep.), 30.

April 24. Michigan State elections for Justice of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University carried by the Republicans.

May 17. Wisconsin Legislature elected Isaac Stephenson (Rep.) United States Senator to succeed John C. Spooner (Rep.), resigned, the vote being 87 for Stephenson to 24 for George W. Bird (Dem.). There were 25 absentees.

June 6. Pennsylvania Republican State Convention at Harrisburg nominated a candidate for State Treasurer and indorsed Senator Philander C. Knox for the Presidency.

June 19. Kentucky Republican State Convention at Louisville nominated Augustus E. Willson for Governor by acclamation.

June 27. Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg nominated a candidate for State Treasurer on a platform confined to State issues.

July 10. Alabama Legislature elected John H. Bankhead (Dem.) United States Senator to succeed John T. Morgan (Dem., deceased).

July 10. Georgia Legislature re-elected A. O. Bacon (Dem.) United States Senator.

July 30. Ohio Republican State Central Committee by a vote of 15 to 6 formally indorsed William H. Taft for the Presidency.

Aug. 2. Alabama Legislature elected Joseph F. Johnston (Dem.) United States Senator to succeed Edmund W. Pettus (Dem., deceased).

Aug. 8. Mississippi Democratic State Executive Committee announced the result of the primary election for United States Senator as 59,496 for John Sharp Williams and 58,848 for James K. Vardaman. E. F. Noel received the largest vote for candidate for Governor.

Aug. 8. Maryland Democratic State Convention at Baltimore nominated Judge Austin L. Crothers for Governor, the ballot being: Crothers 113½, Joseph D. Baker, 14.

Aug. 14. Maryland Republican State Convention at Baltimore nominated George R. Gaither for Governor, with a State ticket, by acclamation.

Sept. 10. New Jersey Republican State Convention at Trenton nominated J. Franklin Fort for Governor, the ballot being: Fort, 753; Vivian M. Lewis, 179; Frank Sommer, 120; Pitney, 96.

Sept. 17. New Jersey Democratic State Convention at Trenton nominated Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr., for Governor. He received 1,093½ votes. James E. Martine received 35, Hinchliffe 75.

Sept. 17. Oklahoma State and Congressional election. The Democrats carried their State ticket by large majorities and elected four of the five Representatives in Congress.

Sept. 24. Nebraska Democratic State Convention nominated a fusion State ticket.

Sept. 28. New York Independence League State Convention at New York nominated Reuben R. Lyon and John T. McDonough for Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Oct. 4. New York Democratic and Republican State Committees nominated Edward T. Bartlett (Rep.) and Willard Bartlett (Dem.) for Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals.

Oct. 5. Massachusetts Republican State Convention at Boston nominated Curtis Guild, Jr., for Governor with a State ticket by acclamation.

Oct. 5. Massachusetts Democratic State Convention at Springfield split into two factions, both nominating State tickets, one headed by Henry M. Whitney, the other by Charles W. Bartlett for Governor.

Nov. 5. Elections in Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island for State officers and in New York for Judges of the Court of Appeals.

The Presidential Election of 1908.

THE next Presidential election will take place on Tuesday, November 3, 1908.

The President and Vice-President of the United States are chosen by officials termed "Electors" in each State, who are, under existing State laws, chosen by the qualified voters thereof by ballot, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every fourth year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires.

The Constitution of the United States prescribes that each State shall "appoint," in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector. The Constitution requires that the day when electors are chosen shall be the same throughout the United States. At the beginning of our Government most of the electors were chosen by the Legislatures of their respective States, the people having no direct participation in their choice; and one State, South Carolina, continued that practice down to the breaking out of the civil war. But in all the States now the electors are, under the direction of State laws, chosen by the people on a general State ticket.

The manner in which the chosen electors meet and ballot for a President and Vice-President of the United States is provided for in Article XII. of the Constitution, and is as follows:

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

The same article then prescribes the mode in which the Congress shall count the ballots of the electors, and announce the result thereof, which is as follows:

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

The procedure of the two houses, in case the returns of the election of electors from any State are disputed, is provided in the "Electoral Count" act, passed by the Forty-ninth Congress. The act directs that the Presidential electors shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their election. It fixes the time when Congress shall be in session to count the ballots as the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors.

The Constitution also defines who is eligible for President of the United States, as follows:

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years.

The qualifications for Vice-President are the same.

The Electoral Vote.

THE following will be the electoral vote of the States in 1908 as based upon the Apportionment act of 1900:

STATES.	Electoral Votes.	STATES.	Electoral Votes.	STATES.	Electoral Votes.
Alabama	11	Maryland	8	Oregon	4
Arkansas	9	Massachusetts	16	Pennsylvania	34
California	10	Michigan	14	Rhode Island	4
Colorado	5	Minnesota	11	South Carolina	9
Connecticut	7	Mississippi	10	South Dakota	4
Delaware	3	Missouri	18	Tennessee	12
Florida	5	Montana	3	Texas	18
Georgia	13	Nebraska	8	Utah	3
Idaho	3	Nevada	3	Vermont	4
Illinois	27	New Hampshire	4	Virginia	12
Indiana	15	New Jersey	12	Washington	5
Iowa	13	New York	39	West Virginia	7
Kansas	10	North Carolina	12	Wisconsin	13
Kentucky	13	North Dakota	4	Wyoming	3
Louisiana	9	Ohio	23	Total	483
Maine	6	Oklahoma	7		

Electoral votes necessary to a choice 242

Oklahoma has been admitted to the Union since the last Presidential election with seven electoral votes, which are included in the above enumeration. Arizona having at the election of 1906 rejected joint statehood with New Mexico under the permissory act of Congress, neither will attain statehood before the presidential election of 1908, unless the Sixtieth Congress admits them separately during the year, in which case each will have three electoral votes, making 489 electoral votes in all, or 245 electoral votes necessary to a choice.

Apportionment of Delegates

TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS OF 1908.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

States and Territories.	No. Delegates.	States and Territories.	No. Delegates.	States and Territories.	No. Delegates.
Alabama	22	Michigan	28	South Dakota	8
Arkansas	18	Minnesota	22	Tennessee	24
California	20	Mississippi	20	Texas	36
Colorado	10	Missouri	36	Utah	6
Connecticut	14	Montana	6	Vermont	8
Delaware	6	Nebraska	16	Virginia	24
Florida	10	Nevada	6	Washington	10
Georgia	26	New Hampshire	8	West Virginia	14
Idaho	6	New Jersey	24	Wisconsin	26
Illinois	54	New York	78	Wyoming	6
Indiana	30	North Carolina	24	District of Columbia	6
Iowa	26	North Dakota	8	Alaska	6
Kansas	20	Ohio	46	Arizona	6
Kentucky	26	Oklahoma	14	Hawaii	6
Louisiana	18	Oregon	8	New Mexico	6
Maine	12	Pennsylvania	68	Porto Rico	6
Maryland	16	Rhode Island	8		
Massachusetts	32	South Carolina	18	Total	1,002

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

States and Territories.	No. Delegates.	States and Territories.	No. Delegates	States and Territories.	No. Delegates.
Alabama	22	Michigan	28	South Dakota	8
Arkansas	18	Minnesota	22	Tennessee	24
California	20	Mississippi	20	Texas	36
Colorado	10	Missouri	36	Utah	6
Connecticut	14	Montana	6	Vermont	8
Delaware	6	Nebraska	16	Virginia	24
Florida	10	Nevada	6	Washington	10
Georgia	26	New Hampshire	8	West Virginia	14
Idaho	6	New Jersey	24	Wisconsin	26
Illinois	54	New York	78	Wyoming	6
Indiana	30	North Carolina	24	District of Columbia	2
Iowa	26	North Dakota	8	Alaska	6
Kansas	20	Ohio	46	Arizona	6
Kentucky	26	Oklahoma	14	Hawaii	2
Louisiana	18	Oregon	8	New Mexico	6
Maine	12	Pennsylvania	68	Philippine Islands	2
Maryland	16	Rhode Island	8	Porto Rico	2
Massachusetts	32	South Carolina	18	Total	992

Ballots for Candidates for President

IN THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

1832. Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. Jackson nominated by acclamation.

1844. Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. First ballot, Van Buren, N. Y., 143; Cass, Mich., 83; Johnson, Ky., 24; Buchanan, Pa., 4. Ninth and last ballot, Polk, Tenn., 232; Cass 17; Van Buren, 10.

1848. Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. First ballot, Cass, Mich., 125; Buchanan, Pa., 55; Woodbury, N. H., 53; Calhoun, S. C., 9; Worth, N. Y., 6; Dallas, Pa., 3. Fourth and last ballot. Cass, 242; Woodbury 8; Buchanan, 4.

1852. Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. First ballot, Cass, Mich., 116; Buchanan, Pa., 93; Marcy, N. Y., 27; Douglas, Ill., 20; Lane, Ore., 13. Forty-ninth and last ballot, Pierce, N. H., 282; scattering, 4.

1856. Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. First ballot, Buchanan, Pa., 135; Pierce, N. H., 122; Douglas, Ill., 33; Cass, Mich., 5. Seventeenth and last ballot, Buchanan, 296.

1856. Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. First and only ballot, Fremont, Cal., 359; McLean, Ohio, 196.

1860. Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C. First ballot, Douglas, Ill., 145; Hunter, Va., 42; Guthrie, Ky., 35; Johnson, Ga., 12; Dickinson, N. Y., 7; Lane, Ore., 6; Jefferson Davis, Miss., 1; Toucey, Ct., 1; Pierce, N. H., 1. Fifty-seventh ballot, Douglas, 151, Guthrie, 65; Hunter, 16; Lane, 14; Dickinson, 4; Davis, 1. No choice. The Convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore, where Douglas was nominated on the second ballot, the vote being, Douglas, 181, Breckinridge, Ky., 7; Guthrie, Ky., 5; Seymour, N. Y., 1, Bocock, Va., 1.

The Convention of the anti-Douglas Democrats at Baltimore nominated Breckinridge, who had 105 votes, without opposition.

1860. Republican National Convention at Chicago. First ballot, Seward, N. Y., 137½, Lincoln, Ill., 102; Chase, Ohio, 49; Bates, Mo., 48; Dayton, N. J., 14, McLean, Ohio, 12. Third and last ballot, Lincoln, 281½; Seward, 180; Chase, 24½; Bates, 22; McLean, 8.

1864. Democratic National Convention at Chicago. First and only ballot, McClellan, N. J., 202½; Seymour, N. Y., 23½.

1864. Republican National Convention at Baltimore. Lincoln was renominated without opposition, except that Grant received the vote of Missouri.

1868. Democratic National Convention at New York. First ballot, Pendleton, Ohio, 105; Johnson, Tenn., 65; Hancock, Pa., 33; Doolittle, Wis., 13; Hendricks, Ind., 2. (Scattering votes were also cast in subsequent ballots for Parker, N. J.; English, Ct.; Packer, Pa.; Ewing, Ohio; Adams, Mass.; McClellan, Ill.; Pierce, N. H.; Hoffman, N. Y.; Field, Cal., and Seymour, Ct.) Twenty-second and last ballot, Seymour, N. Y., was nominated by acclamation.

BALLOTS FOR CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT—*Continued.*

1868. Republican National Convention at Chicago. Grant was nominated unanimously.
1872. Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. First and only ballot, Greeley, N. Y., 688; Bayard, Del., 15; Black, Pa., 21; Grosbeck, Ohio, 2.
1872. Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. Grant was nominated unanimously.

1876.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, ST. LOUIS, JUNE 28.

CANDIDATES.	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.
Total vote	738	738
Necessary to a choice*	492	492
Tilden, N. Y.	403½	508
Hendricks, Ind.	133½	85
Hancock, Pa.	77	60
Allen, O.	56	54
Bayard, Del.	56	11
Parker, N. J.	18	18
Broadhead, Mo.	19	.

Tilden nominated on 2d ballot.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, CINCINNATI, JUNE 16.

CANDIDATES.	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.	4th Ballot.	5th Ballot.	6th Ballot.	7th Ballot.
Total vote	756	743	752	749	749	748	756
Necessary to a choice†	379	372	377	375	375	375	379
Blaine, Me.	291	298	293	292	287	308	351
Morton, Ind.	125	112	113	108	95	85	..
Bristow, Ky.	113	114	121	126	114	111	21
Conkling, N. Y.	96	93	90	84	82	81	..
Hayes, O.	65	64	67	68	102	113	384
Hartranft, Pa.	58	63	68	71	69	50	..
Jewell, Ct.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..

Hayes nominated on the seventh ballot.

* Two-thirds vote necessary to a choice in the Democratic National Conventions. † Majority vote necessary to a choice in the Republican National Conventions.

1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, CINCINNATI, JUNE 23, 24.

CANDIDATES.	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.
Total vote	738	738
Necessary to a choice	492	492
Hancock, Pa.	171	320
Bayard, Del.	153½	113
Payne, O.	81	..
Thurman, O.	68½	50
Field, Cal.	65	65½
Morrison, Ill.	62	..
Hendricks, Ind.	50½	31
Tilden, N. Y.	38	6
Randall, Pa.	6	128½
Scattering	*	†

Hancock nominated by acclamation, after the second ballot.
* Ewing, O., 10; Seymour, N.Y., 8, Loveland, Col., 5; McDonald, Ind., 3; Parker, N.J., 1; Black, Pa., 1; Jewett, O., 1; English, Ind., 1; Lathrop, Mich., 1. † English, Ind., 19; Parker, N. J., 2; Jewett, O., 1.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, JUNE 7, 8.

CANDIDATES.	1st Ballot.	31st Ballot.	32d Ballot.	33d Ballot.	34th Ballot.	35th Ballot.	36th Ballot.
Total vote	755	755	755	755	756	756	755
Necessary to a choice	378	378	378	378	379	379	378
Grant, Ill.	304	308	309	309	312	313	306
Blaine, Me.	284	276	270	275	275	257	42
Sherman, O.	93	118	117	110	107	99	3
Edmunds, Vt.	34	11	11	11	11	11	..
Washburne, Ill.	30	37	44	45	30	23	5
Windom, Minn.	10	3	3	4	4	3	..
Garfield, O.	..	1	1	1	17	50	399
Conkling, N. Y.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

Garfield nominated on the thirty-sixth ballot.

1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, JULY 11.

CANDIDATES.	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.
Total vote	820	820
Necessary to a choice	547	547
Cleveland, N. Y.	392	683
Bayard, Del.	170	81½
Thurman, O.	88	4
Randall, Pa.	78	4
McDonald, Ind.	56	4
Carlisle, Ky.	27	..
Flower, N. Y.	4	..
Hoadly, O.	3	..
Hendricks, Ind.	1	45½
Tilden, N. Y.	1	..

Cleveland nominated on 2d ballot.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, JUNE 6.

CANDIDATES.	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.	4th Ballot.
Total vote	818	818	819	813
Necessary to a choice	410	410	410	407
Blaine, Me.	334½	349	375	541
Arthur, N. Y.	278	276	274	207
Edmunds, Vt.	93	85	69	41
Logan, Ill.	63½	61	53	7
Sherman, O.	30	28	25	..
Hawley, Ct.	13	13	13	15
Lincoln, Ill.	4	4	8	2
Gen. Sherman, Mo.	2	2	2	..

Blaine nominated on the fourth ballot.

BALLOTS FOR CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT—*Continued.*

1888.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, ST. LOUIS, JUNE 6.

Candidate.	
Cleveland, N. Y.	Nominated by acclamation.

Cleveland nominated by acclamation, without a ballot.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, JUNE 22, 24, 25.

Candidates.	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.	4th Ballot.	5th Ballot.	6th Ballot.	7th Ballot.	8th Ballot.
Total vote	830	830	830	829	827	830	831	830
Nec'ry to a choice	416	416	416	415	414	416	416	416
Harrison, Ind	80	91	94	217	213	231	278	544
Sherman, O	229	249	244	235	224	244	231	118
Alger, Mich	84	116	122	135	142	137	120	100
Gresham, Ind	111	108	123	98	87	91	91	59
Allison, Ia	72	75	88	88	99	73	76	..
Depew, N. Y	99	99	91	..	..	..	..	..
Rusk, Wis	25	20	16	..	..	..	..	..
Phelps, N. J	25	18	5	..	..	...	..	..
Ingalls, Kan	28	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
McKinley, O	2	3	8	11	14	12	16	4
Blaine, Me	35	33	35	42	18	40	15	5
Scattering*	40	2	4	3	..	2	2	..

Harrison nominated on the eighth ballot.
*Fitler, Pa., 24; Hawley, Ct., 13; Lincoln, Ill., 3; on first ballot.

1892.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, JUNE 23.

Candidates	1st Ballot.
Total vote	909½
Necessary to a choice	607
Cleveland, N. Y	617⅓
Hill, N. Y	114
Boies, Ia	103
Gorman, Md	36½
Stevenson, Ill	16⅔
Scattering*	23

Cleveland nominated on the first ballot. *Carlisle, Ky., 14; Morrison, Ill., 3; Campbell, O., 2; Russell, Mass., 2; Pattison, Pa., 1; Whitney, N. Y., 1.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, MINNEAPOLIS, JUNE 7, 9, 10, 11.

Candidates.	1st Ballot.
Total vote	904⅓
Necessary to a choice	453
Harrison, Ind	535 1-6
Blaine, Me	182 1-6
McKinley, O	182
Reed, Me	4
Lincoln, Ill	1

Harrison nominated on the first ballot.

1896.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, JULY 10.

Candidates.	1st Ballot.	5th Ballot.
Total vote	752	766
Necessary to a choice	502	512
Bryan, Neb	119	500
Bland, Mo	235	106
Pattison, Pa	95	95
Matthews, Ind	37	31
Boies, Ia	85	26
Stevenson, Ill	7	8
Blackburn, Ky	83	..
McLean, O	54	..
Scattering*	37	..
Not voting	178	162

Bryan nominated after the fifth ballot, enough changes being made to give him more than 512 votes.
*Tillman, S. C., 17; Pennoyer, Ore., 8; Teller, Col., 8; Russell, Mass., 2; Hill, N. Y., 1; Campbell, O., 1.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, ST. LOUIS, JUNE 18.

Candidates.	1st Ballot.
Total vote	906
Necessary to a choice	454
McKinley, O	661½
Reed, Me	84½
Quay, Pa	61½
Morton, N. Y	58
Allison, Ia	35½
Cameron, Pa	1
Blank	4

McKinley nominated on the first ballot.

The People's Party National Convention, at St. Louis, July 25, nominated William J. Bryan for President on the first ballot, which was: Bryan, 1,042; Norton, 321; Debs, 8; Donnelly, 1; Coxey, 1.

The National Democracy, at their National Convention at Indianapolis, September 3, nominated Senator John M. Palmer for President on the first ballot. There were but two candidates, and the result of the ballot was as follows: John M. Palmer, Illinois, 763½; Edward S. Bragg, Wisconsin, 124½.

BALLOTS FOR CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT—*Continued.*

1900.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention at Kansas City, Mo., July 5, nominated William J. Bryan for President by acclamation.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, Pa., June 25, nominated William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for Vice-President, both by acclamation. Every vote in the convention was cast for McKinley, and 929 of 930 votes for Roosevelt, the candidate, who was a delegate, not voting.

PEOPLE'S PARTY (FUSION) NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At the National Convention of the People's party (Fusionists), held at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 10, William J. Bryan was nominated for President by acclamation.

OTHER NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

At the National Convention of the People's party (Middle-of-the-Road Anti-Fusionists), held at Cincinnati, O., May 10, Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for President on the second ballot. The first ballot was: Milford W. Howard, Alabama, 326 6-10; Wharton Barker, Pennsylvania, 323 4-10; Ignatius Donnelly, Minnesota, 70; Norton, 3. The second ballot was: Barker, 370; Howard 336; Donnelly, 7; Norton, 2.

The Prohibition National Convention at Chicago, June 28, nominated John G. Woolley, of Illinois, for President on the first ballot, which was: Woolley, Illinois, 380; Silas C. Swallow, Pennsylvania, 329; Hale Johnson, Illinois, withdrew.

The Socialist Labor Party National Convention in the City of New York, June 6, nominated Joseph F. Malloney, of Massachusetts, for President on the first ballot, which was as follows: Malloney, 60; Valentine Remmel, Pennsylvania, 17; W. B. Hammond, Minnesota, 1.

The Social Democratic National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., March 6, nominated Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, for President, by acclamation.

The United Christian Party National Convention at Rock Island, Ill., May 2, nominated Silas C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, for President, by acclamation.

The Silver Republican National Convention at Kansas City, Mo., July 6, indorsed the nomination of William J. Bryan for President.

The National Party Convention in the City of New York, September 5, nominated Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, for President, and Archibald M. Howe, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, by acclamation. These candidates declined, and no other nominations were made.

1904.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention met at St. Louis, Mo., July 7. Balloting for a candidate for President began July 9. Only one ballot was had and was as follows:

Candidates.	First Ballot.	Candidates.	First Ballot.
Total vote	1,000	George Gray, Del	8
Necessary to choice	667	John Sharp Williams, Miss	8
		George B. McClellan, N. Y	3
Alton B. Parker, N. Y	658	Arthur Pue Gorman, Md	3
William R. Hearst, N. Y	204	Nelson A. Miles, D. C	3
Francis M. Cockrell, Mo	41	Charles A. Towne, N. Y	2
Richard Olney, Mass	39	Bird S. Coler, N. Y	1
Edward C. Wall, Wis	30		

At the conclusion of the roll call, Idaho, Nevada and two votes from West Virginia changed from Hearst to Parker, and Delaware changed from Gray to Parker, giving the latter 678 votes, or 11 more than necessary to a choice, and his nomination was then made unanimous.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention at Chicago, June 23, nominated Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for President, by acclamation.

PROHIBITION PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Prohibition Party National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., June 30, nominated Dr. Silas C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, for President, by acclamation.

PEOPLE'S PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The People's Party National Convention at Springfield, Ill., July 5, nominated Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for President, by acclamation.

OTHER NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Socialist Party National Convention at Chicago, May 5, nominated Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, for President, by acclamation.

The Socialist Labor Party National Convention at New York, July 4, nominated Charles H. Corrigan, of New York, for President, by acclamation.

The United Christian Party National Convention at St. Louis, May 2; the Continental Party National Convention at Chicago, September 1, and the National Liberty Party (Negro) National Convention at St. Louis, July 7, nominated candidates for President, but they received only a few scattering votes of which there is no exact record.

The States in the Presidential Elections, 1860 to 1904.

STATES.	1860	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904
Alabama	Dem.	No vote	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Arkansas	Dem.	No vote	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
California	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *g*	Rep.	Rep.	Split *h*	Split *i*	Rep.	Rep.
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep. *a*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.
Connecticut	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Delaware	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Florida	Dem.	No vote	Dem. *a*	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Georgia	Dem.	No vote	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.
Illinois	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Indiana	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Iowa	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Kansas	.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Kentucky	Amer.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Split *b*	Dem.	Dem.
Louisiana	Dem.	No vote	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Maine	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Maryland	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *j*
Massachusetts	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Michigan	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *c*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Minnesota	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Mississippi	Dem.	No vote	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Missouri	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.
Nebraska	.....	.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Nevada	.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.
New Hampshire	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
New Jersey	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
New York	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
North Carolina	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Split *d*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Ohio	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *e*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Oregon	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *f*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Pennsylvania	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Rhode Island	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
South Carolina	Dem. *a*	No vote	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Tennessee	Amer.	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Texas	Dem.	No vote	No vote	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Vermont	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Virginia	Amer.	No vote	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem.
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
West Virginia	.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Wisconsin	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.

a Electors chosen by the Legislature. *b* Rep., 12; Dem., 1. *c* Rep., 9; Dem., 5. *d* Rep., 1; Dem., 1. *e* Rep., 22; Dem., 1. *f* Rep., 3; People, 1. *g* Dem., 5; Rep., 1. *h* Dem., 8; Rep., 1. *i* Dem., 1; Rep., 8. *j* Dem., 7; Rep. 1.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The salary of the President of the United States was the cause of discussion in the First Congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution declared that the President should receive compensation for his services. Washington had notified his fellow citizens that he desired no salary. The limits suggested in Congress ranged from $15,000 to $70,000. The salary was finally placed at $25,000 and this remained the compensation until President Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to $50,000, the present sum. Chapter 2918 of the Laws of the Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, Approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for travelling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, $25,000." This will probably be continued in the future. The appropriation for the care of the White House and its stable and greenhouses was in 1907, $50,000.

REFERENCE NOTES TO THE TWO FOLLOWING PAGES.

* The candidates starred were elected. (a) The first Republican Party is claimed by the present Democratic Party as its progenitor. (b) No candidate having a majority of the electoral vote, the House of Representatives elected Adams. (c) Candidate of the Anti-Masonic Party. (d) There being no choice, the Senate elected Johnson. (e) Eleven Southern States, being within the belligerent territory, did not vote. (f) Three Southern States disfranchised. (g) Horace Greeley died after election, and Democratic electors scattered their votes. (h) There being a dispute over the electoral vote of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina, they were referred by Congress to an electoral commission composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, which, by a strict party vote, awarded 185 electoral votes to Hayes and 184 to Tilden. (i) Free Democrat. (j) Free Silver Prohibition Party. (k) In Massachusetts. There was also a Native American ticket in that State, which received 184 votes. (m) Middle of the Road or Anti-Fusion People's Party. (n) United Christian Party. (o) Union Reform Party.

For popular and electoral vote by States in 1900 and 1904 consult Index.

Presidential Elections

FROM 1789 TO 1904.

AGGREGATE POPULAR VOTE AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AT EACH ELECTION.

NOTE.—There is, properly speaking, no popular vote for President and Vice-President; the people vote for electors, and those chosen in each State meet therein and vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President. The record of any popular vote for electors prior to 1824 is so meagre and imperfect that a compilation would be useless. In most of the States, for more than a quarter century following the establishment of the Government, the State Legislatures "appointed" the Presidential electors, and the people therefore voted only indirectly for them, their choice being expressed by their votes for members of the Legislature. In this tabulation only the aggregate electoral votes for candidates for President and Vice-President in the first nine quadrennial elections appear.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

1789. Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President, and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. The electoral votes for the first President of the United States were: George Washington, 69; John Adams, of Massachusetts, 34; John Jay, of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton, of New York, 3; Samuel Huntingdon, of Connecticut, 2; John Milton, of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong, of Georgia; Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, 1 vote each. Vacancies (votes not cast), 4. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1792. George Washington, Federalist, received 132 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton, of New York, Republican (a), 50; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Republican, 4; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 1 vote. Vacancies, 3. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1796. John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11, George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7; John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5; James Iredell, of North Carolina, Federalist, 3; George Washington, of Virginia; John Henry, of Maryland, and S. Johnson, of North Carolina, all Federalists, 2 votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 1 vote. John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.

1800. Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 73; Aaron Burr, Republican, 73, John Adams, Federalist, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64; John Jay, Federalist, 1 vote. There being a tie vote for Jefferson and Burr, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten States, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the votes of four States, which, being the next largest vote, elected him Vice-President. There were 2 blank votes.

1804. The Constitution of the United States having been amended, the electors at this election voted for a President and a Vice-President, instead of for two candidates for President. The result was as follows: For President, Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 162; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 14. Jefferson was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1808. For President, James Madison, of Virginia, Republican, 122; Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 47; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 6. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 113; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 47; John Langdon, of New Hampshire, 9; James Madison, 3; James Monroe, 3. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1812. For President, James Madison, Republican, 128; De Witt Clinton, of New York, Federalist, 89. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, 131; Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Federalist, 86. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Gerry Vice-President.

1816. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 183: Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 34. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Republican, 183; John Eager Howard, of Maryland, Federalist, 22; James Ross, of Pennsylvania, 5; John Marshall, of Virginia, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, 3. Vacancies, 4. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President.

1820. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 231; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican, 218; Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1 vote each. Vacancies, 3. James Monroe was chosen President and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES.

Year of Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote.
1824	Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Rep	155,872	50,551	(b) 99	John C. Calhoun*	S. C.	Rep	182
	John Q. Adams*	Mass.	Rep	105,321	....	84	Nathan Sanford	N. Y.	Rep	30
	Henry Clay	Ky	Rep	46,587	....	37	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	Rep	24
	Wm. H. Crawford	Ga	Rep	44,282	....	41	Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Rep	13
							M. Van Buren	N. Y.	Rep	9
							Henry Clay	Ky	Rep	2
1828	Andrew Jackson*	Tenn.	Dem	647,231	138,134	178	John C. Calhoun*	S. C.	Dem	171
	John Q. Adams	Mass.	Nat. R.	509,097	....	83	Richard Rush	Pa	Nat. R.	83
							William Smith	S. C.	Dem	7
1832	Andrew Jackson*	Tenn.	Dem	687,502	157,313	219	M. Van Buren*	N. Y.	Dem	189
	Henry Clay	Ky	Nat. R.	530,189	....	49	John Sergeant	Pa	Nat. R.	49
	John Floyd	Ga	Ind	33,108	....	11	Henry Lee	Mass	Ind	11
	William Wirt (c)	Md	Anti-M			7	Amos Ellmaker (c)	Pa	Anti-M	7
							Wm. Wilkins	Pa	Dem	30
1836	Martin Van Buren*	N. Y.	Dem	761,549	24,893	170	R. M. Johnson (d)*	Ky	Dem	147
	W. H. Harrison	O	Whig	736,656	....	73	Francis Granger	N. Y.	Whig	77
	Hugh L. White	Tenn.	Whig			26	John Tyler	Va	Whig	47
	Daniel Webster	Mass.	Whig			14	William Smith	Ala	Dem	23
	Willie P. Mangum	N. C.	Whig			11				
1840	W. H. Harrison*	O	Whig	1,275,017	146,315	234	John Tyler*	Va	Whig	234
	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	Dem	1,128,702	....	60	R. M. Johnson	Ky	Dem	48
	James G. Birney	N. Y.	Lib	7,059	....	..	L. W. Tazewell	Va	Dem	11
							James K. Polk	Tenn.	Dem	1
							Thomas Earle	Pa	Lib	..
1844	James K. Polk*	Tenn.	Dem	1,337,243	38,175	170	George M. Dallas*	Pa	Dem	170
	Henry Clay	Ky	Whig	1,299,068	....	105	T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	Whig	105
	James G. Birney	N. Y.	Lib	62,300	....	..	Thomas Morris	O	Lib	..

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS—*Continued.*

Year of Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote.
1848	Zachary Taylor*	La	Whig	1,360,101	139,557	163	Millard Fillmore*	N. Y.	Whig	163
	Lewis Cass	Mich	Dem	1,220,544	....	127	William O. Butler	Ky	Dem	127
	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	F. Soil	291,263	....	..	Charles F. Adams	Mass.	F. Soil	..
1852	Franklin Pierce*	N. H.	Dem	1,601,474	220,896	254	William R. King*	Ala	Dem	254
	Winfield Scott	N. J.	Whig	1,380,576	....	42	William A. Graham	N. C.	Whig	42
	John P. Hale	N. H.	F.D.(i)	156,149	....	..	George W. Julian	Ind.	F. D.	..
	Daniel Webster (k)	Mass	Whig	1,670	....	..				
1856	James Buchanan*	Pa	Dem	1,838,169	496,905	174	J. C. Breckinridge*	Ky	Dem	174
	John C. Fremont	Cal	Rep	1,341,264	...	114	William L. Dayton	N. J.	Rep	114
	Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	Amer.	874,538	....	8	A. J. Donelson	Tenn.	Amer.	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill	Rep	1,866,352	491,195	180	Hannibal Hamlin*	Me	Rep	180
	Stephen A. Douglas	Ill	Dem	1,375,157	....	12	H. V. Johnson	Ga	Dem	12
	J. C. Breckinridge	Ky	Dem	845,763	....	72	Joseph Lane	Ore	Dem	72
	John Bell	Tenn.	Union	589,581	....	39	Edward Everett	Mass.	Union	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill	Rep	2,216,067	407,342	e 212	Andrew Johnson*	Tenn.	Rep	212
	George B. McClellan	N. J.	Dem	1,808,725	....	21	George H. Pendleton	O.	Dem	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant*	Ill	Rep	3,015,071	305,456	f 214	Schuyler Colfax*	Ind.	Rep	214
	Horatio Seymour	N. Y.	Dem	2,709,615	....	80	F. P. Blair, Jr.	Mo	Dem	80
1872	Ulysses S. Grant*	Ill	Rep	3,597,070	762,991	286	Henry Wilson*	Mass.	Rep	286
	Horace Greeley	N. Y.	D.& L.	2,834,079	....	g ..	B. Gratz Brown	Mo	D.& L.	47
	Charles O'Conor	N. Y.	Dem	29,408	....	..	John Q. Adams	Mass.	Dem	..
	James Black	Pa	Temp.	5,608	....	..	Joh Russell	Mich.	Temp.	..
	Thomas A. Hendricks	Ind.	Dem	....	....	42	George W. Julian	Ind.	Lib.	5
	B. Gratz Brown	Mo	Dem	....	....	18	A. H. Colquitt	Ga	Dem	5
	Charles J. Jenkins	Ga	Dem	....	....	2	John M. Palmer	Ill	Dem	3
	David Davis	Ill	Ind.	....	....	1	T. E. Bramlette	Ky	Dem	3
							W. S. Groesbeck	O	Dem	1
							Willis B. Machen	Ky	Dem	1
							N. P. Banks	Mass.	Lib.	1
1876	Samuel J. Tilden	N. Y.	Dem	4,284,885	250,935	184	T. A. Hendricks	Ind.	Dem	184
	Rutherford B. Hayes*	O	Rep	4,033,950	....	h 185	William A. Wheeler*	N. Y.	Rep	185
	Peter Cooper	N. Y.	Gre'nb	81,740	....	..	Samuel F. Cary	O	Gre'nb	..
	Green Clay Smith	Ky	Pro	9,522	....	..	Gideon T. Stewart	O	Pro.	..
	James B. Walker	Ill	Amer.	2,636	....	..	D. Kirkpatrick	N. Y.	Amer.	..
1880	James A. Garfield*	O	Rep	4,449,053	7,018	214	Chester A. Arthur*	N. Y.	Rep	214
	W. S. Hancock	Pa	Dem	4,442,035	....	155	William H. English	Ind.	Dem	155
	James B. Weaver	Iowa	Gre'nb	307,306	....	..	B. J. Chambers	Tex	Gre'nb	..
	Neal Dow	Me	ro	10,305	....	..	H. A. Thompson	O	Pro.	..
	John W. Phelps	Vt.	Amer.	707	....	..	S. C. Pomeroy	Kan	Amer.	..
1884	Grover Cleveland*	N. Y.	Dem	4,911,017	62,683	219	T. A. Hendricks*	Ind.	Dem	219
	James G. Blaine	Me	Rep	4,848,334	....	182	John A. Logan	Ill	Rep	182
	John P. St. John	Kan	Pro	151,809	....	..	William Daniel	Md	Pro.	..
	Benjamin F. Butler	Mass.	Gre'nb	133,825	....	..	A. M. West	Miss.	Gre'nb	..
	P. D. Wigginton	Cal	Amer.	....	....	..				
1888	Grover Cleveland	N. Y.	Dem	5,538,233	98,017	168	Allen G. Thurman	O	Dem	168
	Benjamin Harrison*	Ind	Rep	5,440,216	....	233	Levi P. Morton*	N. Y.	Rep	233
	Clinton B. Fisk	N. J.	Pro	249,907	....	..	John A. Brooks	Mo	Pro.	..
	Alson J. Streeter	Ill	U. L.	148,105	....	..	C. E. Cunningham	Ark	U. L.	..
	R. H. Cowdry	Ill	U'd L.	2,808	....	..	W. H. T. Wakefield	Kan	U'd L.	..
	James L. Curtis	N. Y.	Amer.	1,591	....	..	James B. Greer	Tenn.	Amer.	..
1892	Grover Cleveland*	N. Y.	Dem	5,556,918	380,810	277	Adlai E. Stevenson*	Ill	Dem	277
	Benjamin Harrison	Ind	Rep	5,176,108	....	145	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	Rep	145
	James B. Weaver	Iowa	Peop	1,041,028	....	22	James G. Field	Va.	Peop	22
	John Bidwell	Cal	Pro	264,133	....	..	James B. Cranfill	Tex.	Pro.	..
	Simon Wing	Mass	Soc. L.	21,164	...	..	Charles H. Matchett	N. Y.	Soc. L.	..
1896	William McKinley*	O.	Rep	7,104,779	601,854	271	Garret A. Hobart*	N. J.	Rep.	271
	William J. Bryan	Neb	Dem. }	6,502,925	{	176	Arthur Sewall	Me	Dem	149
	William J. Bryan	Neb	Peop }		{	..	Thomas E. Watson	Ga	Peop.	27
	Joshua Levering	Md	Pro	132,007	....	..	Hale Johnson	Ill.	Pro.	..
	John M. Palmer	Ill	N. Dem	133,148	....	..	Simon B. Buckner	Ky.	N. Dem	..
	Charles H. Matchett	N. Y.	Soc. L.	36,274	....	..	Matthew Maguire	N. J.	Soc. L.	..
	Charles E. Bentley	Neb	Nat. (j)	13,969	....	..	James H. Southgate	N. C.	Nat. (j)	..
1900	William McKinley*	O.	Rep.	7,207,923	849,790	292	Theodore Roosevelt*	N. Y.	Rep.	292
	William J. Bryan	Neb	Dem P	6,358,133	....	155	Adlai E. Stevenson	Ill.	Dem. P	155
	John G. Woolley	Ill	Pro	208,914	....	..	Henry B. Metcalf	O.	Pro.	..
	Wharton Barker	Pa	MP(m)	50,373	....	..	Ignatius Donnelly	Minn.	MP(m)	..
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind	Soc. D.	87,814	....	..	Job Harriman	Cal	Soc. D.	..
	Jos. F. Malloney	Mass.	Soc. L.	39,739	....	..	Valentine Remmel	Pa	Soc. L.	..
	J. F. R. Leonard	Ia	U C(n)	1,059	....	..	John G. Woolley	Ill.	U C(n)	..
	Seth H. Ellis	O.	UR (o)	5,698	....	..	Samuel T. Nicholson	Pa	U R (o)	..
1904	Theodore Roosevelt*	N. Y.	Rep.	7,623,486	2,545,515	336	Charles W. Fairbanks*	Ind.	Rep	336
	Alton B. Parker	N. Y.	Dem	5,077,971	....	140	Henry G. Davis	W. Va.	Dem	140
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind.	Soc.	402,283	....	..	Benjamin Hanford	N. Y.	Soc.	..
	Silas C. Swallow	Pa	Pro.	258,536	....	..	George W. Carroll	Tex.	Pro.	..
	Thomas E. Watson	Ga.	Peop	117,183	....	..	Thomas H. Tibbles	Neb.	Peop.	..
	Charles H. Corrigan	N. Y.	Soc. L.	31,249	....	..	William W. Cox	Ill	Soc. L.	..

* The candidates starred were elected.

For Reference Notes to these Tables see preceding page.

For popular and electoral votes by States in 1900 and 1904 consult Index.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—THEIR BIOGRAPHIES IN BRIEF.

(Compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC from published memoirs, newspaper records, and personal correspondence with the families of the ex-Presidents. The references will be found on page 274).

No.	Full Name.	Paternal Ancestry.	Parentage. Father.	Father's Vocation.	Mother.
1	George Washington	English	Augustine Washington	Planter	Mary Ball.
2	John Adams	English	John Adams	Farmer	Susanna Boylston.
3	Thomas Jefferson	Welsh	Peter Jefferson	Planter	Jane Randolph.
4	James Madison	English	James Madison	Planter	Nelly Conway.
5	James Monroe	Scotch	Spence Monroe	Planter	Eliza Jones.
6	John Quincy Adams	English	John Adams	Lawyer	Abigail Smith.
7	Andrew Jackson	Scotch-Irish	Andrew Jackson.	Farmer	Elizabeth Hutchinson.
8	Martin Van Buren	Dutch	Abraham Van Buren	Farmer	Maria Hoes.
9	William Henry Harrison	English	Benjamin Harrison	Statesman	Elizabeth Bassett.
10	John Tyler	English	John Tyler	Jurist	Mary Armistead.
11	James Knox Polk	Scotch-Irish	Samuel Polk	Farmer	Jane Knox.
12	Zachary Taylor	English	Richard Taylor	Planter	Sarah Strother.
13	Millard Fillmore	English	Nathaniel Fillmore	Farmer	Phebe Millard.
14	Franklin Pierce	English	Benjamin Pierce	Farmer	Anna Kendrick.
15	James Buchanan	Scotch-Irish.	James Buchanan	Merchant	Elizabeth Speer.
16	Abraham Lincoln	English	Thomas Lincoln	Farmer	Nancy Hanks.
17	Andrew Johnson	English	Jacob Johnson	Sexton and Constable	Mary McDonough.
18	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Scotch	Jesse Root Grant	Tanner	Harriet Simpson.
19	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Scotch.	Rutherford Hayes	Merchant	Sophia Birchard.
20	James Abram Garfield	English	Abram Garfield	Farmer	Eliza Ballou.
21	Chester Alan Arthur	Scotch-Irish.	William Arthur	Clergyman	Malvina Stone.
22, 24	Grover Cleveland.	English	Richard Falley Cleveland	Clergyman	Anna Neal.
23	Benjamin Harrison	English.	John Scott Harrison	Farmer	Elizabeth F. Irwin.
25	William McKinley	Scotch-Irish.	William McKinley	Iron Manufacturer	Nancy C. Allison.
26	Theodore Roosevelt.	Dutch	Theodore Roosevelt	Merchant	Martha Bullock.

No.	President	Birth. Time.	Birth. Place.	Vocation. In Early Life.	Vocation. When Elected	College	Year of Graduation.‡
1	Washington	February 22, 1732	Near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va.	Surveyor	Planter	None	....
2	J Adams	October 30, 1735.	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass	Teacher	Lawyer	Harvard.	1755
3	Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va.	Lawyer	Lawyer	William and Mary	1762
4	Madison	March 16, 1751.	Port Conway, King George County, Va	Lawyer	Lawyer	Princeton	1771
5	Monroe	April 28, 1758	Head of Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland Co, Va	Lawyer	Statesman	William and Mary	1776
6	J Q Adams	July 11, 1767	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.	Lawyer	Lawyer	Harvard	1787
7	Jackson	March 15, 1767.	Near Cureton's Pond, Union County, N. C †	Lawyer	Lawyer	None.	....
8	Van Buren	December 5, 1782	Kinderhook, Columbia County, N Y	Lawyer	Lawyer	None.	....
9	Harrison	February 9, 1773.	Berkeley, Charles City County, Va.	Soldier	Farmer	Hampden-Sydney.	1790
10	Tyler	March 29, 1790.	Greenway, Charles City County, Va	Lawyer	Lawyer	William and Mary	1807
11	Polk	November 2, 1795	Near Pineville, Mecklenburg Co, N. C	Lawyer	Lawyer	Uni of N Carolina	1818
12	Taylor.	November 24, 1784	Near Orange C H, Orange County, Va.	Soldier	Soldier	None.	....
13	Fillmore.	January 7, 1800	Summerhill, Cayuga County, N Y	Tailor	Lawyer	None.	....
14	Pierce	November 23, 1804.	Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H.	Lawyer	Lawyer	Bowdoin.	1824
15	Buchanan.	April 23, 1791.	Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa	Lawyer	Lawyer	Dickinson.	1809
16	Lincoln	February 12, 1809.	Near Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky.	Farm-hand	Lawyer	None	....
17	Johnson.	December 29, 1808.	Raleigh, Wake County, N C	Tailor.	Statesman	None	....
18	Grant	April 27, 1822.	Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O	Soldier.	Soldier	West Point.	1843
19	Hayes	October 4, 1822	Delaware, Delaware County, O	Lawyer	Lawyer	Kenyon.	1842
20	Garfield.	November 19, 1831.	Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, O	Teacher.	Lawyer	Williams.	1856
21	Arthur	October 5, 1830	Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt.	Teacher	Lawyer	Union	1848
22, 24	Cleveland	March 18, 1837.	Caldwell, Essex County, N J	Teacher.	Lawyer	None.	....
23	B Harrison	August 20, 1833	North Bend, Hamilton County, O.	Lawyer	Lawyer	Miami University	1853
25	McKinley	January 29, 1843	Niles, Trumbull County, O.	Lawyer	Lawyer	None	....
26	Roosevelt	October 27, 1858.	28 E 20th St., New York City, N. Y.	Publicist.	Pub. official	Harvard.	1880

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

No.	President.	Married	Wife's Name	Wife Born	Wife Died	Sons.	Dau.	Home When Elected.	Politics.	Inaug	Age.	Years.
1	Washington	1759	Martha (Dandridge) Custis§	1732	1802	..	..	Mount Vernon, Va	Federalist	1789	57	7 y. 10 mo. 4 d.
2	J. Adams	1764	Abigail Smith	1744	1818	3	2	Quincy, Mass	Federalist	1797	61	4
3	Jefferson.	1772	Martha (Wayles) Skelton§	1748	1782	1	5	Monticello, Va	Republican (a)	1801	57	8
4	Madison	1794	Dolly (Payne) Todd§	1772	1849	..	..	Montpelier, Va	Republican	1809	57	8
5	Monroe	1786	Eliza Kortwright	1768	1830	..	2	Oak Hill, Va	Republican	1817	58	8
6	J Q Adams	1797	Louisa Catherine Johnson	1775	1852	3	1	Quincy, Mass	Republican (b)	1825	57	4
7	Jackson	1791	Rachel (Donelson) Robards‖	1767	1828	..	..	Hermitage, Tenn	Democrat	1829	61	8
8	Van Buren	1807	Hannah Hoes	1783	1819	4	..	Kinderhook, N. Y	Democrat	1837	54	4
9	Harrison	1795	Anna Symmes	1775	1864	6	4	North Bend, O	Whig	1841	68	1 mo.
10	Tyler	1813	Letitia Christian	1790	1842	3	4	Williamsburg, Va	Democrat	1841	51	3 y 11 mo.
		1844	Julia Gardiner	1820	1889	5	2					
11	Polk	1824	Sarah Childress	1803	1891	..	..	Nashville, Tenn	Democrat	1845	49	4
12	Taylor	1810	Margaret Smith	1788	1852	1	3	Baton Rouge, La	Whig	1849	64	1 y. 4 mo. 5 d
13	Fillmore	1826	Abigail Powers	1798	1853	1	1	Buffalo, N. Y	Whig	1850	50	2 y. 7 mo. 26 d
		1858	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh§	1813	1881	..	..					
14	Pierce	1834	Jane Means Appleton	1806	1863	3	..	Concord, N. H	Democrat	1853	48	4
15	Buchanan	....		..	..	..	..	Wheatland, Pa	Democrat	1857	65	4
16	Lincoln	1842	Mary Todd.	1818	1882	4	..	Springfield, Ill	Republican	1861	52	4 y. 1 mo 11 d.
17	Johnson	1827	Eliza McCardle	1810	1876	3	2	Greenville, Tenn	Republican	1865	56	3 y. 10 mo 19 d.
18	Grant	1848	Julia Dent.	1826	1902	3	1	Washington, D. C	Republican	1869	46	8
19	Hayes	1852	Lucy Ware Webb	1831	1889	7	1	Fremont, O	Republican	1877	54	4
20	Garfield	1858	Lucretia Rudolph	1832	..	4	1	Mentor, O	Republican	1881	49	6½ mo.
21	Arthur.	1859	Ellen Lewis Herndon.	1837	1880	1	1	New York City	Republican.	1881	50	3 y. 5½ mo.
22	Cleveland	1886	Frances Folsom	1864	..	1	3	Buffalo, N. Y	Democrat	1885	47	4
23	B. Harrison	1853	Caroline Lavinia Scott	1832	1892	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind	Republican	1889	55	4
		1896	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick§	1858		..	1					
24	Cleveland	..	(See above.)	..		..	..	New York City	Democrat	1893	56	4
25	McKinley	1871	Ida Saxton	1844	1907	..	2	Canton, O	Republican	1897	53	4 y. 6 mo. 10 d.
26	Roosevelt	1883	Alice Lee.		1884	..	1	Oyster Bay, N Y	Republican	1901	42	.....
		1886	Edith Kermit Carow			4	1					

No.	President.	Time of Death.	Age	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.	Religious Connection.
1	Washington	December 14, 1799	67	Pneumonia	Mount Vernon, Va	Mount Vernon, Va.	Episcopalian
2	J Adams	July 4, 1826	90	Debility	Quincy, Mass.	First Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass	Congregationalist.
3	Jefferson	July 4, 1826	83	Chronic Diarrhœa	Monticello, Va	Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va.	Liberal (c).
4	Madison	June 28, 1836	85	Debility	Montpelier, Va.	Montpelier, Hanover Co., Va.	Episcopalian
5	Monroe	July 4, 1831	73	Debility	New York City	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.	Episcopalian.
6	J. Q Adams	February 23, 1848	80	Paralysis	Washington, D C	First Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass.	Congregationalist.
7	Jackson	June 8, 1845	78	Consumption	Hermitage, Tenn.	Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn	Presbyterian.
8	Van Buren	July 24, 1862	79	Asthmatic Catarrh	Lindenwold, N. Y.	Cemetery, Kinderhook, N Y	Reformed Dutch.
9	Harrison	April 4, 1841	68	Bilious Pleurisy	Washington, D. C.	North Bend, Hamilton Co., O.	Episcopalian.
10	Tyler	January 17, 1862	71	Bilious Attack	Richmond, Va.	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.	Episcopalian.
11	Polk	June 15, 1849	53	Chronic Diarrhœa	Nashville, Tenn.	Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn	Presbyterian.
12	Taylor	July 9, 1850	65	Bilious Fever	Washington, D. C.	Springfield, 5 miles from Louisville, Ky	Episcopalian.
13	Fillmore	March 9, 1874	74	Debility	Buffalo, N. Y.	Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.	Unitarian.
14	Pierce	October 8, 1869	64	Inflammation of Stomach	Concord, N. H	Minot Lot, Old Cemetery, Concord, N. H.	Episcopalian.
15	Buchanan	June 1, 1868	77	Rheumatic Gout	Wheatland, Pa.	Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster, Pa	Presbyterian.
16	Lincoln	April 15, 1865	56	Assassination.	Washington, D C	Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.	Presbyterian.
17	Johnson	July 31, 1875	66	Paralysis	Carter's Depot, Tenn.	Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn.	Methodist (d).
18	Grant	July 23, 1885	63	Cancer	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.	Riverside Park, New York City	Methodist.
19	Hayes	January 17, 1893	70	Paralysis of the Heart	Fremont, O.	Cemetery, Fremont, O.	Methodist.
20	Garfield	September 19, 1881	49	Assassination	Long Branch, N. J.	Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.	Disciples.
21	Arthur	November 17, 1886	56	Bright's Disease	New York City	Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.	Episcopalian.
22, 24	Cleveland	.....	..	....	....	.	Presbyterian.
23	B. Harrison	March 13, 1901	67	Pneumonia	Indianapolis, Ind.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind	Presbyterian.
25	McKinley	September 14, 1901	57	Assassination	Buffalo, N Y	Cemetery, Canton, O	Methodist.
26	Roosevelt	.. ...	..	.. ..	. . .	. . .	Reformed Dutch.

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF THE PRESIDENTS, ON THE TWO PRECEDING PAGES.

* Monroe abandoned the profession of law when a young man, and was afterward, and until his election, always holding public office. † Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster Co., S. C.; but Parton has published documentary evidence to show that Jackson was born in Union Co., N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line. ‡ Or of departure from college.

§ Widows. Their maiden names are in parentheses. ‖ She was the divorced wife of Captain Robards. (*a*) The Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican party, and President Jefferson as its founder. (*b*) Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his Administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.

(*c*) Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, declares that he was a believer in Christianity, although not a sectarian. (*d*) While President Johnson was not a church-member, he was a Christian believer. His wife was a Methodist.

Washington's first inauguration was in New York, and his second in Philadelphia. Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia, and Jefferson and the Presidents following elected by the people, in the City of Washington. Arthur took the Presidential oath of office first in New York City. John Adams and Jefferson died on the same day, the Fourth of July, 1826, and Monroe died on the Fourth of July five years later. John Quincy Adams was a Representative and Andrew Johnson a Senator in Congress after the expiration of their Presidential terms, and both died while holding those offices. Tyler was a Representative in the Confederate Congress from Virginia, and died in office

Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were assassinated while in office. Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, from a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth, who was killed near Fredericksburg, Va., April 26, 1865, by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Garfield was shot in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881. The assassin was Charles Jules Guiteau, who was hanged at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882. McKinley was shot twice September 6, 1901, while in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and died from his wounds at the home of John G. Milburn, Buffalo, September 14, 1901. The assassin was Louis Czolgosz, who was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York, October 29, 1901.

Jackson was shot at in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., January 29, 1835, by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, escaping because the pistol of the assassin missed fire.

Cleveland after taking the oath as President, kissed the open bible, his lips touching Psalm CXII, verses 5-10, inclusive. Garfield's first act after taking the oath was to kiss his mother.

The sixth President was the son of the second President, and the twenty-third President was the grandson of the ninth President. William Henry Harrison was the eighth and Benjamin Harrison the tenth in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Lincoln was the first President wearing a full beard, Grant the first wearing a mustache. Buchanan and Cleveland were bachelors when they entered the White House as Presidents, but Cleveland surrendered during his first term. Washington, Madison, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. J. Q. Adams, Pierce, Garfield and McKinley (second term), were inaugurated on Friday. Tyler, Polk, Pierce and Arthur died on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.

There were remarkable coincidences in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Both were born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native State in childhood, Lincoln to the Northwest, Davis to the Southwest. Lincoln was a Captain of Volunteers and Davis a Second Lieutenant of Regulars in the Black Hawk War of 1832. They began their political careers the same year, 1844, Lincoln being a Presidential Elector for Clay, and Davis for Polk. They were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. They were called to preside over their respective governments the same year and within a few days; Davis, February 8, 1861, Lincoln, March 4, 1861.

Washington, Monroe, and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary War; Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Buchanan in the War of 1812-15; Lincoln in the Black Hawk War; Taylor, Pierce, and Grant in the Mexican War; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, and McKinley in the Civil War, and Roosevelt was in the War with Spain. Adams and Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington and Madison of the Constitution.

Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses and Cleveland Stephen Grover. W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and Grant the youngest, but Roosevelt was the youngest to become President. Cleveland was the only President married in the White House, and his second daughter the only President's child born therein. Grant's daughter (Mrs. Sartoris), and Roosevelt's daughter (Mrs. Longworth), were the only children of Presidents married therein. Wives of Tyler and Benjamin Harrison died in the White House. W. H. Harrison was father of the largest family, six sons and four daughters.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act; and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Commerce and Labor were added by subsequent enactment. The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been confirmed by the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

Vice-Presidents of the United States.

	Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence	Qualified.	Politics	Place of Death.	Year.	Age at Death.
1	John Adams	Quincy, Mass	1735	English	Mass	1789	Fed	Quincy, Mass	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va	1743	Welsh	Va	1797	Rep	Monticello, Va	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J	1756	English	N. Y	1801	Rep	Staten Island, N. Y	1836	80
4	George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y	1739	English	N. Y	1805	Rep	Washington, D. C	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass	1744	English	Mass	1813	Rep	Washington, D. C	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y	1774	English	N. Y	1817	Rep	Staten Island, N. Y	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun	Abbeville, S. C	1782	Scotch-Irish	S. C	1825	Rep	Washington, D. C	1850	68
8	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y	1782	Dutch	N. Y	1833	Dem	Kinderhook, N. Y	1862	79
9	Richard M. Johnson	Louisville, Ky	1780	English	Ky	1837	Dem	Frankfort, Ky	1850	70
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va	1790	English	Va	1841	Dem	Richmond, Va	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa	1792	English	Pa	1845	Dem	Philadelphia, Pa	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y	1800	English	N. Y	1849	Whig	Buffalo, N. Y	1874	74
13	William R. King	Sampson Co., N. C	1786	English	Ala	1853	Dem	Dallas Co., Ala	1853	67
14	John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky	1821	Scotch	Ky	1857	Dem	Lexington, Ky	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, Me	1809	English	Me	1861	Rep	Bangor, Me	1891	81
16	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C	1808	English	Tenn	1865	Rep	Carter Co., Tenn	1875	66
17	Schuyler Colfax	New York City, N. Y	1823	English	Ind	1869	Rep	Mankato, Minn	1885	62
18	Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H	1812	English	Mass	1873	Rep	Washington, D. C	1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y	1819	English	N. Y	1877	Rep	Malone, N. Y	1887	68
20	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt	1830	Scotch-Irish	N. Y	1881	Rep	New York City, N. Y	1886	56
21	Thos. A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., O	1819	Scotch-Irish	Ind	1885	Dem	Indianapolis, Ind	1885	66
22	Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt	1824	Scotch	N. Y	1889	Rep			
23	Adlai E. Stevenson	Christian Co., Ky	1835	Scotch-Irish	Ill	1893	Dem			
24	Garret A. Hobart	Long Branch, N. J	1844	English	N. J	1897	Rep	Paterson, N. J	1899	55
25	Theodore Roosevelt	New York City, N. Y	1858	Dutch	N. Y	1901	Rep			
26	Charles W. Fairbanks	Unionville Center, O	1852	English	Ind	1905	Rep			

Presidents pro tempore of the United States Senate.

Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.
1, 2	1789-92	John Langdon	N. H	1739	1819	19, 20	1826-28	Nathaniel Macon	N. C	1757	1837
2	1792	Richard H. Lee	Va	1732	1794	20-22	1828-32	Samuel Smith	Md	1752	1839
2, 3	1792-94	John Langdon	N. H	1739	1819	22	1832	L. W. Tazewell	Va	1774	1860
3	1794-95	Ralph Izard	S. C	1742	1804	22, 23	1832-34	Hugh L. White	Tenn	1773	1840
3, 4	1795-96	Henry Tazewell	Va	1753	1799	23	1834-35	George Poindexter	Miss	1779	1853
4	1795-97	Samuel Livermore	N. H	1732	1803	24	1835-36	John Tyler	Va	1790	1862
4, 5	1797	William Bingham	Pa	1751	1804	24-26	1836-41	William R. King	Ala	1786	1853
5	1797	William Bradford	R. I	1729	1808	26, 27	1841-42	Saml. L. Southard	N. J	1787	1842
5	1797-98	Jacob Read	S. C	1752	1816	27-29	1842-46	W. P. Mangum	N. C	1792	1861
5	1798	Theo. Sedgwick	Mass	1746	1813	29, 30	1846-49	D. R. Atchison	Mo	1807	1886
5	1798-99	John Laurence	N. Y	1750	1810	31, 32	1850-52	William R. King	Ala	1786	1853
5	1799	James Ross	Pa	1762	1847	32, 33	1852-54	D. R. Atchison	Mo	1807	1886
6	1799-1800	Samuel Livermore	N. H	1732	1803	33, 34	1854-57	Jesse D. Bright	Ind	1812	1875
6	1800	Uriah Tracy	Ct	1755	1807	34	1857	James M. Mason	Va	1798	1871
6	1800-1801	John E. Howard	Md	1752	1827	35, 36	1857-61	Benj. Fitzpatrick	Ala	1802	1869
6	1801	James Hillhouse	Ct	1754	1832	36-38	1861-64	Solomon Foot	Vt	1802	1866
7	1801-02	Abraham Baldwin	Ga	1754	1807	38	1864-65	Daniel Clark	N. H	1809	1891
7	1802-03	Stephen R. Bradley	Vt	1754	1830	39	1865-67	Lafayette S. Foster	Ct	1806	1880
8	1803-04	John Brown	Ky	1757	1837	40	1867-69	Benjamin F. Wade	Ohio	1800	1878
8	1804-05	Jesse Franklin	N. C	1758	1823	40	1869	Theodore M. Pomeroy	N. Y	1824	1905
8	1805	Joseph Anderson	Tenn	1757	1837	41, 42	1869-73	Henry B. Anthony	R. I	1815	1884
9, 10	1805-08	Samuel Smith	Md	1752	1839	43	1873-75	M. H. Carpenter	Wis	1824	1881
10	1808-09	Stephen R. Bradley	Vt	1754	1830	44, 45	1875-79	Thomas W. Ferry	Mich	1827	1896
10, 11	1809	John Milledge	Ga	1757	1818	46	1879-81	A. G. Thurman	Ohio	1813	1895
11	1809-10	Andrew Gregg	Pa	1755	1835	47	1881	Thomas F. Bayard	Del	1828	1898
11	1810-11	John Gaillard	S. C	1765	1826	47	1881-83	David Davis	Ill	1815	1886
11, 12	1811-12	John Pope	Ky	1770	1845	48	1883-85	Geo. F. Edmunds	Vt	1828	....
12, 13	1812-13	Wm. H. Crawford	Ga	1772	1834	49	1885-87	John Sherman	Ohio	1823	1900
13	1813-14	Joseph B. Varnum	Mass	1750	1821	49-51	1887-91	John J. Ingalls	Kan	1833	1900
13-15	1814-18	John Gaillard	S. C	1765	1826	52	1891-93	C. F. Manderson	Neb	1837	....
15, 16	1818-19	James Barbour	Va	1775	1842	53	1893-95	Isham G. Harris	Tenn	1818	1897
16-19	1820-26	John Gaillard	S. C	1765	1826	54-60	1895-	William P. Frye	Me	1831	....

Speakers of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died
1	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa	1750	1801	29	1845-47	John W. Davis	Ind	1799	1850
2	1791-93	Jonathan Trumbull	Ct	1740	1809	30	1847-49	Robert C. Winthrop	Mass	1809	1894
3	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa	1750	1801	31	1849-51	Howell Cobb	Ga	1815	1868
4, 5	1795-99	Jonathan Dayton	N. J	1760	1824	32, 33	1851-55	Linn Boyd	Ky	1800	1859
6	1799-1801	Theo. Sedgwick	Mass	1746	1813	34	1855-57	Nathaniel P. Banks	Mass	1816	1894
7-9	1801-07	Nathaniel Macon	N. C	1757	1837	35	1857-59	James L. Orr	S. C	1822	1873
10, 11	1807-11	Joseph B. Varnum	Mass	1750	1821	36	1859-61	Wm. Pennington	N. J	1796	1862
12, 13	1811-14	Henry Clay	Ky	1777	1852	37	1861-63	Galusha A. Grow	Pa	1823	1907
13	1814-15	Langdon Cheves	S. C	1776	1857	38-40	1863-69	Schuyler Colfax	Ind	1823	1885
14-16	1815-20	Henry Clay	Ky	1777	1852	41-43	1869-75	James G. Blaine	Me	1830	1893
16	1820-21	John W. Taylor	N. Y	1784	1854	44	1875-76	Michael C. Kerr	Ind	1827	1876
17	1821-23	Philip P. Barbour	Va	1783	1841	44-46	1876-81	Samuel J. Randall	Pa	1828	1890
18	1823-25	Henry Clay	Ky	1777	1852	47	1881-83	John W. Keifer	Ohio	1836	....
19	1825-27	John W. Taylor	N. Y	1784	1854	48-50	1883-89	John G. Carlisle	Ky	1835	....
20-23	1827-34	Andrew Stevenson	Va	1784	1857	51	1889-91	Thomas B. Reed	Me	1839	1902
23	1834-35	John Bell	Tenn	1797	1869	52, 53	1891-95	Charles F. Crisp	Ga	1845	1896
24, 25	1835-39	James K. Polk	Tenn	1795	1849	54, 55	1895-99	Thomas B. Reed	Me	1839	1902
26	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter	Va	1809	1887	56, 57	1899-1903	David B. Henderson	Ia	1840	1906
27	1841-43	John White	Ky	1805	1845	58-60	1903-	Joseph G. Cannon	Ill	1836	....
28	1843-45	John W. Jones	Va	1805	1862						

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.
Washington	Thomas Jefferson	Va	1789	Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Mass	1850
"	Edmund Randolph	"	1794	"	Edward Everett	"	1852
"	Timothy Pickering	Mass	1795	Pierce	William L. Marcy	N. Y	1853
Adams	"	"	1797	Buchanan	Lewis Cass	Mich	1857
"	John Marshall	Va	1800	"	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa	1860
Jefferson	James Madison	"	1801	Lincoln	William H. Seward	N. Y	1861
Madison	Robert Smith	Md	1809	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	James Monroe	Va	1811	Grant	Elihu B. Washburn	Ill	1869
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	Mass	1817	"	Hamilton Fish	N. Y	1869
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay	Ky	1825	Hayes	William M. Evarts	"	1877
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	N. Y	1829	Garfield	James G. Blaine	Me	1881
"	Edward Livingston	La	1831	Arthur	F. T. Frelinghuysen	N. J	1881
"	Louis McLane	Del	1833	Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	Del	1885
"	John Forsyth	Ga	1834	B. Harrison	James G. Blaine	Me	1889
Van Buren	"	"	1837	"	John W. Foster	Ind	1892
Harrison	Daniel Webster	Mass	1841	Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	Ill	1893
Tyler	"	"	1841	"	Richard Olney	Mass	1895
"	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C	1843	McKinley	John Sherman	Ohio	1897
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va	1843	"	William R. Day	"	1897
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C	1844	"	John Hay	"	1898
Polk	James Buchanan	Pa	1845	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Taylor	John M. Clayton	Del	1849	"	Elihu Root	N. Y	1905

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Washington	Alexander Hamilton	N. Y	1789	Pierce	James Guthrie	Ky	1853
"	Oliver Wolcott	Ct	1795	Buchanan	Howell Cobb	Ga	1857
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Philip F. Thomas	Md	1860
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass	1801	"	John A. Dix	N. Y	1861
Jefferson	"	"	1801	Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1861
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa	1801	"	William P. Fessenden	Me	1864
Madison	"	"	1809	"	Hugh McCulloch	Ind	1865
"	George W. Campbell	Tenn	1814	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	Alexander J. Dallas	Pa	1814	Grant	George S. Boutwell	Mass	1869
"	William H. Crawford	Ga	1816	"	Wm. A. Richardson	"	1873
Monroe	"	"	1817	"	Benjamin H. Bristow	Ky	1874
J. Q. Adams	Richard Rush	Pa	1825	"	Lot M. Morrill	Me	1876
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	"	1829	Hayes	John Sherman	Ohio	1877
"	Louis McLane	Del	1831	Garfield	William Windom	Minn	1881
"	William J. Duane	Pa	1833	Arthur	Charles J. Folger	N. Y	1881
"	Roger B. Taney	Md	1833	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind	1884
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H	1834	"	Hugh McCulloch	"	1884
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Cleveland	Daniel Manning	N. Y	1885
Harrison	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1841	"	Charles S. Fairchild	"	1887
Tyler	"	"	1841	B. Harrison	William Windom	Minn	1889
"	Walter Forward	Pa	1841	"	Charles Foster	Ohio	1891
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y	1843	Cleveland	John G. Carlisle	Ky	1893
"	George M. Bibb	Ky	1844	McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	Ill	1897
Polk	Robert J. Walker	Miss	1845	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Taylor	William M. Meredith	Pa	1849	"	Leslie M. Shaw	Ia	1901
Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	Ohio	1850	"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y	1907

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Washington	Henry Knox	Mass	1789	Taylor	Edward Bates	Mo	1850
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1795	Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	La	1850
"	James McHenry	Md	1796	Pierce	Jefferson Davis	Miss	1853
Adams	"	"	1797	Buchanan	John B. Floyd	Va	1857
"	John Marshall	Va	1800	"	Joseph Holt	Ky	1861
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass	1800	Lincoln	Simon Cameron	Pa	1861
"	Roger Griswold	Ct	1801	"	Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio	1862
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	Mass	1801	Johnson	"	"	1865
Madison	William Eustis	"	1809	"	U. S. Grant (*ad. in.*)	Ill	1867
"	John Armstrong	N. Y	1813	"	Lor. Thomas (*ad. in.*)	.....	1868
"	James Monroe	Va	1814	"	John M. Schofield	N. Y	1868
"	William H. Crawford	Ga	1815	Grant	John A. Rawlins	Ill	1869
Monroe	Isaac Shelby	Ky	1817	"	William T. Sherman	Ohio	1869
"	Geo. Graham (*ad. in.*)	Va	1817	"	William W Belknap	Ia	1869
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C	1817	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
J. Q. Adams	James Barbour	Va	1825	"	James Don. Cameron	Pa	1876
"	Peter B. Porter	N. Y	1828	Hayes	George W. McCrary	Ia	1877
Jackson	John H. Eaton	Tenn	1829	"	Alexander Ramsey	Minn	1879
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1831	Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill	1881
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y	1837	Arthur	"	"	1881
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	S. C	1837	Cleveland	William C. Endicott	Mass	1885
Harrison	John Bell	Tenn	1841	B. Harrison	Redfield Proctor	Vt	1889
Tyler	"	"	1841	"	Stephen B. Elkins	W. Va.	1891
"	John McLean	Ohio	1841	Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont	N. Y	1893
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y	1841	McKinley	Russell A. Alger	Mich	1897
"	James M. Porter	Pa	1843	"	Elihu Root	N. Y	1899
"	William Wilkins	"	1844	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Polk	William L. Marcy	N. Y	1845	"	William H. Taft	Ohio	1904
Taylor	George W. Crawford	Ga	1849				

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.
Taylor	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1849	Grant	Zachariah Chandler	Mich	1875
Fillmore	James A. Pearce	Md	1850	Hayes	Carl Schurz	Mo	1877
"	Thos. M. T. McKennan	Pa	1850	Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa	1881
"	Alexander H. H. Stuart	Va	1850	Arthur	Henry M. Teller	Col	1882
Pierce	Robert McClelland	Mich	1853	Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Miss	1885
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	Miss	1857	"	William F. Vilas	Wis	1888
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	Ind	1861	B. Harrison	John W. Noble	Mo	1889
"	John P. Usher	"	1863	Cleveland	Hoke Smith	Ga	1893
Johnson	"	"	1865	"	David R. Francis	Mo	1896
"	James Harlan	Iowa	1865	McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	N. Y	1897
"	Orville H. Browning	Ill	1866	"	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo	1899
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	Ohio	1869	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Columbus Delano	"	1870	"	James R. Garfield	Ohio	1907

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Adams	Benjamin Stoddert	Md	1798	Polk	John Y. Mason	Va	1846
Jefferson	"	"	1801	Taylor	William B. Preston	"	1849
"	Robert Smith	"	1801	Fillmore	William A. Graham	N. C	1850
"	Jacob Crowninshield	Mass	1805	"	John P. Kennedy	Md	1852
Madison	Paul Hamilton	S. C	1809	Pierce	James C. Dobbin	N. C	1853
"	William Jones	Pa	1813	Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	Ct	1857
"	B. W. Crowninshield	Mass	1814	Lincoln	Gideon Welles	"	1861
Monroe	"	"	1817	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	Smith Thompson	N. Y	1818	Grant	Adolph E. Borie	Pa	1869
"	Samuel L. Southard	N. J	1823	"	George M. Robeson	N. J	1869
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	Ind	1877
Jackson	John Branch	N. C	1829	"	Nathan Goff, Jr	W. Va	1881
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H	1831	Garfield	William H. Hunt	La	1881
"	Mahlon Dickerson	N. J	1834	Arthur	William E. Chandler	N. H	1882
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Cleveland	William C. Whitney	N. Y	1885
"	James K. Paulding	N. Y	1838	B. Harrison	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889
Harrison	George E. Badger	N. C	1841	Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	Ala	1893
Tyler	"	"	1841	McKinley	John D. Long	Mass	1897
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va	1841	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	David Henshaw	Mass	1843	"	William H. Moody	"	1902
"	Thomas W. Gilmer	Va	1844	"	Paul Morton	Ill	1904
"	John Y. Mason	"	1844	"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md	1905
Polk	George Bancroft	Mass	1845	"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal	1907

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	Mo	1889	McKinley	James Wilson	Ia	1897
B. Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis	1889	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	Neb	1893				

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.†

Washington	Samuel Osgood	Mass	1789	Lincoln	Montgomery Blair	Md	1861
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1791	"	William Dennison	Ohio	1864
"	Joseph Habersham	Ga	1795	Johnson	"	"	1865
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Alexander W. Randall	Wis	1866
Jefferson	"	"	1801	Grant	John A. J. Cresswell	Md	1869
"	Gideon Granger	Ct	1801	"	James W. Marshall	Va	1874
Madison	"	"	1809	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct	1874
"	Return J. Meigs, Jr	Ohio	1814	"	James N. Tyner	Ind	1876
Monroe	"	"	1817	Hayes	David McK. Key	Tenn	1877
"	John McLean	"	1823	"	Horace Maynard	"	1880
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	Garfield	Thomas L. James	N. Y	1881
Jackson	William T. Barry	Ky	1829	Arthur	Timothy O. Howe	Wis	1881
"	Amos Kendall	"	1835	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind	1883
Van Buren	"	"	1837	"	Frank Hatton	Ia	1884
"	John M. Niles	Ct	1840	Cleveland	William F. Vilas	Wis	1885
Harrison	Francis Granger	N. Y	1841	"	Don M. Dickinson	Mich	1888
Tyler	"	"	1841	B. Harrison	John Wanamaker	Pa	1889
"	Charles A. Wickliffe	Ky	1841	Cleveland	Wilson S. Bissell	N. Y	1893
Polk	Cave Johnson	Tenn	1845	"	William L. Wilson	W Va	1895
Taylor	Jacob Collamer	Vt	1849	McKinley	James A. Gary	Md	1897
Fillmore	Nathan K. Hall	N. Y	1850	"	Charles Emory Smith	Pa	1898
"	Samuel D. Hubbard	Ct	1852	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Pierce	James Campbell	Pa	1853	"	Henry C. Payne	Wis	1901
Buchanan	Aaron V Brown	Tenn	1857	"	Robert J. Wynne	Pa	1904
"	Joseph Holt	Ky	1859	"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y	1905
"	Horatio King	Me	1861	"	George von L. Meyer	Mass	1907

† The Postmaster-General was not considered a Cabinet officer until 1829.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Washington	Edmund Randolph	Va	1789	Jefferson	Cæsar A. Rodney	Del	1807
"	William Bradford	Pa	1794	Madison	"	"	1809
"	Charles Lee	Va	1795	"	William Pinkney	Md	1811
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Richard Rush	Pa	1814
"	Theophilus Parsons	Mass	1801	Monroe	"	"	1817
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	"	1801	"	William Wirt	Va	1817
"	Robert Smith	Md	1805	J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825
"	John Breckinridge	Ky	1805	Jackson	John McP. Berrien	Ga	1829

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL—*Continued.*

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.
Jackson	Roger B. Taney	Md.	1831	Johnson	Henry Stanbery	Ohio	1866
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1833	"	William M. Evarts	N. Y.	1868
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Grant	Ebenezer R. Hoar	Mass.	1869
"	Felix Grundy	Tenn.	1838	"	Amos T. Ackerman	Ga.	1870
"	Henry D. Gilpin	Pa.	1840	"	George H. Williams	Ore.	1871
Harrison	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1841	"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1875
Tyler	"	"	1841	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
"	Hugh S. Legare	S. C.	1841	Hayes	Charles Devens	Mass.	1877
"	John Nelson	Md.	1843	Garfield	Wayne MacVeagh	Pa.	1881
Polk	John Y. Mason	Va.	1845	Arthur	Benjamin H. Brewster	Pa.	1881
"	Nathan Clifford	Me.	1846	Cleveland	Augustus H. Garland	Ark.	1885
"	Isaac Toucey	Ct.	1848	B Harrison	William H. H. Miller	Ind.	1889
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1849	Cleveland	Richard Olney	Mass.	1893
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1850	"	Judson Harmon	Ohio	1895
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1853	McKinley	Joseph McKenna	Cal.	1897
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1857	"	John W Griggs	N. J.	1897
"	Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio	1860	"	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1901
Lincoln	Edward Bates	Mo.	1861	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Titian J. Coffey (*ad. in.*)	Pa.	1863	"	William H. Moody	Mass.	1904
"	James Speed	Ky.	1864	"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md.	1907
Johnson	"	"	1865				

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Roosevelt	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1903	Roosevelt	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1907
"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1904				

* Should changes occur while the ALMANAC is passing through the press they will be found noted on the page of "Occurrences During Printing."

NOTE.—The individual States have been represented the following number of times in Cabinet positions: New York, 34; Massachusetts, 33; Pennsylvania, 28; Ohio, 24; Virginia, 22; Maryland, 18; Kentucky, 15; Connecticut, 9; Indiana, 9; Georgia, 8; Tennessee, 8; Illinois, 8; Missouri, 7; Maine, 6; South Carolina, 6; Wisconsin, 6; Delaware, 5; Iowa, 5; Michigan, 5; New Jersey, 5; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 4; Louisiana, 3; Minnesota, 3, New Hampshire, 3; West Virginia, 3; Vermont, 2; California, 3; Alabama, 1, Arkansas, 1, Colorado, 1, Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1.

Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

(Names of the Chief Justices in italics.)

Name.	Service. Term.	Yrs.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Service. Term.	Yrs.	Born.	Died.
John Jay, N. Y.	1789-1795	6	1745	1829	Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845-1851	6	1789	1851
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789-1791	2	1739	1800	Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846-1870	23	1794	1870
William Cushing, Mass.	1789-1810	21	1733	1810	Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851-1857	6	1809	1874
James Wilson, Pa.	1789-1798	9	1742	1798	John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853-1861	8	1811	1889
John Blair, Va.	1789-1796	7	1732	1800	Nathan Clifford, Me.	1858-1881	23	1803	1881
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1789-1790	1	1745	1790	Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1861-1881	20	1804	1884
James Iredell, N. C.	1790-1799	9	1751	1799	Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862-1890	28	1816	1890
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791-1793	2	1732	1819	David Davis, Ill.	1862-1877	15	1815	1886
William Paterson, N. J.	1793-1806	13	1745	1806	Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863-1897	34	1816	1899
John Rutledge, S. C.	1795-1795	...	1739	1800	*Salmon P. Chase*, Ohio	1864-1873	9	1808	1873
Samuel Chase, Md.	1796-1811	15	1741	1811	William Strong, Pa.	1870-1880	10	1808	1895
Oliver Ellsworth, Ct.	1796-1800	4	1745	1807	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870-1892	22	1813	1892
Bushrod Washington, Va	1798-1829	31	1762	1829	Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1872-1882	10	1811	1886
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799-1804	5	1755	1810	*Morrison R. Waite*, Ohio	1874-1888	14	1816	1888
John Marshall, Va.	1801-1835	34	1755	1835	John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877-	...	1833	.....
William Johnson, S. C.	1804-1834	30	1771	1834	William B. Woods, Ga.	1880-1887	7	1824	1887
Brock, Livingston, N. Y.	1806-1823	17	1757	1823	Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881-1889	8	1824	1889
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807-1826	19	1765	1826	Horace Gray, Mass.	1881-1902	21	1828	1902
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811-1845	34	1779	1845	Samuel Blatchford, N. Y.	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1811-1836	25	1752	1844	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888-1893	5	1825	1893
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823-1843	20	1767	1843	*Melville W. Fuller*, Ill.	1888-	...	1833	.....
Robert Trimble, Ky	1826-1828	2	1777	1828	David J. Brewer, Kan.	1889-	...	1837	.....
John McLean, Ohio	1829-1861	32	1785	1861	Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1890-1906	6	1836	.....
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830-1844	14	1779	1844	George Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1892-1903	11	1832	.....
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835-1867	32	1790	1867	Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Roger B. Taney, Md	1836-1864	28	1777	1864	Edward D. White, La.	1893-	...	1845	.....
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836-1841	5	1783	1841	Rufus W Peckham, N. Y.	1895-	..	1838	....
John Catron, Tenn.	1837-1865	28	1786	1865	Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1898-	..	1843	....
John McKinley, Ala.	1837-1852	15	1780	1852	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1902-	..	1841	....
Peter V. Daniel, Va	1841-1860	19	1785	1860	William R. Day, Ohio	1903-	..	1849	....
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845-1872	27	1792	1873	William H. Moody, Mass.	1906-	..	1853	....

United States Department Officials.

COMMISSIONERS OF PENSIONS.

Year.	Commissioners.	Year.	Commissioners.	Year.	Commissioners.
1861-68	Joseph H. Barrett	1876-81	John A. Bentley	1893-96	William Lochren
1868-69	Christopher C. Cox	1881-84	William W. Dudley	1896-97	Dominic I. Murphy
1869-71	H. Van Aernam	1884-85	Otis P. G. Clarke	1897-1902	Henry C. Evans
1871-75	James H. Baker	1885-89	John C. Black	1902-04	Eugene F. Ware
1875-76	H. M. Atkinson	1889	James Tanner	1905	Vespasian Warner
1876	Charles R. Gill	1889-93	Green B. Raum		

COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS.

1836	Henry L. Ellsworth	1865	Thomas C. Theaker	1883	Benj. Butterworth
18.5	Edmund Burke	1868	Elisha Foote	1885	M. V. Montgomery
1849	Thomas Ewbank	1869	Samuel S. Fisher	1887	Benton J. Hall
1852	Silas H. Hodges	1871	Mortimer D. Leggett	1889	Charles E. Mitchell
1853	Charles Mason	1874	John M. Thacher	1891	William E. Simonds
1857	Joseph Holt	1875	Rodolphus H. Duell	1893	John S. Seymour
1859	William D. Bishop	1877	Ellis Spear	1897	Benj. Butterworth
1860	Phillip F. Thomas	1878	Halbert E. Paine	1898	Charles H. Duell
1861	David P. Holloway	1880	Edgar M. Marble	1901	Frederick I. Allen

DIRECTORS OF THE MINT.

1792-95	David Rittenhouse	1851-53	George N. Eckert	1873-79	Henry Linderman
1795	Henry W. Desaussure	1853	Thomas M. Pettit	1879-84	Horatio C. Burchard
1795-1805	Elias Boudinot	1853-61	James R. Snowden	1885-88	James P. Kimball
1806-24	Robert Patterson	1861-66	James Pollock	1889-93	Edward O. Leech
1824-35	Samuel Moore	1867-69	Henry R. Linderman	1893-98	Robert E. Preston
1835-51	Robert M. Patterson	1869-73	James Pollock	1898	George E. Roberts

Diplomatic Intercourse.

All representatives not otherwise designated bore the title of minister plenipotentiary or envoy extraordinary or both.

RUSSIA.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO RUSSIA.

Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.*	Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.*
Madison	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1809	Grant	Andrew G. Curtin	Pa.	1869
"	Levett Harris, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1814	"	James L. Orr	S. C.	1872
"	William Pinkney	Md.	1816	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct.	1873
Monroe	George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1818	"	Eugene Schuyler, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1874
"	Henry Middleton	S. C.	1820	"	George H. Boker	Pa.	1875
J. Q. Adams	" "	"	1820	Hayes	E. W. Stoughton	N. Y.	1878
Jackson	John Randolph	Va.	1830	"	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff.	"	1879
"	James Buchanan	Pa.	1832	"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1880
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff.	"	1833	Garfield	" "	"	1880
"	William Wilkins	"	1834	Arthur	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1881
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff.	"	1835	"	William H. Hunt	La.	1882
Van Buren	George M. Dallas	"	1837	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1884
"	W. W. Chew, ch. d'aff.	"	1839	Cleveland	George V. M. Lothrop	Mich.	1885
"	Churchill C. Cambreleng	N. Y.	1840	"	Lambert Tree	Ill.	1888
Tyler	Charles S. Todd	Ky.	1841	B. Harrison	George W. Wurts, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1889
Polk	Ralph J. Ingersoll	Ct.	1846	"	Charles Emory Smith	"	1890
"	Arthur P. Bagby	Ala.	1848	"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1892
Fillmore	Neil S. Brown	Tenn.	1850	Cleveland	Clifton R. Breckinridge	Ark.	1894
Pierce	Thomas H. Seymour	Ct.	1853	McKinley	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1897
Buchanan	Francis W. Pickens	S. C.	1858	"	" amb.	"	1898
"	John Appleton	Me.	1860	"	Charlemagne Tower, amb.	Pa.	1899
Lincoln	Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1861	Roosevelt	" "	"	1899
"	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1862	"	Robert S. McCormick, amb.	Ill.	1902
"	Bayard Taylor	N. Y.	1862	"	George von L. Meyer, amb.	Mass.	1905
"	Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1863	"	John W. Riddle, amb.	Mass.	1907

RUSSIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperors.	Ministers.	Date.*	Emperors.	Ministers.	Date.*
Alexander I.	Andre de Daschkoff, ch. d'aff	1809	Alex. II.	Alexander Gorloff, ch. d'aff.	1871
"	Count Theodore de Pahlen	1810	"	Baron Henri d'Offenberg	1872
"	Andre de Daschkoff	1811	"	Nicholas de Voigt, ch. d'aff.	1874
"	Chevalier Pierra de Poletica	1819	"	Nicholas Shishkin	1875
"	George Ellisen, ch. d'aff.	1822	"	Michel Bartholomei	1880
"	Baron de Tuyll	1893	Alex. III.	Charles de Struve	1882
Nicholas I.	Baron de Maltitz, ch. d'aff.	1826	"	Baron Gustave Schilling, ch. d'aff.	1892
"	Baron de Krudener	1827	"	Prince Cantacuzene	1893
"	George Krehmer, ch. d'aff.	1838	Nicholas II.	" "	1893
"	Alexander de Bodisco	1838	"	E. de Kotzebue	1896
Alex. II.	Edward de Stoeckl	1854	"	Count Cassini, ambassador	1898
"	Waldemar Bodisco, ch. d'aff.	1868	"	Baron Rosen, ambassador	1905
"	Constantine Catacazy	1869			

* Date of Commission.

GREAT BRITAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Washington..	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1792	Fillmore	Joseph R. Ingersoll	Pa.	1852
"	Rufus King	N. Y.	1796	Pierce	James Buchanan	"	1853
John Adams..	" "	"	1796	"	George M. Dallas	"	1856
Jefferson	James Monroe*	Va.	1803	Buchanan	" " "	"	1856
	William Pinkney	Md.	1806	Lincoln	Charles Francis Adams	Mass.	1861
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1811	Johnson	" " "	"	1861
"	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1815	"	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1868
Monroe	J. Adams Smith, ch. d'aff.	"	1817	Grant	John Lothrop Motley	Mass.	1869
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1817	"	Robert C. Schenck	Ohio	1870
J. Q. Adams..	Rufus King	N. Y.	1825	"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1876
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1826	Hayes	John Welsh	Pa.	1877
"	W. B. Lawrence, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1827	"	Wm. J. Hoppin, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1879
"	James Barbour	Va.	1828	"	James Russell Lowell	Mass.	1880
Jackson	Louis McLane	Del.	1829	Garfield	" " "	"	1880
"	Washington Irving, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1831	Arthur	" " "	"	1880
"	Martin Van Buren	"	1831	Cleveland	Edward J. Phelps	Vt.	1885
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	"	1832	B. Harrison	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1889
"	Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1836	Cleveland	Thos. F. Bayard, ambassador.	Del.	1893
Tyler	Edward Everett	Mass.	1841	McKinley	John Hay, ambassador.	Ohio	1897
Polk	Louis McLane	Md.	1845	"	Henry White, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1898
"	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1846	"	Joseph H. Choate, ambassador	N. Y.	1899
Taylor	J. C. B. Davis, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1849	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1899
"	Abbott Lawrence	"	1849	"	Whitelaw Reid, ambassador	"	1905

BRITISH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Sovereigns.	Representatives.	Date.	Sovereigns.	Representatives.	Date.
George III	George Hammond	1791	Victoria	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1847
"	Phineas Bond, ch. d'aff.	1795	"	Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer	1849
"	Robert Liston	1796	"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1851
"	Edward Thornton, ch. d'aff.	1800	"	" " " envoy and min.	1852
"	Anthony Merry	1803	"	Philip Griffith, ch. d'aff.	1853
"	David M. Erskine	1806	"	John Savile Lumley, ch. d'aff.	1855
"	Francis James Jackson	1809	"	Lord Napier	1857
"	John Philip Morier, ch. d'aff.	1810	"	Lord Lyons	1859
"	Augustus John Foster	1811	"	Joseph Hume Burnley, ch. d'aff.	1864
"	Anthony St. John Baker, ch. d'aff.	1815	"	Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce	1865
"	Charles Bagot	1816	"	Francis Clark Ford, ch. d'aff.	1867
George IV	Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, ch. d'aff.	1819	"	Sir Edward Thornton	1868
"	Sir Stratford Canning	1820	"	Lionel S. Sackville West	1881
"	Henry Unwin Addington, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	Sir Julian Pauncefote†	1889
"	Charles Richard Vaughan	1825	"	" " " ambassador	1893
William IV	" " "	1825	Edward VII	" " " "	1893
"	Charles Bankhead, ch. d'aff.	1835	"	Hon. Sir Michael H. Herbert, amb.	1902
Victoria	Henry Stephen Fox	1836	"	Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, amb.	1903
"	Richard Pakenham	1844	"	James Bryce, ambassador	1907

*Monroe was appointed alone in 1803, and then jointly with Pinkney in 1806. †Later Lord Pauncefote.

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO AUSTRIA.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Van Buren	Henry A. Muhlenberg	Pa.	1838	Grant	Edward F. Beale	D. C.	1876
"	J. R. Clay, ch. d'aff.	"	1840	Hayes	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1877
Tyler	Daniel Jenifer	Md.	1841	Garfield	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1881
Polk	Wm. H. Stiles, ch. d'aff.	Ga.	1845	Arthur	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1882
Taylor	J. Watson Webb, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1849	"	John M. Francis	N. Y.	1884
Fillmore	C. J. McCurdy, ch. d'aff.	Ct.	1850	Cleveland	A. M. Kiely	Va.	1885
"	T. M. Foote, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1852	"	James Fenner Lee, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1885
Pierce	H. R. Jackson, min. res.	Ga.	1853	"	Alexander R. Lawton	Ga.	1887
Buchanan	J. Glancy Jones	Pa.	1858	B. Harrison	Frederick D. Grant	N. Y.	1889
Lincoln	Anson Burlingame	Mass.	1861	Cleveland	Bartlett Tripp	S. Dak.	1893
"	John Lothrop Motley	"	1861	McKinley	Charlemagne Tower	Pa.	1897
Johnson	George W. Lippitt, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1867	"	Addison C. Harris	Ind.	1899
"	John Hay, ch. d'aff.	Ill.	1867	"	Robert S. McCormick	Ill.	1901
"	Henry M. Watts	Pa.	1868	Roosevelt	" "	"	1901
Grant	John Jay	N. Y.	1869	"	Bellamy Storer, ambassador	Ohio	1902
"	Godlove S. Orth	Ind.	1875	"	Charles S. Francis, amb.	N. Y.	1906

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.	Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.
Ferdinand I.	Baron de Marescnal	1838	Franz Joseph.	Count Ladislaus Hoyos	1875
"	Chevalier Hulsemann, ch. d'aff.	1841	"	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera, ch. d'aff.	1877
Franz Joseph.	" " "	1841	"	Baron Ernest von Mayr	1879
"	" " min. res.	1855	"	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1881
"	Count Nicholas Giorgi, min. res.	1863	"	Baron Ignatz von Schaeffer	1882
"	Count Wydenbruck	1865	"	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1885
"	Baron de Frankenstein, ch. d'aff.	1867	"	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera	1887
"	Baron Charles de Lederer	1868	"	L. Hengelmuller von Hengervar	1895
"	Baron von Schwarz Senborn	1874	"	" " amb.	1902

FRANCE.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO FRANCE.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Confederation	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	....	Tyler	Henry Ledyard, ch. d'aff.	Mich.	1842
Washington	William Short, ch d'aff.	"	1790	"	William R. King	Ala	1844
"	Gouverneur Morris	N. Y.	1792	Polk	J. L. Martin, ch. d'aff.	N. C.	1846
"	James Monroe	Va.	1794	"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1847
"	Charles C. Pinckney	S. C.	1796	Taylor	William C. Rives	Va.	1849
John Adams	Charles C. Pinckney	"	1797	Fillmore	" "	"	1849
	John Marshall	Va.	1797	Pierce	Henry S. Sanford, ch. d'aff.	Ct.	1853
	Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1797	"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1853
	Oliver Ellsworth	Ct.	1799	Buchanan	W. R. Calhoun, ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1859
"	William Vans Murray	Md.	1799	"	Charles J. Faulkner	Va.	1860
	William R. Davie	N. C.	1799	Lincoln	William L. Dayton	N. J.	1861
Jefferson	Robert R. Livingston	N. Y.	1801	"	John Bigelow	N. Y.	1864
"	John Armstrong	"	1804	Johnson	John Hay, ch. d'aff.	Ill.	1866
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1810	"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1866
"	Joel Barlow	Ct.	1811	Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill.	1869
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1813	Hayes	Edward F. Noyes	Ohio	1877
"	Henry Jackson, ch. d'aff.	Ky.	1815	Garfield	Levi P. Morton	N. Y.	1881
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1816	Arthur	" "	"	1881
Monroe	James Brown	La.	1823	Cleveland	Robert M. McLane	Md.	1885
Jackson	William C. Rives	Va.	1829	B. Harrison	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	1889
"	Nathaniel Niles, ch. d'aff.	Vt.	1832	"	T. Jefferson Coolidge	Mass.	1892
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1833	Cleveland	James B. Eustis, ambassador.	La.	1893
"	Thomas P. Barton, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1835	McKinley	Horace Porter, ambassador	N. Y.	1897
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1836	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1897
Van Buren	" "	"	1836	"	Robert S. McCormick, amb.	Ill.	1905
Tyler	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1836	"	Henry White, ambassador	R. I.	1907

FRENCH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Government.	Representatives.	Date.	Government.	Representatives.	Date.
Louis XVI	Count de Moustier	1788	Napoleon III	Count de Sartiges	1851
"	M. Otto, ch. d'aff.	1789	"	Viscount Jules Tretlhard, ch. d'aff.	1859
"	Colonel Ternant	1791	"	Henri Mercier	1860
Convention	Edmond C. Genet	1793	"	Viscount Jules Treilhard, ch. d'aff.	1863
Directory	Joseph Fauchet	1794	"	Louis de Geofroy, ch. d'aff.	1864
"	Pierre Auguste Adet	1795	"	Marquis de Montholon	1865
Consulate	" " "	1795	"	Jules Berthemy	1866
"	L. A. Pichon, ch. d'aff.	1801	"	Count de Faverney, ch. d'aff.	1869
Napoleon I	General Turreau	1805	"	Prevost Paradol	1870
"	M. Serurier	1811	"	Jules Berthemy	1870
Louis XVIII	"	1811	Nat. Defence	Viscount Jules Treilhard	1870
"	G. Hyde de Neuville	1816	Pres. Thiers	Henry de Bellonnet, ch. d'aff.	1871
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff.	1822	"	Marquis de Noailles	1872
Charles X	Baron de Mareuil	1824	Pr. MacMahon	A. Bartholdi	1874
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff.	1827	"	F. de Vaugelas, ch. d'aff.	1876
"	Roux de Rochelle	1830	"	Mamime Outrey	1877
L. Philippe	M. Serurier	1831	"	Theodore J. D. Roustan	1882
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff.	1835	Pres. Grevy	J. Patenotre	1891
"	Edouard Pontois	1837	Pres. Carnot	"	1891
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff.	1839	"	" ambassador	1893
"	L. Adolph Aime Fourier de Bacourt	1840	Pres. Faure	" "	1893
"	Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot	1842	"	Jules Cambon, ambassador	1898
L. Napoleon	Guillaume Tell Lavallee Poussin	1848	Pres. Loubet	" "	1898
"	E. A. Olivier Sain de Boislecomte	1850	"	Jean J. Jusserand, ambassador	1902

GERMANY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Grant	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1871	Arthur	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1884
"	Nicholas Fish, ch. d'aff.	"	1874	Cleveland	George H. Pendleton	Ohio	1885
"	J. C. Bancroft Davis	"	1874	B. Harrison	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1889
Hayes	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1877	Cleveland	Theodore Runyon, amb.	"	1893
"	Bayard Taylor	Pa.	1878	"	Edwin F. Uhl, ambassador	Mich.	1896
"	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1878	McKinley	Andrew D. White, amb.	N. Y.	1897
"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1879	Roosevelt	" "	"	1897
Garfield	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1881	"	Charlemagne Tower, amb.	Pa.	1902
Arthur	A. A. Sargent	Cal.	1882	"	David J. Hill, amb.	N. Y.	1907

GERMAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.	Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.
William I	Baron Alvensleben, ch. d'aff.	1871	William II	A. von Mumm, ch. d'aff.	1891
"	Kurd von Schlozer	1871	"	Theodore von Holleben	1892
"	Count von Beust, ch. d'aff.	1882	"	Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, amb.	1893
"	Karl von Eisendecher	1883	"	Baron Max von Thielmann, amb.	1895
"	H. von Alvensleben	1884	"	Herr von Holleben, ambassador	1898
William II	Count Arco Valley	1888	"	Baron Speck von Sternburg, amb.	1904

ITALY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO ITALY.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Lincoln	George P. Marsh	Vt.	1861	B. Harrison	William Potter	Pa.	1892
Johnson	" "	"	1861	Cleveland	J. J. Van Alen, ambassador*	R. I.	1893
Grant	" "	"	1861	"	Wayne MacVeagh, amb.	Pa.	1893
Hayes	" "	"	1861	McKinley	William F. Draper, amb.	Mass.	1897
Garfield	" "	"	1861	"	George Von L. Meyer, amb.	"	1901
Arthur	" "	"	1861	Roosevelt	" " " "	"	1901
"	William Waldorf Astor	N. Y.	1882	"	Henry White, ambassador	R. I.	1905
Cleveland	John B. Stallo	Ohio	1885	"	Lloyd C. Griscom, amb	Pa.	1907
B. Harrison	Albert G. Porter	Ind	1889				

* Mr. Van Alen was confirmed by the Senate but declined, and Mr. MacVeagh was appointed.

ITALIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Kings.	Representatives.	Date.	Kings.	Representatives.	Date.
V. Emmanuel	Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti	1861	Humbert	Prince Camporeale, ch. d'aff.	1880
"	Romeo Cantagalli, ch. d'aff.	1866	"	Baron de Fava	1881
"	Chevalier Marcello Cerruti	1867	"	Marquis Imperiali, ch. d'aff	1891
"	Count Luigi Colobiano, ch. d'aff.	1869	"	Baron de Fava	1892
"	Count Luigi Corti	1870	"	" " " ambassador	1893
"	Count Litta, ch. d'aff.	1874	V. Emman. II.	" " " "	1893
"	Baron Alberto Blanc	1875	"	E Mayor des Planches, ambassador	1901

SPAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO SPAIN.

Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.
Washington	W. Carmichael, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1790	Lincoln	H. J. Perry, ch. d'aff.	N. H.	1864
"	William Short, min. res.	Va.	1794	"	John P. Hale	"	1865
"	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1794	Grant	Daniel E. Sickles	N. Y.	1869
"	David Humphreys	Ct.	1796	"	Alvey A. Adee, ch. d'aff.	"	1873
Jefferson	Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1801	"	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1874
"	G. W. Erving, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1805	Hayes	James Russell Lowell	"	1877
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.			"	Lucius Fairchild	Wis.	1880
				Garfield	" "	"	1880
				Arthur	Hannibal Hamlin	Me.	1881
Madison	G. W. Erving	Mass.	1814	"	John W. Foster	Ind	1883
Monroe	John Forsyth	Ga.	1819	Cleveland	Jabez L. M. Curry	Va	1885
"	Hugh Nelson	Va.	1823	"	Perry Belmont	N. Y.	1889
J. Q. Adams	Alexander H. Everett	Mass.	1825	B. Harrison	Thomas W. Palmer	Mich.	1889
Jackson	Cornelius P. Van Ness	Vt.	1829	"	E. Burd Grubb	N. J.	1890
"	A. Middleton, Jr., ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1836	"	A. Loudon Snowden	Pa.	1892
Van Buren	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1837	Cleveland	Hannis Taylor	Ala	1893
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1840	McKinley	Stewart L. Woodford	N. Y.	1897
Tyler	Washington Irving	"	1842		Official relations with Spain were broken off, April, 1898, to April, 1899.		
Polk	Romulus M. Saunders	N. C.	1846				
Taylor	Daniel M. Barringer	"	1849				
Pierce	Pierre Soule	La.	1853	"	Bellamy Storer	Ohio	1899
"	Augustus C. Dodge	Ia.	1855	Roosevelt	" "	"	1899
Buchanan	William Preston	Ky.	1858	"	Arthur S. Hardy	N. H.	1902
Lincoln	Carl Schurz	Wis.	1861	"	William M. Collier	N. Y.	1906
"	Gustavus Koerner	Ill.	1862				

SPANISH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Sovereigns.	Ministers.	Date.	Sovereigns.	Ministers.	Date.
Carlos IV.	Diego de Gardoqui, ch. d'aff.	1785	Isabella II.	Facundo Goni	1867
"	Jose Ignacio de Viar, ch. d'aff.	1789	Provis. Gov.	Mauricio Lopez Roberts	1869
"	Jose Ignacio de Viar, joint	1791	Amadeo I.	Admiral Don Jose Polo de Bernabe	1872
"	Jose de Jaudenes, ch. d'aff.		Pr. Figueras	" " " " "	1872
"	Carlos M. de Irujo	1796	" Castelar	" " " " "	1872
"	Valentin de Foronda, ch. d'aff.	1807	" Serrano	Antonio Mantilla	1874
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.		Alphonso XII.	Jose Brunetti, ch. d'aff.	1878
			"	Felipe Mendez de Vigo y Osorio	1879
Fernan. VII.	Luis de Onis	1809	"	Francisco Barca del Corral	1881
"	Mateo de la Serna, ch. d'aff.	1819	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome, ch. d'aff.	1883
"	Francisco Dionisio Vives	1820	"	Juan Valera y Alcala Galiano	1884
"	Joaquin de Anduaga	1821	Alph. XIII.	Emilio de Muruaga	1886
"	F. H. Rivas y Salmon, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	Miguel Suarez Guanes	1890
"	Francisco Tacon	1827	"	Jose Felipe Segario, ch. d'aff.	1891
M. Christina	" "	1827	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1892
Isabella II.	Angel Calderon de la Barca	1835	"	Emilio de Muruaga	1893
"	Pedro Alcantara Argaiz	1839	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1896
"	Fidencio Bourman, ch. d'aff.	1844	"	Louis Polo y Bernabe	1898
"	Angel Calderon de la Barca, min. res.	1844		Diplomatic intercourse broken off by the war.	
"	Jose Maria Magallon, ch. d'aff.	1853			
"	Leopoldo Augusto de Cueto	1854	"	Jose Brunetti, Duke of Arcos	1899
"	Alfonso Escalante	1855	"	Emilio de Ojeda	1902
"	Gabriel Garcia y Tassara	1857	"	Bernardo J. de Cologan	1906

Governors of New York.

COLONIAL.

Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.
Adrian Joris	1623-1624	John Nanfan, Lt.-Gov.	1699-1700	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov.	1755
Cornelius Jacobzen Mey	1624-1625	Earl of Bellomont	1700-1701	Sir Charles Hardy	1755-1757
William Verhulst	1625-1626	Col. William Smith	1701	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov.	1757-1760
Peter Minuit	1626-1633	Col. Abraham De Peyster		Cadwallader Colden, President	1760-1761
Wouter Van Twiller	1633-1638	Col. Peter Schuyler		Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1761
William Kieft	1638-1647	John Nanfan, Lt.-Gov.	1701-1702	Robert Monckton	1761
Petrus Stuyvesant	1647-1664	Lord Cornbury	1702-1708	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1761-1762
Richard Nicolls	1664-1668	Lord Lovelace	1708-1709	Robert Monckton	1762-1763
Francis Lovelace	1668-1673	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1763-1765
Anthony Colve	1673-1674	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov.	1709	Sir Henry Moore	1765-1769
Edmond Andros	1674-1677	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1769-1770
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1677-1678	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov.	1709	Earl of Dunmore	1770-1771
Sir Edmond Andros	1678-1681	Gerardus Beekman, President	1710	William Tryon	1771-1774
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1681-1683	William Cosby	1732-1736	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov.	1774-1775
Thomas Dongan	1683-1688	Robert Hunter	1710-1719	William Tryon	1775-1780
Sir Edmond Andros	1688	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1719-1720	James Robertson	1780-1783
Francis Nicholson	1688-1689	William Burnet	1720-1728	Andrew Elliott, L.-Gov.	1783
Jacob Leisler	1689-1691	John Montgomerie	1728-1731		
Henry Sloughter	691	Rip Van Dam, President	1731-1732		
Richard Ingoldsby, Com.-in-Chief	1691-1692	William Cosby	1732-1736		
Benjamin Fletcher	1692-1698	George Clark, Lt.-Gov.	1736-1743		
Earl of Bellomont	1698-1699	George Clinton	1743-1753		
		Sir Danvers Osborne	1753-1755		

STATE.

1	George Clinton	1777-1795	14	William H. Seward	1839-1842	27	John A. Dix	1873-1874
2	John Jay	1795-1801	15	William C Bouck	1843-1844	28	Samuel J. Tilden	1875-1876
3	George Clinton	1801-1804	16	Silas Wright	1845-1846	29	Lucius Robinson	1877-1880
4	Morgan Lewis	1804-1807	17	John Young	1847-1848	30	Alonzo B. Cornell	1880-1882
5	Daniel D. Tompkins	1807-1817	18	Hamilton Fish	1849-1851	31	Grover Cleveland	1883-1884
6	John Taylor	1817	19	Washington Hunt	1851-1852	32	David B. Hill	1885-1891
7	De Witt Clinton	1817-1822	20	Horatio Seymour	1853-1854	33	Roswell P. Flower	1892-1894
8	Joseph C. Yates	1822-1824	21	Myron H. Clark	1855-1856	34	Levi P. Morton	1895-1896
9	De Witt Clinton	1824-1826	22	John A. King	1857-1858	35	Frank S. Black	1897-1898
10	Nathaniel Pitcher	1828	23	Edwin D. Morgan	1859-1862	36	Theodore Roosevelt	1899-1900
11	Martin Van Buren	1828-1829	24	Horatio Seymour	1863-1864	37	Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.	1901-1904
12	Enos T. Throop	1829-1832	25	Reuben E. Fenton	1865-1868	38	Francis W. Higgins	1905-1906
13	William L. Marcy	1833-1839	26	John T. Hoffman	1869-1872	39	Charles E. Hughes	1907-1908

Mayors of the City of New York.

Before the Revolution the Mayor was appointed by the Governor of the Province; and from 1784 to 1820 by the Appointing Board of the State of New York, of which the Governor was the chief member. From 1820 to the amendment of the Charter, in 1830, the Mayor was appointed by the Common Council. In 1898 the term of the first Mayor of Greater New York (Van Wyck) began.

	Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.
1	Thomas Willett	1665	33	Robert Walters	1720-1725	64	James Harper	1844-1845
2	Thomas Delavall	1666	34	Johannes Jansen	1725-1726	65	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1845-1846
3	Thomas Willett	1667	35	Robert Lurting	1726-1735	66	Andrew H. Mickle	1846-1847
4	Cornelis Steenwyck	1668-1670	36	Paul Richard	1735-1739	67	William V. Brady	1847-1848
5	Thomas Delavall	1671	37	John Cruger, Sr	1739-1744	68	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1848-1849
6	Matthias Nicolls	1672	38	Stephen Bayard	1744-1747	69	Caleb S. Woodhull	1849-1851
7	John Lawrence	1673	39	Edward Holland	1747-1757	70	Ambrose C. Kingsland	1851-1853
8	William Dervall	1675	40	John Cruger, Jr	1757-1766	71	Jacob A. Westervelt	1853-1855
9	Nicholas de Meyer	1676	41	Whitehead Hicks	1766-1776	72	Fernando Wood	1855-1858
10	S. van Cortlandt	1677	42	David Matthews, Tory	1776-1784	73	Daniel F. Tiemann	1858-1860
11	Thomas Delavall	1678	43	James Duane	1784-1789	74	Fernando Wood	1860-1862
12	Francis Rombouts	1679	44	Richard Varick	1789-1801	75	George Opdyke	1862-1864
13	William Dyre	1680-1681	45	Edward Livingston	1801-1803	76	C. Godfrey Gunther	1864-1866
14	Cornelis Steenwyck	1682-1683	46	De Witt Clinton	1803-1807	77	John T. Hoffman	1866-1868
15	Gabriel Minville	1684	47	Marinus Willett	1807-1808	78	T. Coman (act'g Mayor)	1868
16	Nicholas Bayard	1685	48	De Witt Clinton	1808-1810	79	A. Oakey Hall	1869-1872
17	S. van Cortlandt	1686-1687	49	Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811	80	Wm. F Havemeyer	1873-1874
18	Peter Delanoy	1689-1690	50	De Witt Clinton	1811-1815	81	S. B. H. Vance (Acting)	1874
19	John Lawrence	1691	51	John Ferguson	1815	82	William H. Wickham	1875-1876
20	Abraham De Peyster	1692-1695	52	Jacob Radcliff	1815-1818	83	Smith Ely	1877-1878
21	William Merritt	1695-1698	53	Cadwallader D. Colden	1818-1821	84	Edward Cooper	1879-1880
22	Johannes De Peyster	1698-1699	54	Stephen Allen	1821-1824	85	William R. Grace	1881-1882
23	David Provost	1699-1700	55	William Paulding	1825-1826	86	Franklin Edson	1883-1884
24	Isaac de Riemer	1700-1701	56	Philip Hone	1826-1827	87	William R. Grace	1885-1886
25	Thomas Noell	1701-1702	57	William Paulding	1827-1829	88	Abram S. Hewitt	1887-1888
26	Philip French	1702-1703	58	Walter Bowne	1829-1833	89	Hugh J. Grant	1889-1892
27	William Peartree	1703-1707	59	Gideon Lee	1833-1834	90	Thomas F. Gilroy	1893 1894
28	Ebenezer Wilson	1707-1710	60	Cornelius W Lawrence	1834-1837	91	William L. Strong	1895-1897
29	Jacobus van Cortlandt	1710-1711	61	Aaron Clark	1837-1839	92	Robert A. Van Wyck	1898-1901
30	Caleb Heathcote	1711-1714	62	Isaac L. Varian	1839-1841	93	Seth Low	1902-1903
31	John Johnson	1714-1719	63	Robert H. Morris	1841-1844	94	George B. McClellan	1904-1909
32	Jacobus van Cortlandt	1719-1720						

Insular Possessions of the United States.

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE Philippine group, lying off the southern coast of Asia, between longitude 120 and 130 and latitude 5 and 20 approximately, number about 2,000 islands, great and small, in a land and sea area of 1,200 miles of latitude and 2,400 miles of longitude. The actual land area is about 140,000 miles. The six New England States, New York, and New Jersey have about an equivalent area. The island of Luzon, on which the capital city (Manila) is situated, is the largest member of the group, being about the size of the State of New York. Mindanao is nearly as large, but its population is very much smaller. The latest estimates of areas of the largest islands are: Luzon, 44,400; Mindanao, 34,000; Samar, 4,800; Panay, 4,700; Mindoro, 4,000; Leyte, 3,800; Negros, 3,300; Cebu, 2,400.

A census of the Philippines was taken by the United States Government in 1903 under the auspices of the Census Office. The population returned was 7,635,426. Of this number almost seven million are more or less civilized. The wild tribes form about 9 per cent. of the entire population. Racially the inhabitants are principally Malays. The civilized tribes are practically all adherents of the Catholic Church, the religion being that introduced into the country by the Spaniards when they took possession of the islands in 1565. The Church has since then been a strong ruling power and the priesthood numerous. The Moros are Mohammedans and the other wild peoples have no recognized religious beliefs. The total number of non-Christian peoples is 647,740.

The density of population in the Philippines is 67 per square mile. In Continental United States it is 26 per square mile. Foreigners number about 50,000, of whom nearly three-fourths are Chinese. Exclusive of the Army there are 8,135 Americans in the islands, nearly one-half being located in the municipalities. There are thirty different races in the islands, all speaking distinct dialects, the largest tribe being the Visayans, who form nearly one-fourth of the entire civilized population. The Tagalogs, occupying the provinces in the vicinity of Manila, rank second in numbers, and the Ilocanos the third. Education has been practically reorganized by the Americans. The number of persons attending school is 811,715. Six thousand teachers are employed, four-fifths of whom are Filipinos. English is very generally taught, and the next generation of Filipinos will probably speak that tongue. Pauperism is almost unknown in the islands. In 1902 there were only 1,668 paupers maintained at public charge. The average normal death rate in the Philippines is 32 per thousand. The birth rate is 48 per thousand. There were in 1902 41 newspapers published, 12 being in English, 24 in Spanish, 4 in native dialects, and 1 in Chinese. The estimated real estate property value is 469,527,058 pesos, and the personal property 152,718,661 pesos. The reported value of church buildings, mostly Catholic, is 41,698,710 pesos. While there are four towns with more than 10,000 population Manila is the only incorporated city. Its inhabitants numbered 219,928 in 1902.

The climate is one of the best in the tropics. The islands extend from 5° to 21° north latitude, and Manila is in 14° 35′. The thermometer during July and August rarely goes below 79° or above 85°. The extreme ranges in a year are said to be 61° and 97°, and the annual mean 81°.

AGRICULTURE.

Although agriculture is the chief occupation of the Filipinos, yet only one-ninth of the surface is under cultivation. The soil is very fertile, and even after deducting the mountainous areas it is probable that the area of cultivation can be very largely extended and that the islands can support population equal to that of Japan (42,000,000).

The chief products are hemp, rice, corn, sugar, tobacco, cocoanuts, and cacao, hemp being the most important commercial product and constituting two-thirds of the value of all exports. Coffee and cotton were formerly produced in large quantities—the former for export and the latter for home consumption; but the coffee plant has been almost exterminated by insects and the home-made cotton cloths have been driven out by the competition of those imported from England. The rice and corn are principally produced in Luzon and Mindoro and are consumed in the islands. The cacao is raised in the southern islands, the best quality of it at Mindanao. The sugar cane is raised in the Visayas. The hemp is produced in Southern Luzon, Mindoro, the Visayas, and Mindanao. It is nearly all exported in bales. Tobacco is raised in all the islands.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

In the year ending December 31, 1907, the exports of merchandise from the United States to the Philippines were $8,657,956, and the total imports from the Philippines for the same period were $11,510,438.

The imports of merchandise from foreign countries, year ending December 31, 1906, were $25,114,852, and the exports were $16,681,097. The principal foreign countries trading with the Philippines are Great Britain, French East Indies, China, and Spain.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

On July 1, 1902, Congress passed (chapter 1369) "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands and for other purposes." Under this act complete civil government was established in the Archipelago and the office of Military Governor with military rule was terminated. William H. Taft was appointed Governor by the President. Governor Taft was succeeded by Luke E. Wright in December, 1903, by Henry Clay Ide in 1905, and James F. Smith, the present Governor, in 1906. The government was composed of a civil governor and seven commissioners, of whom four were Americans and three Filipinos. There were four executive departments—Interior, Finance, and Justice, Commerce and Police, and Public Instruction. There are thirty-nine provinces, each with a governor, a supreme court with seven judges, and fourteen judicial districts. In March, 1907, the President, in accordance with the act of Congress, directed the Commission to call a general election of delegates to a Philippine Assembly. The new Assembly was chosen July 20, and was opened October 16 by Secretary of War Taft. It is politically divided as follows: Nacionalists, 31; Progresistas, 16; Independents, 19; Immediatistas, 7; Independistas, 4; Nacional Independiente, 1, Catolico, 1. The total vote recorded at the election for delegates was 9[illegible],803, which is only 1.4 per cent of the population.

PORTO RICO.

The island of Porto Rico, over which the flag of the United States was raised in token of formal possession on October 18, 1898, is the most eastern of the Greater Antilles in the West Indies and is separated on the east from the Danish island of St. Thomas by a distance of about fifty miles, and from Hayti on the west by the Mona passage, seventy miles wide. Distances from San Juan, the capital, to important points are as follows: New York, 1,411 miles; Charleston, S. C., 1,200 miles; Key West, Fla., 1,050 miles; Havana, 1,000 miles.

The island is a parallelogram in general outline, 108 miles from the east to the west, and from 37 to 43 miles across, the area being about 3,600 square miles, or somewhat less than half that of the State of New Jersey (Delaware has 2,050 square miles and Connecticut 4,990 square miles). The

population according to an enumeration made by the United States Government in 1900 showed a population of 953,243, of whom 589,426 are white and 363,817 are colored. The density was 26.4 to the square mile; 83.2 per cent. of the population cannot read.

Porto Rico is unusually fertile, and its dominant industries are agriculture and lumbering. In elevated regions the vegetation of the temperate zone is not unknown. There are more than 500 varieties of trees found in the forests, and the plains are full of palm, orange, and other trees. The principal crops are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and maize, but oranges, bananas, rice, pineapples, and many other fruits are important products. The largest article of export from Porto Rico is sugar. The next largest is tobacco. The other exports in order of amount are coffee, fruits, molasses, cattle, timber, and hides.

The principal minerals found in Porto Rico are gold, carbonates, and sulphides of copper and magnetic oxide of iron in large quantities. Lignite is found at Utuado and Moca, and also yellow amber. A large variety of marbles, limestones, and other building stones are deposited on the island, but these resources are very undeveloped. There are salt works at Guanica and Salina on the south coast, and at Cape Rojo on the west, and these constitute the principal mineral industry in Porto Rico.

The principal cities are Mayaguez, with 15,187, Ponce, 27,952 inhabitants; and San Juan, the capital, with 32,048. The shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Porto Rico, year ending December 31, 1907, were $25,320,465. The exports of domestic merchandise to the United States were $20,552,612. The foreign trade, year ending December 31, 1907, was: Imports, $3,580,887; exports, $4,899,372.

An act providing for a civil government for Porto Rico was passed by the Fifty-sixth Congress and received the assent of the President April 12, 1900. A statement of its provisions was printed in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1901, pages 92 and 93. President Roosevelt in his message to Congress in December, 1906, recommended the granting of United States citizenship to the Porto Ricans.

Under this act a civil government was established, which went into effect May 1, 1900. There are two legislative chambers, the Executive Council, or "Upper House," composed of the Government Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of the Interior, and Commissioner of Education, and five citizens appointed by the President, and the House of Delegates, or "Lower House," consisting of 35 members, elected by the people. The island is represented near the Congress of the United States by a Resident Commissioner.

GUAM.

The island of Guam, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Archipelago, was ceded by Spain to the United States by Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris December 10, 1898. It lies in a direct line from San Francisco to the southern part of the Philippines, and is 5,200 miles from San Francisco and 900 miles from Manila. It is about 32 miles long and 100 miles in circumference, and has a population of about 8,661, of whom 5,249 are in Agana, the capital. The inhabitants are mostly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Philippines, the original race of the Ladrone Islands being extinct. The prevailing language is Spanish. Nine-tenths of the islanders can read and write. The island is thickly wooded, well watered, and fertile, and possesses an excellent harbor. The productions are tropical fruits, cacao, rice, corn, tobacco, and sugar cane.

Commander Taussig, of the United States gunboat Bennington, took possession of the island and raised the United States flag over Fort Santa Cruz on February 1, 1899.

TUTUILA.

Tutuila, the Samoan island which, with its attendant islets of Tau, Olesinga, and Ofu, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tri-partite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in 1899, covers, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, fifty-four square miles, and has 5,800 inhabitants. It possesses the most valuable island harbor, Pago-Pago, in the South Pacific, and perhaps in the entire Pacific Ocean. Commercially the island is unimportant at present, but is extremely valuable in its relations to the commerce of any nation desiring to cultivate transpacific commerce.

Ex-Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, says of Pago-Pago that "The harbor could hold the entire naval force of the United States, and is so perfectly arranged that only two vessels can enter at the same time. The coaling station, being surrounded by high bluffs, cannot be reached by shells from outside." The Government is increasing the capacity to 10,000 tons.

The Samoan Islands, in the South Pacific, are fourteen in number, and lie in a direct line drawn from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand. They are 4,000 miles from San Francisco, 2,200 miles from Hawaii, 1,900 miles from Auckland, 2,000 miles from Sydney, and 4,200 miles from Manila. Germany governs all the group except the part owned by the United States. The inhabitants are native Polynesians and Christians of different denominations.

WAKE AND OTHER ISLANDS.

The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island in January, 1899, by Commander Taussig, of the Bennington, while proceeding to Guam. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hong Kong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second.

The United States possesses a number of scattered small islands in the Pacific Ocean, some hardly more than rocks or coral reefs, over which the flag has been hoisted from time to time. They are of little present value and mostly uninhabited. The largest are Christmas, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Phœnix, Palmyra, Howland, Baker, Johnston, Gardner, Midway, Morell, and Marcus islands. The Midway Islands are occupied by a colony of telegraphers in charge of the relay in the cable line connecting the Philippines with the United States and a camp of United States marines, in all about forty persons.

The Santa Barbara group is a part of California and the Aleutian chain, extending from the peninsula of Kamchatka in Asiatic Russia to the promontory in North America which separates Bering Sea from the North Pacific, a part of Alaska.

HAWAII.

Hawaii was annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress July 7, 1898. A bill to create Hawaii a Territory of the United States was passed by Congress and approved April 30, 1900.

The area of the several islands of the Hawaiian group is as follows: Hawaii, 4,210 square miles; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63. Total, 6,740 square miles.

At the time of the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook in 1778 the native population was about 200,000. This has steadily decreased, so that at the last census the natives numbered but 31,019,

INSULAR POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

which was less than that of the Japanese and Chinese immigrants settled in the islands. A census taken early in 1897 revealed a total population of 109,020, distributed according to race as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Hawaiians	16,399	14,620	31,019	Portuguese	8,202	6,898	15,100
Part Hawaiians	4,249	4,236	8,485	Americans	1,975	1,111	3,086
Japanese	19,212	5,195	24,407	British	1,406	844	2,250
Chinese	19,167	2,449	21,616				

The remainder were Germans, French, Norwegians, South Sea Islanders, and representatives of other nationalities. The American population was 2.73 per cent. of the whole. The American population has increased since annexation.

The first United States census of the islands was taken in 1900 with the following result: Hawaii Island, 46,843; Kauai Island, 20,562; Niihau Island, 172; Maui Island, 25,416; Molokai Island and Lanai Island, 2,504; Oahu Island, 58,504. Total of the Territory, 154,001. The population of the City of Honolulu is 39,306.

The exports from Hawaii to the United States in the twelve months ending December 31, 1907, were valued at $29,054,581. The imports into Hawaii from the United States for the same period were valued at $14,124,376. The imports from foreign countries for the same period were $4,151,709, exports $183,981.

The new Territorial Government was inaugurated at Honolulu June 14, 1900, and the first Territorial Legislature began its sessions at Honolulu February 20, 1901. The Legislature is composed of two houses—the Senate of fifteen members, holding office four years, and the House of Representatives of thirty members, holding office two years. The Legislature meets biennially, and sessions are limited to sixty days.

The Executive power is lodged in a Governor, a Secretary, both appointed by the President, and hold office four years, and the following officials appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate of Hawaii. An Attorney-General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor and Deputy, Surveyor, High Sheriff, and members of the Boards of Health, Public Instruction, Prison Inspectors, etc. They hold office for four years, and must be citizens of Hawaii.

The Judiciary of the Territory is composed of the Supreme Court, with three Judges, the Circuit Court, and such inferior courts as the Legislature may establish. The Judges are appointed by the President. The Territory is a Federal Judicial District, with a District Judge, District-Attorney, and Marshal, all appointed by the President. The District Judge has all the powers of a Circuit Judge.

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate, who is elected biennially by the people.

Provision is made in the act creating the Territory for the residence of Chinese in the Territory, and prohibition as laborers to enter the United States.

Territorial Expansion of the United States.

THERE have been thirteen additions to the original territory of the Union, including Alaska, the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Samoan Islands and Guam, in the Pacific, and Porto Rico and Pine Islands, in the West Indies, and the Panama Canal zone; and the total area of the United States, including the noncontiguous territory, is now fully five times that of the original thirteen colonies.

The additions to the territory of the United States subsequent to the peace treaty with Great Britain of 1783 are shown by the following table, prepared by the United States General Land Office:

ADDITIONS TO THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1800 TO 1900.

Territorial Division.	Year.	Area Added.	Purchase Price.	Territorial Division.	Year.	Area Added.	Purchase Price.
		S. Miles.	Dollars.			S. Miles.	Dollars.
Louisiana purchase	1803	875,025	15,000,000	Porto Rico	1898	3,600	.....
Florida	1819	70,107	5,499,768	Pine Islands (W. Indies)	1898	882	.....
Texas	1845	389,795	.....	Guam	1898	175	.....
Oregon Territory	1846	288,689	.....	Philippine Islands	1899	143,000	20,000,000
Mexican cession	1848	523,802	*18,250,000	Samoan Islands	1899	73	.....
Purchase from Texas	1850	†	10,000,000	Additional Philippines	1901	68	100,000
Gadsden purchase	1853	36,211	10,000,000				
Alaska	1867	599,446	7,200,000	Total	..	2,937,613	87,039,768
Hawaiian Islands	1897	6,740	.....				

* Of which $3,250,000 was in payment of claims of American citizens against Mexico. † Area purchased from Texas amounting to 123,784 square miles is not included in the column of area added, because it became a part of the area of the United States with the admission of Texas.

ACQUISITION OF THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE IN 1904.

Article 2 of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, ratified by the United States Senate February 23, 1904, treaty in effect February 26, 1904, provided for the cession, in perpetuity, by Panama, of a strip of territory adjacent to the canal, as follows:

"The Republic of Panama grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of the zone of land and land under water for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of said canal of the width of ten miles, extending to the distance of five miles on each side of the centre line of the route of the canal to be constructed; the said zone beginning in the Caribbean Sea, three marine miles from mean low-water mark, and extending to and across the Isthmus of Panama into the Pacific Ocean to a distance of three marine miles from mean low-water mark, with the proviso that the cities of Panama and Colon and the harbors adjacent to said cities, which are included within the boundaries of the zone above described, shall not be included within this grant. The Republic of Panama further grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of any other lands and waters outside of the zone above described which may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the said canal or of any auxiliary canals or other work necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the said enterprise. The Republic of Panama further grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of all islands within the limits of the zone above described, and in addition thereto the group of small islands in the Bay of Panama named Perico, Naos, Culebra, and Flamingo."

The Panama Canal.

A NARRATIVE OF THE STUPENDOUS ENTERPRISE.

While a majority of the readers of THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1908 will doubtless be living when the great ditch now being dug across the Isthmus of Panama will unite the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the wisest sage cannot accurately predict all the results which will follow the completion of the stupendous enterprise. The commerce of the world will pay financial tribute as the fleets of all nations pass through the waterway to avoid the long voyage around Cape Horn, while to the United States, in times of peace or war, incalculable benefits will accrue from undisputed control of the marvellous ocean roadway which American genius and American money are pushing to completion. Great obstacles may yet be met, but that final success is assured there can no longer be any doubt. After vicissitudes and failures by others, Americans will reach an ultimate triumph in which all sections of the Union will share, and the Southern States especially will reach a greater greatness.

Since the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine American sentiment has been generally insistent upon American control of an isthmian canal, whether such a canal crossed Nicaragua or Panama, and for many years the relative merits of the two routes have been sagely discussed. International questions have been raised, and several generations have waited to see what is now being witnessed.

Under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the United States and Great Britain might have combined to build and maintain a ship canal or railway across the isthmus through Nicaragua, guaranteeing neutrality and sharing expenses and profits. Nicaragua had made to the United States the so-called "Hise" grant, but Great Britain would not consent to withdraw her pretensions to the Mosquito Coast and permit this country and Nicaragua to build the canal. The project therefore failed, and later the civil war thrust canal propositions into the background. After that war, however, France asked the United States to guarantee the neutrality of the Panama Canal, which Ferdinand de Lesseps was then designing. This drew from President Hayes a special message to Congress on March 8, 1880, in which he said: "The United States cannot consent to the surrender of control (over an inter-oceanic canal) to any European power or to any combination of European powers. An inter-oceanic canal across the American isthmus will be a great ocean thoroughfare between our Atlantic and our Pacific shores and virtually a part of the coast line of the United States. No other great power would under similar circumstances fail to assert a rightful control over a work so closely and vitally affecting its interest and welfare." Seemingly, President Hayes construed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as being non-effective except as to canal schemes considered when the treaty was signed, and a treaty was negotiated with Colombia permitting American control, but this agreement was not ratified by France.

Secretary of State Blaine, unawed by the protests of the British press, maintained, under President Garfield, the stand taken by President Hayes, and went further by proposing to modify the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so as to prevent England's sharing the control of the canal in event of war. He declared: "As England insists, by the right of her power, that her enemies in war shall strike her Indian possessions only by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, so the United States will equally insist that the canal shall be reserved for ourselves, while our enemies, if we shall ever be so unfortunate as to have any, shall be remanded to the voyage around Cape Horn." Lord Granville, in behalf of Great Britain, declined to modify the Clayton-Bulwer treaty because of the interests of England and of the civilized world in the canal, and threatened that, if the United States persisted in demanding supreme authority, Great Britain and other nations would construct fortifications to command the canal and its approaches.

President Arthur's Secretary of State, Mr. Frelinghuysen, held that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was voidable, and also that it applied only to the Nicaragua route. Mr. Frelinghuysen argued that a canal across the isthmus, under an international guarantee of neutrality, "would affect the republic in its trade and commerce, expose our Western coast to attack, destroy our isolation, oblige us to increase our navy and improve our defences, and possibly compel us, contrary to our traditions, to take an active interest in the affairs of European nations."

In the meantime, and until 1888, M. de Lesseps pushed the digging of the Panama Canal, the French people willingly supplying money for the enterprise until the historic crash came. Then the stockholders, the majority of whom were of the middle class, learned how their investments had been squandered, through mismanagement and corruption, and how long they had been deceived by the directors. France, especially Paris, was crazed by the revelations. M. de Lesseps and many of his associates suffered imprisonment and fine, and among those arrested for alleged complicity were more than 100 members of the French Legislature and five former Ministers of the Government.

THE RECOGNITION OF PANAMA.

On January 22, 1903, the treaty between the United States and Colombia for the construction of the Panama Canal by the United States was signed at Washington, and on March 23 this treaty was ratified by the United States Senate by a vote of 73 to 12, five Senators not voting. The Colombian Senate rejected this treaty on September 14, and approved, on first reading, a bill authorizing the Government to negotiate a new treaty. Panama declared its independence on November 3. On November 5 the Colombian troops evacuated Colon and sailed for Carthagena. The following day the United States recognized the independence of Panama, against which action Colombia lodged a protest with the State Department at Washington on November 8. M. Bunau-Varilla, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama, was formally received by President Roosevelt November 13. Two days later the Panama Commissioners arrived at New York, and on November 18 a canal treaty between the United States and Panama was

signed at Washington by Secretary of State Hay and Minister Bunau-Varilla. Under this treaty the canal is now being constructed.

The preamble of this treaty cites a desire on the part of the United States to further the observance of the act of Congress, approved June 28, 1902, whereby the United States was authorized to purchase from the new Panama Canal Company for $40,000,000 all the rights and property of said company; to buy the right of way from Colombia; to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Panama through Colombia; to choose the Nicaragua route if deemed more advisable; to expend $135,000,000 for construction, if the Panama route be chosen, or $180,000,000 should the Nicaragua route be adopted; to create an Isthmian Canal Commission, to be appointed by the President, and consisting of seven members, to have executive control of the canal construction affairs; and to issue United States Government bonds, payable in thirty years and bearing 2 per cent. interest, to defray construction expenses.

The treaty of November 18, 1903, with Panama provides, in twenty-five articles, for details as to canal ownership and management, the principal agreements being: That the United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama; that the said Republic grants to the United States in perpetuity a strip of land ten miles in width across the isthmus, being five miles on either side of the centre of the line of the canal, and of all lands and waters outside of said canal zone which may be necessary to the construction and maintenance of the canal. The small islands named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamingo, in the Bay of Panama, are also ceded to the United States; the Republic of Panama grants to the United States in perpetuity a monopoly for the construction, maintenance and operation of any system of communication by means of canal or railroad across the Republic's territory between the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean; Panama grants to the United States for a period of fifty years all rights to the construction of sewage and water-works systems, with accruing rentals, submits to sanitary control of the cities of Panama and Colon by the United States, and, in case of necessity, extends the right of such sanitary control to the entire Republic of Panama; the Republic of Panama authorizes the New Panama Canal Company to sell all its rights and property to the United States; the ports at either entrance of the canal are to be declared free for all time by the Republic of Panama; the United States may import at any time, free of customs duty or other charges, into said zone all things necessary for the canal construction; the two governments are to hereafter make adequate provision for the pursuit, arrest, detention and, when necessary, extradition of alleged criminals in the canal zone; the Republic grants to the United States the free use of all the Republic ports open to commerce for all vessels in distress having the right to pass through the canal, and the Republic is to enjoy free transportation over the canal of its vessels, troops and munitions of war at all times, also free transportation of the Government employees and police of the Republic; the canal, when constructed, and the entrance thereto, shall be neutral in perpetuity; the Republic of Panama agrees to modify all preceding treaties with any third Power so that no conflict may exist with the present convention; the United States is given the right to employ its armed forces or to build fortifications for the safety or protection of the canal or of the ships that make use of the same; the United States agrees to pay to the Republic of Panama the sum of $10,000,000 in gold and an annual payment of $250,000 during the life of the convention, beginning nine years from the date thereof. No change in the government or laws of the Republic, affecting the rights of the United States, shall be made by the Republic without the consent of the United States, and in the event of the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama being changed or merged with that of another government, the rights of the United States in the canal zone are to be respected and in no way waived; all differences between the Republic and the United States concerning canal matters are to be settled by arbitration by a commission of four members, two from each government, with reference to an umpire selected by said governments in case of the disagreement of the commission, said umpire's decision to be final.

On November 19, 1903, the Colombian envoys arrived at Colon to negotiate the return of Panama to Colombia, and were refused. On November 27 the United States Minister at Bogota formally notified the Colombian Foreign Minister of the recognition by the United States of the Republic of Panama and the reception of Panama's Minister. On December 2 the canal treaty with the United States was ratified by the Government of Panama, without amendment. Gen. Rafael Reyes, special envoy from Colombia, was received by President Roosevelt on December 5. Marines from the cruiser Dixie were landed at Colon and occupied a position at Empire, on the Panama Railroad, on December 8. Senator Morgan, on December 9, attacked the canal treaty in the Senate, and Senator Hoar introduced resolutions seeking information of the action of the Government. Elections were ordered, December 13, to take place on January 15, 1904, for delegates to a convention to form a constitution for the Republic of Panama, and thus was closed the momentous year in which American control of the great ditch was at last assured.

Despite the opposition of some Senators, only fourteen of them voted against the ratification of the treaty on February 23, 1904, and on February 26 it went into effect, with the exchange of ratifications between the representatives of the two countries and the proclamation of President Roosevelt. On April 28, 1904, Congress passed an act to provide for the temporary government of the canal zone. President Roosevelt then appointed the following members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, to take charge of the construction of the canal and the government of the canal zone: Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N. (retired), Chairman; Maj.-Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A. (retired); William Barclay Parsons, New York; William H. Burr, New York; Benjamin M. Harrod, Louisiana; Carl Ewald Crunsky, California; Frank J. Hecker, Michigan. John F. Wallace, general manager of the Illinois Railroad system, was appointed Chief Engineer.

In the meantime Manuel Amador had been inaugurated, February 20, as President of the Republic of Panama and formed his Cabinet, and Senor Pablo Arosemana was appointed Minister to the United States, succeeding Senor Bunau-Varilla, resigned. William I. Buchanan, of Iowa, was the first United States Minister to Panama. He was succeeded by

William W. Russell, who was transferred to Colombia in March, 1904, and John Barrett took Mr. Russell's place.

At Paris, France, on April 22, 1904, the Panama Canal Company transferred its rights to the United States. President Bo and Director Richmond acted for the company, Assistant United States Attorneys-General Charles W Russell and W. A. Day for the United States, and Consuls-General John K. Gowdy and Robert Lewis for the United States and Panama, respectively, the two consular representatives joining in affixing the seals and attesting the signatures to the instrument of transferrence. On May 9, by warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, the Panama Canal Company was paid the stipulated $40,000,000, and $10,000,000 was paid by the United States to the Republic of Panama.

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT.

President Roosevelt having decided that until Congress enacted laws for a permanent government of the Canal Zone, the Panama Commission should report through the War Department; Gen. George W. Davis, of the Commission, was appointed Governor of the Zone. On May 19, 1904, General Davis issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Canal Zone announcing his authority and the purposes of his administration. He subsequently rapidly perfected the machinery of government along American lines and in full conformity with established American ideas.

After continuing in office for nearly a year, the first Panama Commission resigned, on April 3, 1905. The President, on the same day, appointed a new commission, composed of seven persons, as follows: Theodore P Shonts, Chairman; Charles E. Magoon; John F Wallace, Chief Engineer; Rear-Admiral M. T. Endicott, U. S. N., Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Hains, U. S. A. (retired); Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Benjamin M. Harrod. The salary of the four last named was fixed at $7,500 per annum, that of Mr. Wallace at $25,000, of Mr. Magoon at $17,500, and of Chairman Shonts at $30,000. Joseph Bucklin Bishop was later made a Commissioner and Secretary to the Commission at $10,000 per annum. Commissioners Shonts, Magoon and Wallace were ordered to reside in Panama, as an Executive Committee, each assuming charge of specified departments. General Magoon was given the title and duties of Governor in July, Commissioner Shonts was assigned to charge of fiscal affairs, and to Mr. Wallace was allotted responsibility for engineering matters. There was also appointed a Board of Consulting Engineers, consisting of the following persons: Gen. George W. Davis, Chairman; William Barclay Parsons, W H. Burr, Gen. Henry D. Abbott, Eugene Tincauzer, German; Edward M. Quellenec, of the Suez Canal Staff; Isham Randolph, F. P Stearns, Joseph Ripley, W H. Hunter, Manchester Canal, England; Adolph Geurard, French; J. W. Welker, Dutch. The representatives of Germany, England, France and the Netherlands on this advisory board were nominated by their respective governments on the invitation of President Roosevelt. The duties of the new Commission, and instructions as to administrative work on the canal, were defined in detail by President Roosevelt, simultaneously with the appointing of the Commission.

The Board of Consulting Engineers, after protracted sittings in Washington, divided in vote, November 17, on the plan of canal to be recommended to the President. Eight members, including all the foreign representatives, favored a sea-level canal, and five members—Abbott, Ripley, Noble, Randolph and Stevens—voted for a lock canal. President Roosevelt, after receiving and considering this report, declared himself in favor of the lock plan, and said he would veto the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill if it carried a rider providing for a sea-level canal. The United States Senate, therefore, on June 26, 1906, amended the bill providing for a sea-level canal by a vote of 35 to 31 in favor of a lock canal. The House of Representatives had already, by a vote of 110 to 36, on June 15, declared in favor of a lock canal. The engineers in charge of the work estimate that it will cost $140,000,000 to construct a lock canal, and that eight years' labor will complete the work. A sea-level canal, the same engineers say, would cost $272,000,000, and would require twelve to twenty years' time to complete.

THE DIMENSIONS OF THE WORK.

The total length of the canal will approximate forty-six miles. The depth will vary from thirty to forty-five feet, and the surface width will be from 200 feet in Culebra cut to 1,000 feet from the Gatun Locks to San Pablo, a distance of fifteen miles and a half. The summit level will be about eighty-five feet above the sea, and will be reached by a flight of locks at Gatun, on the Atlantic side, one lock at Pedro Miguel and two at La Boca, on the Pacific side, all locks being alike. A huge dam near the Gatun hills will catch the overflow of the Chagres River floods. This reservoir will have an area of 110 square miles and will be located 135 feet above sea level. It will be 7,700 feet long and 2,625 wide at the bottom. The heaviest portion of the canal work is from La Cascades to near Paraiso, known as the Culebra cut section, a distance of 4.7 miles.

After many difficulties in securing a sufficient force of unskilled laborers, a trial of West Indian negroes proved unsatisfactory. President Roosevelt, at the solicitation of Chairman Shonts, agreed to the employment of Chinese coolie labor, and the Commission, in response to a call for bids, dated August 20, 1906, received proposals offering to furnish such labor from 9 to 13 cents per hour, for a ten hours' day. The contracts are for 15,000 Chinese for two years, with privilege of renewal. All Chinese must come from districts in Southern China and be between twenty-one and forty-two years of age. Congress has passed an act waiving the Eight-Hour law on all work on the Canal Zone, except as to American labor. After many consultations with the President, the Commission decided to build the canal by contract, as the quickest and most economical method, contractors being allowed to bid on as many sections or sub-divisions as such contractors might desire.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, on July 2, 1906, announced that $30,000,000 of the

2 per cent. canal bonds would be sold. The issue was over-subscribed nearly fifteen times, and the Government received a premium of $1,200,000 because of the high prices offered.

The exceeding of authorized expenditures by the Canal Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, led to criticism and to an attempt at investigation by the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals. President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, transmitting the Commission's report, vigorously defended the Commission, declaring: "I repeat that the work on the isthmus has been done, and is being done, admirably. The organization is good. The mistakes are extraordinarily few, and these few have been practically of no consequence. The zeal, intelligence and efficient service of the Isthmian Commission and its subordinates have been noteworthy. I court the fullest, most exhaustive and most searching investigation of any act of theirs, and if any one of them is ever shown to have done wrong his punishment shall be exemplary. But I ask that they be decently paid, and that their hands be upheld as long as they act decently. On any other conditions we shall not be able to get men of the right type to do the work, and this means that on any other conditions we shall insure, if not failure, at least delay, scandal and inefficiency in the task of digging the giant canal."

The President spent four days on the isthmus in November, 1906, going over the entire route of the canal. On his return he expressed himself as satisfied with conditions, and on December 17 he sent to Congress a specially illustrated message detailing his views on the canal situation.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN 1907.

President Roosevelt, on April 1, 1907, placed the work of constructing the Panama Canal in charge of the engineer officers of the army, appointing Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission and Chief Engineer. There was no specific authority for this action, but it was done under the law providing for the construction of the canal, which authorized him to have the work performed. He will recommend to Congress that the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army be placed in control of this work.

Theodore P Shonts, the Chairman of the Canal Commission, resigned January 23 to become President of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company of New York. John F. Stevens, Chief Engineer of the Commission, was then appointed Chairman of the Commission and Chief Engineer. He went to Panama to complete the canal, and die with his boots on if necessary.

But Mr. Stevens soon became tired of his position, and after a serious disagreement with President Roosevelt regarding affairs on the isthmus, resigned March 4.

Lieut.-Col. George W Goethals, one of the most experienced officers of the Army Engineer Corps, was appointed a member of the Commission, and on April 1 became Chairman and Chief Engineer. Major D. D. Gaillard and Major William L. Sibert, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, were also made members of the Commission. These appointments were made because the President could not secure a civilian who would stick to the job. All of them retired after completing their organization of the Commission, the working force and their plans. These constant changes retarded the work, and finally the President appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Goethals as Chairman of the Commission and assigned two other army engineers as members of the Commission. This was done to prevent further changes in the policy of conducting the work and to have army engineers on hand familiar with the work, so that one of them could step into the position of Chairman in the event of his retirement.

Shortly after the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Goethals all the members of the Commission were transferred to the isthmus, including Joseph Bucklin Bishop, the Secretary, and all the principal work is now conducted at Panama. Lieut.-Col. H. F Hodges, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, was placed in charge of the administrative features of the Canal Commission offices with the titles of General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office. He purchases all supplies and machinery for the canal, advertising for bids.

The Canal Commission consists of the following persons:

Lieut.-Col. George W Goethals, salary $15,000, Chairman and Chief Engineer; Major D. D. Gaillard, U. S. A., salary $14,000; Major William L. Sibert, U. S. A., salary $14,000; H. H. Rosseau, Civil Engineer, U. S. N., salary $14,000; Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, salary $14,000; Col. W C. Gorgas, U. S. A., salary $14,000; Jackson Smith, salary $14,000; Joseph Bucklin Bishop, Secretary, salary $10,000. Each member of the Commission is provided with a furnished house and is allowed all expenses while in the United States on official business.

Lieutenant-Colonel Goethals is in charge of Construction and Engineering; Major D. D. Gaillard has charge of the Department of Excavation and Dredging; Major William L. Sibert, Department of Locks and Dam Construction; H. H. Rosseau, in charge of Department of Municipal Engineering, Motive Power and Machinery, and Building Construction; Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, in charge of Civil Administration; Col. W C. Gorgas, Chief of the Department of Sanitation, and Jackson Smith, in charge of Department of Labor, Quarters and Subsistence.

February 7.—William J. Oliver, of Knoxville, Tenn., and Anson G. Bangs, of New York, under the name of Oliver & Bangs, submitted a bid to construct the canal by contract. Their bid was 6.75 per cent. of the actual cost of construction, and the McArthur-Gillespie Company, of New York, submitted a bid at 12½ per cent. These were the only two bids that were considered. An investigation was made by President Roosevelt, the Secretary of War and the Canal Commission into the reliability of the contractors. It was found that Mr. Bangs had transacted business with Gaynor & Greene, who were indicted in connection with Capt. Oberlin M. Carter for the frauds at Savannah, Ga., where the Government was constructing a breakwater. Mr. Oliver was informed that he must get another partner, and Frederick C. Stevens, Superintendent of Public Works of New York, then associated himself with Mr. Oliver. Their bid was considered, and finally Mr Oliver was notified that he must organize a corporation with a capital of $5,000,000. He did so, and associated with him were John B. McDonald, of New York, who constructed the Subway; John Pierce, of New York, who constructed a large number of buildings for the Government; P T. Brennan, of the Brennan Construction Company, of Washington, D. C., John H. Gerrish, of the Eastern Dredge Company, of Boston, and the P J. Walsh Construction Company, of Davenport, Iowa.

After considering these bids, they were rejected, as the Government decided to continue

the work of construction. It was also decided that Chinese coolie labor would not be employed on the canal.

In March Secretary Taft visited the isthmus, reaching Colon March 30, to make an annual inspection of the work. He also investigated the question of the basis for the locks of the Gatun Dam. There was doubt as to whether the foundation was strong enough, but it was decided that the locks could be constructed with safety. Another question which he decided was the threatened strike of the steam shovel operators. Later in the Spring the members of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives went to the isthmus to investigate conditions and to decide how much money would be needed to carry on the work.

October 30 this same party went to the isthmus to make a similar inspection. The question of widening the locks, from 100 to 110 feet, was taken up. It is feared by the engineers of the canal that owing to the increase in the breadth of the beam of battleships and of large steamers of the Lusitania class the locks would not be of sufficient width. Civil Engineer Rosseau took up the question with the Secretary of the Navy, Acting Secretary of War Oliver, and the original reports of the engineers who planned the canal was examined. All these documents were transmitted to the isthmus to be considered by the Canal Commissioners and the members of the Congressional party which visited Panama in October. This question has not yet been decided.

The following is the number of cubic yards of material excavated for the ten months for which the reports are available to time of going to press:

Year and Month.	Culebra Division by steam shovels from Canal prism.	At other points by steam shovels from prism.	By steam shovels outside prism.	Dredging in Canal prism.	Dredging outside prism.	Total.
1907.						
January	566,750	47,539	....	....	205,810	820,099
February	639,112	70,177	....	....	203,482	912,771
March	815,270	100,689	3,367	....	176,464	1,095,790
April	879,527	103,459	1,756	....	174,744	1,159,486
May	690,365	70,528	762	....	256,004	1,017,659
June	624,586	71,181	8,739	81,352	174,346	960,204
July	770,570	64,262	23,675	212,660	5,600	1,076,767
August	786,866	85,231	35,856	372,711	5,127	1,285,791
September	753,288	180,283	2,200	548,467	26,350	1,510,588
October	826,891	250,826	7,608	766,754	16,650	1,868,729
November	....	....	....	....	....	....
December	....	....	....	....	....	...
Grand totals	11,213,942	1,070,803	83,963	1,981,944	4,348,428	18,699,080

Thirty-two 95-ton, twenty-eight 70-ton and three 45-ton steam shovels, or a total of sixty-three steam shovels, are now in commission; seven 70-ton shovels have recently been delivered and will soon be in use; and, in addition, twelve 95-ton, seven 70-ton and eight 45-ton shovels will be delivered in the near future.

FORCE EMPLOYED.

In the month of September, 1907, there were slightly over 41,000 employees on the isthmus on the rolls of the Commission and the Panama Railroad, approximately 4,200 of whom were Americans. There were actually at work on September 30, 29,845 men—23,607 men for the Commission and 6,238 for the Panama Railroad.

EXPENDITURES.

The following is a statement of the audited expenditures up to June 30, 1907:

Audited expenditures to June 30, 1907		$100,489,816.11
Divided as follows:		
For canal property, rights of way and franchises	$50,000,000.00	
For Panama Railroad stock owned	157,118.24	
For material and supplies, including cost of purchase, handling and transportation thereof, and exclusive of material issued and charged against the account representing the work in which employed	3,649,655.13	
Expenditures for salaries, wages, travelling and contingent expenses, and materials used—		
For general administration	1,403,557.68	
For government and sanitation	5,791,457.03	
For construction and engineering	15,594,834.17	
For plant—Including rolling stock, excavating machinery, shop machinery and tools, second main track on isthmus, buildings, Zone waterworks and sewers, etc	18,484,300.74	
Loans to Panama Railroad Company	1,631,257.34	
Advances to Panama Railroad Company	1,826,683.50	
Individuals and companies—Representing expenditures for supplies and service furnished the Panama Railroad Company and other interests engaged in allied work, and for which collections have or will be made, and the proceeds thereof deposited in the Treasury of the United States as Miscellaneous Receipts	1,950,952.28	
		$100,489,816.11
Pay rolls on isthmus for June, 1907		1,290,811.52
Pay rolls for Washington Office for June, 1907		12,578.96

Approximately $40,000,000 will be expended during the year 1908 in the work of construction.

The Hague Conference of 1907.

The second International Peace Congress convened at The Hague on June 15, 1907. It consisted of 239 delegates, representing forty-six Powers. The speech of welcome was delivered by Dr. Van Tets Van Goudrian, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands. M. Nelidoff, head of the Russian delegation, was chosen President of the Congress. Many of the most distinguished statesmen of the civilized world occupied seats as delegates. Among the American delegation were Joseph H. Choate, Gen. Horace Porter, former Ambassador to France; David James Hill, of the State Department; Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Brig.-Gen. George B. Davis, William I. Buchanan, James Brown Scott, U. M. Rose, Congressman Richard M. Bartholdt. The Congress had been proposed by President Roosevelt, and was convened by Queen Wilhelmina upon the formal invitation of the Czar of Russia.

The work of the Congress was divided into four divisions, as follows:

1. Arbitration—President, M. Bourgeois, France; Honorary Presidents, Merey Von Kapos-Mere, Austria; Sir Edward Fry, England; Ruy Barbosa, Brazil; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Kriege, Germany; Signor Pompili, Italy; Senor Esteva, Mexico.

2. Land War—Presidents, M Beernaert, Belgium, and M. Asser, Netherlands; Honorary Presidents, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Germany, Gen. Horace Porter, United States; the Marquis de Soveral, Portugal; Vice-Presidents, Constantin Brun, Denmark; Dr. Beldiman, Roumania; Dr. Carlin, Switzerland.

3. Maritime War—President, Count Tornielli, Italy; Honorary Presidents, Joseph H. Choate, United States; Tseng-Liang, China; Turkhan Bey, Turkey; Vice-Presidents, Herr Hammarskjold, Sweden; Dr. Drago, Argentina; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, France.

4. Geneva Convention—President, Prof. de Martens, Russia, Honorary Presidents, Senor Don de Villay, Urrutia, Spain; M. Kurachi, Japan; Vice-Presidents, Sir Ernest Satow, England; Prof. Lammasch, Austria; Dr. Hagerup, Norway.

The sessions of the Congress, which were held in the Hall of Knights, finally concluded on October 18, after a long series of sessions, full of complicated discussions, at which much diplomacy was required to harmonize the interests of the nations represented.

PROPOSED PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The one great principle for whose permanent establishment the American delegates fought from first to last was obligatory arbitration and a Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice. The idea was to have an international court, easily accessible and free of charge, with judges representing the various systems of laws of the world, and capable of insuring a continuation of arbitration by jurisprudence. The judges were to be selected, so far as possible, from the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. They were to serve twelve years and were to enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities while exercising their functions. There were to be seventeen of the judges, nine to form a quorum. The president of the court was to be elected every three years. The tribunal was to sit at The Hague and was to meet once or twice yearly, in July and January. Each party to a dispute was to have its own judge to participate in the trial of cases submitted to the court.

It became evident, soon after the discussion began, that, while a large majority of the delegates to the Congress favored some fixed system of permanent arbitration, the opinion of the conference was not ripe for a settlement of the problem. As early as August, M. Nelidoff suggested that the whole subject be postponed until the next Peace Congress, recommending that the Powers in the meantime study the question from the standpoint of universal interest. Germany led the opposition to obligatory arbitration in its final form of advocacy by America and Great Britain on the basis of the Portuguese list of disputes regarding which it was proposed to submit in all cases, and unreservedly, to arbitration. Austria supported Germany, and Italy, though disposed to favor the American idea, was forced to join her allies against it.

It was Count Tornielli, of Italy, who suggested the final formula of a declaration which caused the postponement till the next Congress of definite action on the question. The South American States, headed by Brazil, prevented the acceptance of the plan for a new and permanently effective Court of Arbitral Justice. M. Ruy de Barbosa led the opposition. He took the position that in such a court all States, big or little, were entitled to an equal quota of judges. He and his South American colleagues therefore opposed, with final success, the proposed method for the selection and distribution of judges, which would have relegated these States and others to a second or third-rate position by only permitting them to elect judges in a certain rotation of years.

AN INTERNATIONAL PRIZE COURT.

But if the United States was unsuccessful in bringing about obligatory arbitration and a permanent Court of Arbitral Justice, it was at least partly recompensed by inducing the Congress to adopt another American idea—an International Prize Court. This achievement is generally regarded abroad as the most important piece of potentially constructive international legislation produced by the Congress. As now constituted, this is a far more solid and tangible body than the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which was the work of the Conference of 1899. That court was, as M. de Martens, the distinguished Holland delegate put it, "a mere list of available judges."

The Prize Court plan, as finally adopted by the Conference and embodied in a "convention," provides for a working bench of fifteen judges, determines the method of their election by the forty-six Powers represented at the Conference, and lays down the conditions under which an appeal may be made to the Court in case of war. It is said in regard to the "convention" that it has not yet been signed by any of the Great Powers, and as to Great Britain, some doubt is expressed if she will sign until the Powers shall have reached an agreement on a code of laws of maritime warfare for the Prize Court to apply. The

"convention" comes before the present session of the United States Congress, and will be submitted to the German, Austro-Hungarian and French Parliaments.

THIRTEEN "CONVENTIONS" APPROVED.

The completed results of the sittings of the Peace Congress were embodied in thirteen "conventions," as follows:

1. The peaceful regulation of international conflicts.
2. Providing for an International Prize Court.
3. Regulating the rights and duties of neutrals on land.
4. Regulating the rights and duties of neutrals at sea.
5. Covering the laying of submarine mines.
6. The bombardment of towns from the sea.
7. The matter of the collection of contractual debts.
8. The transformation of merchantmen into warships.
9. The treatment of captured crews.
10. The inviolability of fishing boats.
11. The inviolability of the postal service.
12. The application of the Geneva Convention and the Red Cross to sea warfare, and
13. The laws and customs regulating land warfare

The right to sign these "conventions" will be open until June 30, 1908.

Great Britain has, for the present, refused to accept the decisions of the Third Committee on the rights and duties of neutrals in maritime warfare.

The decisions of the Fourth Committee have left open the question of the conversion of merchantmen into warships on the high seas by belligerents. Germany has reserved her rights in regard to the convention on "days of grace" and the circumstances in which merchantmen may be seized on the outbreak of war. The special convention on "Certain Restrictions upon the Exercise of the Right of Capture in Maritime War" is limited to the inviolability of postal correspondence, the exemption of fishing boats, under certain conditions, from capture, and the treatment of captured crews of merchantmen, neutral or hostile.

The following joint propositions of America, Russia, Italy, Spain and Holland were embodied in conventions:

1. The commander of a fleet must spare historical monuments, churches, and buildings used for artistic, scientific, or benevolent purposes, and hospitals, on the condition that they are not used for military purposes, and are designated by special signs, which must be displayed by the inhabitants.

2. Before beginning the bombardment of a town the commander of a fleet must do all in his power to inform the authorities of the town of his intention.

3. Pillage is forbidden, even in a town or locality taken by assault.

4. The bombardment of undefended ports, towns, villages, or buildings is forbidden, but any military work existing in otherwise undefended places can be bombarded if the local authorities refuse to destroy it.

5. Undefended places can be bombarded if they refuse to furnish a fleet with necessary provisions.

6. The bombardment of a town or village for refusal to pay a ransom is prohibited.

THE DRAGO DOCTRINE.

The Drago doctrine, formulated by Dr. Drago, of the Argentine Republic, as to the collection of public debts by force was presented to the Congress by its author in the shape of a provision that "In the collection of public debts the debts must be claimed in the ordinary courts of the debtor country." As finally framed in a Convention, through the initiative and efforts of Gen. Horace Porter, of the American delegation, the great principle has at last been definitely established that public debts must not be collected by force, except as a last resort. Speaking of the accomplishment, General Porter said:

"We were confronted by two great difficulties. One was the desire of creditor nations to employ force; the other was the reluctance of debtor nations to recognize the right of using force for this purpose under any circumstances. My proposition was a compromise. It absolutely forbade the employment of force for this purpose until after arbitration should have been refused or after an arbitral award had been set at naught.

"After patient discussion I had the supreme satisfaction of seeing my proposition accepted unanimously. This is a result of which America may well be proud."

GENERAL RESULTS.

The general results of the Congress, with the notable part taken by America in bringing them about, are thus summarized for THE WORLD by Gen. Porter:

"Its great achievement has been to push forward in every department of international life American principles. It has affirmed in many directions the rights of neutrals against those of belligerents. It has placed restrictions upon the use of floating mines, which have been a menace to the commerce of the whole world, without impairing the right of nations at war to use anchored mines for self-defence. It has peremptorily forbidden the bombarding of undefended seacoast towns and villages. It has prohibited the levying of contributions by threat of bombarding. It has done much to strengthen security against the atrocities which often occur in war. It has shielded the non-combatant. It has strengthened the provisions for the relief of the wounded. It has taken strict precautions against a revival of privateering in naval war by insisting that when merchant vessels are converted into cruisers they shall be formally enrolled on the naval list and placed in command of a duly commissioned naval officer, with a crew subject to naval discipline. Such questions as contraband of war and blockade, though no agreement was reached, and on every important question which came before us we have made a great and truly marvellous advance toward an agreement on more civilized lines. So great, indeed, has been the growth of international sentiment that it is probable that at the conference of the leading naval Powers which England intends to summon in 1908 we shall find ourselves able to settle some questions which have been a source of difference for a hundred years. It was America that proposed the Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice—not a mere court of arbitration, but a judicial court composed of the ablest jurists of all nations, representing all systems of law and all languages. This project, although it was described as a joint Anglo-American-German proposal, was substantially American.

Cuban Occupation in 1907.

The military occupation of Cuba by the United States, which began in 1906, has continued without interruption during 1907. A military government with a civil head was maintained. Gov. Charles E. Magoon, appointed October 13, 1906, is the administrative head, and the list of assistants named upon his accession to this position is unchanged.

The restoration of conditions to such a state as will permit the withdrawal of American troops and the resumption of control by an independent Cuban Government is slowly progressing. It is already self-evident that American occupation will continue for at least another year. This is said to meet the warm approval of business and financial interests.

The most important work of the year was the taking of a census in Cuba, on which will be based future municipal, State and national elections looking to the final re-organization of a home government. The enumeration began October 1 and was concluded November 14. The tabulation of the returns and compilation of results will consume several months and no election under this census will be held till a time this year yet to be designated.

Another important step was the appointment by Governor Magoon of an Advisory Commission to arrange plans for reforming the judicial systems of the Island and suggesting changes in municipal and provisional governments. This Commission has formulated a satisfactory plan of national sanitation by which all the work of health preservation and cleanliness will be taken from the local bodies and centred under Federal jurisdiction. This is considered an advanced step in the direction of guaranteeing future immunity from yellow fever and other epidemics.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN CUBA.

About 6,000 American troops remain in Cuba. This force is composed of the same detachments sent there at the outbreak of disturbances in 1906. It was not found necessary during 1907 to call out any portion of this force to quell disturbances or outbreaks. The Rural Guards were able to control all disorders, which have chiefly arisen through cattle-stealing and similar breaches of the peace.

Two strikes of considerable magnitude occurred in Cuba during the year. The cigar-makers struck for payment in American money, and their demands were granted. Railroad employees struck for wages in American money and an eight-hour day. The employers were willing to grant payment in American money, but said an eight-hour day would cause complications with connecting lines. This matter is pending adjustment.

All legislation in Cuba during the year was effected by decree of the Governor. No legislative body was sitting, although the Senate retains its vitality, but agreed not to resume its sessions during American occupation.

It is expected that all the expenses of American occupation will be paid from the Cuban revenues, but this is a matter resting largely in the discretion of President Roosevelt. Congress in 1907 placed a clause in the Army Appropriation bill authorizing the President to reimburse this Government for all the expenses of Cuban occupation, provided the Island revenues are adequate for the purpose after paying Governmental outlays at home. Up to this time no reimbursement has been made. All surplus revenues have been utilized in building roads, public hospitals and other improvements. If this continues until the troops are withdrawn and an independent home government is re-established there will be no reimbursement. The expense of American occupation exceeded $1,000,000 for 1907, although the expenditures are much less than in the previous year. There were no transportations of troops, building of new quarters or repairs. The pay departments of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps expended about $30,000 a month extra on account of the men being on foreign service.

THE PURPOSE OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

The purpose of the American occupation and the progress being made were thus summed up by Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon in reporting on their mission as Special Commissioners to Cuba:

"We went to Cuba for the purpose of securing peace. When we went we knew the Island was divided between two hostile and armed forces, and we desired to avoid a conflict between them for the reason that it would cause loss of life to the Cubans and a great destruction of property, a large part of which belonged to American citizens, and it would necessarily require the intervention of American troops and the expenditure of American lives and treasure. If the insurrectionary habit persists, if again the Cubans divide into armed forces, the strong hand of our Government will have to be imposed at whatever cost to life and property, and permanent peace should then ensue, because it would be of our own keeping.

"We hope, however, that no such drastic remedy will be needed and that the lesson taught in this recent experience of the evil of unjust methods in elections will not be without its warning to future governments in Cuba. With the passage of proper laws for municipal governments, for elections, and for the independence of the judiciary, and with the holding of a fair election under the auspices of the United States for the vacancies effected in accordance with the compromise recommended, we are very hopeful that the Cuban Republic may be restored on even a more permanent basis than that which she enjoyed during four years of prosperity under President Palma."

In the Autumn of 1907 rumors emanated from Havana that a serious uprising against American authority was contemplated. Nothing developed. It was then declared that many prominent American financiers and business men were fomenting this proposed revolution in order that American occupation might be made permanent. At the time of the uprising against President Palma and his government it was declared that leading Americans had furnished funds to the revolutionists so as to precipitate intervention, thus securing a stable government under which business enterprises might be better advanced and protected. The first cablegram sent by President Roosevelt to Secretary Taft after his arrival in Havana, dated September 20, 1906, was "Is it possible to institute investigations to see what Americans, if any, have been furnishing funds to the revolutionists?" After making inquiries, Mr. Taft replied: "It is quite evident that no American interests in New York or elsewhere have initiated movement or contributed to its success."

Similar denials were given out when the charge was renewed in the Autumn of 1907 that American interests were supplying money for future uprisings.

The Santo Domingo Treaty.

RATIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE FEBRUARY 25, 1907.

Whereas, During disturbed political conditions in the Dominican Republic debts and claims have been created, some by regular and some by revolutionary governments, many of doubtful validity in whole or in part, and amounting in all to over $30,000,000 nominal or face value;

And, whereas, The same conditions have prevented the peaceable and continuous collection and application of national revenues for payment of interest or principal of such debts or for liquidation and settlement of such claims; and the said debts and claims continually increase by accretion of interest and are a grievous burden upon the people of the Dominican Republic and a barrier to their improvement and prosperity;

And, whereas, the Dominican Government has now effected a conditional adjustment and settlement of said debts and claims under which all its foreign creditors have agreed to accept about $12,407,000 for debts and claims amounting to about $21,184,000 of nominal or face value, and the holders of internal debts or claims of about $2,028,258 nominal or face value have agreed to accept about $645,827 therefor, and the remaining holders of internal debts or claims on the same basis as the assents already given will receive about $2,400,000 therefor, which sum the Dominican Government has fixed and determined as the amount which it will pay to such remaining internal debt-holders; making the total payments under such adjustment and settlement, including interest as adjusted and claims not yet liquidated, amount to not more than about $17,000,000.

And, whereas, A part of such plan of settlement is the issue and sale of bonds of the Dominican Republic to the amount of $20,000,000, bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable in fifty years, and redeemable after ten years at 102½, and requiring payment of at least one per cent. per annum for amortization, the proceeds of said bonds, together with such funds as are now deposited for the benefit of creditors from customs revenues of the Dominican Republic heretofore received, after payment of the expenses of such adjustment, to be applied, first, to the payment of said debts and claims as adjusted and, second, out of the balance remaining to the retirement and extinction of certain concessions and harbor monopolies which are a burden and hindrance to the commerce of the country, and, third, the entire balance still remaining to the construction of certain railroads and bridges and other public improvements necessary to the industrial development of the country;

And, whereas, The whole of said plan is conditioned and dependent upon the assistance of the United States in the collection of customs revenues of the Dominican assistance of the United States in the collection of customs revenues of the Dominican Republic and the application thereof so far as necessary to the interest upon and the amortization and redemption of said bonds, and the Dominican Republic has requested the United States to give and the United States is willing to give such assistance:

The Dominican Government, represented by its Minister of State for Foreign Relations, Emiliano Tejera, and its Minister of State for Finance and Commerce, Federico Velasquez H., and the United States Government, represented by Thomas C. Dawson, Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to the Dominican Republic, have agreed:

I. That the President of the United States shall appoint a General Receiver of Dominican Customs, who, with such Assistant Receivers and other employees of the Receivership as shall be appointed by the President of the United States in his discretion, shall collect all the customs duties accruing at the several customs houses of the Dominican Republic until the payment or retirement of any and all bonds issued by the Dominican Government in accordance with the plan and under the limitations as to terms and amounts hereinbefore recited; and said General Receiver shall apply the sums so collected, as follows:

First, to paying the expenses of the receivership; second, to the payment of interest upon said bonds; third, to the payment of the annual sums provided for amortization of said bonds, including interest upon all bonds held in Sinking Fund; fourth, to the purchase and cancellation or the retirement and cancellation pursuant to the terms thereof of any of said bonds as may be directed by the Dominican Government; fifth, the remainder to be paid to the Dominican Government.

The method of distributing the current collections of revenue in order to accomplish the application thereof as hereinbefore provided shall be as follows:

The expenses of the receivership shall be paid by the Receiver as they arise. The allowances to the General Receiver and his assistants for the expenses of collecting the revenues shall not exceed 5 per cent. unless by agreement between the two Governments. On the first day of each calendar month the sum of $100,000 shall be paid over by the Receiver to the Fiscal Agent of the loan, and the remaining collection of the last preceding month shall be paid over to the Dominican Government, or applied to the Sinking Fund for the purchase or redemption of bonds, as the Dominican Government shall direct.

Provided, That in case the customs revenues collected by the General Receiver shall in any year exceed the sum of $3,000,000, one-half of the surplus above such sum of $3,000,000 shall be applied to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of bonds.

II. The Dominican Government will provide by law for the payment of all customs duties to the General Receiver and his assistants, and will give to them all needful aid and assistance and full protection to the extent of its powers. The Government of the United States will give to the General Receiver and his assistants such protection as it may find to be requisite for the performance of their duties.

III. Until the Dominican Republic has paid the whole amount of the bonds of the debt its public debt shall not be increased except by previous agreement between the Dominican Government and the United States. A like agreement shall be necessary to modify the import duties, it being an indispensable condition for the modification of such duties that the Dominican Executive demonstrate and that the President of the United States recognize that, on the basis of exportations and importations to the like amount and the like character during the two years preceding that in which it is desired to make such modification, the total net customs receipts would at such altered rates of duties have been for each of such two years in excess of the sum of $2,000,000 United States gold.

Section IV. provides for the verification of the accounts by the appropriate officers of the two countries.

The Armed Strength of the World.

COMPILED from the latest available data. For the Army and Navy of the United States, see pages devoted thereto. [Consult Index.]

LAND FORCES OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE, AND OF JAPAN; ALSO OF THE SECONDARY STATES OF EUROPE, ASIA AND AMERICA.

COUNTRIES.	Available for Active Service.	Reserves*	Total War Strength.	Available for Duty Unorg.†	COUNTRIES.	Available for Active Service.	Reserves*	Total War Strength.	Available for Duty Unorg.†
Germany....	613,000*c*	1,227,000	1,840,000	5,500,000	Switzerland..	145,000*e*	135,000	278,000	125 000
France.....	529,000	761,000	1,290,000	3,500,000	Turkey.....	350,000*f*	495,000	845,000	2,000,000
Russia.....	1,100,000	700,000	1,800,000	9,600,000	Greece.....	25,000*g*	25 000	50,000	230,000
Austria-Hungary..	409 000	381,000	790,000	4,700,000	China.....	60,000*h*	500,000*i*	560,000	....
Italy.....	240,000	390,000	630,000	3,000,000	Mexico.....	26,595	82,000	108,595	1,500,000
Great Britain.	263,000*a*	487,000*b*	750,000	4,000,000	Brazil.....	25,000	75,000*j*	100,000	2,000,000
Japan.....	220,000	380,000	600,000	5,000,000	Argentine...	18,000	482,000	500,000	....
Spain.....	130,000*c*	180,000	310,000	1,850,000	Chile.....	15 000	50,000*j*	65,000	....
Belgium.....	49 700	93,300	143,000	700,000	Peru.....	4,000	10,000*j*	14,000	....
Netherlands..	34,540*d*	6,510	126,055	500,000	Venezuela....	9,600	20,000*j*	29,600	....
Denmark.....	14,000	36,000	50,000	270,000	Bolivia.....	2,430	176,158	178,588	....
Sweden.....	62,536	278,295	340,831	260,000	Colombia.....	5,000	200,000*k*	205,000	....
Norway.....	30,000	125,000	155,000	100,000	Costa Rica....	1,000	5,000	6,000	....
Portugal.....	40,000*c*	84,000	124,000	475,000	Ecuador.....	4,379	90,000	94,379	....
Bulgaria.....	52,500	312,500	365,000	125,000	Salvador.....	3,000	18,000	21,000	....
Servia.....	27,000	198,000	225,000	80,000	Nicaragua....	4,000	36,000	40,000	....
Roumania....	136,000	34,000	170,000	550,000	Uruguay.....	5,800	35,000	40,800	....
					Haiti.....	7,000	....	7,000	....

*Except as to some of the principal and a few of the minor States, it is doubtful whether the numbers given of the reserves or auxiliary forces could be mobilized and made effective within a considerable period of time. †These estimates of unorganized force are based on the presumption that about 12 per cent. of the male population is of the military age. From these estimates, the organized forces are deducted. *a* Including the Indian army (76,883) and Colonial troops (59,478). *b* Militia and Volunteers. *c* Exclusive of troops in the Colonies and in Africa. *d* Exclusive of the Colonial army, 36,599 officers and men. *e* National militia, available for immediate service. *f* Excluding forces of States or Territories only nominally subject to the Sultan. *g* Army now being reorganized. *h* Six divisions, about 10,000 men each, of a National army already organized; 36 such divisions contemplated. *i* Provincial organizations; number estimated upon best information available. *j* Estimated in absence of reliable information. *k* Estimated. No reserve organized, but every able-bodied citizen is subject to military service.

The system of small peace effectives and large reserves, conjoined with that of universal military service, as distinct from the "conscription" which formerly obtained, has been adopted by almost every country in Europe, and by Japan. No payment of substitutes is now permitted, and exemptions are confined to students of the learned professions, young men who are the sole support of their families, or who have a brother already serving, and the like. Conscription of the old type now exists only in a few of the minor European countries.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

POWERS.	First Class Battleships.	Second Class Battleships and Coast Defence Ships	First Class Cruisers	Second Class Cruisers.	Third Class Cruisers	Scout Ships.	Torpedo Gunboats	Torpedo Boat Destroyers.	Torpedo Boats.	Submarines.	Officers.	Men.
Great Britain.....	55	11	48	27	46	8	17	154	86	40	4,355	95,000
United States.....	27	11	5	7	16	2	40	16	36	9	2,550	38,500
Germany.....	26	9	9	6	26	..	6	57	..	4	2,315	44,432
France.....	23	17	15	13	22	..	28	53	323	50	3,500	53,000
Japan.....	13	3	13	4	15	..	4	52	64	5	3,440	32,640
Russia.....	8	6	6	8	2	..	14	84	68	33	3,338	57,000
Italy.....	8	7	7	3	14	..	7	19	74	6	1,799	25,000
Austria-Hungary.....	6	3	5	3	..	..	10	4	..	..	800	11 224
Sweden.....	1	11	1	..	..	..	5	3	34	1	402	3,500
Norway.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	21	..	280	1,000
Denmark.....	..	5	..	2	3	..	..	..	7	..	380	4,000
Netherlands.....	1	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	510	8,000
Spain.....	..	4	3	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	700	5,000
Portugal.....	..	..	..	2	4	..	15	..	1	..	250	3,000
Turkey.....	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	929	30,000
Greece.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	350	3,700
China.....	..	..	..	1	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Siam.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	5,000
Argentine.....	..	3	5	1	4	..	..	4	26	1	493	5,507
Brazil.....	..	3	..	2	1	..	4	..	13	..	550	8 000
Chile.....	1	1	4	1	..	..	3	6	6	..	500	8,000
Mexico.....	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	200	965

COST OF MAINTAINING ARMIES AND NAVIES.

The net cost of the British Army and its operations, according to estimates for 1907-08, will amount to $138,800,000, while the cost of maintaining the Navy will approximate $160,000,000. The United States Army budget for the past fiscal year amounted to over $103,000,000, and for the Navy over $104,000,000. The military expenditure of the German Empire entered in the budget for 1906-07 amounted in all to $206,000,000, while the estimate for the Navy was $68,000,000. The estimated cost of maintaining the French Army in 1907 is $189,000,000, and the Navy $65,000,000. Italy, during the present fiscal year, expects to spend $30,000,000 on her Navy, and a still larger sum on the Army. Russia spent $40,000,000 for upbuilding her Navy in 1907, and Austro-Hungary $9,000,000. Previous to the war with Russia the military expenditure of Japan was less than $25,000,000. The expenditure during the war from October, 1903, to May, 1905, amounted to $500,000,000 for the Army and $90,000,000 for the Navy. Since then the annual military expenditure amounts to between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000, but this is increasing.

RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF NAVIES.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, in his annual report, December 1, 1907, made the following statement of the relative efficiency of the principal nations of the world:

AT PRESENT.				WHEN VESSELS NOW BUILDING ARE COMPLETED			
Nation.	Tonnage.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Nation.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	1,633,116	Japan	374,701	Great Britain	1,821,610	Japan	451,320
United States	611,616	Russia	232,943	France	836,112	Russia	320,040
France	609,079	Italy	207,623	United States	771,758	Italy	288,433
Germany	529,032	Austria	113,235	Germany	680,602	Austria	116,235

The Secretary made the following comments: It is true that our Navy at the present time is the second in efficiency. Our position, however, is largely due to the fact that during the last fiscal year our sea strength and fighting efficiency have been increased by the completion and delivery of a number of new battleships and cruisers of the largest and most approved type, but we will not maintain this position very long unless Congress shall authorize the building of additional ships. It is of the highest importance that old and practically obsolete ships be replaced by ships of the newest type. It is pretty generally conceded that the battleship is the fighting machine, and it is also pretty generally conceded that the most effective battleship is the all-big-gun ship of the Delaware type. As compared with other naval powers, we are deficient in destroyers and submarines, and are also woefully deficient in colliers.

I have given the most careful consideration to the reports of both boards, and earnestly recommend that Congress authorize, at its coming session, the construction of the following vessels:

Number and Class.	Approximate Unit Cost.	Total Cost.
Four battleships (Delaware class)	$9,500,000	$38,000,000
Four scout cruisers (Chester class)	2,500,000	10,000,000
Ten destroyers	850,000	8,500,000
Four submarines	380,000	1,520,000
One ammunition ship	1,750,000	1 750,000
One repair ship	2,000,000	2,000,000
Two mine-laying ships	250,000	500,000
Four fleet colliers	1,750,000	7,000,000
Total	.....	$69,270,000

THE MARINE CORPS.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps is responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for the general efficiency and discipline of the corps; make such distribution of officers and men for duty at the several shore stations as shall appear to him to be most advantageous for the interest of the service, furnishes guards for vessels of the Navy, according to the standard scale of allowance, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, issues orders for the movement of officers and troops, and such other orders and instructions for their guidance as may be necessary, and has charge and exercises general supervision and control of the recruiting service of the corps and of the necessary expenses thereof, including the establishment of recruiting officers.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

The duties of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department comprise all that relates to the promulgation, record, and enforcement of the Secretary's orders to the fleets and to the officers of the Navy, except such orders as pertain to the office of the Secretary; the education of officers and men, including the Naval Academy and technical schools for officers (except the War College and Torpedo School), the apprentice establishment, and schools for the technical education of enlisted men, and to the supervision and control of the Naval Home, Philadelphia; the enlistment and discharge of all enlisted persons, including appointed petty officers for general and special service. It controls all rendezvous and receiving ships, and provides transportation for all enlisted persons and appointed petty officers; establishes the complement of the crews of all vessels in commission; keeps the records of service of all squadrons, ships, officers, and men, and prepares the annual Naval Register for publication; has under its direction the preparation, revision and enforcement of all tactics, drill books, signal codes, cipher codes, and the uniform regulations.

The Initiative and Referendum.

The political institutions known as Initiative and Referendum are those by which the body of the electorate may initiate measures to be enacted by their own vote into laws, and by which laws enacted by the Legislatures are referred to and approved and rejected by the people. The first appearance of these propositions was in Switzerland about the sixteenth century, but made great strides there in recent years, being in effect in every canton except Freiburg. The Referendum may be divided into Referendums of (a) entire constitutions, (b) amendments to constitutions, (c) of laws affecting the whole State, and (d) of laws affecting parts of States or localities only.

REFERENDUMS OF WHOLE CONSTITUTIONS.

Massachusetts in 1778 was the first State to refer its whole constitution to popular approval, followed closely by New Hampshire (1783), Connecticut (1818), and Maine (1819), Rhode Island (1824, rejected), New York (the first State out of New England, in 1821), Virginia (1829), Georgia (1833), Tennessee (1834), North Carolina and Michigan, in 1835. Since 1835 all new Constitutions except those of Delaware (1895), Mississippi (1890), and South Carolina (1895) have been submitted to popular vote after leaving the hands of the Convention or Legislature.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTIONS.

Amendments to Constitutions are made by Conventions called on a Referendum in thirty States—Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—and in fifteen—Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Vermont—by the Legislature, and are referable to the people in forty-three States, the exceptions being Delaware and South Carolina.

LAWS AFFECTING THE WHOLE STATE.

1. When the vote of the people is authorized by the Constitution. This is the Referendum in its narrower sense, and in this aspect is now a matter of political interest. The Constitution of South Dakota (1898) provides: "The legislative power of the State shall be vested in a Legislature, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, except that the people expressly reserve to themselves the right to propose measures (initiative), which measures the Legislature shall enact and submit to a vote of the electors of the State, and also the right to require that any laws which the Legislature may have enacted shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the State before going into effect." The Constitution of Oregon (1902) contains a similar provision. So far, however, no other State has incorporated this initiative and referendum clause in general terms in its Constitution. Special provisions, nevertheless, are the subject of referendum, as the location of the capital of the State and of State institutions, the limitation of expenditure or of the debt, and in Colorado, Montana, Idaho, and Utah the maximum tax rate, the franchise and many like questions.

2. When no authorization for such vote is contained in the Constitution. The reference of general laws to the people in the absence of express constitutional authority was early attempted, but has generally been held unconstitutional. Barto vs. Himrod, 4 Seld (N. Y.) 483, is the leading case. But the reference of a time when a law shall take effect has been held constitutional—upon this many of the State prohibitory Liquor Laws are based, as in Michigan (1852), Vermont (1852), Maine (1858), North Carolina (1881). Other matters of a general nature have been so referred—e. g., the seat of Government (California, 1850), free schools (New York, 1849), minority representation on corporations (New Hampshire, 1880), contract labor in prisons (New York, 1883), Chinese immigration (Nevada, 1880), woman suffrage (Massachusetts, 1895).

LAWS AFFECTING PARTS OF STATES OR LOCALITIES ONLY.

The reference of such laws to the vote of the people of the locality affected is held to be not unconstitutional in legislation determining the area, boundaries, etc., of local political districts; the selection of county seats and sites, the selection of a corporate name, and the choice of a city charter or local government, in which the referendum is made obligatory in some States. So, also, propositions to remove the fire and police departments of Jersey City were referred to the inhabitants in 1885; to reform the Civil Service in any city of Illinois (1895); to increase the number of supervisors in Iowa (1897), Nebraska (1897), North Dakota (1895), and Ohio (1896). Every phase of legislation in which there is danger to the legislator is apt at some time to be so referred, including loan bills and financial proposals of all kinds.

THE INITIATIVE.

The initiative is either a right reserved by the people of a State in their Constitution to originate propositions to be enacted into law by the Legislature and ratified by the vote of the people, or that giving a number of voters in a community the right to cause an election to be held upon a permitted question (as whether liquor shall be sold in the town), and if the vote be in favor of a change then the new condition to obtain under a previously passed statute of the State Legislature. The initiative in its larger aspect has authority only in South Dakota and Oregon, and there its operation excludes only matters of emergency, as the preservation of the public peace, health, or safety. In its local aspect it has been called in to inaugurate a vast variety of matters of local interest,—prohibition, county seats, live stock and fencing laws, high-school laws—finding its greatest development in Oregon, South Dakota, Nebraska, California, and Iowa.

The Initiative and Referendum constitute a political force or medium opposed in action to the Legislature as the delegated authority of the people, and the various labor and people's parties have turned to them as a means of holding in their own hands a larger measure of the sovereign power which, under the older theories of government, was entirely delegated to their representatives.

The Inland Waterways Convention.

The President of the United States on November 17, 1907, issued an invitation to the Governors of the States and Territories to meet him at the White House, Washington, on May 13, 14, and 15, 1908, to discuss the question of means to conserve the natural resources of the country. Invitations are to be extended to the members of the two Houses of Congress and to the Inland Waterways Commission.

The following is the text of the invitation to each of the Governors:

"The natural resources of the territory of the United States were, at the time of the settlement, richer, more varied, and more available than those of any other equal area on the surface of the earth. The development of these resources has given up, for more than a century, a rate of increase in population and wealth undreamed of by the men who founded our Government and without parallel in history. It is obvious that the prosperity which we now enjoy rests directly upon these resources. It is equally obvious that the vigor and success which we desire and foresee for this Nation in the future must have this as the ultimate material basis.

"In view of these evident facts, it seems to me time for the country to take account of its natural resources and to inquire how long they are likely to last. We are prosperous now; we should not forget that it will be just as important to our descendants to be prosperous in their time as it is to us to be prosperous in our time.

"Recently I expressed the opinion that there is no other question now before the Nation of equal gravity with the question of the conservation of our natural resources, and I added that it is the plain duty of those of us who, for the moment, are responsible to make inventory of the natural resources which have been handed down to us, to forecast as well as we may the needs of the future, and so to handle the great sources of our prosperity as not to destroy in advance all hope of the prosperity of our descendants.

"It is evident that the abundant natural resources on which the welfare of this Nation rests are becoming depleted, and in not a few cases are already exhausted. This is true of all portions of the United States; it is especially true of the longer settled communities of the East. The gravity of the situation must, I believe, appeal with special force to the Governors of the States, because of their close relations to the people and their responsibility for the welfare of their communities.

"I have therefore decided, in accordance with the suggestion of the Inland Waterways Commission, to ask the Governors of the States and Territories to meet at the White House on May 13, 14, and 15, to confer with the President and with each other upon the conservation of natural resources. It gives me great pleasure to invite you to take part in this conference. I should be glad to have you select three citizens to accompany you and to attend the conference as your assistants or advisers. I shall also invite the Senators and Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress to be present at the sessions, so far as their duties will permit.

"The matters to be considered at this conference are not confined to any region or group of States, but are of vital concern to the Nation as a whole, and to all the people. Those subjects include the use and conservation of the mineral resources, the resources of the land, and the resources of the waters in every part of our territory.

"In order to open discussion I shall invite a few recognized authorities to present brief descriptions of actual facts and conditions without argument, leaving the conference to deal with each topic as it may elect. The members of the Inland Waterways Commission will be present, in order to share with me the benefit of information and suggestion, and, if desired, to set forth their provisional plans and conclusions.

"Facts which I cannot gainsay force me to believe that the conservation of our natural resources is the most weighty question now before the people of the United States. If this is so, the proposed conference, which is the first of its kind, will be among the most important gatherings in our history in its effect upon the welfare of all our people.

"I earnestly hope, my dear Governor, that you will find it possible to be present.

Sincerely yours, "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

Master—N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H. *Overseer*—T. C. Atkeson, Morgantown, W. Va. *Lecturer*—George W. F. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J. *Steward*—J. A. Newcomb, Golden, Col. *Assistant Steward*—C. D. Richardson, West Brookfield, Mass. *Chaplain*—O S. Wood, Ellington, Ct. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, Rome, N. Y. *Secretary*—C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio. *Gate Keeper*—A. C. Powers, Beloit, Wis. *Ceres*—Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson, College Park, Md. *Flora*—Mrs. Ida Judson, Balfour, Iowa. *Pomona*—Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, Edina Mills, Minn. *L. A. Steward*—Mrs. Joanna Walker, Marshallton, Del. *High Priest*—George B. Horton, Fruit Ridge, Mich. *Priest Archon*—N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H. *Priest Annalist*—F. E. Marchant, Kingston, R. I.

The following proposed legislation is favored by the National Grange, representing the farmers of the United States:

1. Free delivery of mails in the rural districts be placed upon the same permanent footing as the delivery of mails in the cities and the appropriations to be commensurate with the demands and the benefits of the service. 2. Postal saving banks. 3. Election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. 4. An amendment to the Constitution granting the power to Congress to regulate and control all corporations and combinations. 5. Enlargement of the powers and duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving it authority to determine what changes shall be made or what practices are discriminative or unreasonable, and their findings to be immediately operative and so to continue until overruled by the courts. 6. Regulation of the use of shoddy. 7. Pure food laws. 8. Extension of the markets for farm products equally with manufactured articles. 9. An anti-trust law, clearly defining what acts on the part of any corporation would be detrimental to public welfare. 10. The speedy construction of a ship canal connecting the Mississippi River with the Great Lakes and the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. 11. Revision of the fees and salaries of all Federal officers, and placing them on a basis of similar service in private business. 12. Parcels post, telephone and telegraph in the mail service. 13. National and State aid to improve the public highways.

The National Grange has established over 30,000 subordinate granges in forty-four States and Territories.

The Statehood of Oklahoma.

By Chapter 3,335 of the Statutes of the United States, passed at the First Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, and approved June 16, 1906, it was provided that the inhabitants of the Territory of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory may adopt a constitution and become the State of Oklahoma on complying with the following requirements: They shall vote for and choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, at an election ordered by the Governor of the Territory of Oklahoma and the senior Judge in service in the United States Courts in the Indian Territory jointly, sixty days prior to said election and within six months after the approval of this act. The delegates so elected shall meet at Guthrie, Oklahoma, on the second Tuesday after their election, and proceed to form a constitution and State Government for said State. Said constitution shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection at a time designated by said convention. It shall be the duty of the President of the United States within twenty days after the receipt of the certificate of the result of such election, if said constitution shall have been ratified, to issue a proclamation announcing the result, "and thereupon the proposed State of Oklahoma shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union, under and by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original States."

The election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention under this act was held on November 6, 1906. The Constitutional Convention met at Guthrie on November 20, 1906, and after a session of four months formed a State Constitution which was submitted to the people September 17, 1907, and was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

At the same election five representatives in Congress and State Officers were elected. (See election returns for results.)

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

The most notable feature of the State Constitution was its provisions for the regulation of corporations. In line with its other corporation provisions were the adoption of 2-cent passenger fares, electric lines not included, and the abolition of the doctrine of the fellow-servant.

The initiative and referendum was given a prominent place in the constitution, but the right of recall usually regarded as practically a parallel proposition, was rejected.

Separate schools for white and negro children were provided; all other races than negroes being classed as "white."

The State was given the right to engage in any business or occupation, but the grant was limited by the qualification that it shall be "for public purposes."

Trial by jury was granted in contempt cases for violations of injunctions or orders of restraint, and an opportunity to be heard must be given on all contempts before punishment is imposed. Three-fourths jury verdicts were provided for in civil cases and criminal cases less than felony. The grand jury system was not made mandatory. Persons were granted immunity from prosecution if their testimony incriminated themselves.

Records, books and films of all corporations shall be subject to full visitation and inquisition, notwithstanding the immunities and privileges conferred by the bill of rights.

For every sale, the applicant must make a sworn statement as to the purpose for which the liquor is to be used, and each sale must be registered.

The control of all public-service corporations was vested in a corporation commission of three members, elected by the people for six-year terms. Commissioners are required to take an oath that they are not interested directly or indirectly in any company which may come under their supervision. All railroads, oil, pipe, car, express, telephone or telegraph lines are required to receive and transport each other's business without delay or discrimination. All railroads were declared public highways. Public service corporations and their officials were prohibited from consolidating with or owning stock in any competing corporation.

"Transportation companies" were defined as including railroads, street railways, canals, steamboat lines, freight car companies or car associations, express companies and sleeping-car companies. "Transportation companies" include telegraph and telephone lines, and both of these classes were rated as common carriers.

The common law doctrine of fellow-servant was abrogated as to all railroad, street or interurban electric lines and mining companies, and recovery may be had as fully in cases where death occurs as where it does not.

Campaign contributions by corporations were forbidden and it was sought to prevent the issuance of watered stock by providing that no stock shall be issued except for money, labor done or property actually received to the amount of the par value of the stock.

ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

The President of the United States on November 16, 1907, signed the Constitution of Oklahoma and issued a proclamation announcing its admission as a State into the Union.

The Census Bureau on September 19, 1907, reported the result of a Special Census taken of the population of the new State. It showed a total population of 1,414,042, the population of the former Territory of Oklahoma being 721,142, and of the former Indian Territory, 692,901.

Arizona and New Mexico.

The same act which provided for the Statehood of Oklahoma, also provided that the inhabitants of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico should, on November 6, 1906, vote on the question whether the two Territories should be united to form one State, to be known as the State of Arizona. At the same election they should vote for delegates to a Constitutional Convention. Should the vote on statehood be favorable in both Territories, and not otherwise, a convention to form a constitution for the new State should meet at Santa Fe on Thursday, December 6, 1906. The constitution so formed should be submitted to the people of the two Territories within ninety days from the adjournment of said convention. Should said constitution be ratified, the President of the United States should, within twenty days after the receipt of the certificate of the result, issue a proclamation announcing the same, and thereupon the State of Arizona should be deemed to be admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The act provided for the representation of the new State in the House of Representatives in Congress by two members.

At the election of November 6, 1906, a majority of the inhabitants of New Mexico voted in favor of joint statehood and a majority of the inhabitants of Arizona voted against it. The provisions of this act, so far as they related to Arizona and New Mexico, therefore became void, and they continue as Territories.

The Prosecution of the Standard Oil Company.

Prosecution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and many of its more than one hundred subsidiary companies under the anti-trust laws of the United States and of several States, instituted by the United States Attorney-General and the Attorneys-General of Ohio, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, was a noteworthy feature of the year 1907. Under the Elkins law, the Standard Oil corporations were indicted in several different cases, on an aggregate of 8,300 counts for accepting rebates from railroads. The penalty on conviction of each count is a fine of from $1,000 to $20,000. Most of these cases were pending at the close of the year, but the indictment of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which was tried before Judge Kenesaw M. Landis in the United States District Court at Chicago, resulted in a conviction on 1,462 counts and the imposition of the maximum fine of $29,240,000. The fine is the largest ever assessed against any individual or any corporation in the history of American criminal jurisprudence. The charge against the Standard corporation was accepting a secret rate of 6 cents a barrel on shipments from Whiting, Ind., to St. Louis, the legal and published tariff rate being 18 cents. In imposing the fine Judge Landis delivered a long opinion on August 3, in which the methods and practices of the Standard Oil Company were mercilessly discussed. Judge Landis said in his opinion: "To the extent that the Standard Oil Company has not paid what the law requires that it should pay, the shippers of other kinds of property have had to bear the burden. To the rate which it would be fair for the railroad to charge for the transportation of products of the farm and factory has been added what the Standard Oil Company did not pay for the transportation of its property. And herein lies not the least vicious element of such a system. In addition to this is the question of common honesty among men which ought not to be altogether ignored in business even in this day. The conception and execution of such a commercial policy necessarily involves the contamination of subordinate officers or employees, even looking to the time when testimony will be required for the protection of the revenues of the offender from the exactions of the law for its violation. We might as well look at this situation squarely. The men who thus deliberately violate the law wound society more deeply than does he who counterfeits the coin or steals letters from the mail."

Testimony was being taken at the close of the year in an action for an injunction against the continuance of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and to annul its charter. This was brought by the United States Government through the Attorney-General. The bill of complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, and the defendants named included the Standard of New Jersey and its many subsidiary companies, and these directors individually: John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Henry H. Rogers, Oliver H. Payne and John D. Archbold. These men were directors of the Standard Oil Trust formed in Ohio in 1882. Hearings in New York in September and October before Special Examiner Ferriss disclosed for the first time the list of Standard Oil stockholders and their shares. In August, 1907, the total capitalization of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was $98,338,300. John D. Rockefeller owned $24,769,200, Oliver H. Payne $4,000,000, Henry M. Flagler $3,050,000, Henry H. Rogers $1,602,000, William Rockefeller $1,170,000, and John D. Archbold $600,000.

The average rate of dividends paid by the Oil Trust under one name or another, but continuously under the same control, from 1882 to 1906, was 24.15 per cent. The total amount paid in dividends during that period was $551,992,904.50. The net earnings or profits of the corporation were shown to have aggregated over $800,000,000 from 1882 to 1906. In the year 1906 the net earnings were $83,122,251, more than 84½ per cent. on the capitalization. The gross assets at the end of 1906 were $371,664,531.

In 1900 the dividends paid out aggregated $46,691,474, and in 1901 the amount was $46,775,390. In 1906 the dividends were $39,335,320. A computation based on John D. Rockefeller's holdings, which varied slightly from year to year, showed that in the period 1882-1906 he received in dividends on his oil stock $143,499,954. More than one-half of the entire $98,338,300 stock of the Standard Oil Company was owned by thirty-one shareholders.

Suits were pending at the close of the year to oust the Standard and its subsidiary companies from the States of Ohio, Kansas and Missouri under the anti-trust laws. Texas had previously ordered all known branches of the oil monopoly not to do business in the State, and early in the year secured a conviction with a heavy fine against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. On November 6 Attorney-General Davidson, of Texas, brought action against eleven subsidiary companies of the Standard, demanding $75,900,000 in penalties for alleged violations of the State's anti-trust laws. Receivers for the eleven companies were asked for also. An injunction was granted restraining the defendant companies from removing any of their property from the State.

In May the Federal Bureau of Corporations published a report on the "Position of the Standard Oil Company in the Petroleum Industry," which showed that the Standard controls over 85 per cent. of the refining and sale of oil in the United States. A striking feature of the report was the defiance of the Interstate Commerce Act by the Standard's Pipe Lines, which were shown to be one of the main supports of the monopoly's power.

In August the same Bureau published a report on "Prices and Profits in the Oil Business." This showed a great increase in recent years in the margin between the price of crude oil and the prices of illuminating oil and other products. It showed enormous variance in prices charged in competitive and non-competitive localities, and that the oil shipped to foreign countries by the Standard was sold there at much lower prices than to the American consumer.

Regulation of Railroad Rates.

THE following are the clauses of the act approved June 29, 1906, to amend the act of 1887 and other acts amendatory thereof entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," which specifically relate to the construction of switches, filing of schedules of rates and fares, prohibition of discriminations and rebates and hearing of complaints and remedial action thereon by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

FURNISHING SWITCHES AND TRANSPORTATION.

Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, upon application of any lateral, branch line of railroad, or of any shipper tendering interstate traffic for transportation, shall construct, maintain, and operate upon reasonable terms a switch connection with any such lateral, branch line of railroad, or private side track which may be constructed to connect with its railroad, where such connection is reasonably practicable and can be put in with safety and will furnish sufficient business to justify the construction and maintenance of the same; and shall furnish cars for the movement of such traffic to the best of its ability, without discrimination in favor of or against any such shipper.

FILING OF SCHEDULES OF RATES.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall file with the commission created by this act and print and keep open to public inspection schedules showing all the rates, fares and charges for transportation between different points on its own route and between points on its own route and points on the route of any carrier by railroad, by pipe line, or by water when a through route and joint rate have been established. If no joint rate over the through route has been established, the several carriers in such through route shall file, print and keep open to public inspection as aforesaid, the separately established rates, fares and charges applied to the through transportation. The schedules printed as aforesaid by any such common carrier shall plainly state the places between which property and passengers will be carried, and shall contain the classification of freight in force, and shall also state separately all terminal charges, storage charges, icing charges, and all other charges which the commission may require, all privileges or facilities granted or allowed, and any rules or regulations which in anywise change, affect, or determine any part of the aggregate of such aforesaid rates, fares and charges, or the value of the service rendered to the passenger, shipper, or consignee.

DISCRIMINATION FORBIDDEN.

No carrier, unless otherwise provided by this act, shall engage or participate in the transportation of passengers or property, as defined in this act, unless the rates, fares, and charges upon which the same are transported by said carrier have been filed and published in accordance with the provisions of this act, nor shall any carrier charge or demand or collect or receive a greater or less or different compensation for such transportation of passengers or property, or for any service in connection therewith, between the points named in such tariffs than the rates, fares, and charges which are specified in the tariff filed and in effect at the time; nor shall any carrier refund or remit in any manner or by any device any portion of the rates, fares, and charges so specified, nor extend to any shipper or person any privileges or facilities in the transportation of passengers or property, except such as are specified in such tariffs

REBATES.

Any person, corporation, or company who shall deliver property for interstate transportation to any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, or for whom as consignor or consignee, any such carrier shall transport property from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia or foreign country, who shall knowingly by employé, agent, officer, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, by or through any means or device whatsoever, receive or accept from such common carrier any sum of money or any other valuable consideration as a rebate or offset against the regular charges for transportation of such property, as fixed by the schedules of rate provided for in this act, shall in addition to any penalty provided by this act forfeit to the United States a sum of money three times the amount of money so received or accepted, and three times the value of any other consideration so received or accepted, to be ascertained by the trial court; and the Attorney-General of the United States is authorized and directed, whenever he has reasonable grounds to believe that any such person, corporation, or company has knowingly received or accepted from any such common carrier any sum of money or other valuable consideration as a rebate or offset as aforesaid, to institute in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, a civil action to collect the said sum or sums so forfeited as aforesaid; and in the trial of said action all such rebates or other considerations so received or accepted for a period of six years prior to the commencement of the action, may be included therein, and the amount recovered shall be three times the total amount of money, or three times the total value of such consideration, so received or accepted, or both, as the case may be.

HEARING OF COMPLAINTS.

The commission is authorized and empowered, and it shall be its duty, whenever, after full hearing upon a complaint made as provided in section thirteen of this act, or upon complaint of any common carrier, it shall be of the opinion that any of the rates, or charges whatsoever, demanded, charged, or collected by any common carrier or carriers, subject to the provisions of this act, for the transportation of persons or property as defined in the first section of this act, or that any regulations or practices whatsoever of such carrier or carriers affecting such rates, are unjust and unreasonable, or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential or prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this act, to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable rate or rates, charge or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case as the maximum to be charged, and what regulation or practice in respect to such transportation is just, fair, and reasonable to be thereafter followed; and to make an order that the carrier shall cease and desist from such violation, to the extent to which the commission find the same to exist, and shall not thereafter publish, demand, or collect any rate or charge for such transportation in excess of the maximum rate or charge so prescribed. All shall conform to the regulation or pratice so prescribed

ESTABLISHMENT OF ROUTES AND RATES

The commission may also, after hearing on a complaint, establish through routes and joint rates as the maximum to be charged, and prescribe the division of such rates as hereinbefore provided, and the terms and conditions under which such through routes shall be operated, when that may be necessary to give effect to any provision of this act, and the carriers complained of have refused or neglected to voluntarily establish such through routes and joint rates, provided no reasonable or satisfactory through route exists, and this provision shall apply when one of the connecting carriers is a water line.

State Legislation Regulating Railroad Rates.

The year 1907 was prolific in enactments by State Legislatures requiring railroads to make effective lower interstate passenger rates. In each instance this legislation was contested, and a number of suits are now pending in lower courts. These will be expedited for the purpose of securing an early opinion from the United States Supreme Court, but this is not expected until some time in the present year. Notable disputes arose in North Carolina and Alabama, where the new laws are now being operated under an agreement. An arrangement was reached in Virginia without litigation. Legislation looking to lower passenger rates was enacted in Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Florida and New York. Governor Hughes vetoed the 2-cent fare bill passed by the New York Legislature. Two courts in Pennsylvania pronounced the 2-cent law of that State unconstitutional. The passenger rates effective in the various States on December 1 follow, all being applicable to interstate traffic:

Alabama, 2½ cents; Arkansas, 2 cents; Georgia, 2 cents on the Atlanta and West Point Railway, 2½ cents on the Atlantic Coast Line and on the Georgia Railway; 2½ cents on the Central of Georgia, Southern Railway, Seaboard Air Line, Georgia Southern and Florida and on the Alabama Great Southern, and 3 cents on all other railroads. Illinois, 2 cents; Indiana, 2 cents; Iowa, 2 cents. Maryland roads charging more than 2 cents shall issue mileage books at 2 cents per mile. Michigan, 2 cents on the Lower Peninsula, 3 cents on the Upper Peninsula; Minnesota, 2 cents; Mississippi, 2 cents; Missouri, 2 cents; Nebraska, 2 cents; New York, 3 cents (except on the New York Central, which charges 2 cents), 2-cent mileage books; North Carolina, 2¼ cents; North Dakota, 2½ cents, and 2-cent mileage books; Ohio, 2 cents; Pennsylvania, 2 cents; South Dakota, 2½ cents; Virginia, 2 cents on trunk lines, all other roads 2½ to 3½ cents; West Virginia, 2 cents; Wisconsin, 2 cents.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford voluntarily reduced its rates to 2 cents per mile.

On July 1, 1907, all the Hill lines began issuing 3,000-mile mileage books at 2½ cents per mile.

These were all the States in which laws were enacted regulating interstate passenger rates. In a number of States the rates were accepted by the railroads, but in Alabama, North Carolina, Nebraska, Virginia and Mississippi litigation is pending.

Judge Vandeventer, of the United States Circuit Court, on August 1, 1907, issued an injunction restraining the State of Arkansas from declaring forfeited the property of the Rock Island Railroad in that State and collecting a fine of $1,000 per day for violations of the State statutes. This decision was based on the ground that, as the Rock Island is an Iowa corporation, it had a right to be heard in a United States Court.

The Pennsylvania 2-cent fare law was pronounced unconstitutional by two courts on the ground that it is virtually confiscatory.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The 2¼-cent rate act in North Carolina aroused considerable friction between the Federal and State authorities, and a serious clash was threatened. The situation was so acute at one time that President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Bonaparte sent Edward T. Sanford, an assistant in the Department of Justice, to North Carolina, where he conferred with both factions, counselled a compromise, and succeeded in bringing about an arrangement of differences.

Before the North Carolina law went into effect the Southern Railroad obtained an injunction from Judge Pritchard, of the United States Circuit Court, restraining the State Railroad Commission and others from enforcing the act. It was provided in the order, at the suggestion of the railroad company, that each person who purchased a ticket should be given a coupon entitling the holder to recover the difference between 2¼ cents a mile and the rate charged.

Governor Glenn and other parties declared this to be a defiance of the State, and proceeded to arrest ticket agents of the Southern at Asheville and Raleigh. The agents at Asheville were released on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Pritchard. Those at Raleigh were assessed a nominal fine, and the railroad company was fined $30,000. The agents paid their fine. An appeal was taken from the $30,000 fine to the State Supreme Court. The case has been argued and submitted, but a decision not yet rendered.

After the proceedings at Asheville, when it became apparent that the railroad would be involved in an ugly controversy with the State, the company yielded temporarily the protection of the United States Court and asked Judge Pritchard to modify his order so as to make the 2¼-cent rate effective pending proceedings in his court. This was done under an agreement with Governor Glenn and the State Railroad Commission. The agreement was put into effect August 8. It is provided that the State shall appeal from Judge Pritchard's decree releasing the Asheville agents on a writ of habeas corpus. Also that an appeal be taken in the Raleigh case. Both cases will be advanced in the United States Supreme Court. No more indictments will be found or prosecutions brought until the cases are determined.

Judge Pritchard appointed ex-Judge Walter P Montgomery master to take testimony in the cases. The railroad has presented its side, but the case for the State is still open, delay having been requested.

LEGISLATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The passenger traffic situation also became acute in Alabama, through the misunderstanding of a country lawyer, and threats were made that the licenses of certain trunk lines would be revoked by Governor Comer. The Alabama Legislature passed a law reducing passenger rates to 2½ cents per mile and providing a maximum freight rate on 110 specific commodities. Also an act that any railroad undertaking to transfer a suit from a State to a Federal Court should forfeit its charter. Judge Jones issued an injunction against the passenger and freight laws.

An old statute of the State provides that any foreign corporation, not specifying railroads, seeking to transfer a suit shall have its license revoked. The enforcement of this act was not enjoined by Judge Jones. A local attorney presented a motion to have a case not arising under any of the new legislation transferred to a United States Court. The

Secretary of State immediately revoked the license of the Southern Railroad to do business in the State. The company yielded, and promised to put the 2½-cent rate into effect pending a decision of the Courts. The Atlantic Coast Line and other roads at first refused to join in this agreement and continued the old rates. They did not seek to transfer suits, and their licenses could not be revoked. On December 3 the Atlantic Coast Line officials, after a long conference with Governor Comer, agreed to stop further litigation and accept the new State laws on the same conditions which the Southern and other roads came under.

The Mobile and Ohio, and Alabama and Great Southern made an agreement which became effective December 1, 1907, to charge a passenger rate of 2¾ cents per mile.

In Virginia, after an investigation by the Corporations Commission, an order was issued that certain main line railroads in the State should not charge more than 2 cents per mile. Less important lines and branch roads were permitted to charge graded rates up to 3½ cents per mile.

The Southern Railroad obtained an injunction against the Corporations Commission on the ground that its action was unconstitutional, confiscatory, and that it had no jurisdiction. After the North Carolina troubles were settled, the Southern made an agreement to observe the order issued by the Virginia Corporations Commission, pending proceedings in the Courts. No testimony has yet been taken in this case.

Prosecution of Trusts by the United States.

Under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the United States Government brought six important actions against corporations alleged to be combinations in restraint of trade during the year 1907. Only two of these have been decided, and in each a conviction was secured. The remainder of the cases are pending. The principal actions and their status on December 1 were as follows:

March 12—Indictment returned against the American Seating Company et al, in the District Court of the Northern District of Illinois, charged with being a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of school furniture. On April 1 all defendant corporations except one, the E. H. Stafford Manufacturing Company, entered pleas of guilty and fines aggregating $43,000 were imposed on May 20.

April 4—Indictment returned against the Santa Rita Mining Company and the Santa Rita Store Company in the District of New Mexico, charging them with being a combination in restraint of trade. Fine of $1,000 imposed.

June 12—Bill in equity filed in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania against the Reading Company et al, to dissolve a combination among the anthracite coal carrying roads and others.

July 1—Indictment returned in the District Court of Eastern Pennsylvania against the National Umbrella Frame Company et al, charging a conspiracy to restrain interstate trade and commerce in the manufacture and sale of umbrella material.

July 10—Bill in equity filed in the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York against the American Tobacco Company and others, charging them with maintaining a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of tobacco.

July 30—Bill in equity filed in the Circuit Court for the District of Delaware against E. I. Du Pont, de Nemours & Co. and others, in which it is alleged they are maintaining a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture of gunpowder and other high explosives.

Prosecutions Under the Anti-Rebate Law.

Thirty-four actions were brought during the year 1907 under the provisions of the Elkins act, forbidding the giving or acceptance of rebates. Only three of these were decided, and in all the Government secured convictions. Heavy fines were imposed. The actions and their status on December 1, 1907, were as follows:

United States vs. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company (Southern District of New York). May 7, 1907, indictment returned charging a violation of the Elkins act in giving and granting rebates on coffee. May 13, 1907, plea of not guilty with leave to withdraw within one week. May 20, 1907, plea of not guilty withdrawn and plea of guilty to first and second counts of indictment. Fined $20,000.

United States vs. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company (Southern District of New York). May 7, 1907, indictment returned charging a violation of the Elkins act in giving and granting rebates on coffee. May 16, 1907, plea of guilty on first and third counts of indictment. Fined $20,000.

United States vs. New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company (Southern District of New York). May 7, 1907, indictment returned charging a violation of the Elkins act in giving and granting rebates on coffee. May 13, 1907, plea of not guilty with leave to withdraw. Pending.

United States vs. Western Transit Company (Southern District of New York). May 1, 1907, indictment returned charging a violation of the Elkins act in giving and granting rebates on sugar. June 6, 1907, plea of guilty. Fined $10,000.

United States vs. W. H. Bennett (District Court of Northern Ohio). June 7, 1907, indictment returned under the Elkins act for offering, granting, and giving rebates. Pending.

United States vs. Central Vermont Railway Company (Southern District of New York). June 18, 1907, indictment returned under the Elkins act for offering, granting, and giving rebates. June 24, 1907, plea of not guilty with leave to withdraw. Pending.

United States vs. Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company (Circuit Court of Northern Illinois). June 19, 1907, petition filed to enjoin said company from deviating from its published tariffs. Pending.

United States vs. United States Express Company et al (Circuit Court of Northern Illinois). July 2, 1907, petitions filed under Section 2 of the Elkins act to test law with

reference to the issuance of franks by said companies. July 2, 1907, stipulations and answers filed. Pending.

United States vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company (District Court of Northern California). September 28, 1907, indictment returned under the Interstate Commerce Law (eight counts) charging the shipping of matting at less than filed tariff from Kobe through San Francisco to points in the East. Case pending.

United States vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company (District Court of Northern California). September 28, 1907, indictment returned under the Interstate Commerce Law (eight counts) charging the shipping of matting at less than legal tariff from Kobe through San Francisco to points in the East. Case pending.

United States vs. Southern Pacific Company (District Court of Northern California). September 28, 1907, indictment returned under the Interstate Commerce Law (eight counts) charging the forwarding of matting from Kobe to San Francisco at less than its filed tariff. Case pending.

United States vs. Southern Pacific Company (District Court of Northern California). September 28, 1907, indictment returned under the Interstate Commerce Law (fifty counts) charging the forwarding of fifty parcels of matting from Kobe through San Francisco to points in the East at less than filed rate. Case pending.

United States vs. Southern Pacific Company (District Court of Northern California). September 28, 1907, indictment returned under the Interstate Commerce Law (fifty counts) charging the forwarding of fifty parcels of matting from San Francisco to final destinations at less than filed tariff. Case pending.

United States vs. Mutual Transit Company. Information filed February 27, 1907, in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York against the Mutual Transit Company for giving rebates in violation of the Elkins act. April 1, 1907, demurrer filed. May 24, 1907, demurrer overruled. Case pending.

United States vs. Mutual Transit Company. Information filed February 27, 1907, in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York against the Mutual Transit Company for giving rebates in violation of the Elkins act. April 1, 1907, demurrer filed. May 24, 1907, demurrer overruled. Case pending.

United States vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company (District Court of Western New York). August 9, 1907, indictment returned charging a violation of the Elkins act (188 counts) in giving and granting rebates. Case pending.

United States vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company (District Court of Western New York). August 9, 1907, indictment returned (forty counts) charging a violation of the Elkins act in giving and granting rebates. Case pending.

United States vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and Pennsylvania Railroad Company (District Court of Western New York). August 9, 1907, indictment returned (188 counts) charging a violation of the Elkins act in giving and granting rebates. Case pending.

United States vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and Pennsylvania Railroad Company (District Court of Western New York). August 9, 1907, indictment returned (40 counts) charging a violation of the Elkins act in giving and granting rebates. Case pending.

United States vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company (District Court of Western New York). August 9, 1907, indictment returned (188 counts) charging a violation of the Elkins act in giving and granting rebates. Case pending.

United States vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company (District Court of Western New York). August 9, 1907, indictment returned (forty counts) charging a violation of the Elkins act in giving and granting rebates. Case pending.

United States vs. Vacuum Oil Company (District Court, Western New York). August 9, 1907, indictment returned (188 counts) charging a violation of the Elkins act in accepting and receiving rebates. Case pending.

United States vs. Vacuum Oil Company (District Court of Western New York). August 9, 1907, indictment returned (forty counts) charging a violation of the Elkins act in accepting and receiving rebates. Case pending.

United States vs. Standard Oil Company (District Court of Western New York). August 9, 1907, indictment returned (189 counts) charging a violation of the Elkins act in accepting and receiving rebates. Case pending.

United States vs. Standard Oil Company (District Court of Western New York). August 9, 1907, indictment returned (forty counts) charging a violation of the Elkins act in accepting and receiving rebates. Case pending.

United States vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company (District Court of Western New York). August 9, 1907, indictment returned (114 counts) charging a violation of the Elkins act in giving and granting rebates. Case pending.

United States vs. Standard Oil Company and Vacuum Oil Company (District Court of Western New York). August 9, 1907, indictment returned (fifty-seven counts) charging a violation of the Elkins act in accepting and receiving rebates. Case pending.

United States vs. Standard Oil Company (District Court of Western New York). August 9, 1907, indictment returned (114 counts) charging a violation of the Elkins act in accepting and receiving rebates. Case pending.

United States vs. Vacuum Oil Company (District Court of Western New York). August 9, 1907, indictment returned (114 counts) charging a violation of the Elkins act in accepting and receiving rebates. Case pending.

United States vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company (District Court of Southern California). January 9, 1907, indictment returned charging a violation of the Elkins act in granting and giving rebates. April 17, 1907, demurrer filed. April 26, 1907, demurrer overruled. September 30, 1907, trial; verdict of guilty on all counts.

United States vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company (District Court of Southern California). January 9, 1907, indictment returned charging a violation of the Elkins act in granting and giving rebates. April 17, 1907, demurrer filed. April 26, 1907, demurrer overruled. Case pending.

Principal Trusts in the United States.*

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Byron W. Holt.)

LEADING CORPORATE INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS.† (Corrected to December 1, 1907.)

Present Name of Trust.	When Organized.	Where Organized.	Location Main Office.	Present Capitalization.‡ (With Rates of Interest and Dividends.) Com. Stock.	Pref. Stock §	Bonds.
Allis-Chalmers Co. (4 heavy mach'y plants)	1901	N. J.	New York	$19,820,000	$16,150,000 (7)	$10,550,000 (5)
Aluminum Co. of Am. (output 8,200,000 lbs.)	1889	Pa.	Pittsburgh	3,200,000	600,000 (6)	.....
Amal. Copper Co. (many cos., mines, timber and coal lands; reduction works, railroads, sawmills, etc.)	1899	N. J.	Jersey City	153,887,000 (7¾)	.....	1,500,000 (6)
Amal Sugar Co. (3 big Western cos.)	1902	Utah.	Ogden	850,400 (8)	1,701,000 (6)	.....
Am. Agrl. Chem. Co. (28 fertilizer plants)	1899	Ct.	New York	17,114,100	18,382,000 (6)	2,500,000 (4½)
Am. Asbestos & Fireproofing Co. (cons. 2 cos.)	1906	Va.	New York	8,250,000	8,250,000 (7)	.....
Am. Axe & Tool Co. (3 plants in 2 States)	1899	Ky.	Glassport, Pa	1,936,250	.....	.....
Am. Beet Sugar Co. (7 plants, 4,500 tons daily)	1899	N. J	New York	15,000,000	4,000,000 (6)	3,000,000 (6)
Am Book Co. (school book combine)	1890	N. J	New York	5,000,000 (10)	.....	400,000 (6)
Am Bottle Co. (3 large cos.)	1905	Ohio.	Chicago	4,000,000	6,000,000 (7)	.....
Am Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. (5 cos.)	1902	N. J.	Mahwah, N J	2,140,000 (4)	3,000,000 (7)	880,000 (5)
Am. Brass Co. (9 cos., mostly in Connecticut)	1900	Ct.	Waterbury	15,000,000 (5)	.....	.....
Am. Can Co. (39 can factories, 80 p. c. U. S. output)	1901	N. J	New York	41,233,300	41,233,300 (5)	.....
Am. Carmel Co. (3 cos.)	1898	Pa.	York, Pa.	1,000,000 (8)	1,000,000 (8)	344,000 (6)
Am. Car & Foundry Co. (railroad cars, 18 cos.)	1899	N. J.	St. Louis	30,000,000 (2)	30,000,000 (7)	.....
Am. Cement Co. (6 cos. in several States)	1899	N. J	Phila.	2,000,000 (8)	.....	760,000 (5)
Am. Chicle Co. (85 p. c. chewing gum product)	1899	N. J.	New York	6,000,000 (13)	3,000,000 (6)	.....
Am. Coal Products Co. (2 large cos.)	1903	N. J	New York	10,284,000 (5⅓)	.....	.....
Am. Colortype Co. (3 cos.)	1902	N. J	New York	3,000,000	1,300,000 (7 8)	.....
Am Cotton Oil Co. (18 operating cos.)	1899	N. J.	New York	20,237,100 (2)	10,198,600 (6)	5,000,000 (4½)
Am. Dyewood Co. (U. S. and foreign cos.)	1904	Pa.	New York	1,500,000	654,000 (6)	150,000 (6)
Am. Farm Products Co. (7 plants)	1905	N. J	New York	10,000,000	1,000,000 (7)	1,000,000 (5)
Am. Felt Co. (5 piano and organ felt cos.)	1899	N. J	New York	1,627,300 (2½)	1,627,300 (6)	383,000 (5)
Am. Fork & Hoe Co. (14 cos., 90 p. c. all)	1902	N. J.	Cleveland	1,747,200 (4)	2,000,000 (7)	246,000 (6)
Am Glue Co. (11 factories)	1900	Mass.	Boston	800,000 (5)	1,304,300 (8)	.....
Am. Graphophone Co. (many cos. in U. S. and Europe)	1887	W. Va	Bridgeport	2,615,550 (5)	2,095,430 (7)	581,475 (5, 6)
Am Glass Twine Co. (U. S. and foreign cos.)	1899	Del.	New York	15,000,000	.....	.....
Am Hardware Corporation (4 cos.)	1902	Ct.	New Britain	6,177,800 (6)	.....	.....
Am. Hide & Leather Co. (21 cos.; 75 p. c. upper leather)	1899	N. J	New York	11,274,100	12,548,300 (7)	7,194,600 (6)
Am Hominy Co. (8 cos.)	1902	N. J	Indianapolis	2,347,500	1,163,500 (6)	695,000 (5)
Am. Ice Securities Co. (holding co. for East)	1905	N. J	New York	19,037,600 (7)	.....	4,867,580 (5, 6)
Am. Iron & Steel Mfg. Co. (5 cos.)	1899	Pa.	Lebanon	2,550,000 (8)	3,000,000 (5)	.....
Am. Linseed Co. (85 p. c. U. S. production)	189	N. J.	New York	16,750,000	16,750,000	.....
Am Lithographic Co.	1896	N. Y	New York	2,637,700	2,284,000 (6)	816,600 (5)
Am. Locomotive Co. (8 cos.)	1901	N. Y	.....	25,000,000 (5)	25,000,000 (7)	4,000,000 (5)
Am. Malt Corporation (big holding co.)	1906	N. J.	Jersey City	5,248,300	8,353,400	3,714,000 (6)
Am. Manufacturing Co. (bagging and cordage plants)	1889	W Va	New York	6,000,000	.....	.....
Am. Pneumatic Service Co. (9 cos.)	1899	Del.	Boston	9,608,000	6,317,000 (6)	1,129,000 (5)
Am. Radiator Co. (75 p. c. steam and water-heating apparatus)	1899	N. J.	Chicago	5,000,000 (4)	3,000,000 (7)	.....
Am. Screw Co. (6 cos.)	1860	R. I.	Providence	3,250,000 (9½)	.....	.....
Am. Seating Co. (85 to 90 p. c. of church and school furniture, railway seats etc.)	1906	N. J.	New York	2,000,000	1,161,000 (7)	.....
Am. Seeding Machin Co. (7 cos.)	1906	Ohio.	Springfield	5,000,000	1,416,500 (6)	.....
Am. Sewer Pipe Co. (34 cos., 85 p. c. U. S.)	1900	N. J.	Pittsburgh	7,805,700 (3)	.....	1,482,000 (6)
Am. Shipbuilding Co. (6 cos., etc., on Gt. L.)	1899	N. J.	Cleveland	7,600,000	7,900,000 (7)	.....

Am. Smelting & Refining Co. (plants in 7 States and elsewhere; gold, silver, copper, etc.; controls 85 p. c. lead product)	1899	N. J	New York	50,000,000 (8)	50,000,000 (7)	.....
Controls Am. Smelters & Securities Co.	1905	N. J	New York	30,000,000	47,600,000 (5, 6)	.....
Federal Mining & Smelting Co	1903	Del.	New York.	6,000,000 (13)	12,000,000 (7)	.....
Utah Copper Co. (mines)	1904	N. J	New York	5,100,000	.....	3,000,000 (6)
Am. Soda Fountain Co. (3 big cos.)	1891	N. J	Boston	1,250,000	2 500 000	.....
Am. Steel Foundries Co. (7 big cos.)	1902	N. J	Chicago	15,810,000	17,240,000 (4)	3,411,000 (5, 6)
Am. Stove Co. (9 cos. in 3 States)	1901	N. J.	St. Louis..	5,000,000	.	500,000 (5)
Am. Sugar Refining Co. (over 25 refineries, 51.03 p. c. refined sugar in U. S. in 1906)	1891	N. J	Jersey City. .	45,000,000 (7)	45,000 000 (7)	.....
Am. Thread Co. (15 big cos., tnread, cloth, etc.)	1898	N. J.	Jersey City	6,000,000 (14)	4,890,475 (5)	6,000,000 (4)
Am. Tobacco Co. (Consol. Am. Tobacco Co., Consol. Tobacco Co. and Continental Tobacco Co. owns 2-3 Br. Am. Tobacco Co., majority Am. Cigar Co., P. Lorillard Co, Am. Snuff Co., Am Stogie Co and all L. Miller & Co.)	1904	N. J	Jersey City.	40,242,400 (12¼)	78,689,100 (6)	110,959,000 (4, 6)
Am. Cigar Co. (con. 7 cos.)	1901	N. J	New York	10,000,000	10,000,000 (6)	10,000,000 (4)
Am. Stogie Co (prod. 700,000,000 stogies)	1903	N. J.	New York	11,000,000	976,000 (7)	.....
Havana Tobacco Co. (6 Cuban cos.).	1902	N. J.	New York	30,000,000	5,000 000 (5)	7,500,000 (5)
Am. Snuff Co (12 cos.)	1900	N. J..	New York.	11,100 700 (10)	12,000 000 (6)	.. .
P. Lorillard Co. (established 1760)	1891	N. J.	Jersey City	3,000,000	2,000 000 (8)	.....
Am. Type Founders' Co. (23 cos. in U. S. and Mexico)	1892	N. J..	Jersey City.	4,000,000 (4)	2,000,000 (7)	839,800 (6)
Am. Vulcanized Fibre Co. (cons. 4 cos)	1901	Del...	Wilmington.	1,800,000	551,300 (7)	466,000 (6)
Am. Window Glass Machine Co. (controls Am. Window Glass Co. in U. S. and Window Glass Machine Co. in foreign countries)	1903	N. J	Pittsburgh .	12 557,794	6,557,794	5,000,000 (6)
Am. Window Glass Co. (85 p. c. U. S. product)	1899	Pa....	Pittsburgh .	12,301,808	4,000,000 (7)	.....
Am. Wood Working Machinery Co. (11 cos.).	1901	Pa....	New York.	1,500,000 (4)	.....	.....
Am. Woollen Co. (cons. of 27 mills in N. Eng.)	1899	N. J..	Boston .. .	29,501,100	35,000,000 (7)	140,000 (6)
Am. Worsted Mill Corp. (yarns and men's wear)	1905	Me....	Boston ...	1,000,000	.....	3,500,000 (4½)
Am. Wringer Co. (cons. 4 cos.)	1891	R. I.	Providence	1,400,000	850,000 (7)	.....
Am. Writing Paper Co. (31 plants, 76 p. c. all)	1899	N. J	Holyoke .	9,500,000	12,500,000	15,085,000 (5)
Ames Shovel & Tool Co. (7 big cos.)	1901	N. J..	Boston .	2,000,000	3,000,000 (7)	.....
Baltimore Brick Co. (22 cos.)	1902	Del ..	Baltimore ...	1,500,000	1,500,000 (5)	1,000,000 (5)
Beatrice Creamery Co. (34,000,000 lbs. butter)	1905	Iowa.	Lincoln	1,500,000 (8)	2,000,000 (6)	.....
Bethlehem Steel Corp. (7 ship bldg. plts, steel works, etc.).	1904	N. J	New York .	14,862 000	14,908,000 (3¾)	16,159,000 (5, 6)
Borax Consolidated, Ltd. (12 principal cos. in world)	1899	Eng.	London ...	£600,000 (17)	£800,000 (5¼)	£1,400,000 (4½, 5)
Borden's Condensed Milk Co (U. S. and foreign cos.)	1899	N. J.	New York	17,500,000 (10)	7,500,000 (6)	.....
Brill (J. G.) Co. (8 electric and steam car cos ; $8,000,000 annually)	1906	Pa....	Phila.	5,000,000 (7)	4,580,000 (7)	400,000 (5)
Butterick Co. (7 fashion, etc., cos.)	1902	N. Y	New York .	12,000,000 (4)	.....	1,200,000 (4½, 6)
California Fruit Canners' Ass'n (75 p. c. canneries California)	1899	Cal. .	San Francisco	2,891,600(7 1-5)	.....	.. ...
California Wine Ass'n (20,000,000 gals.; controls California trade)	1894	Cal...	San Francisco	4,354,200 (6)	.....	1,485,000 (5)
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. (7 copper cos.)	1871	Mich	Boston .. .	2,500,000 (280)	.....	.....
Casein Co. of Am. (7 cos., glue, paint and milk products)	1900	N. J	New York..	5,487,000	1,000,000 (8)	.....
Celluloid Co (several concerns)	1890	N. J	Newark	5,925,000 (8)	.....	.....
Central Fireworks Co. (controls 6 big cos.)	1896	N. J	Jersey City .	1,406,800 (1)	1,267,200 (7)	.....
Central Foundry Co. (95 p. c. soil pipe output)	1899	N. J	New York ..	6,650,000	6,650,000	3,863,000 (6)
Central Leather Co. (70 p. c. tanneries, etc., in U. S.)	1905	N. J.	New York..	38,409,800	31,061,000 (7)	39,062,000 (5, 6)
Chicago Breweries, Ltd. (400,000 bbls. annually).	188	Lond.	London	£400,000 (5½)	.....	£276,500 (6)
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. (12 Am. and foreign cos.)	1901	N. J .	Chicago ...	6,108,800 (4)	.....	2,007,000 (5)
Chicago Railway Equipment Co. (U. S. and Canada; owns over 225 patents)	1892	Ill....	Chicago .	2,480,000 (7)	.....	215,000 (5)
Cleveland & Sandusky Brew. Co. (cons. 12 cos ; 800,000 bbls.)	1898	Ohio..	Cleveland ..	2,386,500 (4)	2,502,000 (6)	5,435,000 (6)
Coats (J. & P), Ltd. (cotton thread, 4 cos. U. S. and foreign)	1890	Lond.	Paisley . ..	£4,000,000 (30)	£3,000,000 (20)	£2,000,000 (3¾)
Colonial Sugars Co. (3 cos.)	1902	N. J.	New York...	2,781,000 (2)	£2,500,000 (6)	2,648,000 (6)

Present Name of Trust.	When Organized.	Where Organized.	Location Main Office.	Present Capitalization.‡ (With Rates of Interest and Dividends.) Com. Stock.	Pref. Stock.§	Bonds.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. (28 coal and iron mines, 2,971 coke ovens, 2 railroads; 550,000 tons steel prod.)	1892	Col	Denver	34,235,500	2,000,000 (8)	46,044,000 (5, 6)
Colorado Industrial Co. (subsidiary to above)	1903	Col	Denver	20,000	.....	34,031,000 (5)
Commonwealth Power Co. (cons. various light and power cos. in Michigan)	1904	Me.	Kalamazoo	1,500,000	1,100,000	2,062,000 (5)
Computing Scale Co. of America (cons. 5 cos.)	1901	N. J.	Dayton	1,500,000	.....	600 000 (6)
Consolidation Coal Co. (output 2,128,879 tons in 1906)	1860	Md.	Baltimore	10,250,000 (6)	.....	5,166 000 (4½)
Consolidated Cotton Duck Co. (20 mills in U. S. and Canada)	1905	Del.	Baltimore	7,000,000	5,705,000 (6)	9,992,000 (5, 6)
Consolidated Naval Stores Co. (10 cos.)	1902	Fla.	Savannah	2,400,000 (10)	.....	.....
Consolidated Lithograph Co. (90 p. c. theatre bill printing)	1905	N. J.	New York	3,000,000	4,000,000 (7)	8,000,000 (5)
Consolidated Railway Lighting & Refrigerating Co. (7 cos.)	1901	N. J.	New York	21,115,838	.....	.....
Consolidated Rosendale Cement Co. (several cos.)	1902	N. Y.	New York	500,000	1,000,000 (7)	1,000,000 (5)
Five subsidiary cos. of above	....	.....	.....	21,250,000	.....	15,830,000 (5 6)
Continental Cotton Oil Co. (plants in 4 States)	1899	N. J.	Philadelphia	1,758,679	1,563,002	.....
Continental Gin Co. (6 cotton gin cos.)	1899	Del.	Birm'gh'm, Ala	2,000,000	.....	572,000 (5)
Corn Products Refining Co (8 glucose, starch, etc., cos.)	1906	N. J.	Jersey City	49,199,800	28,382,500 (4)	9,564,480 (5, 6)
Crucible Steel Co. of Am. (13 cos, 95 p. c)	1900	N. J.	Pittsburgh	24,578,500	24,436,500 (6)	.....
Cuban-American Sugar Co. (5 cos)	1906	N. Y	New York	5,810,000	5,795 000 (7)	2,650,000 (6)
Dayton Breweries Co. (cons. 7 cos)	1904	Ohio	Dayton	1,249,125	1,249,125	2,500,000 (6)
Diamond Match Co. (mills in U. S. and foreign countries)	1889	Ill.	Chicago	16,000,000 (10)	.....	.....
Distillers' Securities Corporation (over 100 plants and warehouses in U S)	1900	N. J.	Jersey City	30,762,959 (6)	.....	15,400,412 (5, 6)
U S. Industrial Alcohol Co (controlled by above)	1906	W. Va.	New York	12 000,000	6,000,000 (7)	.....
Dupont (E. I.) de Nemours Powder Co. (cons. 4 big cos.)	1903	N. J.	Wilmington	27,604,190 (7)	14,744,903 (5)	12 067 000 (4½)
Eastman Kodak Co. (world trust)	1901	N. J.	Rochester	19,536,200 (15)	6,165,700 (6)	.....
Electric Boat Co. (5 cos.)	1899	N. J.	New York	4,999,600 (2)	2,597,500 (8)	.....
Electric Storage Battery Co. (owns basic patents for storage batteries)	1888	N. J.	Philadelphia	16,249 425 (5)	214 200 (5)	.....
Electric Vehicle Co. (cons. 7 or 8 auto. cos.)	1897	N. J	Hartford	10,450,000	8 145,000	1,524,000 (6)
Elliott-Fisher Co. (4 book typewriter cos)	1903	Del.	New York	4,500,000	4,500 000 (7)	.....
Empire Steel & Iron Co. (furnaces, etc)	1899	N. J	Catasauqua	2,281,400	2,500 000 (6)	.....
Allegheny Ore & Iron Co. (subsidiary)	1902	Va	Clifton Forge	1,225,000	875,000 (6)	700 000 (5)
Fisheries Co. (Menhaden Oil and Guano)	1900	N. J.	Philadelphia	2,000,000	955,767 (7)	500,000 (6)
General Asphalt Co. (cons. 69 cos)	1903	N. J.	Philadelphia	9,861,000	13,139,663 (2)	2,510,730
General Chemical Co. (controls heavy chemicals)	1899	N. Y.	Highlands	7,410,300 (4)	11,000,000 (6)	.....
General Electric Co. (controls electric supplies; pools with other cos.)	1892	N. J	Schenectady	65,167,400 (8)	.....	2,047,000 (3½)
Gilchrist Transportation Co. (cons. 5 cos., has 64 vessels on Great Lakes)	1897	Ohio	Mentor	6,761,400 (4)	.....	13 000,000 (5)
Great Lakes Towing Co. (towboat, etc, cos)	1899	N. J	Cleveland	1,675,000 (2)	1,952,850 (7)	2,521,000 (5)
Great Western Cereal Co. (9 cos., 6,000 bbls. day)	1901	N. J	Chicago	2,500,000	500,000 (8)	.....
Great Western Sugar Co. (cons. 7 Colorado beet sguar cos.)	1905	N. J.	Denver	15,000,000	15 000 000 (7)	1,017,000 (6)
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co (12 large cos)	1902	Pa	Pittsburgh	18,000,000	9,600,000 (6)	.....
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. (4 cos)	1905	N. Y.	New York	700,000	.....	2,965,000 (5)
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. (3 rattan seat and furniture cos.)	1897	N. J.	Gardner	2,000 000 (6)	4,000,000 (6)	410,000
Hoster-Columbus Associated Breweries Co. (4 Ohio cos.)	1904	Ohio	Columbus	1,650,000	2,700,000 (6)	5,250,000 (6)
Hudson River Electric Power Co. (controls bulk of water powers on upper Hudson River)	1904	N Y.	Glens Falls	6,000,000	.....	4,025,000 (5)
Five subsidiary companies (controlled by above)	....	.....	.....	9,130 000	130,500 (6)	6,211,000 (5, 6)
Huebner-Toledo United Breweries Co. (3 Ohio cos.)	1905	Ohio	Toledo	1,278,000	1,278,000 (6)	2,556,000 (6)

Hydraulic Press Brick Co. (14 cos.)	1890	Mo.	St. Louis	4,500,000	5,500,000 (6)	120,000 (5)
Illinois Brick Co. (controls 26 plants)	1900	Ill.	Chicago	4,000,000 (3½)	.....	.....
Independent Brewing Co (16 cos. in Pennsylvania)	1905	Pa.	Pittsburgh	3,918,923	3,916,000 (7)	3,900,000 (6)
Ingersoll-Rand Co. (7 plants steam and air drills in U. S.; others in Canada)	190	N. J.	New York	3,000,000	4,800,000 (6)	2,000,000 (5)
International Harvester Co. (8 big concerns)	1902	N. J.	Chicago	60,000,000	60,000,000 (7)	.....
International Mercantile Marine (shipping trust)	18	N. J.	Hoboken	49,932,735	51,730,971	73,833,500 (4, 5)
International Nickel Co. (controls 6 large cos.)	1902	N. J.	Bayonne	8,822,662	8,912,626 (6)	9,351,836 (5)
International Paper Co (25 pulp and paper plants; woodlands in 5 States)	189	N. Y.	New York	17,442,800	22,406,700 (6)	15,795,000 (5, 6)
Continental Paper Bag Co. (controlled by above)	1899	Me.	Portland	1,000,500 (6)	1,500,000 (6)	.....
International Power Co. (compressed air plants)	1899	N. J.	New York	5,047,000	600,000 (6)	.....
Controlled by above—						
Alabama Cons. Coal & Iron Co. (250,000 tons per annum)	1899	N. J.	Birmingham	2,500,000	1,250,000 (7)	2,211,000 (5, 6)
Am. & British Mfg Co (guns and engines)	190	N. J.	Providence	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....
International Salt Co. (3 large cos.)	1901	N. J.	Scranton	18,228,000	.....	6,450,000 (5)
International Silver Co. (leading mfrs. silverware)	1898	N. J	New York	9,944,700	6,607,500 (5)	5,639,000 (6)
International Steam Pump Co. (90 p. c. all)	189	N. J	New York	17,762,500	11,350,000 (6)	6,200,000 (5, 7)
Power & Mining Mach'y Co. (controlled by above)	1903	N. J	New York	1,500,000	2,000,000 (8)	.....
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. (various cos.)	190	Pa.	Pittsburgh	30,000,000	.....	10,000,000
Jones (Frank) Brewing Co. (cons. 2 large cos. in N. H. and Boston)	189	Eng.	London	5,324,000	.....	.....
Kansas City Breweries Co. (3 large cos.)	190	Mo.	Kansas City	1,557,000	1,446,000 (6)	3,114,000 (6)
Keystone Watch Case Co (consol. several cos.)	1899	Pa	Philadelphia	5,000,000	.....	.....
Kirby Lumber Co. (cos and mills in Texas; receiver appointed)	1901	Tex.	Houston	5,000,000	5,000,000 (7)	.....
Knickerbocker Ice Co of Chicago (125 plants)	185	Ill.	Chicago	4,000,000 (4)	3,000,000 (6)	3,370,000 (5)
Lackawanna Steel Co. (5 furnaces, etc., in 6 States)	190	N. Y	West Seneca	34,971,400	.....	38,800,000 (5)
Lake Superior Corporation (water powers, mines, mills, etc.)	1904	N. J.	New York	40,000,000	.....	12,043,000 (5)
Macbeth-Evans Glass Co. (4 chimney cos.)	1899	Pa.	Pittsburgh	1,646,500 (8)	.....	1,000,000 (6)
Manning, Maxwell & Moore (6 mach'y cos.)	1905	N. J	New York	5,000,000 (6)	.....	.....
Massachusetts Breweries Co. (10 Boston cos)	190	Va	Boston	6,532,000 (3)	.....	1,200,000 (5)
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. (3 cos.)	1895	N. Y.	New York	10,996,000 (15)	.....	.....
Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries, Ltd. (6 or more cos.)	1891	Eng.	London	3,774,250	3,774,250 (8)	3,500,000 (5)
Mississippi Glass Co. (3 cos in 3 States)	1904	N. Y	New York	3,000,000 (9½)	.....	750,000 (6)
Mississippi Wire Glass Co. (controlled by above)	1901	N. J	New York	1,500,000 (16)	400,000 (5)	.....
Monongahela River Cons Coal & Coke Co. (river coal trust)	1899	Pa.	Pittsburgh	20,000,000	10,000,000 (7)	10,346,000 (5, 6)
National Biscuit Co (80 plants in U. S.)	1898	N. J	New York	29,236,000 (5)	24,804,500 (7)	970,703 (5, 6)
National Candy Co. of New Jersey (21 cos, 70,000,000 lbs.)	1902	N. J	St. Louis	6,000,000	3,000,000 (7)	.....
National Carbon Co (all in U. S. and ¾ in world)	1899	N. J.	Cleveland	5,500,000 (4)	4,500,000 (7)	.....
National Car Wheel Co (4 cos, 80,000 tons)	190	N. Y	Rochester	1,304,800	751,400 (7)	556,000 (6)
National Casket Co. (numerous cos)	1890	N. Y.	Oneida	4,384,300	.....	300,000
National Enamelling & Stamping Co. (11 cos., tin, galvanized, etc., ware)	1899	N. J.	Jersey City	15,591,800	8,546,600 (7)	1,000,000 (5)
National Fire-Proofing Co. (15 or more cos, terra cotta, tiles, etc.)	1889	Pa.	Pittsburgh	4,461,300	7,900,500 (1)	1,750,000 (5)
National Glass Co (19 tableware cos)	1899	Pa.	Pittsburgh	1,479,625	1,312,150 (7)	2,500,000 (6)
National Lead Co (26 plants)	1891	N. J.	New York	20,655,400 (4½)	24,367,600 (7)	.....
National Licorice Co. (5 cos. in U. S. and Canada)	1902	N. Y	Brooklyn	1,000,000 (3½)	500,000 (6)	.....
National Novelty Corporation (21 cos, toys, etc)	1902	N. J	New York	1,166,200	1,832,900 (7)	172,000 (6)
National Packing Co (10 cos. in U. S. and England)	1903	N. J	Chicago	15,000,000	.....	1,770,000 (6)
National Saw Co. (3 cos., plants in 3 States)	1899	Ky.	Newark	400,000	600,000 (4)	.....
National Sugar Refining Co. (3 cos., 12,000 bbls day)	1900	N. J	Jersey City	10,000,000	10,000,000 (6)	.....
Nevada-California Power Co (power and light systems in Nevada and California)	1907	Wyo.	.....	3,350,000	.....	3,000,000 (6)
New England Cotton Yarn Co (9 mills, 544,000 spindles)	1903	Mass	Boston	3,900,000 (6)	2,000,000 (6)	5,206,000 (5)
New Jersey Zinc Co. (zinc and spelter plants in New Jersey and Pennsylvania)	189	N. J.	Newark	10,000,000	.....	4,000,000 (4)
New River Co. (coal properties, controls N. River Fuel Co.)	1906	W. Va	Macdonald	9,279,500	4,639,000 (6)	.....

Present Name of Trust.	When Organized.	Where Organized.	Location Main Office	Present Capitalization.‡ (With Rates of Interest and Dividends) Com. Stock.	Pref Stock.§	Bonds.
New York Air Brake Co (plants in U. S. and Russia)	1890	N. J.	New York.	8,012,500 (8)	....	....
New York Breweries Co. (2 large N Y. cos)	1886	Eng.	London	£380,000	....	£378 000 (5, 6)
Niles-Bement-Pond Co (8 cos, tool works)	1899	N. J.	New York	8,500,000 (6)	4,654,000 (6)	126,000 (5)
North Am Biscuit Co. (plants in 4 cities)	....	....	Chicago	4,438,300	3,000,000	....
North Am Portland Cement Co. (6 cos.)	1906	N. J	Philadelphia	9,900,000	100,000 (8)	....
Ohio Fuel Supply Co (8 gas and oil cos.)	1902	Ohio	Columbus	7,000,000 (10)	....	....
Otis Elevator Co. (9 passenger elevator cos)	1898	N. J	New York	6,375,300 (3)	6,156,600 (6)	200 000 (4)
Pacific Coast Biscuit Co. (9 cos.)	1899	N. J.	Portland	1,235,500	.....	825,000 (6)
Pacific Coast Co (railroads, steamships, coal lands and town sites)	1897	N. J.	New York	7,000,000 (6)	5,525,000 (4, 6)	5,000,000 (5)
Pacific Hardware & Steel Co. (2 big cos.)	1901	N. J.	San Francisco	6,025,000	3,000,000 (6)	....
Paint Creek Collieries Co. (12 cos. in West Virginia)	1905	W Va.	Charleston	5,000,000	.....	2,300,000 (5)
Pennsylvania-American Plate Glass Co. (2 cos)	1900	Del.	Alexandria	2,000,000 (7)	.....	600,000 (6)
Pennsylvania, Beech Creek & Eastern Coal Co. (mines, electric light, power and water cos)	1906	Pa	Philadelphia	2,250,000	.....	9,537,500 (5)
Pa. Central Brewing Co (13 Pa. cos., 350,000 bbls.)	1897	Pa.	Scranton	2,800,000	2,800,000 (4)	2,350,000 (6)
Pa. Steel Co. (7 cos. in U. S. and Cuba)	1901	N. J.	Philadelphia	10,750,000	16,500,000 (7)	17,002,000 (4½, 6)
People's Brewing Co. of Trenton (4 New Jersey cos)	1899	N. J	Trenton	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000 (6)
Pioneer Pole & Shaft Co (90 p. c. U. S output)	1902	N. J.	Piqua	1,466,850	1,416 600 (6)	750,000 (6)
Pittsburgh Brewing Co. (16 cos.)	1899	Pa.	Pittsburgh	5,962,250 (5)	6,100,100 (7)	6,319,000 (6)
Pittsburgh Coal Co. (railroad coal combine)	1899	N. J.	Pittsburgh	28 297,600	27,246,800	21,443,000 (5)
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. (8 plants in 3 States)	1883	Pa.	Pittsburgh	16 885,300 (6)	150,000 (12)	....
Planters' Compress Co. (cylindrical baling cos)	1902	Me.	Boston	6,750,000	3,250,000 (7)	....
Pocahontas Consol. Collieries Co (coal lands, etc.)	1907	Va.	New York	4,513,700	2,800,000 (6)	20,000,000 (5)
Pope Mfg. Co (7 large bicycle and auto. cos; receivers appointed)	190[illegible]	N. J.	Hartford	10,000,000	11,016,076	.....
Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co. (5 cos.)	1874	Mich.	Port Huron.	1,200,000	800,000 (7)	....
Pratt Consol. Coal Co. (9 cos)	190.	Del.	Birmingham	3 573 000	....	3 696,000 (5)
Pressed Steel Car Co. (controls industry)	1899	N. J.	Pittsburgh	12,500,000	12,500,000 (7)	2,235,000 (4, 5)
Pullman Co. (6 big plants in U. S., manufactures and operates palace cars)	1867	Ill.	Chicago	100 000,000 (8)	.....	...
Quaker Oats Co. (5 plants in U. S. and Canada)	1901	N. J.	Chicago	4,487,200 (8)	8,532,900 (6)	.....
Railway Steel Spring Co. (leading plants in U. S.)	1902	N. J.	New York	13,500,000 (4)	13,500,000 (7)	4 632 000 (5)
Republic Iron & Steel Co. (large number of coal and iron properties and manufacturing plants)	189[illegible]	N. J.	Pittsburgh	27,191,000	20,416,900 (7)	8,975,000 (5)
Royal Baking Powder Co. (5 or more cos.)	1899	N. J.	New York	10,000,000 (10)	10,000,000 (6)	....
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. (Pintsch patents for U. S., Canada and Mexico)	1887	N. J.	New York	9 862 000 (8)	.....	.....
St. Louis Breweries, Ltd. (10 operating breweries)	....	Eng.	St. Louis	4,383,000	4 383 000 (8)	4,886,600 (6)
Sea Coast Canning Co. (11 sardine factories; steamers, etc.)	1904	N. J.	Eastport	1,000,000	1,000,000 (6)	.. .
Singer Mfg. Co. (80 p. c. world's output sewing machines)	1873	N. J.	Elizabeth	30 000 000 (11)	.....	.....
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. (various cos. in Alabama)	1899	N J.	Birmingham	10 000 000 (5)	6,700,000 (7)	4,000 000 (4½, 6)
Southern Steel Co. (barb wire, wire nails, etc.)	1905	Ala.	Birmingham	15,000 000	10,000,000 (7)	6,440 000 (5)
Springfield Breweries Co. (4 Massachusetts cos)	1899	W.Va.	Springfield	1,150 000	1,150,000 (8)	930 000 (6)
Standard Chain Co. (20 cos., chains, nails, etc.)	1900	N. J.	Pittsburgh	285 000	515,700	479,000 (6)
Standard Cordage Co. (several mills)	1906	N. Y	New York	2,800,000	....	5,306,000 (5)
Standard Milling Co. (controls 24 flour mills)	1900	N. J	New York	4 600,000	6,900 000 (3)	5,690 000 (5, 6)
Standard Oil Co. (controls over 70 cos., prod., ref., etc.) Dividends aggregate $591,157,033 since 1888	1899	N. J	New York	98,338,382 (40)	....	.....
Standard Oil Cloth Co. (controls output table oil cloth)	1907	N. J	New York	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....

Standard Roller Bearing Co. (3 cos.)	1901	N. J.	Philadelphia	2,500,000	1,000,000 (6)	.....
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. (80 p. c. enamelled iron ware)	1899	N. J.	Pittsburgh	2,968,500	2,105,600 (7)	1,880,000 (6)
Standard Screw Co. (8 cos.)	1900	N. J.	Detroit	2,500,000	2,000,000 (6)	300,000 (5)
Sunday Creek Co. (5 cos., 100,000 acres coal lands)	1905	N. J.	Columbus	3,750,000	.....	4,180,000 (5, 6)
Swift & Co. (meat-packing, etc.; annual business over $200,000,000)	1885	Ill.	Chicago	50,000,000 (7)	.....	5,000,000 (5)
Textile Finishing Mach'y Co. (65 p. c. all)	1902	R. I.	Providence	1,000,000	950,000 (7)	.....
Torrington Co. (plants in U. S. and England; mach'y, needles, etc.)	....	Me.	Boston	2,000,000 (8)	1,000,000 (7)	1,000,000 (5)
Trenton Potteries Co. (5 cos.)	1892	N. J.	Trenton	1,750,000	1,250,000 (8)	411,570 (4)
Union Bag & Paper Co. (25,000,000 bags per day)	1899	N. J.	New York	16,000,000	11,000,000 (4)	2,140,000 (5)
Union Carbide Co. (all cos.)	1898	Va.	Chicago	6,000,000	.....	2,000,000 (6)
Union Typewriter Co. (6 leading cos.)	18[illegible]	N. J.	Jersey City	10,000,000 (6)	9,015,000 (7, 8)	.....
United Bank Note Corporation (bank notes, etc.)	1906	N. Y.	New York	4,000,000	4,000,000 (6)	833,000 (4½)
United Box Board & Paper Co. (29 cos.)	1902	N. J.	New York	13,896,433	14,771,459	3,194,400 (6)
United Breweries Co. (13 Chicago cos.)	1898	N. J.	Chicago	2,731,500	1,565,300	1,654,000 (6)
United Cigar Mfrs.' Co. (19 factories)	1906	N. Y.	New York	15,000,000	5,000,000 (7)	.....
United Cigar Stores Co. (300 stores in U. S.)	1901	N. J.	New York	375,000	750,000 (7)	750,000 (6)
United Engineering & Fdy. Co. (5 rolling mill mach'y cos.)	1901	Pa.	Pittsburgh	2,000,000 (7)	2,000,000 (7)	.....
United Fruit Co. (10 big tropical fruit cos.)	1899	N. J.	Boston	18,529,000 (8)	.....	3,683,000 (5)
United Mattress Mach'y Co. (6 cos.)	1905	Me.	Boston	434,800	150,000 (8)	.....
United Metals Selling Co. (controlled by Amal. Copper Co. interests; selling agent for many cos.)	1900	N. J.	New York	5,000,000 (20)	.....	.....
United Shoe Mach'y Co. (world trust)	1905	N. J.	Boston	22,384,375 (8)	9,406,775 (6)	.....
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. (90 p. c. U. S. output)	1899	N. J.	Providence	1,200,000 (4)	800,000 (7)	.....
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy. Co. (75 p. c. U. S. output)	1899	N. J.	New York	12,106,300 (4)	12,106,300 (7)	911,186 (6)
U. S. Envelope Co. (10 cos., 90 p. c. U. S. output)	1898	Me.	Springfield	750,000	3,750,000 (6)	2,166,000 (5, 6)
U. S. Finishing Co. (6 dyeing, etc., cos.)	1904	Ct.	New York	1,000,000	2,600,000 (7)	3,064,000 (5, 6)
U. S. Glass Co. (12 flint plants, not in Nat. Co.)	1891	Pa.	Pittsburgh	3,200,000 (4)	.....	390,000 (5)
U. S. Gypsum Co. (35 cos.)	1901	N. J.	Chicago	2,247,000	3,651,000 (5)	238,500 (5)
U. S. Playing Card Co. (allied with other cos.)	1894	N. J.	Cincinnati	3,012,000 (8)	.....	.....
U. S. Printing Co. of New Jersey (labels, posters, etc.)	1906	N. J.	Cincinnati	500,000 (5)	1,000,000 (6)	.....
U. S. Printing Co. of Ohio (leased by above)	1891	Ohio	Cincinnati	3,376,000 (5)	.....	.....
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. (6 cos.)	1901	N. J.	Col. Springs	5,918,800	3,945,800 (6)	1,956,000 (6)
U. S. Rubber Co. (13 cos. boots, shoes, etc.)	1892	N. J.	New York	25,000,000	36,263,000 (8)	12,800,000 (5)
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. (controlled by above)	1899	N. J.	New York	16,941,000 (1)	9,848,600 (6) 10,351,400 (7)	1,150,260 (6)
General Rubber Co. (controlled by above)	1904	N. J.	New York	3,000,000	.....	6,000,000 (4½)
¶U. S. Steel Corporation (dominates iron and steel industry)	1901	N. J.	Hoboken	508,302,500 (2)	360,281,100 (7)	563,993,873 (5)
U. S. Whip Co. (14 cos.)	1895	Me.	Westf'ld, Mass.	607,800 (8)	388,300 (10)	400,000 (6)
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. (many cos., fertilizer, cottonseed oil, etc.)	1895	N. J.	Richmond	27,984,400	18,000,000 (8)	5,500,000 (5)
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. (iron and coal properties, horseshoe and pipe works)	1899	Va.	Bristol	9,073,680	.....	5,393,000 (5)
Western Stone Co. (8 cos.)	1889	Ill.	Chicago	2,250,000 (4)	.....	236,500 (5, 6)
Westinghouse Air Brake Co. (air brakes, etc., in U. S. and Canada)	1869	Pa.	Pittsburgh	11,000,000 (20)	.....	.....
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. (electric motors, etc.; receiver appointed)	1872	Pa.	Pittsburgh	23,932,200 (10)	3,998,700 (10)	31,849,000 (5, 6)
West Virginia Coal & Lumber Co. (coal lands and railroad)	1907	W. Va.	Scranton	3,000,000	.....	3,000,000 (5)
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co. (operates 5 paper mills in 4 States)	1899	Del.	New York	7,500,000 (6)	.....	2,840,900 (5)
Wheeling Potteries Co. (several W. Va. and Ohio cos.)	1902	W. Va.	Wheeling	1,000,000 (6)	.....	125,000 (5)
Whitaker-Glessner Co. (13 sheet iron and 4 tin mills and large shovel works)	1903	W. Va.	Wheeling	2,000,000	.....	.....
Totals	....	.....	.....	$3,419,696,183	$1,926,197,516	$1,599,806,303

* Trust, as popularly understood, means a consolidation, combine, pool, or agreement of two or more naturally competing concerns, which establishes a limited monopoly with power to fix prices or rates in any industry or group of industries.

† These 251 industrial combinations or trusts, with a total capital of $6,905,700,000 are selected (with very few exceptions) from over 1,500 of the corporations described in "Moody's Manual of Corporation Statistics." Mr. Moody says in his "Truth About the Trusts" that there are in the United States over 440 large industrial, franchise, and transportation trusts of an important and active character, with a total floating capital of $20,379,162,511.

‡ The amount of stock issued is taken when known; when not known the amount authorized is given.

§ The rates of dividend given on preferred stocks are usually the rates to which these stocks are entitled. The rates actually paid are often less, especially when no dividend is paid on the common stock.

¶ The United States Steel Corporation acquired the following amounts (practically all) of the stocks of the following companies: Federal Steel Co. pfd. $53,260,900, com. $46,484,300; National Tube Co. pfd. $40,000,000, com. $40,000,000; Am. S. & W Co. (N. J.) pfd. $40,000,000, com. $50,000,000; National Steel Co. pf. $27,000,000, com. $32,000,000; Am. Tin Plate Co. pfd. $18,325,000, com. $28,000,000; Am. Steel Hoop Co. pfd. $14,000,000, com. $19,000,000; Am. Sheet Steel Co. pfd. $24,500,000, com. $24,500,000; Am. Bridge Co. pfd. $30,527,800, com. $30,527,800; Lake Superior Consol. Iron Mines Co., $29,425,940; Shelby Steel Tube Co. pfd. $5,000,000, com. $8,175,000; Carnegie Co., $160,000,000 (also $159,957,000 bonds); Union Steel Co., $20,000,000, and, through Union Steel Co., acquired entire stocks of Donora Mining Co., Republic Coke Co., River Coal Co., Sharon Coke Co., Sharon Ore Co., Sharon Sheet Steel Co., and control of Sharon Coal & Limestone Co. and Sharon Tin Plate Co. April 1, 1903, the Am. Coke Co., Continental Coke Co., H. C. Frick Coke Co., McClure Coke Co., South West Connellsville Coke Co. and United Coal & Coke Co. were merged under the name of the H. C. Frick Coke Co. December, 1903, Am. Sheet Steel Co. purchased the property of Am. Tin Plate Co. and name changed to Am. Sheet Tin Plate Co. In May, 1904, acquired the Clairton Steel Co., and, through it, St. Clair Furnace Co., Champion Iron Co., Clairton Land Co., St. Clair Terminal R.R. Co. and 51 per cent. of the St. Clair Limestone Co. In April, 1905, acquired Hecla Coke Co. November, 1907, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. April 15, 1907, leased on a royalty basis ore properties then owned in fee or leased to Great Northern Ry. Co., Northern Pacific Ry. Co. and others. This lease is to be taken over and held by the Great Western Mining Co. as a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation. The lease is to continue until ore is exhausted, unless terminated by U. S. Steel Corporation on January 1, 1915. The royalty is $1.65 per gross ton for 59 per cent. ore, increasing 3 4-10 cents per ton each year after 1907. Seven hundred and fifty thousand tons as a minimum are to be mined and shipped in 1907, with yearly increases of 750,000 tons thereafter until output reaches 8,250,000 tons, after which minimum continues on that basis.

The various securities of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies outstanding on November 7, 1907, were as follows:

3,602,811 shares preferred stock U. S. Steel Corp. par value (dividends 7 p. c.)..	$360,281,100.00
5,083,025 shares common stock U. S. Steel Corp. par value (dividends 2 p. c.)...	508,302,500.00
Total stock	$868,583,600.00
Stock of subsidiary companies, not held by U. S. Steel Corp.	20,400.00
	$868,604,000.00
Bonds and debentures of U. S. Steel Corp. and subsidiary companies	533,993,873.31
Treasury bonds used to acquire Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. Co., November, 1907.	30,000,000.00
Aggregate par value of outstanding securities	$1,432,597,873.31

The company's balance sheet of June 30, 1907, gives the following as chief items of assets:

Property	$1,388,108,238.23
Advanced payments chargeable to future operations	3,573,961.33
Investments	40,895,368.16
Material, accounts, securities, etc.	200,113,825.58
Cash on hand	70,476,725.10
Total	$1,703,168,118.40

Besides the incorporated industrial trusts there are innumerable price and rate-fixing agreements, profit-sharing pools, selling or buying agencies, product-restricting agreements, etc. They exist in nearly every industry and in nearly every State and city. They are often very effective for longer or shorter periods. Thus, much of the profits of the steel-rail makers during the last twenty years is due to the Steel-Rail Manufacturers' Association. Pools or agreements control the prices of steel beams, steel billets, armor plate, and, in fact, with intermittent relapses, the prices of most important steel and hardware products. The price for iron ores in the Great Lakes districts is fixed yearly by the Bessemer and non-Bessemer Associations. The Anthracite Coal Trust was never more than an agreement by the principal carrying railroads as to production, freight rates and prices.

Wholesale and retail grocers and druggists are more or less effective in controlling prices in most States and cities. Lumber dealers and chemical manufacturers have many price and selling agreements or pools.

Natural monopolies, such as railroads, street railways, gas, electric light and water companies are not classed as trusts because they are not composed of naturally competing concerns. Consolidations and price and rate-fixing agreements in these industries exist in nearly every State and city in the country.

Many of the combinations in these lines are very important. Our greatest railroads have rate-fixing agreements or "community of interest" understandings for controlling rates and the distribution of freights. Besides, they are rapidly coming together, through absorption into larger companies, so that competition no longer exists in most sections of the country.

Record of Events in 1907.

Jan. 1. The Pure Food law went into effect.

Jan. 3. French Church and State Separation law was promulgated.

Jan. 9. Mohammed Ali Mirza became Shah of Persia.

Jan. 9. General Pavlov, Military Procurator, was killed by Terrorists at St. Petersburg.

Jan. 14. An earthquake destroyed a large part of Kingston, Jamaica.

Jan. 23. Tehuantepec National Railroad opened by President Diaz of Mexico.

Jan. 24. John F. Stevens succeeded Theodore P. Shonts as head of the Panama Canal Commission.

Feb. 7. John D. Rockefeller gave $32,000,000 to the General Education Board.

Feb. 11. King Edward opened the British Parliament.

Feb. 11. Joy Line Steamer Larchmont sank in Long Island Sound, drowning over 100.

Feb. 12. Ex-Gov. Frank W. Higgins of New York died.

Feb. 16. Accident on the New York Central Railroad at Williamsbridge, N. Y., killed 20 and injured 150.

Feb. 18. Honduran troops attacked Nicaraguans on frontier and were defeated.

Feb 20. The United States Senate voted in favor of Reed Smoot as Senator from Utah—51 to 37.

Feb. 21. Steamer Berlin was wrecked off the Hook of Holland and 128 passengers and crew were drowned.

Feb. 22. Honduras declared war against Nicaragua.

Feb. 25. Ambassador Bryce presented his credentials at the White House.

Feb. 26. Major Gonthals was appointed Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal.

March 1. A suit for an accounting of the affairs of Mary Baker Eddy was begun at Concord, N. H.

March 2. The City of London voted municipal ownership a failure.

March 4. Governor Swettenham, of Jamaica, resigned.

March 4. The Fifty-ninth Congress expired.

March 5. The Russian Duma was opened with revolutionary demonstrations by the people of St. Petersburg.

March 12. An explosion on the French battleship Jena killed 117 persons.

March 12. Mrs. Russell Sage created the Sage Foundation with $10,000,000 for philanthropic work.

March 12. Jean Paul Casimir-Perier, ex-President of France, died.

March 14. Great floods at Pittsburgh; water the highest in seventy years.

March 19. Thomas Bailey Aldrich died.

March 21. American marines landed in Honduras.

March 22. The British House of Commons rejected the bill to introduce the metric system into Great Britain.

March 22. The Russian evacuation of Manchuria was completed.

March 28. A derailment on the Southern Pacific Railroad, near Colton, Cal., killed twenty-six persons.

March 29. French troops occupied Oudja, Morocco.

April 2. Fred. A. Busse, Republican, defeated Edward F. Dunne, Democrat, for Mayor of Chicago, the traction ordinances being adopted in the same election.

April 5. Andrew Carnegie gave $6,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh.

April 8. The United States Supreme Court decided that the Isle of Pines is not American territory.

April 11. Lord Cromer resigned as British Agent and Consul General in Egypt, and was succeeded by Sir Eldon Gorst.

April 14 A National Arbitration and Peace Congress was opened in New York.

April 15. Great Britain reduced the rate of postage on newspapers, magazines and trade journals, from 8 to 2 cents per pound.

April 15. An earthquake destroyed Chilpancingo and Chilapa, towns of Mexico, with great loss of life.

April 19. Iloilo, Island of Panay, P. I., was destroyed by fire, 20,000 made homeless.

April 20. The Porte accepted the five demands of the European Powers.

April 23. Treaty of Peace between Salvador and Nicaragua was signed at Amafala.

April 26. The Jamestown Tercentenary Exposition was formally opened by President Roosevelt.

May 4. Ernest W Huffcut, legal adviser to the Governor of New York, committed suicide.

May 6. Rev. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") died.

May 9. General Kuroki of Japan and the Duke of Abruzzi visited Washington.

May 10. A male heir to the Spanish throne was born.

May 14. The Reichstag finally passed a German-American commercial agreement.

May 29. The widow of President McKinley was buried at Canton, O.

June 1. The Waters-Pierce Oil Company having been found guilty of violating the anti-trust laws of Texas, was fined $1,623,900.

June 5. Richard Croker's Orby won the English Derby.

June 6. The Golden Wedding of King Oscar and Queen Sophia of Sweden was celebrated.

RECORD OF EVENTS IN 1907—*Continued.*

June 6. Governor Hughes of New York signed the Public Utilities bill.

June 10. A Franco-Japanese convention was signed at Paris.

June 10. Mayors and officials in French wine growing districts resigned as a protest against the Government.

June 11. United States Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, died.

June 13. Mayor Eugene Schmitz, of San Francisco, was found guilty of extortion.

June 14. Norwegian Parliament granted limited suffrage to women with an age limit and property qualification.

June 15. The second Peace Conference at The Hague was opened.

June 15. The Russian Duma was dissolved.

June 18. The French chamber voted to suppress the agitation in the wine growing districts by force.

June 20. The Mayor of New York turned the first sod in the construction of the Catskill Water Supply.

June 24. President Roosevelt signed a treaty with San Domingo.

June 26. M. Albert, the leader of the wine growers in Southern France, surrendered.

June 30. United States fiscal year closed with a surplus of $87,000,000.

July 14. Sir William H. Perkin, the discoverer of aniline colors, died.

July 15. Ten persons killed by an explosion in a turret of the U. S. battleship Georgia.

July 18. Heat prostrated 3,000 persons at a parade of Elks in Philadelphia.

July 19. The Korean Emperor abdicated in favor of the Crown Prince.

July 20. In a wreck on the Pere Marquette Railroad, near Salem, Mich., thirty were killed and seventy injured.

July 21. The steamer Columbia sank off the California coast and fifty persons were drowned.

July 25. Japan assumed control of Korea.

July 27. United States Senator Edmund W Pettus, of Alabama, died.

July 28. William D. Haywood was acquitted at Boise City of the murder of Ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho.

July 28. A $1,500,000 fire occurred at Coney Island, N. Y.

July 30. The foundation stone of the Carnegie Palace of Peace at The Hague was laid.

July 31. The Moroccan tribesmen attacked Casablanca.

Aug. 3. Augustus Saint Gaudens died.

Aug. 3. Standard Oil Company was fined $29,240,000 in the U. S. District Court at Chicago for accepting rebates.

Aug. 7. The north tube of the Belmont tunnel from 42d Street, New York, to Long Island City was opened with a parade through it by 2,000 workmen.

Aug. 15. King Edward of England and Emperor Francis Joseph met near Ischl.

Aug. 31. Mirza Ali Asghan, premier of Persia, was murdered.

Aug. 31. Anglo-Russian agreement concerning the control of Asia was signed.

Sept. 2. French troops defeated the Arab tribesmen at Casablanca.

Sept. 4. Edward Grieg, the composer, died.

Sept. 11. Riotous demonstrations against Japanese took place at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Sept. 13. The Lusitania completed her maiden voyage to New York from Queenstown in five days fifty-four minutes.

Sept. 16. Explosion on a Japanese battleship killed thirty-four officers and men.

Sept. 17. Oklahoma ratified the new constitution and elected a Democratic State ticket and Legislature.

Sept. 26. Cuban agitators were arrested near Havana.

Sept. 29. President Roosevelt started on his Western and Southern tour.

Oct. 8. Secretary Taft was welcomed at Shanghai, China.

Oct. 16 The Philippine Assembly was opened by Secretary Taft.

Oct. 17. The President killed a bear in Louisiana.

Oct. 17 First regular wireless despatch over the Atlantic Ocean for commercial purposes.

Oct. 18. Trial of Maximilian Harden, editor, at Berlin, for libelling Count von Moltke began.

Oct. 18. The Hague Peace Conference closed.

Oct. 21-30. Financial stringency in New York. The Knickerbocker Trust Company and several banks suspended.

Nov. 9. A second son was born to the crown prince of Germany.

Nov. 13. The German Emperor visited London.

Nov. 14. The third Russian Duma was opened.

Nov. 14. Charles T. Barney, late president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York, committed suicide.

Nov. 14. Protestant Episcopal Convention at New York condemned the removal of "In God We Trust" from the new gold coin.

Nov. 17. Secretary Root opened the Central American Peace Conference.

Dec. 4. Secretary Taft visited the Emperor Nicholas at St. Petersburg.

Dec. 11. The President announced his determination to refuse a third term.

Dec. 8. King Oscar of Sweden died.

Dec. 16. The American battleship fleet departed for the Pacific Coast.

Death Roll of 1907.

Age at death is given in parentheses; vocation, place, cause, and time of death when known follow.

Aaron, Barney (77), pugilist, Long Island, May 4.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey (71), author, Boston, Mass., March 19.

Alger, Russell A. (71), Senator from Michigan ex-Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., oedema of the lungs, Jan. 4.

Bacon, Leonard Woolsey (77), clergyman and author, New Haven, Ct., May 12.

Baker, Benjamin (67), engineer, Pangbourne, England, May 9.

Baker, Lucien (61), ex-U. S. Senator from Kansas, June 22.

Barney, Charles T. (57), banker, New York, suicide, Nov 14.

Barriger, John Wilkes (74), Brigadier-General U. S. A. (retired), Asbury Park, heart disease, Dec. 31, 1906.

Beecham, Thomas, pill manufacturer, London, April 6.

Bilton, Belle (Countess of Clancarty), retired actress, Garbaldy Park, Ireland, Dec 31 1906.

Berthelot, Eugene Pierre Marcelin (79), statesman and scientist, Paris, March 18.

Birney, William (88), Brigadier-General U. S. A. (retired), Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.

Blake, John Y. F (49), Colonel in the Boer Army, New York, gas poisoning, Jan. 24.

Blind, Karl (81), German revolutionist, London, heart disease, May 31.

Bloodgood, Clara, actress, Baltimore, Md., suicide, Dec. 5.

Broadbent, William Henry (72), physician to the royal family of England, London, July 10.

Buist, George Lamb (69), South Carolina jurist, heart disease, Charleston, S. C., May 31.

Bullock, Rufus Brown (73), ex-Governor of Georgia, April 27.

Caffery, Donelson (71), ex-Senator from Lousiana New Orleans, La., Dec. 30, 1906.

Carducci, Giosue (71), Italian poet and critic, Bologna, Italy, pneumonia, Feb. 15.

Cassatt, Alexander Johnston (67), President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pa., heart disease, Dec. 28, 1906.

Casimir-Perier, Jean Paul (60), ex-President of France, Paris, March 12.

Cauldwell, William (83), journalist, New York City, uremic poisoning, Dec. 1.

Chadwick, Cassie (50), bank defaulter, Columbus, O., Oct. 10.

Chamberlain, Daniel H. (72), ex-Governor of South Carolina, lawyer, Charlottesburg, Va., cancer, April 13.

Champney Benjamin (90), painter, Woburn, Mass., Dec. 11.

Chartran, Theobald (58), painter, Paris, July 16.

Clay, Cecil (65), general agent of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.

Clementine, Princess (90), of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Vienna, Feb. 16.

Coleman, Leighton (70), P E. Bishop of Delaware Wilmington, Del., heart disease, Dec. 14.

Colyar, Arthur St. Clair (90), jurist and statesman, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 13.

Conger, Edwin H. (64), former U. S. Minister to China, Pasadena, Cal., May 17.

Conway, Moncure D. (75), author, Paris, internal hemorrhage, Nov. 16.

Coutts-Burdett, Baroness (92), philanthropist, London, bronchitis, Dec. 30, 1906.

Cruvelli, Sophia (81), opera singer Nice, Italy, Nov. 6.

Cunneen, Joan (59), ex-Attorney-General of New York, Buffalo, N. Y., pneumonia, Feb. 21.

Cutler, Charles Frederic (66), president of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, Saranac Lake, N. J., heart disease, May 8.

Davis, James (Owen Hall), dramatist, author of "Florodora," London, England, gastritis, April 10.

De Bourbon, Robert Charles Louis Marie (59), ex Duke of Parma, Reggio, Italy, heart disease, Nov. 17.

Delamater, George Wallace, political leader, Pittsburgh, Pa., suicide, Aug. 7.

De Peyster, John Watts (86), soldier and historian, New York, May 5.

De Ros, Baron (80), Premier Baron of England, Colonel of the First Life Guards, Strangford, Ireland, April 30.

Dowie, John Alexander (59), founder of the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church, Chicago Ill., paralysis and dropsy, March 9.

Dundy, Elmer Sapio (45), financier, New York City, heart disease, Feb. 5.

Dunmore, Earl of (66), prominent Christian Scientist, London, England, Aug. 26.

Duryea, William (77), starch manufacturer, April 26.

Dwight, Melatiah Everett (65), President of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Mount Holyoke, Mass., heart disease, Sept. 14.

Eckels, James H. (49), banker, Chicago, Ill., heart disease, April 14.

Estell, John Holbrook (67), journalist, proprietor of the Savannah News, Savannah, Ga., Nov. 9.

Farquhar, Norman Van Heldreick (67), Rear Admiral U. S. N. (retired), Jamestown, R. I., apoplexy, July 3.

Ferry, Dexter M. (74), seed merchant, Detroit, Mich., heart disease, Nov. 11.

Field, Henry Martyn (85), clergyman and author, Stockbridge, Mass., debility, Jan. 26.

Finch Francis Miles (80), jurist, author, wrote "The Blue and the Gray," Ithaca, N. Y., July 31.

Fischer, Ernst Kuno (83), German philosopher, Heidelberg, Germany, July 4.

Fitzgerald, Edward R. C Bishop of Little Rock, Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 12.

Fitzgerald, James Newbury (70), Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hongkong, China, pleurisy, April 4.

Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden (81), Constance, Sept. 28.

Furlong, Charles E. (67), soldier, Portland, Me., Sept. 25.

Garrison, Wendell Phillips (67), journalist, South Orange, N. J., Feb. 28.

Goschen, George Joachim (76), Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hawkhurst, England, heart disease, Feb. 7.

Gougar, Helen M. (64), author Lafayette, Ind., June 6.

Granbery John C. (76), Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Ashland, Va., April 1.

Grau, Maurice (58), opera manager, Paris, March 14.

Grieg, Edward Hagerup (64), composer, Bergen, Norway, Sept. 4.
Grow, Galusha A. (83), ex-Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, Glenwood, Pa., March 31.
Guggenheimer, Randolph (59), lawyer, New York apoplexy, Sept. 12.
Gunter, Archibald Clavering (59), novelist and playwright, Feb. 23.
Hall, Asaph (78), astronomer, Annapolis, Md., Nov. 22.
Haeselbarth, William G. (86), clergyman, Leonia, N. J., Dec. 13.
Harkness, Albert (85), educator and author, Providence, R. I., May 27.
Harrison, Maud (52), actress, New York City, paralysis, April 28.
Haskell, Edwin Bradbury, journalist, Boston, Mass., March 25.
Haswell, Charles Haynes (98), civil and marine engineer, New York, injuries received from fall, May 12.
Havemeyer Henry O. (60), sugar manufacturer, Merritt Stock Farm, R. I., heart disease, Dec. 4.
Heilprin, Angelo (54), explorer, New York, heart disease, July 17.
Herschel, Alexander Stewart, astronomer, England, June 18.
Higgins, Frank W (51), ex-Governor of New York, Olean, N. Y., heart disease, Feb. 12.
Hodder, Alfred (40), author, New York, March 3
Hoey, George (53), actor, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 17.
Holabird, Samuel Beckley (81), Brigadier-General U. S. A. (retired), Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.
Holmes, Mary Jane (80), novelist, Brockport, N. Y., Oct. 7.
Hooker, Isabella Beecher (85), sister of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, Hartford, Ct., paralysis, Jan. 25.
Huffcut, Ernest Wilson (47), Dean of the Cornell University Law School, legal adviser of Governor Hughes, suicide, May 4.
Howard Ada Lydia (78), educator, first President of Wellesley College, Brooklyn, N. Y., pneumonia, March 4.
Hugues, Clovis (56), French publicist, Paris, June 11.
Huysmans, Joris Karl (59), novelist, Paris, May 12.
Ingersoll Edward Payson (73), Secretary of the American Bible Society, Montclair, N. J., Feb. 4.
James, Daniel Willis (75), New York, merchant and philanthropist, Bretton Woods, N. H., heart disease, Sept. 13.
Jastremski, Leon, politician, ex-Confederate General, Baton Rouge, La., paralysis, Nov. 29.
Joachim, Joseph (76), violinist, Berlin, Germany, asthma, Aug. 15.
Jones, Mrs. William G. (79), actress, New York City, debility, June 13.
Kantz, Albert (68), Rear Admiral U. S. N. (retired), Florence, Italy, Feb. 5.
Kearney, Dennis (60), labor agitator, Alameda, Cal., April 24.
Keenan, Patrick (70), politician, New York City, paralysis, May 5.
Kelvin, Lord—William Thomson—(83), scientist, Glasgow, pneumonia, Dec. 17.
Kemeys, Edward (65), sculptor, May 11.
Knight, Joseph (78), editor of "Notes and Queries," England, June 24.
Lamsdorff, Vladimir Nicolaievitch, former Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, San Remo, Italy, March 19.
Loewy, Maurice (75), French astronomer, Paris, Oct. 15.
Loring, Charles Harding (79), Rear Admiral U. S. N. (retired), Hackettstown, N. J., Feb. 5.
McCabe, Charles C. (71), Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, paralysis, Dec. 19, 1906.
McClintock, Sir Francis Leopold (88), Admiral British Navy (retired), London, Nov. 17.
McComas, Louis Emory (61), Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and ex-U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C., heart disease, Nov. 10.
McGhee, Charles McClung (79), Southern railroad pioneer, Knoxville, Tenn., pneumonia, May 5
McKinley, Ida (59), widow of President McKinley, Canton, O., May 26.
McNally, Frederick (42), publisher, Chicago, Ill., neurasthenia, Sept. 16.
Magill, Edward Hicks (83), former President of Swarthmore College, New York City, pneumonia Dec. 5.
Magruder Julia (53), novelist, Richmond, Va., June 9.
Malot, Hector Heine (77), novelist, Paris, July 18.
Mansfield, Richard (50), actor, New London, Ct., cancer, Aug. 30.
Markoe, Francis (52), surgeon, New York City, Sept. 13.
Maso, Bartolomeo, Cuban leader, Havana, Cuba, June 14.
Masson, David (85), Historiographer Royal for Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 7.
Mathot, William L. (37), lawyer and ex-Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City, Spring Valley, N. Y., tuberculosis, Nov. 22.
Merrill, William H. (67), journalist, Hingham, Mass., Sept. 6.
Moissan, Henri (55), French chemist, Feb. 20.
Moore, John (81), Brigadier-General U. S. A. (retired), Washington, D. C., March 18.
Morgan, John Tyler (83), U. S. Senator from Alabama, Washington, D. C., June 11.
Morris, Sir Lewis (74), poet, London, Nov. 12.
Munn Orson D. (83), publisher of the "Scientific American," New York City, March 1.
Murphy, Francis (71) temperance reformer, Los Angeles, Cal., June 30.
Murray, David Christie (60), novelist, London, Aug. 2.
Newton, Alfred (78), ornithologist, London, June 7.
O'Brien, James (72), politician, ex-Sheriff of New York County, New York City, heart disease, March 5.
Olcott, Henry Steel (75), Theosophist leader, Adyar, India, Feb. 17.
Oronhyatekha (66), head of the Independent Order of Foresters, Savannah, Ga., March 4.
Oscar II., King of Sweden (78), Stockholm, debility, Dec. 8.
Osler, Mrs. Featherstone G. (100), mother of Dr. William Osler, Toronto, Canada, March 18.
Outhwaite, Joseph H. (66), ex-Representative in Congress from Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, pneumonia, Dec. 9.
Parker, Cortlandt (89), lawyer, Newark, N. J., July 29.
Patton, John (56), ex-United States Senator from Michigan, May 24.
Pentecost, Hugh Owen (59), Socialist leader, New York, Feb. 2.

Perkin, Sir William Henry (69), chemist, discoverer of the first aniline color, London, July 14.

Perkins, Charles E. (67), former President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, Westwood, Mass., Nov. 8.

Pettus, Edmund W. (86), Senator from Alabama, Hot Springs, N. C., paralysis, July 27.

Pinkerton, Robert Allen (59), detective, died on the Atlantic Ocean, heart disease, Aug. 12.

Pobiedonostzeff, Constantine Petrovitch (80), ex-Chief Procurator of Holy Synod, Russia, St. Petersburg, Russia, March 23.

Pugh, James Lawrence (86), ex-Senator from Alabama, Washington, D. C., March 9.

Rasin, I. Freeman (74), political leader, Baltimore, Md., apoplexy, March 9.

Rees; John K. (56), astronomer, New York, March 10.

Regamey, Felix (63), painter, Nice, May 5.

Rixey, John Franklyn (53), Representative in Congress from Virginia, Washington, D. C., tuberculosis, Feb. 9.

Roosevelt, George W (63), American Consul-General at Brussels, Brussels, Belgium, April 15.

Root, Oren (69), educator, Utica, N. Y., Aug. 26.

Ross, Edmund Gibson (81), ex-Senator from Kansas, Albuquerque, N. M., May 8.

Routh, Edward John (76), mathematician, Cambridge, England, June 7.

Ruger, Thomas Howard (74), Major-General U. S. A., retired, Stamford, Ct., heart disease, June 3.

Russell, William Hamilton (51), architect, died in Europe, July 23.

Russell, William Howard (86), journalist, war correspondent, London, Feb. 10.

Rylance, Joseph H. (82), Rector-Emeritus of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, New York City, Manchester, England, Sept. 24.

Saint Gaudens, Augustus (59), sculptor, Cornish, N. H., Aug. 3.

Sarafoff, Boris, Bulgarian revolutionist, Sofia, Bulgaria, assassinated, Dec. 12.

Sergeant, Henry C. (72), inventor of the rock drill and air compressor, Westfield, N. J., paralysis, Jan 31.

Sheffield, William Paine (89), jurist, ex-Senator from Rhode Island, Newport, R. I., debility, June 2.

Shrady, George F (70), surgeon, editor and author, New York City, Nov. 30.

Slemp, Campbell (68), Representative in Congress from Virginia, Big Stone Gap, Va., angina pectoris, Oct. 13.

Sloan, Samuel (90), railroad magnate, Garrison, N. Y., Sept. 22.

Smith, James H. (50), New York millionaire, Kioto, Japan, March 26.

Smith, Joseph Adams (70), Rear-Admiral U. S. N. (retired), Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 18.

Stang, William, Roman Catholic Bishop of Fall River, Mass., Rochester, Minn., Feb. 2.

Stephenson, Samuel M. (76), millionaire lumberman, Menominee, Mich., July 31.

Stoddard, James Henry (80), actor, Sewaren, N. J., Dec. 9.

Sully-Prudhomme, Rene Francois (68), poet, Chatenay, France, Sept. 7.

Svampa, Domenico (56), Cardinal, Bologna, Italy, Aug. 10.

Swayne, Charles (65), jurist, Philadelphia, Pa., Bright's disease, July 5.

Taft, Louisa M., mother of Secretary of War Taft, Milbury, Mass., Dec. 8.

Taylor, George B. (75), President of the Baptist Mission in Rome, New York, Oct. 3.

Terhune, Edward P. (75), clergyman, New York City, May 25.

Theuriet, Andre (74), novelist, Paris, April 23.

Thring, Henry, Baron (89), jurist, London, England, Feb. 5.

Thurber, Francis B. (65), merchant, New York, July 4.

Tiffany, Charles Camfort (78), clergyman, Northeast Harbor, Me., apoplexy Aug. 20.

Tilley, Benjamin F., Rear Admiral U. S. N., League Island Navy Yard, Pa., pneumonia, March 18.

Tilton, Theodore (72), author and journalist, Paris, France, May 25.

Townsend, William K. (58), jurist, New Haven, Ct., June 1.

Turrill, Henry S. (65), Brigadier-General U. S. A. (retired), New York City, May 24.

Tyler, Alfred Lee (73), railroad magnate, New York, Bright's disease, June 1.

Tyler, Morris F. (59), President of the Southern New England Telephone Company, New Haven, Ct., Dec. 4.

Underwood, Lucien M. (54), Professor of Botany at Columbia University, Reading, Ct., suicide, Nov. 16.

Varnum, James M. (59), lawyer, New York City, automobile accident, March 26.

Varry Edwin (81), actor, Plainfield, N. J., May 4.

Walker, John Grimes (72), Rear Admiral U. S. N. (retired), York Beach, Me., heart disease, Sept. 16.

Walker, Joseph Henry (78), ex-Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, Worcester, Mass., cerebral hemorrhage, April 3.

Walter, Alfred (56), President of the Seaboard Air Line, New York City, Feb. 13.

Warren, Minton, Professor of Latin at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 26.

Watson, John ("Ian Maclaren") (57), author, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, blood poisoning, May 6.

Whiteley, William (76), London department store proprietor, London, assassinated, Jan. 24.

Wilberforce Ernest Roland (67), Bishop of Chichester, England, Sept. 9.

Wilcox, Orlando B. (85), Brigadier-General U. S. A. (retired), Coburg, Ont., May 10.

Willard, Josiah Flynt (38), sociologist and author, Chicago, Ill., pneumonia, Jan. 20.

Willcox, David (58), late President of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, died at sea by suicide, April 24.

Williams, John Joseph (85), R. C. Archbishop of Boston, Boston, Mass., Aug. 30.

Wilson, Kate Denin (70), actress, New York, Feb. 4.

Wint, Theodore J. (65), Brigadier-General U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa., heart disease, March 21.

Wormser, Isidor (78), banker, New York, debility, June 21.

Wyeth, John (73), merchant, Philadelphia, March 30.

The Famous Old People of 1908.

Age. (Age at the last birthday is given. The list was made up for January 1, 1908.)

91. Sir Theodore Martin, author.
90. Sir Joseph Hooker, botanist; John Bigelow, journalist and diplomatist.
89. Bishop Thomas Bowman.
88. Julia Ward Howe, President Palmer, of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Bishop Gillespie, of Western Michigan.
87. John Tenniel, cartoonist; Florence Nightingale, Baron Strathcona.
86. Sir Charles Tupper.
85. Edward Everett Hale, Prof. Alfred R. Wallace, Donald G. Mitchell, Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler.
84. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, Bishop McQuaid.
83. Professor Huggins, astronomer; ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton.
82. Sir William Aitken, pathologist, Professor March, philologist; D. O. Mills, financier; Emile Ollivier, French academician; General Daniel E. Sickles, Alexander R. Spofford, Librarian.
81. Ex-Empress Eugenie.
80. Pere Hyacinthe, Marquis of Ripon, Lord Lister.
79. Sir Henry James, lawyer; De Freycinet, French statesman; ex-Senator Edmunds, ex-President Dwight, of Yale; Count Tolstoi, Clara Barton, George Meredith.
78. General Booth, Salvation Army leader; Senator Allison, Senator Cullom, Viscount Peel, Murat Halstead, James B. Angell.
77. President Diaz, of Mexico; Emperor Francis Joseph, J. Q. A. Ward, sculptor; Salvini, tragedian; ex-Secretary Tracy, Gen. Oliver O. Howard, Bishop Doane, ex-Senator Jones, of Nevada; Senator Teller, Justin McCarthy, Henry M. Flagler.
76. General Galliffet, French soldier; ex-President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins; Frederic Harrison, positivist; Henry Labouchère, journalist, Henri Rochefort, Victorien Sardou, Senator Frye, Sir George Nares, Arctic explorer; Joseph H. Choate, Senator Proctor.
75. Field Marshal Lord Roberts, British Army; Maggie Mitchell, actress; Professor Vambery, Andrew D. White, ex-Justice Shiras, Prof. William Crookes, G. W. Custis Lee, Bishop Doane.
74. Chief Justice Fuller, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Denman Thompson, actor; Justice Harlan, Duke of Devonshire, Edmund Clarence Stedman, poet; President Amador, of Panama; ex-Secretary Bliss, Senator Platt, of New York; Professor Koch, George W. Smalley, journalist, Colonel J. S. Mosby, ex-Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio.
73. Senator Depew, President Eliot, of Harvard University; Sir John Lubbock (Lord Avebury), Ludovic Halévy, Cardinal Gibbons, Dowager Empress of China.
72. Pope Pius X., Leopold II., King of the Belgians; Rev. Lyman Abbott, Alexander Agassiz, ex-Secretary Carlisle, Bishop Potter, "Mark Twain," Charles Francis Adams, Alfred Austin, poet; Richard Olney, ex-Vice-President Stevenson, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Prime Minister Combes, of France; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Hetty Green, Andrew Carnegie, ex-President Palma, of Cuba, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.
71. Sir Edward J. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy; Prof. C. F. Chandler, Alma-Tadema, painter; W. S. Gilbert, dramatist; General Merritt, Joseph Chamberlain, William Winter, dramatic critic; Lord Brassey, Edward Dicey, Sir Norman Lockyer, Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, Senator Hale, Henry M. Alden.
70. Ex-President Cleveland, Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Horace Porter, W. D. Howells, novelist; William L. Alden, author; J. Pierpont Morgan, Archbishop Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Justices Brewer and Peckham, Miss Braddon, Swinburne, poet, Admiral Dewey, Bishop Tuttle.
69. Prof. James Bryce, ex-Queen Liliuokalani, John Morley, John Wanamaker, ex-President Loubet. Generals Brooke and E. S. Otis, F. Hopkinson Smith, Senator Bacon, Cardinal Satolli.
68. Rear-Admiral Schley, Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, General Miles, Senator Clark, of Montana; Bishop Keane, Asa Bird Gardiner, John D. Rockefeller, King Charles of Roumania.
67. Capt. A. T. Mahan, Henry Watterson, ex-Labor Commissioner Wright, Clemenceau, Palmer Cox, Sir Hiram S. Maxim, Austin Dobson, poet, "Ouida," Thomas Hardy novelist; General Kelly-Kenney, Lord Reay, President of the British Academy; Gen. S. B. M. Young, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria; Duke of Chartres.
66. King Edward VII., Senator Aldrich, Minot J. Savage, Rear-Admiral Melville, James Gordon Bennett, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Coquelin, Marquis Ito, Japanese statesman; Sir Charles Wyndham, Mounet-Sully, William Rockefeller, President Fallieres, of France, Senator Elkins.
65. Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey; Anna Dickinson, General Corbin, General Chaffee, Cardinal Rampolla, Senator Daniel, of Virginia; Lord Alverstone, Flammarion, astronomer; Robert T. Lincoln, Joaquin Miller, Charles Warren Stoddard, author; Francois Coppée, Howard Bronson.

---

64. Justice McKenna, Christine Nilsson, Adelina Patti, Senators Spooner, Dillingham, and Nelson, David B. Hill, Henry James, Jr., novelist, General Kuroki, Sir Charles Dilke, Sereno E. Payne, King Frederick VIII. of Denmark.
63. Sarah Bernhardt, Queen Alexandra, General Greely, John Hare, comedian; Modjeska, King Peter of Servia, Clark Russell, novelist, Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, George W. Cable, Richard Watson Gilder, Andrew Lang.
62. King George of Greece, Justice White, U. S. Supreme Court; Kyrle Bellew, actor; William H. Crane, actor; Duke of Argyle, General MacArthur, Elihu Root, Rear Admiral Sigsbee.
61. Rear-Admiral Evans, Lord Charles Beresford, Senators Foraker, Wetmore and Hopkins, Hamilton W. Mabie, Don M. Dickinson, Col. William F. Cody, Millet, painter; Charles H. Taylor, journalist; George Westinghouse, Julian Hawthorne, Princess Christian, of England.
60. Thomas A. Edison, Alexander Graham Bell, Senator Tillman, Lotta Crabtree, Oscar Hammerstein, Rear Admiral Goodrich, Bishop Conaty of Los Angeles, Bishop Hall, of Vermont.

At what age does one become "old"? Five centuries ago a man was old at fifty. But the hale and hearty gentleman of to-day who has just turned sixty would probably protest against being classed among old people, even if famous. That his susceptibilities may not be wounded, therefore, a separating dash has been discreetly introduced after age sixty-five.

American Women Who Have Married Foreign Titles.

Below is a list of the most prominent American women who have married titled foreigners. The list is not exhaustive. It will be noticed that some of the most prominent international marriages have been omitted, because the husbands are not titled. Instances of these omissions are: Miss Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, who married Captain H. H. Spencer-Clay; Miss Susan Endicott, who as the widow of Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, married Colonel Ralph Vivian; Miss Pauline Whitney, daughter of W. C. Whitney, who married Almeric Paget, of the house of Angelsey, and Miss Lizzie Zerega, who married Charles Pelham-Clinton, of the ducal family of Newcastle.

Allen, Anne Russell, of St. Louis, to Duke of Montefeltro, Rome (Italy).
Andrews, Isabella, of New York, to Count Eberhard von Linden, Stuttgart (Germany).
Audenreid, Florence, of New York, to Count Ludovic de la Forest-Divonne, Paris (France).
Barbey, Eva, of New York, to Baron Andre de Neuflize, Paris (France).
Barbey, Helen, of New York, to Count Hermann de Pourtales, Paris (France).
Beale, Mary, of Washington, D. C., to Baron G. Bakhmeteff, Tokio.
Beckwith, Helen, of New York, to Lord Leigh, Stoneleigh Abbey (England).
Bell, Rita, of New York, to Count Raoul d'Aramon, Paris (France).
Bigelow, Flora, of New York, to the Hon. Lionel Guest, Montreal.
Binney, Mary, of Burlington, N. J., to Prince Paolo Camporeale, Duke of Aldragana, Rome (Italy).
Bonaparte, Louise, of Baltimore, Md., to Count Adam Moltke-Hvitfeldt, Copenhagen.
Bonynge, Louise, of San Francisco, to Major-General Sir John Maxwell, Malta.
Breese, Anne, of New York, to Lord Alastair Innes Ker, London (England).
Breese, Eloise, of New York, to Lord Willoughby de Eresby, London (England).
Bryant, Eva (Mackay), of San Francisco, to Don Ferdinando Colonna, Prince Castigliano, Paris.
Burke, Maude, of New York, to Sir Bache Cunard, London (England).
Burns, Mary, of New York, to the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, London (England).
Caldwell, Lena, of New York, to Marquis de Monstiers-Merinville, Paris (France).
Caldwell, Mary, of New York, to the late Baron von Zedwitz, Paris.
Campbell, Mabel, of New York, to Prince San Faustino, Rome (Italy).
Carr, Grace, of Louisville, Ky., to Lord Newborough, London (England).
Carroll, Agnes, of Virginia, to Count Anton Heussenstamm, Vienna (Austria).
Carroll, Sarah, of Washington, D. C., to the late Count Maximilian Esterhazy, Washington, D. C.
Chamberlain, Jennie, of Cleveland, Ohio, to the late Sir Herbert Naylor Leyland, London (England).
Claflin, Tennessee, of New York, to the late Sir Francis Cook, London (England).
Clagett, Margaret, of Washington, D. C., to Vicomte de Sibour, Paris (France).
Clapp, Edith, of New York, to Comte de Rougemont, Paris (France).
Clayton, Carlotte, of Washington, D. C., to Baron Ludovic Moncheur, Washington.
Collins, Edith, to Count Czakowski, Paris.
Corbin, Louise, of New York, to the Earl of Orford, London (England).
Curtis, Bessie, of New York, to Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord (now Duc de Dino). (Divorced). Paris (France).
Curtis, Josephine, of New York, to the late Don Emmanuel Ruspoli, Prince Poggio Suasa, Rome (Italy).
Daniel (Bonynge), Virginia, of San Francisco, to Viscount Deerhurst, London (England).
Davis, Flora, of New York, to Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, London (England).
Detmold, Wilhelmina, of New York, to the late Count Gaston d'Arschot, New York.
Donnelly, Frances, of New York, to Lord Ashburton, Alresford, Hants (England).
Endicott, Mary, of Massachusetts, to Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., Birmingham (England).
Field, Elizabeth, of New York, to Prince Brancaccio, Rome (Italy).
Field, Jeanie, of New York, to the late Sir Anthony Musgrave, Grinstead, Sussex.
Fisher, Mary, of New York, to Count Jacques d'Aramon, Paris (France).
Fithian, Fanny, of Santa Barbara, Cal., to Count Arthur de Gabriac, Paris (France).
Forbes, Mary E., of New York, to the late Duc de Choiseul-Praslin, Paris (France).
French, Elizabeth, of New York, to General Lord Cheylesmore, London (England).
Gammell, Helen, of Newport, R. I., to Sir Arthur Herbert. Christiania.
Garner, Edith, of New York, to Count Moltke-Hvitfeldt, Paris.
Garner, Florence, of New York, to Sir William Gordon Cuming, Gordonstown, Scotland.
Garner, Lita, of New York, to Marquis de Breuteuil, Paris (France).
Garrison, Estelle, of New York, to the Hon. Charles M. Ramsay, London (England).
Goddard, Maud, of New York, to the late Prince Charles Poniatowski, Mexico.
Goelet, May, of New York, to the Duke of Roxburghe, Hoors Castle, Scotland.
Grace, Elena, of New York, to the Earl of Donoughmore, London (England).
Graham, Marion, of New York, to Lord Bateman, Shobdon, Herefordshire (England).
Grant, Adele, of New York, to the Earl of Essex, London (England).
Grant, Edith, of New York, to Vicomte Gaston de Breteuil, Paris (France).
Grant, Julia, of New York, to Prince Cantacuzene, St. Petersburg (Russia).
Greene, Amy, of San Francisco, to Sir James Home, London (England).
Hamilton, Margaret, of California, to the late Sir Sidney Waterlow, London (England).
Harrison, Mildred, of Philadelphia, to Count Charles Holstein, Berlin (Germany).
Hazard, Florence, of New Jersey, to Prince Francis of Auersperg, New York.
Heine, Alice, of New Orleans, to the reigning Prince of Monaco (separated). Paris.
Hensler, Elsie, of Boston, Mass., Countess of Edla (morganatic widow of King Ferdinand of Portugal), Lisbon.
Hoffman, Medora, of New York, to the late Marquis de Mores, Paris (France).
Hooper, Mary, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Count Horace de Choiseul, Paris (France).

Howell, Kate, of South Carolina, to the Earl of Egmont, London (England).
Huntington, Clara, of San Francisco, to Prince Francis Hatzfeldt, London (Germany).
Jerome, Jennie, of New York, to the late Lord Randolph Churchill, 1874. George Cornwallis West, 1900. London (England).
King, Mary Livingston, of Georgia, to the late Marquis of Anglesey, Paris.
Kinney, Constance, of New Jersey, to Count Caesar Gianotti, Rome (Italy).
Kip, Edith, of New York, to the Hon. Henry Coventry, Stonor Park, Henley (England).
Knower, Margaret, of New York, to Vicomte Alan de Suzannet, Paris (France).
Langham, Ivy, of Louisville, Ky., to Vicomte de Faramond de Lafajole, Cherbourg.
Langham, Lillian, of Louisville, Ky., to Baron Speck von Sternburg, Washington, D. C.
Ledyard, Maud, of Milwaukee, Wis., to the late Baron von Ketteler, New York.
Lee, Mary, of New York, to the late Field Mars al Count Waldersee, Hanover.
Leishman, Martha, of New York, to Count Louis de Gontaut-Biron, Paris (France).
Leiter, Daisy, of Chicago, to the Earl of Suffolk, London (England).
Lewis, Bertha, of New Orleans, to Prince Charles Isenburg-Birstein, Paris.
Livermore, Constance, of New York, to Count Odon de Lubersac, Paris (France).
Livingston, Carola, of New York, to the late Count de Laugier-Villars, New York.
Loney, May, of Baltimore, to Count Adolf Goetzen, Berlin (Germany).
Lorillard, Maud, of New York, to the Hon. Cecil Baring, London (England).
Lowery, Virginia, of Washington, D. C., to Duke of Arcos, Madrid (Spain).
Luckers, Ella, of New York, to Count John Bernstorff, Cairo, Egypt.
MacMillan, Amy, of Detroit, to Col. Sir John Harrington, Abyssinia.
Magruder, Helen, of Washington, D. C., to the late Lord Abinger, London (England).
Martin, Cornelia, of New York, to the Earl of Craven, London (England).
May, Lilian, of Washington, D. C., to Lord Bagot, London (England).
Milmo, Prudentia, of New York, to Prince Albert Radziwill, Minsk (Russia).
Mitchell, Hattie, of Portland, Ore., to Duc de la Rochefoucauld, Paris (France).
Mooney, Margaret, of San Francisco, to Lord Sholto Douglas, New York.
Moore, Mary, of New York, to Don Marino Torlonia, Rome (Italy).
Morton, Helen, of New York, to Comte Boson de Talleyrand Perigord (divorced), Paris.
Motley, Elizabeth, of New York, to the late Sir William Vernon Harcourt, London.
Moulton, Helen, of Albany, to the late Count Paul Hatzfeldt, Wiesbaden (Germany).
Parker, Gertrude, of Boston, to Sir Gilbert Carter, Barbadoes.
Parsons, May, of Cleveland, Ohio, to the late Prince Lynar, Berlin (Germany).
Partridge, Emily, of Chicago, to Prince Nicholas Engalitcheff, Chicago.
Phipps, Amy of New York, to Captain the Hon. Frederick Guest, London (England).
Pinchot, Nellie, of New York, to the Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, Copenhagen.
Polk, Mary, of Nashville, Tenn., to General Baron de Charrette, Paris (France).
Price, Lily, of New York, to the late Duke of Marlborough, and afterward to the late Lord William Beresford, Deepdene, Surrey (England).
Read, Maria, of New York, to Count de Foras, Paris (France).
Reade, Mary, of New York, to Viscount Falkland, London (England).
Reed, Florence, of New York, to Count Christian Bertier de Sauvigny, Paris (France).
Reid, Anne, of New York, to Sir Arthur Aylmer (divorced), New York.
Riggs, Cecilia, of Washington, D. C., to Sir Henry Howard, The Hague.
Riley, Mary, of New York, to Baron Raymond Seilliere, Paris (France).
Rives, Amelie, of Virginia, to Prince Pierre Troubetzkoi, New York.
Roberts, Mary, of Philadelphia, to Marquis de Frenoy, Paris (France).
Robinson, Anne, of New York, to the Earl of Rosslyn, London (England).
Roosevelt, Cornelia, of New York, to Baron Clemens Zedlitz, Berlin (Germany).
Russell, Edith, of Boston, to the late Lord Playfair, London (England).
Sampson, Adele, of New York, to Duc de Dino (divorced), New York.
Satterfield, Marie, of Buffalo, N. Y., to Count Francis Joseph Larisch (Austria).
Schley, Virginia, of New York, to the Hon. Ralph Stuart Wortley, New York.
Scott, Julia, of New York, to Count George Erdoedy (Hungary).
Sharon, Florence, of Nevada, to Sir Thomas Fermor Hesketh, Rufford Hall, Lancashire (England).
Shenley, Hermione, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Lord Ellenborough, London (England).
Shope, Ione, of New York, to Baron Loeffelholz von Colberg, Bonn (Germany).
Singer, Winnaretta, of Boston, to the late Prince Edmond de Polignac, Paris (France).
Smith, Cora, of New Orleans, La., to the late Earl of Strafford, London (England).
Snyder, Ruth, of Philadelphia, to Count Camille de Borchgrave, Brussels (Beligum).
Spencer, Eleanor, of New York, to Prince Vicovaro-Cenci, Rome (Italy).
Sperry, Elizabeth, of Stockton, Cal., to Prince Andre Poniatowski, Paris (France).
Stager, Ellen, of Chicago, to Lord Arthur Butler, London (England).
Stevens, Frances, of New York, to Count M. de Gallifet, Paris (France).
Stevens, Marie, of Albany, N. Y., to Sir Francis Evans, London (England).
Stevens, Minnie, of New York, to General Sir Arthur Paget, London (England).
Stokes, Sarah, of New York, to the late Baron Halkett, London (England).
Stone, Romaine, of New York, to Lord Monson, London (England).
Taylor, Harriet, of New York, to Count G. della Gherardesca, Florence (Italy).
Thomas, Helen, of New York, to Vicomte d'Anglemont, Paris (France).
Thaw, Alice, of Pittsburgh, to the Earl of Yarmouth.
Vanderbilt, Consuelo, of New York, to the Duke of Marlborough, London (England).
Vanderbilt, Gladys, of New York, to Count Ladislas Szechenyi, Pesth (Hungary).
Van Marter, Leonora, of Tacoma, Wash., to the Earl of Tankerville, London (England).
Vantine, Amy, of New York, to Sir Gilbert Parker, London (England).
Wadsworth, Elizabeth, of New York, to Lord Barrymore, London (England).
Whitehouse, Lily, of New York, to the Hon. Charles Coventry, London (England).
Whittier, Susan, of New York, to Prince Serge Belosselsky-Belozersky, Moscow (Russia).
Wilson, Belle, of New York, to the late Sir Michael Herbert, London (England).
Wright, Mabel, of New York, to Count Bela Zichy, Pesth (Hungary).
Yznaga, Consuelo, of New York, to the late Duke of Manchester, London (England).
Yznaga, Natica, of New York, to Sir John Lister-Kaye, London (England).
Zimmerman, Helen, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to the Duke of Manchester, Kylemore, Galway.

Help in Case of Accidents.

Drowning. 1. Loosen clothing, if any. **2.** Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach, and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. **3.** Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief, or pin with string, if necessary. **4.** Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides up above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently but persistently. **5.** Apply warmth and friction to extremities. **6.** By holding tongue forward, closing the nostrils, and pressing the "Adam's apple" back (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation may be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of patient, compress the chest to expel the air, and repeat the operation. **7.** DON'T GIVE UP! People have been saved after HOURS of patient, vigorous effort. **8.** When breathing begins, get patient into a warm bed, give WARM drinks, or spirits in teaspoonfuls, fresh air, and quiet.

Burns and Scalds. Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive oil or linseed oil, plain, or mixed with chalk or whiting. Sweet or olive oil and lime-water.

Lightning. Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke. Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

Mad Dog or Snake Bite. Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or white-hot iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with a sharp knife. Give stimulants, as whiskey, brandy, etc.

Stings of Venomous Insects, etc. Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water, or iodine.

Fainting. Place flat on back; allow fresh air, and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

Tests of Death. Hold mirror to mouth. If living, moisture will gather. Push pin into flesh. If dead the hole will remain, if alive it will close up. Place fingers in front of a strong light. If alive, they will appear red; if dead, black or dark. If a person is dead decomposition is almost sure to set in after 72 hours have elapsed. If it does not, then there is room for investigation by the physician. Do not permit burial of dead until some certain indication of death is apparent.

Cinders in the Eye. Roll soft paper up like a lamplighter, and wet the tip to remove, or use a medicine dropper to draw it out. Rub the *other* eye.

Fire in One's Clothing. *Don't run*—especially not downstairs or out-of-doors. Roll on carpet, or wrap in woollen rug or blanket. Keep the head down, so as not to inhale flame.

Fire from Kerosene. *Don't use water*, it will spread the flames. Dirt, sand, or flour is the best extinguisher, or smother with woollen rug, table-cloth, or carpet.

Suffocation from Inhaling Illuminating Gas. Get into the fresh air as soon as possible and lie down. Keep warm. Take ammonia—twenty drops to a tumbler of water, at frequent intervals; also, two to four drops tincture of nux vomica every hour or two for five or six hours.

Antidotes for Poisons.

First. Send for a physician.

Second. INDUCE VOMITING, by tickling throat with feather or finger. Drink hot water or strong mustard and water Swallow sweet oil or whites of eggs.

Acids are antidotes for alkalies, and vice versa.

When the Boat Overturns.

DON'T go out in a pleasure boat without being assured that there are life-saving buoys or cushions aboard sufficient to float all on board in case of an upset or collision. All persons should be seated before leaving shore, and no one should attempt to exchange seats in midstream or to put a foot on the edge or gunwale of the boat to exchange seats. Where the waters become rough from a sudden squall or passing steamers, never rise in the boat, but settle down as close to the bottom as possible, and keep cool until the rocking danger is passed. If overturned, a woman's skirts, if held out by her extended arms, while she uses her feet as if climbing stairs, will often hold her up while a boat may pull out from the shore and save her. A non-swimmer, by drawing his arms up to his side and pushing down with widely extended hands, while stair-climbing or treading water with his feet, may hold himself several minutes, often when a single minute means a life; or throwing out the arms, dog fashion, forward, overhand and pulling in, as if reaching for something—that may bring him in reach of help.

Rules in Case of Fire.

CRAWL on the floor. The clearest air is the lowest in the room. Cover head with woollen wrap, wet if possible. Cut holes for the eyes. *Don't get excited.*

Ex-Chief Hugh Bonner, of the New York Fire Department, gives the following rules applying to houses, flats, hotels, etc.:

Familiarize yourself with the location of hall windows and natural escapes. Learn the location of exits to roofs of adjoining buildings. Learn the position of all stairways, particularly the top landing and scuttle to the roof. Should you hear cry of "fire," and columns of smoke fill the rooms, above all KEEP COOL. Keep the doors of rooms shut. Open windows from the top. Wet a towel, stuff it in the mouth, breathe through it instead of nose, so as not to inhale smoke. Stand at window and get benefit of outside air. If room fills with smoke keep close to floor and crawl along by the wall to the window.

Do not jump unless the blaze behind is scorching you. Do not even then if the firemen with scaling ladders are coming up the building or are near. Never go to the roof, unless as a last resort and you know there is escape from it to adjoining buildings. In big buildings fire always goes to the top. Do not jump through flame within a building without first covering the head with a blanket or heavy clothing and gauging the distance. Don't get excited; try to recall the means of exit, and if any firemen are in sight DON'T JUMP.

If the doors of each apartment, especially in the lower part of the house, were closed every night before the occupants retired there would not be such a rapid spread of flames.

The American Multi-Millionaires.

THE VANDERBILTS.

DESCENDANTS OF COMMODORE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Born on Staten Island, N. Y., 1794; married, 1st, Sophia Johnson, 1813; 2d, Frances Crawford, 1869; died 1877.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Phebe Jane Vanderbilt, b. 181[illegible]; m. James M. Cross, 1841; d. 1853.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt Cross, b. 1834; m. Emma Eldert; d. 1902.		
	2. Ethelinda Cross; m. Burrett Wilson Horton.		
	3. Norman Cross.		
2. Ethelinda Vanderbilt, b. 1818; m. Daniel B. Allen, 1839; d. 1888.	1. Vanderbilt Allen, b. 1840; m. 1st. Helena Mount, 1861; 2d, Edith De Silvier, 1873; 3d, Edith Mott, 1890; d. 1898.	1. Marie Fatimeh Allen, b 1870; m. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., 1892.	
		2. Ethel Gladys De Silvier Allen, b. 1875.	
	2. William Barton Allen, b. 1844; m. Mary Sutton; d. 1890.	1. W. S. Vanderbilt Allen, b. 1861.	
		2. Ethelinda Allen, b. 1863; m. James H. Ward, 189[illegible]; d. 1899.	1. Vanderbilt B. Ward, b. 1893. 2. Mildred S. Ward, b. 1896.
	3. Franklin Allen.		
	4. Harry Allen, d. 1899.		
	5. Annie Allen, b. 1869; m. 1888, John Wallace; d. (killed) 1896.	1. Allen Wallace, b. 1889.	
3. William Henry Vanderbilt, b. 182[illegible]; m. Maria Louise Kissam, 1840; d. 1885.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1843; m. Alice Gwynne, 1867; d. 1899.	1. William H. Vanderbilt, b. 1871; d. 1892.	
		2. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1873; m. Grace Wilson, 1896.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1898. 2. Grace Vanderbilt, b. 1899.
		3. Gertrude Vanderbilt, b. 1876; m. Harry Payne Whitney, 1896.	1. Flora Payne Vanderbilt Whitney, b. 1897. 2. Vanderbilt Whitney, b. 1899.
		4. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, b. 1877; m. Elsie French, Jan. 11, 1901.	1. William Henry Vanderbilt, b. Nov. 24, 1901.
		5. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, b. 1880; m. Cathleen G. Neilson, 1903.	1. Kathleen, b. 1904.
		6. Gladys M. Vanderbilt, b. 1885.	
	2. Margaret Louisa Vanderbilt; m. Elliot F. Shepard, 1870.	1. Maria Louisa Shepard, b. 1870; m. William Jay Schieffelin, 1891.	1. William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., b. 1891. 2. Margaret Louisa Schieffelin, b. 1893. 3. Mary Jay Schieffelin, II., b. 1896. 4. John Jay Schieffelin, b. 1897. 5. Louise Vanderbilt Schieffelin, b. 1901.
		2. Edith Shepard, b. 1872; m. Ernesto G. Fabbri, 1896.	1. Teresa Fabbri, b. 1897. 2. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Jr., b. 1900.
		3. Margaret Shepard, b. 1875; d. 1892.	
		4. Alice Shepard b. 1874; m. Dave Hennon Morris, 1895.	1. Dave H. Morris, Jr., b. 1900. 2. Louise Morris, b. 1901.
		5. Elliot F. Shepard, b. 1877; m. Mrs. Esther Potter, 1897.	
	3. William K. Vanderbilt, b. 1849; m. Alva Murray Smith, 1874 (now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont); 2d, 1903, Mrs. Ann Harriman Sands.	1. Consuelo Vanderbilt, b. 1877; m. Duke of Marlborough, 1895.	1. John, Marquis of Blandford b. 1897. 2. Lord Ivor Charles Spencer-Churchill, b. 1898.
		2. William K. Vanderbilt, b. 1878, m. Virginia Fair, 1899.	1. Muriel Vanderbilt, b. 1900. 2. Consuelo Vanderbilt, b. 1903. 3. A son, b. 1907.
		3. Harold S. Vanderbilt, b. 1884.	
	4. Emily T. Vanderbilt; m. William D. Sloane, 1874.	1. Florence A. Sloane, b. 1875; m. James A. Burden, Jr., 1895.	1. James A. Burden, b. 1897.
		2. Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, b. 1877; m. William B. Osgood Field, 1902.	
		3. Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, b. 1879.	
		4. Malcolm D. Sloane, b. 1881.	
	5. Frederick W Vanderbilt, b. 1858; m. Mrs. Alfred Torrance (nee Anthony), 1880.		

NOTE.—In the pedigrees of the Vanderbilts and Astors the dates in some instances, particularly of the older branches and of branches residing abroad, are subject to correction. The above table and that of the Astors were submitted to members of the respective families and were revised by them to the best of their knowledge.

THE VANDERBILTS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
3. William Henry Vanderbilt (Continued).	6. Florence Adele Vanderbilt; m. H. McKay Twombley, 1877.	1. Ruth Twombley, b. 1878; d.	
		2. Florence Twombley, b. 1880, m. William M. A. Burden, 1904.	
		3. H. McKay Twombley, b. 1883, d. 1906.	
		4. Alice Twombley, b. 1886, d. '96	
	7. Eliza Osgood Vanderbilt, m. William Seward Webb, 1881.	1. James Watson Webb, b. 1884.	
		2. William Seward Webb, b. 1887.	
		3. Frederica Webb, m. Ralph Pulitzer, 1905.	1. Ralph Pulitzer Jr., b. 1906.
		4. Vanderbilt Webb.	
	8. George Washington Vanderbilt, b. 1862; m. Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, 1898.	1. Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, b. 1900.	
4. Emily Vanderbilt, b. 1823; m. William K. Thorn, 1849; d. 1896.	1. William K. Thorn, b. 1851.		
	2. Emily Thorn, b. 1853; m. 1st, Daniel King, 1869; 2d, James C. Parrish, 1878.	1. Louise Alice King, b. 1870; m. Alexander Baring.	
	3. —— Thorn, b. 1858; m. Gustav Kissell, 1881.		
5. Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt, b. 1825; d. 1882.			
6. Eliza Vanderbilt, b. 1828; m. George A. Osgood, 1849; d. 1895.			
7. Sophia Vanderbilt, b. 1830; m. Daniel Torrance, 1849.	1. Alfred Torrance, b. 1850; m. Bertha Anthony, 1872; d. 1885. She married, 1880, Frederick W. Vanderbilt.		
	2. Marie Torrance, b. 1852; m. John Hadden, Jr., 1873.	1. John Hadden, b. 1874.	
8. Maria Alicia Vanderbilt, b. 1831, m. 1st, Nicholas La Bau, 1847.	1. Bertha V. La Bau; m. George M. Browne.		
	2. Edith La Bau, m. Tiffany Dyer.		
	3. Lillian La Bau, m. 1st, Eugene Blois, 2d, Jose Aymar, 1897.		
9. Catherine Vanderbilt, b. 1834; m. 1st, Smith Barker, 1850; 2d, Gustave Lafitte, 1861, d. 1887.	1. Clarence Johnson Barker, b. 1853; d. 1896.		
	2. Catherine Barker, b. 1857.		
	3. Morris Lafitte, b. 1863.		
10. Marie Louise Vanderbilt, b. 1836; m. 1st, Horace Clark, 1851; 2d, Robert Niven, 1860; d. 1891.	1. Louise Clark, b. 1853; m. 1st, Clarence L. Collins, 1874; 2d, Capt. Barty Midford; 3d, Count M. L. Suberville, d. 1895.	1. Edith Lyman Collins, b. 1876; m. Count Czaykowski (Rechid Bey), 1897.	
	2. Charlotte E. Niven; m. Count de Sers.		
11. Frances Vanderbilt, b. 1836; d. 1866.			
12. George W. Vanderbilt, b. 1841; d. 1896.			

THE GOULDS

DESCENDANTS OF JAY GOULD.

Born May 27, 1836, married Helen Day Miller, 1863; died 1892.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. George Jay Gould, b. 1864; m. Edith Kingdon, 1886.	1. Kingdon Gould, b. 1887.		
	2. Jay Gould, b. 1888.		
	3. Marjorie Gwynne Gould, b. 1890.		
	4. Helen Vivian Gould, b. 1892.		
	5. George Jay Gould, Jr., b. 1896.		
	6. Edith K. Gould, b. 1901.		
	7. Gloria Anna, b. 1906.		
2. Edwin Gould, b. 1866; m Sarah Shady, 1892.	1. Edwin Gould, b. 1893.		
	2. Frank Miller Gould, b. 1899.		
3. Helen Miller Gould, b. 1868.			
4. Howard Gould, b. 1871; m. Katherine Clemmons, 1898.			
5. Anna Gould, b. 1875; m. Count Paul Marie Boniface de Castellane, 1895; div. 1906.	1. Boniface de Castellane, b. 1897.		
	2. George de Castellane, b. 1898.		
	3. Jay de Castellane, b. 1902.		
6. Frank Jay Gould, b. 1877; m. Helen Margaret Kelly, 1901.	1. Helen Margaret Gould, b. 1902.		
	2. Dorothy Gould, b. 1904.		

THE ASTORS.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Born at Waldorf, Germany, 1763; married Sarah Todd, cousin of Henry Brevoort, in New York, 1785; died 1848.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Magdalen Astor, b. 1786; m. 1st, Gov. Adrien B. Bentzen, of Santa Cruz, 1807; 2d, Rev. John Bristed, 1819; d. 1854.	1. Charles Astor Bristed, b. October 6, 1820; m. 1st, Laura Brevoort, 1847; 2d, Grace A. Sedgwick, 1867; d. January 15, 1874.	1. John Jacob Astor Bristed, b. 1848; d. 1880.	
		2. Charles Astor Bristed, b. 1869; m. Mary Rosa Donnelly, 1894.	1. Mary Symphorosa Bristed. 2. Katharine Elizabeth Grace Bristed.
2. John Jacob Astor, b. 1788; d. 1834.			
3. Eliza Astor, b. 1790; m. Count Rumpff, 1825; d. 1836.			
4. William Backhouse Astor, b. 1792; m. Margaret Alida Armstrong, 1818; d. 1875.	1. Emily Astor, b. 1819; m. Samuel Ward, 1838; d. 1841.	1. Margaret Astor Ward, b. 1838; m. John Winthrop Chanler, 1856; d. 1875.	1. John Armstrong Chanler, b. 1857; m. Amelie Rives, 1888. 2. Winthrop Astor Chanler, b. 1859; m. Margaret Terry, 1882, and had issue: 1. Laura Astor Chanler; 2. John Winthrop Chanler, d. 1894; 3. Margaret Astor Chanler; 4. Beatrice Chanler, b. 1891; 5. Hester Chanler, 6, a son; 7. Theo. Ward, b. 1902. 3. Elizabeth Astor Chanler; m. John J. Chapman, 1898, and had issue: Chanler Chapman, b. 1901. 4. Wm. Astor Chanler, b. 1867; m. Minnie Ashley, 1903, issue 1904, Wm. Astor Chanler, Jr. 5. Robert Winthrop Chanler; m. Julia Remington Chamberlain, 1893, and had issue: Dorothy Chanler. 6. Margaret Livingston Chanler; m. Richard Aldrich, 1906. 7. Alida Beekman Chanler; m. Temple Emmet, 1896, and had issue: 1. Elizabeth Emmet; 2. Margaret Emmet; 3. Alida Emmet; 4. Temple Emmet, Jr. 8. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, b. 1869; m. Alice Chamberlain, 1890, had issue: 1. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., b. 1891; 2. Alida Chanler, b. 1894, 3. Wm. Astor Chanler, b. 1895; 4. a daughter, 1907.
	2. John Jacob Astor, b. 1822; m. Charlotte Augusta Gibbes, 1846; d. 1890.	1. William Waldorf Astor, b. 1847; m. Mary Dahlgren Paul, 1878; she died 1895.	1. William Waldorf Astor, b. 1879; m. Nannie Langhorne Shaw, 1906; issue, 1907, son. 2. Pauline Astor, b. 1880; m. Capt. H. Spender Clay, 1904, issue 1905, a daughter. 3. John Jacob Astor, b. 1886. 4. Gwendolin, b. 1889; d. 1902.
	3. Laura Astor, b. 1824; m. Franklin Delano, 1841; d. 1902.		
	4. Mary Alida Astor, b. 1826; m. John Carey, 1850; d. 1881.	1. Arthur Astor Carey; m. Agnes Whiteside, 1889.	1. Reginald Carey, b. 1890. 2. Arthur Graham Carey, b. 1892. 3. Alida Carey, b. 1893. 4. Frances, b. 1898.
		2. Henry Astor Carey; d. 1893.	
		3. Margaret Laura Carey; m. 1st, Baron de Steurs; 2d, Eliot Zborowsky.	1. Margaret Eugenia Victorine de Steurs. 2. John Herbert Eugene Francois de Steurs. 3. Hubert Victor Arthur de Steurs.
	5. William Astor, b. 1830; m. Caroline Webster Schermerhorn, 1853; d. 1892.	1. Emily Astor, b. 1854; m. James J. Van Alen, 1876; d. 1881.	1. Mary Van Alen, b 1876. 2. James Laurens Van Alen, b. 1878; m. 1900, Margaret Louise Post, and had issue: James Henry Van Alen, b. 1902. 3. Sarah Steward Van Alen, b. 1881; m. 1902, Robert J. F. Collier.
		2. Helen Astor, b. 1855; m. James Roosevelt Roosevelt, 1878; d. 1893.	1. James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Jr., b. 1879. 2. Helen Rebecca Roosevelt b. 1881.

THE ASTORS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
4. William Backhouse Astor (Continued).	5. William Astor (Continued).	3. Charlotte Augusta Astor, b. 1858, m. 1st, J. Coleman Drayton, 1879; 2d, George Ogilvy Haig, 1896.	1. Caroline Astor Drayton, b. 1880. 2. Henry Coleman Drayton, b. 1883; m. Constance Knower, 1905. 3. Wm. Astor Drayton, b. 1888. 4. Alida Livingston Drayton, b. 1890; d. 1898.
		4. John Jacob Astor, b. 1865; m. Ava Lowle Willing, 1891.	1. William Vincent Astor, b. 1891. 2. Ava Alice Muriel Astor, b. 1902.
		5. Caroline Schermerhorn Astor, b. 1861; m. Marshall Orme Wilson, 1884.	1. Marshall Orme Wilson, Jr., b. 1885. 2. Richard Thornton Wilson, b. 1886.
	6. Henry Astor, b. 1832; m. Malvina Dykeman, 1852.		
5. Henry Astor, b. 1794, d. 1808.			
6. Dorothea Astor, b. 1795; m. Walter Langdon, 1812; d. 1853.	1. Sarah Langdon, b. 1813; m. Francis R. Boreel, 1834; d. 1897.	1. William Walter Astor Boreel, b. 1838; m. Mary Emily Milbank, d. 1892.	1. Robert John Ralph Boreel; m. Miss Ives.
		2. Eliza Boreel, m. Baron H. W. Pallandt; d.	
		3. Alfred Boreel; m. daughter of Baron de Mydrecht.	
		4. Robert Boreel; d. 1896.	
		5. Daughter; m. Baron Otto Groenice.	
		6. Daughter, unmarried; d.	
	2. John J. A. Langdon, b. 1814; d. 1837.		
	3. Eliza Langdon, b. 1816; m. Matthew Wilks, 1842; d. 1899.	1. Eliza Wilks; m. Byam K. Stevens, 1869.	
		2. Alice Wilks; m. William N. Keefer, M. D.	1. Matthew Wilks Keefer. 2. Petrena Keefer. 3. Eliza Christine Keefer.
		3. Langdon Wilks, b. 1855; m. Pauline Kingsmill, 1891.	
		4. Matthew Astor Wilks.	
		5. Katherine Langdon Wilks.	
	4. Louisa Langdon, b. 1819, m. Delancey Kane, 1841.	1. Walter Langdon Kane; b. 1851; m. Mary Hunter, 1877; d. 1896.	1. Carolyn Hunter Kane, b. 1880, m. Edgar Morris Phelps, 1900, and had issue: 1 Walter Kane Phelps, b. 1901; 2. Henry Delafield Phelps, b. 1902. 2. Helen Dorothy Kane.
		2. Delancey Astor Kane, b. 1844, m. Eleanor Iselin, 1872.	1. Delancey Iselin Kane.
		3. John Innes Kane, b. 1855; m. Annie Schermerhorn, 1878.	
		4. Louisa Langdon Kane.	
		5. Emily Astor Kane; m. Augustus Jay, 1876.	1. Delancey Kane Jay. 2. Peter Augustus.
		6. Sybil Kent Kane.	
		7. Woodbury Kane; m. Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott, 1906; d. 1905.	
		8. Samuel Nicholson Kane; d. 1906.	
	5. Walter Langdon, b. 1821; m. Catherine Livingston, 1847, d. 1893.	1. A son; d.	
	6. Woodbury Langdon, b. 1824; m. Helen Colford Jones, 1847; d. 1892.	1. Woodbury Gersdorf Langdon, b. 1850; m. Sophia E. Montgomery, 1882.	1. Sophie E. Langdon, b. 1883. 2. Woodbury G. Langdon, Jr. 3. 4. 5. Three younger children.
	7. Cecelia Langdon, b. 1827; m. Jean de Notbeck, 1849.	1. Eugenia de Notbeck, b. 1852.	
		2. Cecelia de Notbeck, b. 1856.	
		3. A daughter.	
		4. A son.	
	8. Eugene Langdon, b. 1832, m. Harriet Lowndes, 1859; d. 1868.	1. Marion Langdon, b. 1864; m. Royal Phelps Carroll, 1891.	1. Marion Dorothea Carroll.
		2. Anne L. Langdon, b. 1865; m. Howard Townsend, 1894.	1. Sophie W. Townsend. 2. Anne Langdon Townsend. 3. Howard Van Rensselaer Townsend. 4. Eugene Langdon Townsend.

THE ROCKEFELLERS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM A. ROCKEFELLER.
Born 1810; married Eliza Davison.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. John D. Rockefeller, b. 1839; m. Laura C. Spelman, 1864.	1. Bessie Rockefeller, b. 1866; m. Prof. Charles A. Strong, 1889; d. 1906.		
	2. Alta Rockefeller, b. 1871; m. 1901, E. Parmalee Prentice.	1. Son, deceased.	
	3. Edith Rockefeller, b. 1872; m. Harold F. McCormick, 1895.	1. John Rockefeller McCormick, b. 1897; d. 1901.	
		2. Fowler McCormick, b. 1899.	
		3. Harold McCormick, Jr.	
		4. Daughter, b. 1903.	
		5. Muriel McCormick, b. 1904.	
	4. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., b. 1874; m. Abby Greene Aldrich, 1901.	1. Daughter, b. Nov. 10, 1903. 2. John D. Rockefeller, 3d, b. 1906.	
2. William Rockefeller, b. 1841; m. Almira Geraldine Goodsell, 1864.	1. William G. Rockefeller, b. 1870; m. Elsie Stillman, 1896.		
	2. Emma Rockefeller, b. 1868; m. Dr. David Hunter McAlpin, 1896.		
	3. Percy Avery Rockefeller, b. 1878; m. Isabel G. Stillman, 1901.	1. Isabella Rockefeller, b. 1902.	
	4. Ethel Geraldine Rockefeller, b. 1882; m. 1907, Marcellus Hartley Dodge.		

THE MORGANS.

DESCENDANTS OF JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN.
Born 1813; married, 1836, Juliet Pierpont, died 1890.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. John Pierpont Morgan, b. 1837; m. 1st, Amelia Sturges; 2d, 1865, Frances Louise Tracy.	1. Louisa Pierpont Morgan, b. 1866; m. 1900, Herbert Livingston Satterlee.	1. Mabel Morgan Satterlee. 2. Eleanor Morgan Satterlee.	
	2. John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., b. 1867; m. 1890, Jane Norton Grew.	1. Junius Spencer Morgan, b. 1892.	
		2. Jane Norton Morgan.	
		3. Frances Tracy Morgan.	
		4. Henry Sturgis Morgan.	
	3. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, b. 1870; m. 1894, William Pierson Hamilton.	1. Helen Morgan Hamilton.	
		2. Pierpont Morgan Hamilton.	
		3. Laurens Morgan Hamilton.	
		4. Alexander Hamilton.	
	4. Anne Tracy Morgan, b. 1873.		
2. Sarah Spencer Morgan, b. 1839; m. 1866, George Hale Morgan; d. 1896.	1. Junius Spencer Morgan; m. Josephine Adams Perry.	1. Sarah Spencer Morgan.	
		2. Alexander Perry Morgan.	
	2. Caroline Lucy Morgan.		
	3. George D. Morgan.		
3. Mary Lyman Morgan, b. 1844; m. 1867, Walter Haynes Burns; he died 1897.	1. William Burns; died an infant.		
	2. Walter Spencer Morgan Burns.		
	3. Mary Burns; m. 1901, Lewis Vernon Harcourt.	1. Doris Vernon Harcourt.	
		2. Olivia Harcourt.	
		3. Daughter.	
4. Junius Spencer Morgan, b. 1846, d. 1858; unmarried.			
5. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, b. 1847; m. 1867, Rev. John B. Morgan.	1. Ursula Junius Morgan.		
	2. John Junius Morgan.		

THE MACKAYS.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN W. MACKAY.
Born at Dublin, Ireland, 1831; m. Marie Louise Hungerford-Bryant (w.) 1867; died July 20, 1902.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
Eva Bryant Mackay (adopted); m. 1885 Prince de Galatro-Colonna (afterwards Prince di Stigliano).	1. Andrea Galatro-Colonna.		
	2. Bianca Galatro-Colonna.		
	3. Marco Galatro-Colonna.		
1. John W. Mackay, Jr, b. Aug. 12, 1870; d. Paris, Oct. 18, 1895 (unmarried).			
2. Clarence H. Mackay; b. April 17, 1874; m. 1898 Katherine Duer.	1. Katherine Duer Mackay.		
	2. Ellin Duer Mackay.		

THE HAVEMEYERS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM FREDERICK HAVEMEYER.

Born in New York, 1804; married Sarah Agnes Craig, 1828; died November 30, 1874.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. William Havemeyer, b. 18—; d. 1834.			
2. Sarah Chandler Havemeyer; m. Hector Armstrong, 1856.	1. William F. H. Armstrong; m. Jennie Herman.		
3. John Craig Havemeyer, b. New York, 1833; m. Alice Alide Francis, 1872.	1. Harriet Francis Havemeyer.		
	2. John Francis Havemeyer; m. Mary Hayward Mitchell, 1899.	1. Helen Mitchell Havemeyer.	
		2. John Francis Havemeyer.	
	3. Alice Louise Havemeyer.		
4. Henry Havemeyer, b. ——; m. Mary J. Moller, 1864; d. 1886.	1. William Moller Havemeyer; d. 1900.		
	2. William F. Havemeyer 2d. d. 1904.		
	3. J. Blanche Havemeyer; m. Adair Campbell.	4 children living in Scotland.	
	4. Edythe Havemeyer.		
	5. Agnes J. Havemeyer; m. ——, Burnham; d. 1893.		
	6. Harry Havemeyer; d. ——.		
5. Hector Craig Havemeyer; d. December, 1889.			
6. James Havemeyer; m. Delia Conklin, 1870.	1. James Craig Havemeyer; m. Adah Bryant.		
	2. Agnes Havemeyer; m. John V. A. Cattus.		
7. Laura Amelia Havemeyer; m. Nov. 30, 1869, Isaac Walker Maclay.	1. Julia Havemeyer Maclay; m. Charles Ward Hall.	1. Charles W. Hall.	
		2. Archibald Maclay Hall.	
		3. Hector Craig Hall.	
	2. Agnes Craig Maclay.		
	3. William Frederick Maclay.		
	4. Henry Havemeyer Maclay.		
	5. Archibald Maclay.		
	6. Laura Grace Maclay.		
8. Charles W. Havemeyer; m. Julia Loomis, 1874; d. 1895.	1. Julia Loomis Havemeyer.		
	2. Loomis Havemeyer.		
9. William Frederick Havemeyer, b. March 31, 1850; m. Josephine Harmon, 1877.	1. Hector H. Havemeyer, b. 1878; m. Ray M. Russell, 1902.	1 child.	
	2. Martha J. Havemeyer, b. 1879; m. William R. Willcox, 1903.	1 child.	
	3. Arthur Havemeyer, b 1882.		
	4. Raymond Havemeyer, b. 1884.		

THE HAVEMEYERS.

DESCENDANTS OF FREDERICK CHRISTIAN HAVEMEYER.

Born in New York, February 5, 1807; married Sarah Osborne Townsend, 1831; died July 28, 1891.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Frederick Christian Havemeyer; married.			
2. Charles O. Havemeyer; died in infancy.			
3. Mary O. Havemeyer; m. J. Lawrence Elder; d. 1864.	1. Frederick H. Elder; died unmarried, 1884.		
	2. Minnie H. Elder; m. McCoskey Butt.	1. Robert McCoskey Butt.	
		2. Laurence H. Butt.	
4. George W. Havemeyer; d. 1861; unmarried.			
5. Kate B. Havemeyer; m. Louis J. Belloni.	1. Mary Louise H. Belloni.		
	2. Kate H. Belloni; m. Laurence Griffith.	1. Louie Belloni Griffith.	
	3. Sadie H. Belloni.		
	4. George (Miss) H. Belloni; m. Dr. George E. McLaughlin.	1. Katherine Havemeyer McLaughlin.	

THE HAVEMEYERS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
6. Theodore Augustus Havemeyer, b. New York, May 17, 1839; m. October 12, 1863, Emily De Loosey; d. April 28, 1897.	1. Natalie Ida Blanche Havemeyer, b. New York, 1864; m. John Mayer, August 1884; d. Mahwah, N. J., 1900.	1. Emily A. Mayer, b. 1885; m. M. G. Willis, 1905.	1. M. G. Willis, Jr., b. 1907.
		2. John Ed. Mayer, b. 1887.	
		3. Rowland Mayer, b. 1890.	
		4. Joseph Mayer, b. Rome, Italy, 1900.	
	2. Emily Blanche Havemeyer, b. Westchester, N. Y., 1865; m. Ed. Clarkson Potter, January, 1885.	1. Ed. C. Potter, Jr., b. December, 1885; m. Lisa B. Marshall, 1905.	1. Catharine Potter, b. 1906.
		2. Dorothea Havemeyer Potter, b. 1887.	
		3. Emily De Loosey Potter, b. 1889.	
		4. Thomas Wyndeart Potter, b. 1891.	
		5. Marie Blanche Potter, b. 1892.	
		6. Theodore Havemeyer Potter, b. 1893.	
		7. Charles Robert Potter, b. 1895.	
		8. Julia Blachford Potter, b. 1896.	
		9. Lillian Fredericka Potter, b. 1899.	
		10. Richard Milford B. Potter, b. 1900.	
		11. Eleanor May Potter, b. 1902.	
	3. Charles Frederick Havemeyer, b. New York, 1867; m. Camilla Morse, 1890; d. 1898.	1. Theodore A. Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1892.	
		2. Charles Frederick Havemeyer, b. 1898.	
	4. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., b. 1868; m. Katherine Aymer Sands, 1891.		
	5. Blanche Maximilian Havemeyer, b. Vienna, 1871; m. William Butler Duncan, Jr., 1891.	1. Natalie Duncan, b. 1892.	
		2. David Duncan, b. 1893.	
		3. Dorothy Duncan, b. 1900.	
		4. William B. Duncan, 3d, b. 1903.	
	6. Marie Ida Pauline Havemeyer, b. 1872; m. Perry Tiffany, 1894.	1. Marion Tiffany, b. 1895.	
		2. Theodore Perry Tiffany, b. 1897; m. H. F. Godfrey, 1906.	
	7. Henry Osborne Havemeyer, Jr., b. 1876; m. Charlotte Whiting, 1900.	1. Carlotta Havemeyer, b. 1901.	
		2. Henry Osborn Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1903.	
		3. Florence Havemeyer, b. 1905.	
	8. Theodora Havemeyer, b. 1878; m. Lieut-Com. Cameron McCrea Winslow, U. S. N., 1899.	1. Natalie Emily Winslow, b 1900.	
		2. Henry Cameron McCrea Winslow, b. 1901.	
		3. Theodora Winslow, b. 1903.	
		4. Emily Winslow, b. 1904.	
	9. Frederick Christian Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1880; m. Lillie Harriman Travis, 1906.		
7. Henry O. Havemeyer, b. New York, October 18, 1847; m. Louisine Waldron Elder, 1883.	1. Adaline Havemeyer.		
	2. Horace Havemeyer.		
	3. Electra Havemeyer.		
8. Sarah Louise Havemeyer; m. Frederick Wendell Jackson.	1. Charles F. H. Jackson.		
	2. Louise A. Jackson.		

THE FIELDS.

DESCENDANTS OF MARSHALL FIELD.

Born in Conway, Mass., 1835; m. 1st, Minnie Scott, 1863; 2d, Delia Spencer-Caton, 1905, d. 1906.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Marshall Field, Jr., b. 1868; m. 1890, Albertina Huck; d. Nov. 27, 1905.	1. Marshall Field III., b. 1893.		
	2. Henry Field, b. 1895.		
	3. Gwendolyn Field, b. 1902.		
2. Ethel Field, b. 1873; m. 1st, Arthur Tree, 1891; 2d, Capt. David Beatty, D. S. O., 1901.	1. Ronald Lambert Field Tree, b. 1897.		

THE AMERICAN MULTI-MILLIONAIRES—*Continued.*

THE BELMONTS.

DESCENDANTS OF AUGUST BELMONT.

Born at Alzy, Germany, Dec. 6, 1816; married, 1849, Caroline Slidell Perry; died Nov. 24, 1890.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Perry Belmont, b. 1851; m. 1899, Jessie Robbins.			
2. August Belmont, b. 1853; m. Elizabeth Hamilton Morgan; she died 1898.	1. August Belmont, Jr., b. 1882; m. Alice W. de Goicouria, 1906	1. Jessie Morgan Belmont, b. 1907.	
	2. Raymond Belmont, b. 1888.		
	3. Morgan Belmont, b. 1892.		
3. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, b. 1858; m. 1st, Sara Swan Whiting, 1881; 2d, Alva E. Smith (Vanderbilt), 1896.	1. A daughter.		
4. Frederika, b. 1854; m. 1877, Samuel S. Howland; d. 1902.			
5. Raymond Belmont, b. 1866; d. 1887.			
6. Jennie Belmont; d. 1875.			

THE WHITNEYS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY.

Born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., July 5, 1841; married, 1st, 1869, Flora B. Payne, daughter of Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, who died Feb. 4, 1893; 2d, Sept. 28, 1896, Mrs. Edith Sybil Randolph, who died May 6, 1899. He died Feb. 2, 1904.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Harry Payne Whitney, b. in New York, April 29, 1872; m. Gertrude Vanderbilt, 1896.	1. Flora Payne Whitney, b. 1897.		
	2. Vanderbilt Whitney, b. 1899.		
2. Pauline Whitney; m. Almeric Hugh Paget, 1895.	1. Pauline Paget, b. 1896.		
	2. Flora Payne Paget; d.		
	3. Alice Paget, b. 1899.		
3. Payne Whitney; m. Helen Hay, 1902.	1. Daughter, b. Feb. 5, 1903.		
	2. Son, b. Aug. 17, 1904.		
4. Dorothy Payne Whitney.			
5. Child; d. Feb. 3, 1883.			

THE LEITERS.

DESCENDANTS OF LEVI ZEIGLER LEITER.

Born at Leitersberg, Washington Co., Md., 1834; married Mary Theresa Carver, October 18, 1866; died at Bar Harbor, Me., June 6, 1904.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Joseph Leiter, b. in Chicago, December 4, 1868.			
2. Mary Victoria Leiter, b. May 27, 1870; m. April 22, 1895, Rt. Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, now Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-Viceroy of India; d. 1906.	1. The Hon. Mary Irene Curzon.		
	2. The Hon. Cynthia Blanche Curzon.		
	3. The Hon. Alexandra N. Curzon.		
3. Nancy Lathrop Carver Leiter; m. November 29, 1904, Major Colin Powys Campbell.	1. Colin Campbell, b. 1907.		
4. Marguerite Hyde Leiter; m. Dec. 26, 1904, Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, Earl of Suffolk	1. Charles Henry George Howard, b. 1906.		

THE GOELETS.

DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT GOELET.

Born in New York, 1809; married Sarah Ogden; died 1879.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Robert Goelet, b. New York, Sept. 29, 1841; m. Henrietta Louise Warren, 1879; d. April 27, 1899.	1. Robert Walton Goelet, b. March 19, 1880.		
	2. Beatrice Goelet; d. 1897.		
2. Ogden Goelet, b. June 11, 1846; m. May R. Wilson, 1877; d. Aug. 27, 1897.	1. Robert Goelet; m. Elsie Whelen, 1904.	Ogden Goelet, b. Jan. 17, 1907.	
	2. May Goelet; m. the Duke of Roxburghe, 1903.		

THE LORILLARDS.

DESCENDANTS OF PETER LORILLARD.
Born March 17, 1796; married Catherine Griswold; died 1867.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Pierre Lorillard, b. 1833; m. Emily Taylor, 1853; d. 1901.	1. Emily Lorillard, b. 1858; m. William Kent, 1881.	1. William Kent, Jr., b. April 14, 1882.	
		2. Emily L. Kent, b. Oct. 23, 1884.	
		3. Peter L. Kent, b. March 3, 1887.	
		4. Richard Kent, b. Feb. 5, 1904.	
	2. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., b. 1860; m. Caroline J. Hamilton, 1881.	1. Pierre Lorillard, 3rd, b. March 10, 1882.	
		2. Griswold Lorillard, b. June, 1885.	
	3. Griswold N. Lorillard, b. 1863; d. 1888, unmarried.		
	4. Maude Louise Lorillard, b. 1873; m. Thomas Suffern Tailer, 1893; 2d, Cecil Baring, London, England, Nov. 8, 1902.	1. Lorillard Tailer, b. Dec. 25, 1897.	
		2. Daphne Baring, b. Feb., 1904.	
		3. Daughter b. Oct., 1905.	
2. George L. Lorillard, married.	No issue.		
3. Louis L. Lorillard; m. Katherine Beekman.	1. Louis L. Lorillard, Jr.		
	2. George L. Lorillard.		
	3. Beeckman Lorillard; m. 1903, Kathleen Doyle.		
4. Jacob Lorillard; m. Frances A. Uhlhorn.	1. Augusta Lorillard; m. William H. Sands.	1. Harold A. Sands.	
		2. Anita L. Sands.	
	2. Ernest E. Lorillard; m. Elizabeth K. Screven.	1. Mary V. R. Lorillard.	
	3. Jacob Lorillard, Jr.		
5. Eva Lorillard; m. Col. Lawrence Kip, 1867.	1. Lorillard Kip; d. 1896.		
	2. Eva Maria Kip; d. 1870.		
	3. Edith Kip; m. Richard McCreery.	1. Lawrence McCreery.	
6. Mary Lorillard; m. Henry I. Barbey.	1. Henry G. Barbey.		
	2. Mary L. Barbey; m. Alfred Seton, Jr.	1. Marie Seton.	
		2. Helen Seton.	
		3. Henry Seton.	
	3. Ethel Lynde Barbey; m. 1895, A. Lanfear Norrie.	1. Lanfear Norrie.	
		2. Emily Rita Norrie.	
		3. Valerie Norrie.	
	4. Helene Barbey; m. Count Hermann de Pourtales.	1. Irene Pourtales.	
		2. Alex. Pourtales.	
		3. Jacqueline Pourtales.	
	5. Eva Barbey; m. Baron Andre de Neuflize.	1. Marie Madeline de Neuflize.	
	6. Rita Barbey		
	7. Pierre L. Barbey.		
7. Catherine Lorillard; m. James P. Kernochan.	1. James Lorillard Kernochan; m. Eloise Stevenson; d. 1903.		
	2. Catherine Lorillard Kernochan; m. Herbert C. Pell.	1. Herbert C. Pell, Jr.	
		2. Clarence C. Pell.	

THE CARNEGIES.

DESCENDANT OF ANDREW CARNEGIE
Born at Dumfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835; married, 1887, Louise Whitfield.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
Margaret Carnegie, b. 1897.			

There are relatives of Mr. Carnegie residing in the United States, including his brother, Thomas Carnegie, and family at Pittsburgh, Pa., but Andrew Carnegie is alone the founder of the American multi-millionaire family.

THE ARMOURS.

DESCENDANTS OF PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR.
Born in Stockbridge, N. Y., May 16, 1832; married, 1862, Malvina Belle Ogden; died Jan. 6, 1901.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Jonathan Ogden Armour, b. 1863; m. Lolita Sheldon.	1. Lolita, b. 1896.		
2. Philip Danforth Armour, Jr., b. 1869; m. 1890; d. 1909.	1. Philip Danforth Armour, 3d, b. 1894.		
	2. Lester Armour, b. 1896.		

AS OBSERVED IN AMERICAN SOCIETY.

CALLS.

The hours for women's formal calls are between 3 and 6 in the afternoon. Men may call in the evening or on Sunday afternoons if their engagements are such as to make it impossible for them to call upon the "At Home" day. A formal call should not last more than fifteen or twenty minutes. On an "At Home" day it may be even more brief. Calls should always be paid on a woman's "day," if possible. On other days it is permissible for her to give orders to her servants that she is "not at home."

The first call is made by an old resident on a new comer. A bride receives calls before she pays them. A visiting stranger should be called upon by residents before she is expected to pay any calls herself.

The reception of an invitation to any social function, whether the invitation be accepted or declined, constitutes a social debt to be discharged by a call. Failure to do this is a slight to the hostess. The guests invited to a wedding must call on the mother of the bride soon after the wedding, and call promptly on the bride as soon as she is settled after her marriage. Calls are in order after a bereavement in a family. Calls of inquiry, when there is illness in a household, are also desirable. Such calls as these are made whether social calls are due or not.

First calls should be returned within a week or ten days after they are received. The call should be on the "At Home" day, when feasible. Calls of purely formal acquaintances should be exchanged at least once a season if the social relations between them is to be maintained.

A man, in calling, leaves his overcoat, overshoes, and umbrella in the hall. At a first call he may carry his hat and cane into the drawing-room with him, although this is not obligatory. At later calls he should leave them in the hall.

A woman wearing overshoes and a storm-coat when calling may leave them in the hall with her umbrella.

When a man and a woman are calling together it is the man's place to wait for the woman to give the signal to leave. When two women are calling together it is the place of the senior of the two to make the first move. It is bad form to linger over the leave-takings after a start has been made.

CARDS.

Men's calling cards should be small, thin, and perfectly plain except for the inscription in script, old English, or block lettering. The man's full name or the initials of his Christian names and his surname should be given, always preceded by "Mr.," unless it is followed by "Jr.," or in cases where a title or a degree is appended. A physician may have his name preceded by "Dr." or followed by "M. D." A clergyman's card may either read "Reverend John H. Smith," or, if he has a degree, "John H. Smith, D. D."

The address should be in the lower right-hand corner. If both a house and a club address are given, the latter is in the lower left-hand corner, the former in the lower right-hand corner.

Abbreviations or nicknames of any sort are out of place on a card. So are fac-simile signatures.

The married woman's calling card is a little larger than that used by the unmarried woman. The cards for women are larger and heavier than those for men, are very plain, and are lettered in the same fashion. The matron's card bears her married name, as "Mrs. David James Pitkin." The address is in the lower right-hand corner, the "At Home" day in the lower left-hand corner. The hours at which she is "At Home" are also mentioned if she wishes to limit these.

The unmarried woman's card bears simply the title and the surname, if she is the oldest or only daughter, as "Miss Brown." A younger daughter's given name should appear, as "Miss Eleanor Brown." Young girls in their early social seasons have their names engraved on the same cards with their mothers. A widow's card my bear either her married name, as she wrote it in her husband's lifetime, or her own given names preceding her surname.

When visiting a friend who is stopping in the house of some one who is a stranger to the caller, the latter leaves a card for the hostess as well as for the friend. In calling on other than an "At Home" day, the cards are handed to the maid at the door, after the inquiry as to whether or not the hostess is at home. They are left in either case.

Cards may be made to take the place of a call on occasions of condolence, congratulation, or inquiry. They may be left in person or sent by post. The former method is better form.

INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

An invitation to a large and formal dinner should be sent out not less than a week or ten days in advance. A reply should be sent within twenty-four hours. If the invitation is written in the third person the reply should be couched in the same form. If it is framed in a less formal way the answer should be in similar fashion. A written regret should, of course, be sent if a person, after accepting an invitation to dinner, is prevented from being present.

Invitations to large weddings are sent out from two to four weeks before the ceremony. No reply is necessary to an invitation unless especially requested. When a guest is unable to attend a home wedding cards should be sent to the parents of the bride the day of the marriage. No acknowledgment is demanded for cards to a church wedding, although cards should be left for the bride's mother after the marriage. A good general rule for all invitations, except those to church weddings, is to reply to them as promptly as possible. Announcement cards should be met by a call on the bride's mother, or by cards left for her, and by personal cards sent to the bride upon her return from her wedding trip, or by a call in person on her "At Home" days. Out of town friends should send cards, and the failure to acknowledge the receipt of a wedding announcement, by a note or cards, is a serious breach of good manners, and warrants the inference that the recipient is either ignorant or indifferent to the courtesy.

Cards should be left in acknowledgment of announcement of an engagement or a birth. The notes of condolence which should always be sent to a bereaved family should be acknowledged by a note, or by a card bearing a word of thanks or appreciation.

Legal Holidays in the Various States.

JANUARY 1. NEW YEAR'S DAY: In all the States (including the District of Columbia, Arizona, and New Mexico), except Massachusetts, Mississippi, and New Hampshire.

JANUARY 8. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS: In Louisiana.

JANUARY 19. LEE'S BIRTHDAY: In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and Arkansas.

FEBRUARY. MARDI-GRAS: In Alabama and the parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

FEBRUARY 12. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY: In Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wyoming.

FEBRUARY 22. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY: In all the States, District of Columbia, and Arizona, except Mississippi, where it is observed by exercises in the public schools.

MARCH 2. ANNIVERSARY OF TEXAN INDEPENDENCE: In Texas.

APRIL. In Oregon, the forty-fifth day preceding general State Election, primary nominating election held. Every day on which an election is held throughout the State is a legal holiday.

APRIL 17, 1908. GOOD FRIDAY: In Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee.

APRIL 19. PATRIOTS' DAY: In Maine and Massachusetts.

APRIL 21. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO: In Texas.

APRIL 26. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi.

MAY 10. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In North Carolina and South Carolina.

MAY (Second Friday) CONFEDERATE DAY: In Tennessee.

MAY 20. ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: In North Carolina.

MAY (last Friday) PIONEER DAY: In Montana, observed in public schools.

MAY 30. DECORATION DAY: In all the States and Territories (and District of Columbia), except Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. In Virginia, known as "Confederate Memorial Day."

JUNE 3. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S BIRTHDAY: In Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, and South Carolina. In Louisiana known as "Confederate Memorial Day." In Virginia, in public schools.

JUNE (first Monday), even years, general State election in Oregon.

JULY 4. INDEPENDENCE DAY: In all the States, District of Columbia, and Territories.

JULY 24. PIONEERS' DAY: In Utah.

AUGUST. PRIMARY ELECTION DAYS: In Missouri.

AUGUST 16. BENNINGTON BATTLE DAY: In Vermont.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1908. LABOR DAY: In all the States and Territories (and District of Columbia), except North Dakota. In Louisiana, observed in Orleans Parish. In Wyoming by proclamation of the Governor.

SEPTEMBER (First Tuesday) PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In Wisconsin.

SEPTEMBER 9. ADMISSION DAY: In California.

SEPTEMBER 12. "OLD DEFENDERS' DAY": In Baltimore, Md.

OCTOBER 31. ADMISSION DAY: In Nevada.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL SAINTS' DAY: In Louisiana.

NOVEMBER — GENERAL ELECTION DAY: In Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho (Illinois in Chicago, Springfield and East St. Louis only), Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio (from 5.30 A.M. to 9 A.M. only), Oklahoma, Oregon (vote for Presidential elections only), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, in the years when elections are held therein. In 1908 in States holding such elections the date is November 3.

NOVEMBER — 1908. THANKSGIVING DAY (usually the fourth Thursday in November): Is observed in all the States, and in the District of Columbia, Arizona, and New Mexico, though in some States it is not a statutory holiday.

DECEMBER 25. CHRISTMAS DAY: In all the States, District of Columbia, and Territories.

Sundays and Fast Days are legal holidays in all the States which designate them as such.

There are no statutory holidays in Mississippi, but by common consent the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas are observed. In New Mexico, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Labor Day, Flag Day (June 14), and Arbor Day are holidays when so designated by the Governor. In South Carolina, Thursday of Fair Week is a legal holiday.

ARBOR DAY is a legal holiday in Arizona, Maine, Maryland, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, the day being set by the Governor; in Texas, February 22; Nebraska, April 22; Utah, April 15; Rhode Island, second Friday in May; Montana, second Tuesday in May; Georgia, first Friday in December; Colorado (school holiday only), third Friday in April; in Oklahoma, the Friday following the second Monday in March; in Arkansas, first Saturday in March.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in California in public offices, Illinois (in cities of 200,000 or more inhabitants), Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, the District of Columbia (for banking purposes), and in New Orleans, La., and Charleston, S. C.; in Louisiana and Missouri in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants; in Tennessee, for State and county officers, and in Colorado during June, July, and August; in Indiana, first Saturday in June to last Saturday in October, inclusive, for all public offices in counties having a county-seat of 100,000 population or more.

There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress it passed an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and it has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes but, with the exception named, there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

Ember and Rogation Days.

EMBER and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually) are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after the feast of Pentecost (Whit Sunday), after the festival of the Holy Cross, and after the festival of St. Lucia. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Rogation Days are the three days immediately preceding Holy Thursday or Ascension Day.

Old English Holidays.

THESE holidays, with their names, had their origin in mediæval England when the State religion was that of the Church of Rome, and they are still observed generally or in some parts of Britain.

JANUARY 6. TWELFTH DAY, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.

FEBRUARY 2. CANDLEMAS: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year.

FEBRUARY 14. OLD CANDLEMAS: St. Valentine's Day.

MARCH 25. LADY DAY: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

JUNE 24. MIDSUMMER DAY: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

JULY 15. ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. There was an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

AUGUST 1. LAMMAS DAY: Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the Church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

SEPTEMBER 29. MICHAELMAS: Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL-HALLOWMAS: All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en, observed by home gatherings and old-time festive rites.

NOVEMBER 2. ALL SOULS' DAY: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

NOVEMBER 11. MARTINMAS: Feast of St. Martins Old Martinmas is November 23.

DECEMBER 28. CHILDERMAS: Holy Innocents' Day.

Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas, and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas, and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, are observed by the Church. Mothering Sunday is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which the old rural custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

The Commonest Names.

THE following table shows the fifty commonest names in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland arranged in the order of their frequency according to a compilation made by the London *Pall Mall Gazette;* also the fifty commonest names in the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, specially compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC from the City Directories of the respective cities.

	England & Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	New York City	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.
1	Smith	Smith	Murphy	Smith	Johnson	Smith	Smith
2	Jones	McDonald	Kelly	Brown	Smith	Miller	Sullivan
3	Williams	Brown	Sullivan	Miller	Anderson	Brown	Murphy
4	Taylor	Thomson	Walsh	Murphy	Miller	Jones	Brown
5	Davies	Robertson	Smith	Meyer	Brown	Johnson	Johnson
6	Brown	Stewart	O'Brien	Johnson	Peterson	Wilson	Clark
7	Thomas	Campbell	Bryne	Kelly	Jones	Kelly	O'Brien
8	Evans	Wilson	Byrne	Cohen	Williams	Williams	McCarthy
9	Roberts	Anderson	Connor	Levy	Wilson	Taylor	White
10	Johnson	Scott	O'Neill	Williams	Thompson	Davis	Davis
11	Wilson	Miller	Reilly	Jones	Olson	Moore	McDonald
12	Robinson	McKenzie	Doyle	Murray	Davis	Clark	Williams
13	Wright	Reid	McCarthy	Wilson	Ryan	Murphy	Jones
14	Wood	Ross	Gallagher	Clark	Clark	Thompson	Kelley
15	Thompson	McKay	Doherty	Sullivan	White	Dougherty	Hall
16	Hall	Johnston	Kennedy	Martin	Kelly	Young	Taylor
17	Green	Murray	Lynch	White	Martin	White	Doherty
18	Walker	Clark	Murray	Davis	Moore	Martin	Wilson
19	Hughes	Paterson	Quinn	O'Brien	Schmidt	Thomas	Kelly
20	Edwards	Young	Moore	Ryan	Sullivan	Campbell	Donovan
21	Lewis	Fraser	McLaughlin	Moore	Meyer	Gallagher	Murray
22	White	McLean	Carroll	Schmidt	Murphy	Robinson	Collins
23	Turner	Henderson	Connolly	Taylor	O'Brien	Myers	Robinson
24	Jackson	Mitchell	Daly	Muller	Hansen	Scott	Moore
25	Hill	Morrison	Connell	Thompson	Larsen	Anderson	Anderson
26	Harris	Cameron	Wilson	Anderson	Taylor	McLaug'n	Allen
27	Clark	Watson	Dunne	Walsh	Walsh	Allen	Thompson
28	Cooper	Walker	Brennan	Harris	Young	Green	Hill
29	Harrison	Taylor	Burke	Reilly	Campbell	Fisher	Ryan
30	Ward	McLeod	Collins	Campbell	Lewis	Walker	Miller
31	Martin	Ferguson	Campbell	O'Connor	Mueller	Morris	McLaughlin
32	Davis	Duncan	Clarke	King	Baker	Stewart	Walsh
33	Baker	Gray	Johnston	Lynch	Adams	Wright	Mahoney
34	Morris	Davidson	Hughes	McCarthy	McCarthy	Mitchell	Fitzgerald
35	James	Hunter	Farrell	Schneider	Hall	Murray	Young
36	King	Hamilton	Fitzgerald	Lewis	Jackson	Hughes	Parker
37	Morgan	Kerr	Brown	Ward	O'Connor	Lewis	Lynch
38	Allen	Grant	Martin	Young	Hill	Fox	Campbell
39	Moore	McIntosh	Maguire	Robinson	Burke	O'Brien	Martin
40	Parker	Graham	Nolan	Hall	Allen	King	Rogers
41	Clarke	White	Flynn	Brady	Olsen	Evans	Baker
42	Cook	Allen	Thompson	Burke	Hoffman	Roberts	Foley
43	Price	Simpson	Callaghan	Morris	Green	Jackson	Wood
44	Phillips	McGregor	O'Donnell	Collins	Murray	Harris	Stevens
45	Shaw	Munro	Duffy	Jackson	Lynch	Collins	Morse
46	Bennett	Sinclair	Mahony	Carroll	Becker	Snyder	Crowley
47	Lee	Bell	Boyle	Allen	Petersen	Kennedy	Lewis
48	Watson	Martin	Healy	Hughes	Ward	Wood	Barry
49	Griffiths	Russell	Shea	Klein	Morris	Hall	Burke
50	Carter	Gordon	White	Cohn	Schneider	Burns	Driscoll

The Theodore Roosevelt Pedigree.

CLÆS MARTENSZEN VAN ROSENVELT, of Zeeland, Holland, emigrated to New Netherland, 1649-50 with his wife Jannetje Samuels-Thomas, had issue:—
Isaac Roosevelt,
Nicholas Roosevelt.

NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT (1658-1742), born September 1658; Alderman of New York, 1698-1701; died 1743; married 1682, Heyltje Jans Kunst, by whom he had issue:—

Isaac Roosevelt.
Nicholas Roosevelt.
Jacobus Roosevelt.
Johannes Roosevelt.

JOHANNES ROOSEVELT (1689-), baptised March 3, 1689 at Esopus, New York; Alderman, etc.; married Heyltje Sjœrts, and by her had issue:—

JACOBUS ROOSEVELT (1724-), baptised August 9, 1724; married Annatje Bogard, and had issue:—

JACOBUS ROOSEVELT (1759-1840), baptised October 25, 1759, a soldier, Commissary in the Revolutionary War; married Mary Helen Van Shaack, and dying 1840, left by her (who died 1845), issue:—

CORNELIUS VAN SHAACK ROOSEVELT (1794-1871), born January 30, 1794; died 1871; married Margaret Barnhill (descendant of Thomas Potts, member of the New Jersey Provincial Congress), and by her (who died 1861), had issue:—
- Silas Roosevelt, married Mary West.
- James Alfred Roosevelt, married Elizabeth N. Emlen, by whom he had—
  - William Emlen, born April 30, 1857.
- William Roosevelt, died in infancy.
- Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, married Laura Porter.
- Robert Barnhill Roosevelt, born August 7, 1829; Member of Congress, Minister to the Netherlands; died June 14, 1906; married first, 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of John Ellis, by whom he had issue:—
  - John Ellis Roosevelt, married Nannie M. Vance.
- Robert Barnhill Roosevelt, married first, Grace Woodhouse; married second, Lilie Hamersley
- He married, second, Marion, daughter of John O'Shea, of Nenagh, Ireland, and widow of R. Francis Fortescue.
- Theodore Roosevelt of whom below.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1831-1878), born September 22, 1831; died February 9, 1878; Collector of the Port of New York; married December 22, 1853, Martha, daughter of Major James Stephens Bullock, of Georgia, and by her (who died February 12, 1884), had issue:—
- Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America.
- Elliott Roosevelt, born February 28, 1860; married 1883, Anna Hall, and by her has issue:—
  - Elliott Roosevelt.
  - Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.
  - Grace Roosevelt.
- Anna Roosevelt, born January 7, 1855; married 1895, William S. Cowles, Rear-Admiral, United States Navy, by whom she has issue:—
  - William S. Cowles.
- Corinne Roosevelt, born September 27, 1861; married 1882, Douglas Robinson, by whom she has:—
  - Theodore Roosevelt.
  - Monroe D. Roosevelt.
  - Stewart D. Roosevelt.
  - Corinne D. Roosevelt.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America; born at New York, October 27, 1858; married first, October 27, 1880, Alice Hathaway, daughter of George Cabot and Caroline (Haskell) Lee, of Boston, Mass., and by her (who died February 14, 1884), had issue:—
- Alice Lee Roosevelt, born February 12, 1884; married February 17, 1906, Nicholas, son of Nicholas Longworth of Cincinatti, Ohio, by Susan, his wife, daughter of Judge Timothy Walker.

He married second, December 2, 1886, Edith Kermit, daughter of Charles and Gertrude Elizabeth (Tyler) Carrow, of New York City, and by her has had issue:—
- Theodore Roosevelt, born September 13, 1887.
- Kermit Roosevelt, born October 10, 1889.
- Ethel Carrow Roosevelt, born August 10, 1891.
- Archibald Bullock Roosevelt, born April 9, 1894.
- Quentin Roosevelt, born November 19, 1897.

Rough Riders' Association.

BEFORE the disbanding of the First Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, serving in Cuba, the members organized the Rough Riders' Association. All members of the regiment are eligible to membership in the Association, and membership descends to the eldest sons of original members, as in the Order of the Cincinnati, founded by the officers of the Revolutionary War. The following are the officers: *President*—C. E. Hunter, Oklahoma City, Okl. *Vice-President*—Dave Goodrich, New York. *Secretary-Treasurer*—B. H. Colbert, Tishimingo, Okl.

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

THE Washington Estate at Mount Vernon, Va., is under the care and direction of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. The founder of the Association in 1854 was Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina. She was the first Regent, and her successors have been Mrs. Lily M. Berghman, 1874, and Mrs. Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend, 1893, the present Regent. There are Vice-Regents for twenty-nine States.

The present officers are: *Regent*—Mrs. Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend. *Secretary*—Mrs Jennie Meeker Ward, Ottawa, Kan. *Treasurer*—E. Francis Riggs, D. C. *Resident Superintendent*—Harrison H. Dodge. *Assistant Superintendent*—James Young. *Advisory Committee*—Lewis Cass Ledyard, N. Y.

Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace.

ACT OF CONGRESS PROVIDING FOR THE DISPOSITION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NOBEL PRIZE.

The following is the text of Chapter 2,558 of the Acts of the Fifty-ninth Congress, second session, entitled, "An Act to Establish the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace," approved March 2, 1907:

Whereas, Alfred Bernard Nobel, of the City of Stockholm, in the kingdom of Sweden, having by his last will and testament provided that the residue of his estate shall constitute a fund, the income from which shall be annually awarded in prizes to those persons who have, during the year, contributed most materially to benefit mankind, and having further provided that one share of said income shall be awarded to the person who shall have most or best promoted the fraternity of nations and the abolishment or diminution of standing armies and the formation and increase of peace congresses; and

Whereas the Norwegian Parliament having, under the terms of said foundation, elected a committee for the distribution of the peace prize, and this committee having in the year 1906 awarded the aforesaid prize to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, for his services in behalf of the peace of the world; and

Whereas the President desiring that this award shall form the nucleus of a fund the income of which shall be expended for bringing together in conference at the City of Washington, especially during the sessions of Congress, representatives of labor and capital for the purpose of discussing industrial problems, with the view of arriving at a better understanding between employers and employees, and thus promoting industrial peace; therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and their successors in office, together with a representative of labor and a representative of capital and two persons to represent the general public, to be appointed by the President of the United States are hereby created trustees of an establishment by the name of the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace, with authority to receive the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to the President and by him devoted to this foundation, and to administer it in accordance with the purposes herein defined. Any vacancies occurring in the number of trustees shall be filled in like manner by appointment by the President of the United States.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the trustees herein mentioned to invest and reinvest the principal of this foundation, to receive any additions which may come to it by gift, bequest, or devise, and to invest and reinvest the same; and to pay over the income from the foundation and its additions, or such part thereof as they may from time to time apportion, to a committee of nine persons, to be known as "The Industrial Peace Committee," to be selected by the trustees, three members of which committee shall serve for the period of one year, three members for the period of two years, and three members for the period of three years; three members of this committee to be representatives of labor, three to be representatives of capital, each chosen for distinguished services in the industrial world in promoting righteous industrial peace, and three members to represent the general public. Any vacancies which may occur in this committee shall be filled by selection and appointment in the manner prescribed for the original appointment of the committee, and when the committee has first been fully selected and appointed each member thereafter appointed shall serve for a period of three years or the unexpired portion of such term.

Sec. 3. That the Industrial Peace Committee herein constituted shall arrange for an annual conference in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, of representatives of labor and capital for the purpose of discussing industrial problems, with the view of arriving at a better understanding between employers and employees; it shall call special conferences in case of great industrial crises, and at such other times as may be deemed advisable, and take such other steps as in its discretion will promote the general purposes of the foundation; subject, however, to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the trustees. The committee shall receive suggestions for the subjects to be discussed at the annual or other conferences and be charged with the conduct of the proceedings at such conferences. The committee shall also arrange for the publication of the results of the annual and special conferences.

Sec. 4. That all expenditures authorized by the trustees shall be paid exclusively from the accrued income and not from the principal of the foundation.

Sec. 5. That the trustees herein named are authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia to an amount not exceeding three million dollars, and to use and dispose of the same for the purposes of this foundation.

Sec. 6. That the principal office of the foundation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the trustees and committees may be held in other places, to be provided for in by-laws to be adopted from time to time by the trustees, for the proper execution of the purposes of the foundation.

Sec. 7. That the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace is hereby authorized and empowered, at its discretion, to co-operate with any institutions or societies having similar or like purposes.

The act takes effect immediately on its passage.

White House Rules.

THE Cabinet will meet Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 A.M. until 1 P.M.

Senators and Representatives will be received from 10 A.M. to 12 M., excepting on Cabinet days.

Visitors having business with the President will be admitted from 12 to 1 o'clock daily, excepting Cabinet days, so far as public business will permit.

The East Room will be open daily, Sundays excepted, for the inspection of visitors, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. By direction of the President. William Loeb, Jr., Secretary.

Mayflower Passengers.

A LIST OF PASSENGERS WHO EMBARKED ON THE SHIP MAYFLOWER FROM PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, SEPTEMBER 6, 1620.

(As Written in the Original Record.)

John Billinton.
Mrs. John (Ellen) Billinton.
John Billinton, Jr.
Francis Billinton.
Mr. William Brewster.
Mrs. William (Mary) Brewster.
Love Brewster.
Wrasling (Wrastled) Brewster.
Mr. William Bradford.
Mrs. William (Dorothy) Bradford.
William Button.
John Carver.
Mrs. John (Catherine) Carver.
Mrs. Carver's maid.
John Crackston (Crackstone, Craxton, Croxton).
John Crackston, Jr.
Robert Carter.
Francis Cooke.
John Cooke.
Richard Clark.
Humility Cooper.
James Chilton.
Mrs. James Chilton.
Mary Chilton.
Edward Doty (Doten, Dovey).
Francis Eaton.
Mrs. Francis (Sarah) Eaton.
Samuel Eaton.
Mr. Isaac Allerton.
Mrs. Isaac (Mary) Allerton.
Remember Allerton.
Mary Allerton.
Bartholomew Allerton.
John Allerton.
John Alden.
Peter Browne.
Richard Britteridge (Bitteridge).
Thomas English (Enlish).
—— Ely.
Mr. Samuel Fuller.
Edward Fuller.
Mrs. Edward Fuller.
Samuel Fuller, Jr.
Moses Fletcher.
John Goodman.
Richard Gardner (Gardiner).
John Howland.
John Hooke.
Mr. Steven (Stephen) Hopkins.
Mrs. Stephen (Elizabeth) Hopkins.
Constanta (Constance) Hopkins.
Damaris Hopkins.
Giles Hopkins.
Oceanus Hopkins.
William Holbeck.
William Latham.
John Langemore.
Edward Litsler (Leicester Lister).
Jasper More.
Richard More.
—— More.
Ellen More.
Desire Minter.
Mr. Christopher Martin.
Mrs. Christopher Martin.
Mr. William Molines (Mollines, Mullins).
Mrs. William Molines.
Priscilla Molines.
Joseph Molines.
Edmund Margeson (Morgeson).
Solomon Prower.
Digerie (Degory) Priest.
Thomas Rogers.
Joseph Rogers.
John Rigdale (Ridgedale, Ridgsdale).
Mrs. John (Alice) Rigdale.
George Sowle (Soule, Sole, Soul).
Elias Story.
Capt. Miles Standish.
Mrs. (Rose) Standish.
Henry Samson (Sampson).
William Trevore (Trevour).
Edward Thomson (Thompson, Tomson).
Edward Tillie (Tilly, Tilley).
Mrs. Edward (Ann) Tillie.
Elizabeth Tillie.
John Tillie.
Mrs. John (Bridget) Tillie.
Thomas Tinker.
Mrs. Thomas Tinker.
—— Tinker.
John Turner.
—— Turner.
—— Turner.
Roger Wilder.
Mr. Edward Winslow.
Mrs. Edward (Elizabeth) Winslow.
Mr. William White.
Mrs. William (Susanna) White.
Resolved White.
Thomas Williams.
Gilbert Winslow.
Mr. Richard Warren.

The Mayflower arrived in Cape Cod Bay, Massachusetts, November 10, 1620.

COMPACT SIGNED ON BOARD THE MAYFLOWER.

"In ye name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, Franc & Ireland King, defender of ye faith, &c., haveing undertaken, for ye glorie of God, and advancemente of ye Christian faith, and honour of our king and countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne part of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutually in ye presence of God, and one of another, covenant & combine our selves togeather into a civill body politick, for our better ordering & preservation & furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just & equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap-Codd ye II of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our sovereigne lord, King James, of England, France & Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth Ano; Dom. 1620."

John Carver.
William Bradford.
Edward Winslow.
William Brewster.
Isaac Allerton.
Myles Standish.
John Alden.
Samuel Fuller.
Christopher Martin.
William Mullins.
William White.
Richard Warren.
John Howland.
Stephen Hopkins.
Edward Tilley.
John Tilley.
Edward Lister.
Francis Cook.
Thomas Rogers.
Thomas Tinker.
Richard Gardiner.
John Allerton.
Thomas English.
Edward Doty.
Edward Fuller.
John Turner.
Francis Eaton.
James Chilton.
Peter Brown.
Richard Britteridge.
George Soule.
Richard Clarke.
John Crackston.
John Billington.
Moses Fletcher.
John Goodman.
Degory Priest.
Thomas Williams.
Gilbert Winslow.
Edward Margeson.
John Ridgedale.

The Confederate States of America.

South Carolina began the movement which led to the organization of the Southern Confederacy by the adoption at Charleston on December 20, 1860, by a convention of the people of the following ordinance of secession:

"We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution are hereby repealed; and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved:

December 24 the Convention adopted a declaration setting forth the cause of the secession of the State, and the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the action of the State.

Acts of secession were adopted by the Legislatures of the other seceding States, as follows:

Jan. 9, 1861,	Mississippi,	by a vote of	84 to 15	Feb. 1, 1861,	Texas,	by a vote of	166 to 7
Jan. 10, "	Florida,	" "	62 to 7	April 17, "	Virginia	" "	88 to 55
Jan. 11, "	Alabama,	" "	61 to 39	May 6, "	Arkansas,	" "	69 to 1
Jan, 19, "	Georgia,	" "	208 to 89	May 21, "	North Carolina	"	unanimous
Jan. 26, "	Louisiana,	" "	113 to 17	June 8, "	Tennessee,	"	"

The States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, which were afterward represented in the Confederate Congress, did not pass ordinances of secession. In two States a popular vote was taken. The vote of Virginia for secession was 128,884; opposed, 32,134. Of Tennessee, for secession, 104,019; opposed, 47,238.

The congress of delegates from the seceding States met at Montgomery, Ala., February 4, 1861, and prepared a provisional Constitution of the Confederate States of America. This Constitution was discussed in detail and adopted February 8. On the next day an election was held for chief executive officers, and Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was elected provisional President and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, provisional Vice-President.

On February 19, 1861, the joint convention of the provisional Senate and House of Representatives counted the electoral vote for President and Vice-President. The number of States voting was 11, total electoral votes, 109; all of which were for Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens.

President Davis was inaugurated at Montgomery, Ala., February 18, 1861, and again at Richmond, Va., February 22, 1862.

CONFEDERATE CABINET OFFICERS.

Secretaries of State—1861, Robert Toombs, Georgia; 1861, Robert M. T. Hunter, Virginia; 1862, Judah P. Benjamin, Louisiana.

Secretaries of the Treasury—1861, C. G. Memminger, South Carolina; 1864, George A. Trenholm, South Carolina; 1865, John H. Reagan, Texas.

Secretaries of War—1861, Leroy P. Walker, Alabama; 1862, Judah P. Benjamin Louisiana; 1862, George W Randolph, Virginia; 1862, Gustavus W. Smith, Kentucky, 1862, James A. Seddon, Virginia; 1865, John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky.

Secretary of the Navy—1861, Stephen R. Mallory, Florida.

Postmasters-General—1861, Henry T. Ellet, Mississippi; 1861, John H. Reagan, Texas.

Attorneys-General—1861, Judah P Benjamin, Louisiana; 1861, Thomas Bragg, North Carolina; 1862, Thomas H. Watts, Alabama; 1864, George Davis, North Carolina.

THE BEGINNING AND END.

April 12, 1861, fire was opened by the South Carolina troops on Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor. The following was the notification served on Major Robert Anderson, U. S. A., in command of the fort, by order of Brig.-Gen. Beauregard, C. S. A.:

"Sir—By authority of Brig.-Gen. Beauregard, commanding the provisional forces of the Confederate States, we have the honor to notify you that he will open the fire of his batteries on Fort Sumter in one hour from this time. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants, "JAMES CHESTNUT, JR., Aide-de-camp.
"STEPHEN D. LEE, Aide-de-camp."

The refusal of Major Anderson to surrender prior to the receipt of the above note was as follows:

"Fort Sumter, April 11, 1861.

"General—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto that it is a demand which I regret my sense of honor and my obligation to my government prevents my compliance. Thanking you for the fair and manly terms proposed and for the high compliment paid me, I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant,
"ROBERT ANDERSON, Major First Artillery, Commanding."

"Brig.-Gen. Beauregard, Commanding Provisional Army."

The last fight in the Civil War was at Palmetto Ranche, Texas, May 11, 1865. Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

All the States were represented in both Houses of Congress of the United States May 23, 1872.

Prices Paid for Rare American Coins

BY DEALERS IN NEW YORK.

Value of Rare Coins varies according to their condition. A worn coin is not worth as much as one showing features sharply and distinctly. The date of a coin may not give it as much value as variation from the ordinary type of that year. Owners of rare coins living at a distance from New York can take impressions of them with lead pencil rubbings on white paper, which can be sent by mail to dealers with minute and careful descriptions.

Gold Double Eagles.

1849	$125 00

Gold Eagles.

1795 Small Eagle	$11 00 to $13 00
1796	13 00 to 15 00
1797	20 00 to 25 00
1797 Large Eagle	11 00 to 13 00
1798 Four stars on right	15 00 to 20 00
1798 Six "	16 00 to 25 00
1799, 1800, 1801, 1803	11 00 to 13 00
1804	13 00 to 15 00
1838, 1839	10 50 to 12 00
1840, 1841, 1842	10 25

Gold Half Eagles.

1795 Small Eagle	$7 00 to $8 00
1795 Large Eagle	15 00 to 20 00
1796	8 00 to 10 00
1797 Small Eagle	15 00 to 20 00
1797 Large Eagle	20 00 to 25 00
1798 Small Eagle	25 00 to 40 00
1798, 1799 Large Eagle	6 00 to 7 00
1800, 1802, 1803, 1810, 1811	5 50 to 6 00
1804, 1805, 1806, 1809, 1814	6 00 to 7 00
1807, 1808, 1812, 1813, 1818	5 50 to 6 00
1815, 1824	75 00 to 150 00
1819, 1824	15 00 to 25 00
1820, 1823, 1825	8 00 to 10 00
1821, 1826, 1827	10 00 to 15 00
1822	100 00 to 200 00
1828, 1829	15 00 to 25 00
1830, 1831, 1832, 1833	10 00 to 12 00
1834 E Pluribus Unum	6 00 to 8 00

Gold Three Dollar Pieces.

1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858	$3 15 to $3 50
1859, 1860, 1861, 1862	3 25 to 3 50
1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867	3 50 to 4 00
1868, 1869, 1872, 1879, 1881	3 25 to 4 00
1870, 1871, 1874, 1878	3 15 to 3 50
1873, 1877, 1880, 1885	4 00 to 5 00
1875	20 00 to 30 00
1876	15 00 to 25 00
1882, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1877, 1888, 1889	3 25 to 3 50

Gold Quarter Eagles (2 1-2 Dollars)

1796 No stars on obverse	$8 00 to $12 00
1796 With stars	15 00 to 20 00
1797	12 00 to 20 00
1798	6 00 to 8 00
1802, 1804, 1805, 1808	3 50 to 5 00
1806	8 00 to 12 00
1807	3 00 to 4 00
1821, 1824	7 00 to 10 00
1825, 1827, 1829, 1833	4 00 to 6 00
1826	15 00 to 20 00
1830, 1831, 1832	3 00 to 4 00
1834 E Pluribus Unum on reverse	4 00 to 6 00

Gold Dollars.

1849 to 1854 inclus., small size	$1 40
1855 to 1889 inclus., larger size	1 50
1863, 1864, 1865	$2 50 to 5 00
1866, 1867	2 00 to 2 50
1875	10 00 to 12 00

California Gold Coins.

1851 & 1852 Octagonal dollars	$60 00 to $75 00
1852 & 1855 Round dollars	75 00 to 100 00

Silver Dollars.

1794 Head, flowing hair	$20 00 to $50 00
1795	1 50 to 2 00
1795 Bust, hair tied	1 50 to 2 00
1796	1 75 to 2 50
1797	1 50 to 2 50
1798 Rev. Small Eagle 13 stars	2 00 to 3 00
1798 " 15 stars	3 00 to 5 00
1798 Rev. Eagle with shield	1 25 to 1 50
1799 Five stars facing bust	2 00 to 2 50
1799 Six stars facing bust	$1 25 to $1 50
1800, 1802	1 25 to 1 50
1801, 1803	1 50 to 2 50
1804 Restrike, none known to have been struck this year.	100 00
1836 Flying Eagle, Gobrecht on base	4 00 to 8 00
1836 Gobrecht between date and base	10 00 to 20 00
1838, 1839 Flying eagle	20 00 to 40 00
1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1848, 1849	1 05
1851, 1852	20 00 to 30 00
1850, 1853, 1856, 1857	1 25
1854	2 00 to 4 00
1855	1 50 to 2 50
1858	15 00 to 20 00
1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869	1 05
Trade dollars 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883	1 05 to 1 15
1900 La Fayette dollar	1 50

Silver Half Dollars.

1794 Flowing hair	$2 00 to $4 00
1795	60 to 1 00
1796, 1797 Fillet head	20 00 to 40 00
1801, 1802	2 00 to 3 00
1803, 1805	55
1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814	52
1815	1 50 to 2 50
1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824	51
1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830	51
1836 milled edge (not lettered)	1 00 to 2 00
1838, with o between bust and date	15 00 to 25 00
1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1848, 1850, 1851	51
1852	1 00 to 1 50
1853 no arrows at date or rays on eagle	20 00 to 30 00
1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890	52
1892 Columbian	51

Silver Quarter Dollars.

1796, 1804, Fillet head	$1 00 to $3 00
1815, Bust of Liberty	50 to 1 00
1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1824, 1825, 1828, 1832	30 to 50
1823	20 00 to 40 00
1827	35 00 to 50 00
1831, 1833, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839	26
1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1852	26
1853 without arrows or rays	1 50 to 3 50
1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890	27
1893, Isabella Quarter	50

Silver Twenty Cent Pieces.

1876	22
1877, 1878	1 50

Silver Dimes.

1796 Fillet head	75 to $2 00
1797, 1798, 1800, 1802	$2 00 to 4 00
1801, 1803	1 00 to 2 50
1804	4 00 to 6 00
1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1846	30 to 1 00
1822	1 00 to 2 00
1814, 1824	15 to 30

Silver Half Dimes.

1794 Flowing hair	$1 50 to $2 50
1795, 1800	50 to 1 00
1796, 1797 Fillet head	1 50 to 2 50
1801, 1803, 1846	1 00 to 2 00

1802	$25 00 to $50 00
1805	2 00 to 3 00

Silver Three Cent Pieces.

1851, 1852, 1853, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862	05
1854, 1855, 1856, 1857	06
1863, 1864, 1865, 1868	25 to 60
1866, 1867, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872	20 to 40
1873	50 to 60

Nickel Five Cent Pieces.

1869, 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1876	06
1877	$1 25
1878, 1879, 1880, 1881	10
1883 with shield, 1885	06

Nickel Three Cent Pieces.

1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1889	04
1877	$1 10
1884, 1885, 1886, 1887	10

Bronze Two Cent Pieces.

1873	75

Nickel and Bronze Cents.

1856 Flying eagle	$2 00 to $3 00
1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 20 per cent. premium.	
1877	05

Copper Cents.

1793 Clover leaf	$20 00 to $50 00
1793 Chain, on Rev. Ameri	4 00 to 20 00
1793 Chain, on Rev. America	3 00 to 10 00
Rev. a wreath	1 50 to 5 00
1793 Liberty Cap	4 00 to 10 00
1794, 1795, 1796	20 to 1 00
1797	15 to 50
1798	05 to 25
1799	5 00 to 25 00
1800, 1801, 1808	05 to 50
1802, 1803, 1807, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1821	03 to 25
1804	4 00 to 20 00
1805, 1806, 1813, 1823, 1857	10 to 50
1809	50 to 2 00
1811	30 to 1 50

Copper Half Cents.

1793 Liberty Cap	$1 00 to $2 50
1794, 1795, 1797	25 to 1 00
1796	10 00 to 25 00
1800, 1803, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1810	10 to 25
1802	75 to 1 50
1804, 1809, 1825, 1826, 1828, 1829	05 to 10
1831, 1836	5 00 to 10 00
1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1837	05 to 10
1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848	5 00 to 10 00
1849 small date, 1852	4 00 to 8 00
1850, 1854, 1857	10 to 25
1851, 1853, 1855, 1856	05 to 10

New England Colonial Coins.

III. Three pence N. E. (1652) silver	$100 00
VI. Six pence	$15 00 to 25 00
XII. Shilling	10 00 to 25 00
1694 Half penny elephant, copper	20 00 to 40 00

Massachusetts Colonial and State Coins.

1650 XII. Pine tree shilling, silver	$10 00 to $25 00
1652 XII. Shilling	3 00 to 5 00
1652 III. Three pence	1 50 to 3 00
1662 II. Two pence	2 00 to 3 00
1752 VI. Six pence	2 00 to 3 00
1787, 1788, Half cent Indian, copper	50 to 1 00
1787, 1788, Cent	20 to 50

Maryland Colon'al Coins.

Penny (1769) Lord Baltimore, copper	$25 00 to $50 00
IV Four pence, VI. Six pence, silver	5 00 to 10 00
XII. Shilling	8 00 to 15 00
III. Three pence, 1783 Annapolis, silver	3 50 to 5 00
VI. Six pence, XII. Shilling	2 00 to 3 00
Shilling, Links, equal to 1 shilling	$6 00 to $10 00
III. Three pence, 1790, Baltimore town	3 00 to 5 00

Virginia Colonial Coins.

Half penny, 1773, George III., copper	10 to 20
Shilling, Same in silver	$15 00 to $25 00

Connecticut Colonial and State Coins.

1737 Three pence, A deer-axe, copper	$20 00 to $50 00
1737 Three pence, A Three Hammers, copper	20 00 to 50 00
1785, 1786, 1787, 1788 Autori Connec	05 to 25

New York Colonial and State Coins.

Tree, New Yorke in America, brass	$2 00 to $3 00
1786 Bust, Non VI., copper	10 00 to 15 00
1787 George Clinton, copper	20 00 to 50 00
1787 Libernatus, Indian, copper	10 00 to 20 00
1787, Excelsior, copper	4 00 to 10 00
1787 Nova Eborac, copper	25 to 1 00
1787 Brasher Doubloon, gold	60 00 to 150 00

New Jersey State Coins.

1787 Date under plow beam	$15 00 to $25 00
1786, 1787, 1788 Nova Caesarea	05 to 25
1788 Horse head to left	50 to 1 00
Bust of Wash'n Rev. shield	15 00 to 25 00
Non vi, Rev. shield	15 00 to 25 00

Vermont State Coins.

1783 Shilling U. S. 250, silver	$60 00
1-4 Dollar 500, silver	60 00
1-2 " 1000 "	125 00
1783, 1785 Nova Constellatio, copper	10 to 25
1785 Immune Columbia, copper	3 00 to 5 00
1785, 1786 Vermontis & Vermontensium	50 to 1 00
1785, 1786, 1787, 1788 Vermon Auctori	10 to 50

Kentucky State Coins.

1796, Half penny, Myddleton, copper	$5 00 to $10 00
1796 Same in silver	8 00 to 15 00
Our cause is just, triangle	50 to 1 00

Rosa Americana Copper Pieces.

1722, 1723, Rose, penny size	50 to $2 00
1722, 1723, 1724 half penny	50 to 5 00
1722, 1723 farthing	50 to 1 50

Continental Pieces.

1776 Dollar in pewter	$2 00 to $3 00
1776 Same in silver	20 00 to 30 00
1785 Confederatio copper	5 00 to 10 00
1786 Immunis Columbia copper	8 00 to 12 00
1787 Same, Rev. Eagle	1 00 to 2 00
1787 Fugio cent, Mind your business	10 to 25
1787 Names of States on links	5 00 to 10 00
No date, Fugio omitted	5 00 to 10 00
1792 Half Disme, silver	2 00 to 5 00
1792 Disme, silver	15 00 to 25 00
1792 Cent, Liberty Parent of Science	15 00 to 25 00
1792 Cent, smaller with silver plug	15 00 to 25 00
U. S. A., Bar cent	1 00 to 2 00

Washington Pieces.

1783 and no date, copper	$10 00 to 20 00
1791 Rev. large eagle, copper	1 00 to 2 00
1791 Rev. small eagle	1 50 to 2 50
1791 Ship	50 to 1 00
1791 Ship, Liverpool half penny	3 00 to 5 00
1791 Rev. Eagle, 12 stars	5 00 to 10 00
1792 Rev. Gen. of Am. Army	2 00 to 4 00
1792 Naked bust to right	10 00 to 20 00
1795 Liberty and security, half penny	25 to 50
1795 Same, penny size	5 00 to 10 00
1792, Half dol. spread eagle, silver	20 00 to 50 00
1792, Same in copper	3 00 to 5 00

Comparative Cost of Living in the United States.

DUN'S INDEX NUMBER OF COMMODITY PRICES PROPORTIONED TO CONSUMPTION.

In the following table Dun's Index Number is given for July 1 each year, beginning with 1861. Figures are separated into the seven principal classes for convenience of comparison. Many hundred commodities are embraced in the table, which covers practically all the necessaries of life. In explanation of the Index Number it should be stated that quantities of each commodity are taken in accordance with the annual per capita consumption, so that no article receives more or less than its relative position of importance. As the same quantities are taken of the same articles at each date, the record gives a faithful representation of the course of prices. Owing to the impossibility of obtaining accurate retail prices, wholesale quotations are taken. Consequently, to obtain the actual cost of living per capita, it is necessary to add a certain percentage of profit to the retailer. Otherwise the Index Number shows the actual wholesale cost of a year's supplies of all the necessaries of life for a single individual at each date. There is no question of percentages, the exact figures being given. Thus, products costing $101.92 on July 1, 1861, rose to $278.98 in 1864, declined to $72.45 in 1897, and were $108.95½ at the latest date.

July 1.	Breadstuffs.	Meats.	Dairy and Garden.	Other Food.	Clothing.	Metals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1861	$15.749	$7.485	$10.813	$7.653	$21.147	$22.500	$16.573	$101.920
1862	18.057	7.150	13.406	10.987	28.413	23.207	17.290	118.510
1863	26.154	10.115	13.530	16.359	45.679	37.079	24.264	173.180
1864	45.616	15.685	26.053	27.303	73.485	59.192	31.653	278.987
1865	25.404	16 112	18.049	21.057	49.307	38.956	25.551	194.436
1866	31.471	17.153	23.472	20.821	45.377	41.762	27.922	207.978
1867	36.537	14.278	18.418	20.167	38.169	35.426	25.529	188.524
1868	38.416	13.210	23.614	19.720	35.694	27.385	24.786	182.825
1869	29.116	13.181	18.121	16.347	35.309	28.355	24.201	164.630
1870	25.322	14.161	16.112	13.308	31.480	26.612	21.786	148.781
1871	24.809	12.177	20.799	13.823	30.624	27.371	21.907	151.510
1872	22.171	11.055	16.019	14.845	32.427	32 643	21.319	150.479
1873	20.460	10.114	15.629	13.625	29.411	32.298	21.552	143.089
1874	25.657	11.560	19.142	13.678	27.260	25.254	19.582	143.133
1875	24.848	13.287	14.918	14.418	25.318	23.515	18.398	134.702
1876	18 777	10.726	15.912	12.914	21.747	20.452	15.951	116.479
1877	21 812	10.036	11.790	13.321	21.850	15 578	15.160	109.547
1878	15.672	8.181	10.608	11.346	19.836	15.789	14.836	96.268
1879	17.054	8.239	10.253	9.884	20.420	15.149	16.286	97.285
1880	17.461	9.230	12.594	11.539	21.984	18.708	17.139	108.655
1881	20.369	11.381	11.311	11.663	20.982	19.295	16.900	111.901
1882	25.494	13.740	14.685	11.627	21.202	19.832	16.650	123.230
1883	19.018	11.210	12.250	10.726	20.209	18.071	15.764	107.248
1884	17.871	11.172	11.369	9.323	19.014	16.272	14.085	99.706
1885	16.370	9.205	10.872	8.712	17.740	14.132	13 666	90.697
1886	15.311	8.906	10.241	8.570	18.063	14.466	13.669	89.226
1887	15.156	8.667	11 188	9.252	18.174	16.035	15.153	93.624
1888	16.984	9.416	11.849	9.917	17.447	15.366	14.155	95.134
1889	14.351	8.244	9.695	10.912	17.107	14.782	14.600	89.691
1890	14.867	8.036	10.711	9.749	17.264	15.506	15.416	91.549
1891	19.782	9.217	12.455	9.339	16.501	15.107	13.691	96.092
1892	17.426	8.700	10.403	8.733	15.648	14.827	14.252	90.105
1893	14.963	10.135	11.710	9.188	15.871	14.030	14.716	90.613
1894	15.115	9.389	10.394	8.478	13.860	12.015	14.041	83.292
1895	14.765	8.622	9.874	8.689	15.315	11.021	13.233	81.519
1896	10.504	7.058	7.872	8.529	13.602	13 232	13.520	74.317
1897	10.587	7.529	8.714	7.88[illegible]	13.808	11.642	12.288	72.455
1898	12.783	7.694	9.437	8.826	14.663	11.843	12.522	77.768
1899	13.483	7 988	10.974	9.157	15 021	15.635	12.969	85.227
1900	14.898	8.906	10.901	9.482	16.324	14.834	16.070	91.415
1901	14.904	9.430	11.030	9.086	15.098	15.344	16.617	91.509
1902	20.534	11.628	12.557	8.748	15.533	16.084	16.826	101.910
1903	17.473	9.269	13.083	9.186	17.136	16.544	16.765	99.456
1904	18.244	9.033	10.648	10.406	16.514	15.428	16.919	97.192
1905	18.831	8.614	9.982	9.922	17.986	15.916	17.061	98.312
1906	17.923	9.677	12.590	9.645	19.177	16.649	19.555	105.216
1907	18.165	9.641	14.461	9.824	20.098	17.524	19.242	108.955

NOTE.—Breadstuffs include many quotations of wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley, besides beans, and peas; meats include live hogs, beef, sheep, and many provisions, lard, tallow, etc., dairy and garden products include eggs, vegetables, and fruits; other foods include fish, liquors, condiments, sugar rice, tobacco, etc.; clothing includes the raw material of each industry, and many quotations of woollen, cotton, and other textile goods, as well as hides, leather, boots, and shoes; metals include various quotations of pig iron, and partially manufactured and finished products, as well as minor metals, coal, and petroleum. The miscellaneous class embraces many grades of hard and soft lumber, lath, brick, lime, glass, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers, and drugs.

Nutritiveness of Foods.

AVERAGE quantity of nutritive matter in 1,000 parts of varieties of animal and vegetable food.

Cucumber	25	Beet-root	148	Sole	210	Apricots	260	Almonds	650
Melons	30	Pears	160	Pork	240	Grapes	270	Oats	742
Turnips	42	Apples	170	Cherries	250	Chicken	270	Rye	792
Milk	72	Haddock	180	Veal	250	Plums	290	Rice	880
Cabbage	73	Gooseberries	190	Beef	260	Mutton	290	Barley	920
Carrots	98	Peaches	200	Potatoes	260	Tamarinds	340	Wheat	950
White of egg	140	Codfish	210						

Value of Foreign Coins in United States Money.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury October 1, 1907.*)

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in U. S. Gold Dollar.	Coins.
Argent. R.	Gold	Peso	$0.96,5	Gold: argentine ($4.82,4) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-H.	Gold	Crown	.20,3	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns. Silver: 1 and 5 crowns.
Belgium	Gold	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.49,9	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.54,6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Canada	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Cent. Am.	Silver	Peso†	.49.9	Silver: peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.36,5	Gold: escudo ($1.82.5), doubloon ($3.65), and condor ($7.30). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver	Tael { Shanghai	.74,7	
		Tael { Haikwan	.83,2	
		Tael { Canton	81,5	
Colombia	Gold	Dollar	1.00	Gold: condor ($9.64,7) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.46.5	Gold: 2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.30,7). Silver: 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.48,7	Gold: 10 sucres ($4.86,65). Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.94,3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
France	Gold	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 frs. Silver: 5 frs.
Germany	Gold	Mark	.23,8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Gt. Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.86,6½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sov'gn.
Greece	Gold	Drachma	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti	Gold	Gourde	.96,5	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver: gourde and divisions.
India	Gold	Pound sterling§	4.86,6½	Gold: sov. ($4.86,65). Sil.: rupee and div'ns.
Italy	Gold	Lira	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.49,8	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20, and 50 sen.
Mexico	Gold	Peso ¶	49,8	Gold: 5 and 10 pesos. Silver: dollar (or peso)** and divisions.
Neth'lands	Gold	Florin	.40,2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
N'foundl'd	Gold	Dollar	1.01.4	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.02,7).
Norway	Gold	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.00,0	Gold: 1, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver: peso and divisions.
Peru	Gold	Libra	4.86,6½	Gold: ½ and 1 libra. Sil.: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.51,5	Gold: 5, 7½, 10, and 15 rubles Silver: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, and 100 copeks.
Spain	Gold	Peseta	.19,3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switz'land	Gold	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, & 100 francs. Silver: 5 fr's.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.04,4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.03.4	Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* The coins of silver-standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents, at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding the date of this circular. † Not including Costa Rica. § The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee ($0.14,8) is the money of account, current at 15 to the sovereign. ‖ Customs. ¶ Seventy-five centigrams fine gold. ** Value in Mexico 49.8.

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS AND PAPER NOTES IN AMERICAN MONEY BASED UPON THE VALUES EXPRESSED IN THE ABOVE TABLE.

Number.	British £ Sterling.	German Mark.	French Franc, Italian Lira.	Chinese Tael (Haikwan.)	Dutch Florin.	Jap. Yen, Mex. Peso.	Russian Gold Ruble.	Austrian Crown.
1	$4.86.6½	$0.23,8	$0.19.3	$0.83.2	$0.40,2	$0.49.8	$0.51,5	$0.20,3
2	9.73.3	0.47,6	0.38.6	1.66,4	0.80,4	0.99,6	1.03	0.40,6
3	14.59.9½	0.71,4	0.57,9	2.49,6	1.20,6	1.49.4	1.54,5	0.60.9
4	19.46.6	0.95,2	0.77,2	3.32.8	1.60,8	1.99.2	2.06	0.81.2
5	24.33.2½	1.19	0.96.5	4.16,0	2.01	2.49.0	2.57,5	1.01,5
6	29.19.9	1.42,8	1.15.8	4.99,2	2.41.2	2.98.8	3.09	1.21.8
7	34.06.5½	1.66,6	1.35.1	5.82,4	2.81,4	3.48.6	3.60,5	1.42.1
8	38.93.2	1.90,4	1.54,4	6.65,6	3.21.6	3.98.4	4.12	1.62.4
9	43.79.8½	2.14,2	1.73.7	7.48.8	3.61,8	4.48.2	4.63,5	1.82,7
10	48.66,5	2.38	1.93	8.32.0	4.02	4.98 0	5.15	2.03
20	97.33.	4.76	3.86	16.6[illegible]0	8.04	9.96.0	10.30	4.06
30	145.99,5	7.14	5.79	24.96.0	12.06	14.94,0	15.45	6.09
40	194.66	9.52	7.72	33.28,0	16.08	19.92,0	20.60	8.12
50	243.32,5	11.90	9.65	46.60,0	20.10	24.90,0	25.75	10.15
100	486.65	23.80	19.30	83.20,0	40.20	49.80,0	51.50	20.30

United States Internal Revenue Receipts.

SUMMARY OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM 1880 TO 1907, INCLUSIVE.

Fiscal Years.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Banks and Bankers.	Miscellaneous.	Adhesive Stamps.	Collections Under Repealed Laws.
1880	$61,185,509	$38,870,149	$12,829,803	$3,350,985	$383,755	$7,668,394	....
1881	67,153,975	42,854,991	13,700,241	3,762,208	231,078	7,924,708	$152,163
1882	69,873,408	47,391,989	16,153,920	5,253,458	199,830	7,570,109	78,559
1883	74,368,775	42,104,250	16,900,616	3,748,995	305,803	7,053,053	71,852
1884	76,905,385	26,062,400	18,084,954	....	289,144	....	265,068
1885	67,511,209	26,407,088	18,230,782	....	222,681	....	49,361
1886	69,092,266	27,907,363	19,676,731	....	194,422	....	32,087
1887	65,766,076	30,083,710	21,918,213	4,288	219,058	....	29,283
1888	69,287,431	30,636,076	23,324,218	4,203	154,970	....	9,548
1889	74,302,887	31,862,195	23,723,835	6,179	83,893	....	....
1890	81,683,970	33,949,998	26,008,535	69	135,555	....	....
1891	83,235,964	32,796,271	28,565,130	....	256,214	....	....
1892	91,309,984	31,000,493	30,037,453	....	239,532	....	....
1893	94,712,938	31,843,556	32,527,424	....	166,915	....	....
1894	85,259,252	28,617,899	31,414,788	2	1,876,509	....	....
1895	79,862,627	29,707,908	31,640,618	....	1,960,794	....	....
1896	80,670 071	30,711,629	33,784,235	135	1,664,545	....	....
1897	82 008,543	30,710,297	32,473,162	85	1 426 506	....	....
1898	92,547,000	36 230,522	39,515,421	1,180	2,572,696	794,418	....
1899	99,283,534	52,493,208	68,644,558	....	9,225,453	43,837,819	....
1900	109 868,817	59,355 084	73,550,754	1,461	11,575,626	40,964 365	....
1901	116,027,980	62,481,907	75,669,908	1,918	13,448 921	39,241,036	....
1902	121,138,013	51,937,925	71,988,902	228	13,360,130	13,442,792	....
1903	131,953,472	43,514,810	47,547,856	899	7,723,345	....	....
1904	135,810,015	44,655,809	49,083,459	....	3,354,722	....	....
1905	135,958,513	45,659,910	50,360,553	....	2,209,000	....	....
1906	143,394,055	48,422,997	55,641,859	....	1,644,027	....	....
1907	156,226,902	51,811,070	59,567,818	....	1,948,232	....	....

Of the receipts in 1907 classed as "Miscellaneous," $887,641 was from oleomargarine, $572,714 from playing cards, $49,515 from legacies, and $253,652 from penalties.

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.
Alabama	$456,783.24	Nebraska	$2,698,063.99
Arkansas	122,080.65	New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont	495,591.16
California and Nevada	5,536,796.41	New Jersey	6,876,160.35
Colorado and Wyoming	732,637.63	New Mexico and Arizona	106,469.12
Connecticut and Rhode Island	1,801,359.00	New York	32,353,647.70
Florida	1,192,550.91	North Carolina	4,880,061.18
Georgia	632,440.98	North and South Dakota	170,566.60
Hawaii	48,273.96	Ohio	21,834,068.60
Illinois	54,856 141.97	Oregon	378,428.45
Indiana	29,675,182.10	Pennsylvania	22,727,998.26
Iowa	977,506.23	South Carolina	256,107.69
Kansas, Indian Ter., and Oklahoma	342,375.31	Tennessee	2,436,040.24
Kentucky	28,444,438.38	Texas	790,493.45
Louisiana and Mississippi	5,032,688.99	Virginia	4,756,283.94
Maryland, Del., D.C., and 2 Va. Dists.	7,273,136 83	Washington and Alaska	1,046,238.29
Massachusetts	3,917,187.98	West Virginia	1,396,013.89
Michigan	5,334,808 52	Wisconsin	8,525,153.20
Minnesota	1,716,549.81		
Missouri	9,227,623.08	Total	$269,664,022.85
Montana, Idaho, and Utah	616,074.76		

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, oleomargarine, and filled cheese on which tax was paid during the last two fiscal years are as follows:

Articles Taxed.	Fiscal years ended June 30— 1906.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries.....gals..	1,781,643	1,993,688	212,045	.....
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, etc..gals..	122,732,822	134,142,074	11,409,252	.....
Wine made in imitation of champagne, etc .....bottles (pint) no..	72	.....	.....	.72
Fermented liquors.....bbls..	54,651,637	58,546,111	3,894,474	.....
Cigars, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....no..	7,174,805,223	7,490,144,793	315,339,570	.....
Cigars, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand. .....no..	895,867,426	1,152,133,426	256,266,000	.....
Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand....no..	3,783,266,213	5,151,861,130	1,368,595,917	.....
Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....no..	9,593,690	15,159,227	5,665,537	.....
Snuff.....lbs..	22,707,538	23,401,196	693,658	.....
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....lbs..	354,915,499	369,186,303	14,270,804	.....
Oleomargarine.....lbs..	53,146,659	68,988,850	15,842,191	.....
Adulterated butter.....lbs..	20,515	68,586	48,071	.....
Process or renovated butter.....lbs..	54,016,228	63,751,640	9,735,412	.....

NOTE.—The quantity of mixed flour withdrawn cannot be stated, owing to the variable number of pounds taxed.

United States Internal Revenue Taxes.

SCHEDULE OF ARTICLES AND OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO TAX.

SPECIAL TAXES AND RATES.

Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels a year, $100; rectifiers of 500 barrels or more a year, $200.

Wholesale liquor dealers, $100; retail liquor dealers, $25.

Wholesale dealers in malt liquors, $50; retail dealers in malt liquors, $20.

Manufacturers of stills, $50; and for stills or worms, manufactured, each, $20.

Brewers: Annual manufacture less than 500 barrels, $50; annual manufacture 500 barrels or more, $100.

Manufactures of filled cheese, $400; wholesale dealers in filled cheese, $250; retail dealers in filled cheese, $12.

Manufacturers of oleomargarine, $600; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artifically colored in imitation of butter, $480; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $200; retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, $48: retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $6.

Manufacturers of adulterated butter, $600; wholesale dealers in adulterated butter, $480; retail dealers in adulterated butter, $48; manufacturers of process or renovated butter, $50; manufacturers, packers or repackers of mixed flour, $12.

DISTILLED SPIRITS, ETC.

Distilled spirits, per gallon, $1.10; stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each, 10 cents; except when affixed to packages containing two or more 5-gallon cans for export, 5 cents.

Case stamps for spirits bottled in bond, 10 cents.

Wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine, or as a substitute for wine, in bottles containing not more than 1 pint per bottle or package, 10 cents; same, in bottles, containing more than 1 pint, and not more than 1 quart, per bottle or package, 20 cents (and at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however put up or whatever may be the package).

Grape brandy used in the fortification of pure, sweet wine under an act approved June 7, 1906 (to be assessed), per gallon, 3 cents.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Fermented liquors per barrel, containing not more than 31 gallons, $1 (and at a proportionate rate for halves, thirds, quarters, sixths and eighths of barrels); more than one barrel of 31 gallons, and not more than 63 gallons, in one package, $2.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

Tobacco, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per lb., 6 cents; snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per lb., 6 cents.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any subsittute therefor, and weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand, $3; cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand, 18 cents per lb., 54 cents; cigarettes weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand and of a wholesale value or price of more than $2 per thousand, 36 cents per lb., $1.08; cigarettes weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand and of a wholesale value or price of not more than $2 per thousand, 18 cents per lb., 54 cents; cigarettes weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand, $3.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored to look like butter, of any shade of yellow, per lb., 10 cents; oleomargarine, free from coloration that causes it to look like butter, of any shade of yellow, per lb., ¼ of one cent; oleomargarine, imported from foreign countries, per lb., 15 cents.

ADULTERATED BUTTER AND PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER.

Adulterated butter, per lb., 10 cents; process or renovoted butter, per lb., ¼ of one cent.

FILLED CHEESE.

Filled cheese, per lb., 1 cent; same, imported, per lb., 8 cents.

OPIUM.

Prepared smoking opium, per lb., $10.

MIXED FLOUR.

Mixed flour, per barrel of 196 lbs., or more than 98 lbs., 4 cents; half barrel of 98 lbs., or more than 49 lbs., 2 cents; quarter barrel of 49 lbs. or more than 24½ lbs., 1 cent; eighth barrel of 24½ lbs. or less, ½ of one cent. (Mixed flour imported from foreign countries, in addition to import duties, must pay internal revenue tax as above.)

CIRCULATION OF AND NOTES PAID OUT BY BANKS AND BANKERS.

Circulation issued by any bank, etc., or person (except a national bank taxed under Section 5214 Revised Statues, and Section 13, Act March 14, 1900), per month, 1-12 of 1 per cent.

Circulation (except national banks) exceeding 90 per cent. of capital, in addition, per month, 1-6 of 1 per cent.

Banks, etc., on amount of notes of any person, State bank, or State banking association, used for circulation and paid out, 10 per cent.

Banks, etc., bankers, or associations, on amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation paid out by them, 10 per cent.

Every person, firm, association, other than national bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association, on the amount of *their own notes* used for circulation and paid out by them, 10 per cent.

Every such person, firm, association, corporation, State bank, or State banking association, and also every national banking association, on the amount of notes of any person, firm, association, other than a national banking association, or of any corporation, State bank or State banking association, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation, used for circulation, and paid out by them, 10 per cent.

PLAYING CARDS.

Playing cards, per pack, containing not more than 54 cards, 2 cents.

TAXES NOT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

Tax on deficiencies in production of spirits—On excess of materials used in production of spirits; on circulation of banks and bankers; on notes paid out by banks and others; on brandy used in the fortification of wine. Penalties of 50 per cent. and 100 per cent.

Receipts and Expenditures U. S. Government, 1877-1907.

REVENUE BY FISCAL YEARS.

Years. Ending June 30.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Direct Tax.	Sales of Public Lands.	Miscellaneous Sources. Premiums on Loans & Sales of Gold Coin.	Miscellaneous Sources. Other Miscellaneous Items.	Total Revenue.	Excess of Revenue over Ordinary Expenditures.
1877	$130,956,493	$118,630,408	....	$976,254	$405,777	$18,031,655	$269,000,587	$30,340,578
1878	130,170,680	110,581,625	....	1,079,743	317,102	15,614,728	257,763,879	20,799,552
1879	137,250,048	113,561,611	....	924,781	1,505,048	20,585,697	273,827,184	6,879,301
1880	186,522,065	124,009,374	$31	1,016,507	110	21,978,525	333,526,611	65,883,653
1881	198,159,676	135,264,386	1,517	2,201,863	....	25,154,851	360,782,293	100,069,405
1882	220,410,730	146,497,595	160,142	4,753,140	....	31,703,643	403,525,250	145,543,811
1883	214,706,497	144,720,369	108,157	7,955,864	....	30,796,695	398,287,582	132,879,444
1884	195,067,490	121,586,073	70,721	9,810,705	....	21,984,882	348,519,870	104,393,626
1885	181,471,939	112,498,726	....	5,705,986	....	24,014,055	323,690,706	63,463,771
1886	192,905,023	116,805,936	108,240	5,630,999	....	20,989,528	336,439,727	93,956,589
1887	217,286,893	118,823,391	32,892	9,254,286	....	26,005,815	371,403,278	103,471,098
1888	219,091,174	124,296,872	1,566	11,202,017	....	24,674,446	379,266,065	111,341,274
1889	223,832,742	130,881,514	....	8,038,652	....	24,297,151	387,050,059	87,761,081
1890	229,668,585	142,606,706	....	6,358,273	....	24,447,420	403,080,983	85,040,272
1891	219,522,205	145,686,249	....	4,029,535	....	23 374,457	392,612,447	26,838,542
1892	177,452,964	153,971,072	....	3,261,876	....	20,251,872	354,937,784	9,914,454
1893	203,355,017	160,296,130	....	3,182,090	....	18,253,898	385,818,629	2,341,674
1894	131,818,531	147,111,232	....	1,673,637	....	17,118,618	297,722,019	*69,803,261
1895	152,158,617	143,421,672	....	1,103,347	....	16,706,438	313,390,075	*42,805,223
1896	160,021,752	146,762,865	....	1,005,523	....	19,186,061	326,976,200	*25,203 246
1897	176,554,126	146,688,774	....	864,581	....	23,614,422	347,721,905	*18,052,254
1898	149,819,594	169,943,040	....	1,243,129	....	84,845,631	405,321,335	*38,047,247
1899	206,141,225	272,486,648	....	3,070,137	....	33,324,840	515,652,666	*89,898,657
1900	233,164,871	295,327,927	....	2,836,883	....	35,911,171	567,240,852	79,527,060
1901	238,585,456	307,180,664	....	2,965,120	....	38,954,098	587,685,338	77,717,984
1902	254,444,709	271,880,122	....	6,261,927	....	29,891,476	562,478,233	91,287,376
1903	284,479,582	230,810,124	....	11,024,744	....	34,082,224	560,396,674	54,297,667
1904	261,274,565	232,904,119	....	9,383,342	....	37,169,723	540,631,749	*41,770,572
1905	261,798,857	234,095,741	....	7,017,011	....	41,363,076	544,274,685	*23,004,229
1906	300,657,413	249,063,868	....	7,585,524	....	37,607,910	594,914,715	26,187,141
1907	333,230,126	270,909,388	....	11,553,178	....	50,213,442	665,306,134	86,945,543

EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS.

Years. Ending June 30.	Premium on Loans and Purchase of Bonds, etc.	Other Civil and Miscellan'ous Items.	War Department.	Navy Department.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest on Public Debt.	Total Ordinary Expenditures.
1877	....	$56,252,067	$37,082,736	$14,959,935	$5,277,007	$27,963,752	$97,124,512	$238,660,009
1878	....	53,177,704	32,154,148	17,365,301	4,629,280	27,137,019	102,500,875	236,964,327
1879	....	65,741,555	40,425,661	15,125,127	5,206,109	35,121,482	105,327,949	266,947,883
1880	....	54,713,530	38,116,916	13,536,985	5,945,457	56,777,174	95,757,575	267,642,958
1881	$2,795,320	64,416,325	40,466,461	15,686,672	6,514,161	50,059,280	82,508,741	260,712,888
1882	1,061,249	57,219,751	43,570,494	15,032,046	9,736,747	61,345,194	71,077,207	257,981,440
1883	....	68,678,022	48,911,383	15,283,437	7,362,590	66,012,574	59,160,131	265,408,138
1884	....	70,920,434	39,429,603	17,292,601	6,475,999	55,429,228	54,578,378	244,126,244
1885	....	87,494,258	42,670,578	16,021,080	6,552,495	56,102,267	51,386,256	260,226,935
1886	....	74,166,930	34,324,153	13,907,888	6,099,158	63,404,864	50,580,146	242,483,138
1887	....	85,264,826	38,561,026	15,141,127	6,194,523	75,029,102	47,741,577	267,932,180
1888	....	72,952,261	38,522,436	16,926,438	6,249,308	80,288,509	44,715,007	267,924,801
1889	8,270,842	80,664,064	44,435,271	21,378,809	6,892,208	87,624,779	41,001,484	299,288,978
1890	17,292,363	81,403,256	44,582,838	22,006,206	6,708,047	106,936,855	36,099,284	318,040,711
1891	20,304,244	110,048,167	48,720,065	26,113,896	8,527,469	124,415,951	37,547,135	365,773 905
1892	10,401,221	99,841,988	46,895,456	29,174,139	11,150,578	134,583,053	23,378,116	345,023,330
1893	....	103,732,799	49,641,773	30,136,084	13,345,347	159,357,558	27,264,392	383,477,954
1894	....	102,165,471	54,567,930	31,701,294	10,293,482	141,177,285	27,841,406	367,746,867
1895	....	93,279,730	51,804,759	28,797,796	9,939,754	141,395,229	30,978,030	356,195,298
1896	....	87,216,235	50,830,921	27,147,732	12,165,528	139,434,001	35,385,029	352,179,446
1897	....	90,401,267	48,950,267	34,561,546	13,016 802	141,053,164	37,791,110	365,774,159
1898	....	96,520,505	91,992,000	58,823,985	10,994,668	147,452,369	37,585,056	443,368,583
1899	....	119,191,256	229,841,254	63,942,104	12,805,711	139,394,929	39,896,925	605,072,180
1900	....	105,773,190	134,774,768	55,953,078	10,175,107	140,877,316	40,160,335	487,713,792
1901	....	122,282,003	144,615,697	60,506,978	10,896,073	139,323,622	32,342,979	509,967,353
1902	....	113,469,324	112,272,216	67,803,128	10,049,585	138,488,560	29,108,045	471,130,858
1903	....	124,944,290	118,619,520	82,618,034	12,935,168	138,425,646	28,556,385	506,099,007
1904	....	186,766,703	115,035,411	102,956,102	10,438,350	142,550,266	24,646,490	582,402,321
1905	....	146,952,549	122,175,074	117,550,308	14,236,074	141,773,964	24,590,944	567,278,913
1906	....	120,000,627	93,659,462	110,956,167	12,746,513	141,034,081	24,310,326	568,727,565
1907	....	124,117,119	101,671,881	97,606,595	15,140,292	139,290,910	24,482,524	578,360,592

The total receipts of the United States from the beginning of the Government, 1789, to 1907 have been: From customs, $10,338,196,831; internal revenue, $7,544,014,084; direct tax, $328,131,944; public lands, $379,244,674; miscellaneous, $1,194,556,023; total, excluding loans, $20,141,734,986.

The total expenditures of the United States from the beginning of the Government, 1789, to 1907 have been: For civil and miscellaneous, $4,105,823,056; war, $6,254,238,793; navy, $2,208,480,804; Indians, $454,787,382; pensions, $3,739,545,745; interest, $3,170,392,876; total, $20,165,498,696.

*Expenditures in excess of revenue.

American and Foreign Shipping.

UNITED STATES VESSELS, 1907.

Class.	Engaged in Foreign Trade.		Engaged in Coastwise Trade.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Steamers	432	598,155	9,196	3,664,210
Sailing vessels, Canal-boats, Barges	967	263,311	12,831	2,346,391
Total	1,399	861,466	22,027	6,010,601

The entire number of documented vessels was 24,911, of which 10,050 were steamers and 14,861 were vessels other than steamers, all aggregating 6,938,794 tons.

The estimated value of the whole amount of floating property under the flag, according to the census of 1890, was $215,069,296. The value according to the census of 1900 has not yet been reported. The statistics of the above table are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the class, number, and tonnage of the documented vessels built in this country during the last four years reported:

Class.	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	330	64,908	310	79,418	229	35,209	147	24,907
Steam vessels	613	255,744	560	197,762	650	315,707	674	365,405
Canal-boats	25	2,753	30	3,248	83	8,832	62	6,577
Barges	216	55,137	202	49,948	259	58,997	274	74,443
Total	1,184	378,542	1,102	330,316	1,221	418,745	1,157	471,323

IRON AND STEEL TONNAGE BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1875-1907.

Years.	Sailing Vessels and Barges.	Steam Vessels.	Total.	Years.	Sailing Vessels and Barges	Steam Vessels.	Total.
1875	.....	21,631	21,631	1892	5,282	46,092	51,374
1876	.....	21,346	21,346	1893	13,104	81,428	94,532
1877	.....	5,927	5,927	1894	4,649	46,821	51,470
1878	.....	26,960	26,960	1895	5,975	42,619	48,594
1879	.....	22,007	22,007	1896	16,832	96,388	113,220
1880	44	25,538	25,582	1897	46,158	78,236	124,394
1882	.....	40,096	40,096	1898	13,765	48,501	62,266
1883	2,033	37,613	39,646	1899	28,361	103,018	131,379
1884	4,432	31,200	35,632	1900	28,903	167,948	196,851
1885	731	43,297	44,028	1901	26,571	236,128	262,699
1886	692	14,215	14,907	1902	9,430	270,932	280,362
1887	92	34,261	34,353	1903	18,112	240,107	258,219
1888	746	35,972	36,718	1904	18,773	222,307	241,080
1889	33	53,479	53,512	1905	12,336	170,304	182,640
1890	4,975	75,402	80,377	1906	8,276	289,094	297,370
1891	6,309	99,309	105,618	1907	15,039	333,516	348,555

*COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF THE TONNAGE OF THE MERCHANT NAVIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME COUNTRIES OF EUROPE FROM 1850 TO 1906.

Countries.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1895.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
American	3,485,266	5,299,175	4,194,740	4,068,034	4,424,497	4,635,960	6,087,345	6,291,535	6,456,543	6,674,969
British	4,232,962	5,710,968	7,149,134	8,447,171	11,597,106	13,424,146	16,006,374	16,969,418	16,831,938	17,555,867
French	688,153	996,194	1,072,048	919,298	1,045,102	1,154,783	1,622,016	1,760,609	1,739,077	1,751,724
Norwegian	298,315	558,927	1,022,515	1,518,655	1,584,355	1,713,611	1,653,740	1,779,991	1,799,852	1,902,966
Swedish	.....	.....	346,862	542,642	475,964	515,016	721,116	791,627	834,582	883,506
Danish	.....	.....	178,646	249,466	280,065	366,585	581,947	632,972	645,534	690,165
German	.....	.....	982,355	1,182,097	1,569,311	1,855,490	3,383,247	3,383,140	3,525,744	3,932,109
Dutch	292,576	433,992	389,614	328,281	378,784	469,645	658,845	722,193	734,879	768,685
Belgian	34,919	33,111	30,149	75,666	110,571	116,331	157,047	156,231	165,524	167,204
Italian	.....	.....	1,012,164	999,196	816,567	838,101	1,180,335	1,259,122	1,141,502	1,262,174
Austro-Hungarian	.....	.....	329,377	290,971	269,648	305,119	578,697	571,976	576,472	619,866
Greek	.....	263,075	404,063	.....	307,640	381,180	378,199	517,307	499,164	533,329

Tonnage of the United States in 1907, 6,938,794.

The above tables, except the data of merchant navies of the world for 1850, have been compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Navigation of the United States. Russia in 1906-7 had a tonnage of 1,327,627, and Spain of 747,237.

*From Bureau Veritas.

Shipbuilding in the United States.

(From Census Bulletin No. 81.)

On January 1, 1905, 1,097 establishments, exclusive of those conducted by the Government, were engaged in iron and steel or wooden shipbuilding. The combined capital of these establishments was $121,623,700. They employed, on an average, 50,754 wage-earners, paid $29,241,087 in wages, used materials costing $37,463,179, and manufactured products which, including repair work, were valued at $82,769,239.

A comparison of these figures with those for the census of 1850 shows that the industry has made remarkable progress. Although the number of establishments has not increased materially, the capital invested has increased twenty-one fold and the value of the product nearly fourfold. As the construction of iron and steel ships has grown in importance since 1880, capital has become more essential to the development of the industry. During this time the altered conditions, the rapid transition from wood to iron and steel construction, have produced a progressive concentration of shipbuilding in large establishments. In 1880 the 2,188 establishments involved an investment of $20,979,874, and, including repair work, gave an output of $36,800,327. Twenty-five years later nearly six times the amount of capital, $121,623,700, invested in about one-half the number of establishments, 1,097, gave an output valued at $82,769,239.

BRANCHES OF THE INDUSTRY.

In 1905 no less than 83.5 per cent. of the entire shipbuilding capital of the country was invested in iron and steel construction, as against 77.4 per cent. for 1900. Of the total number of private establishments reported in 1905, on the other hand, 95.1 per cent. were engaged in wooden construction work, for of the entire number of shipbuilding establishments not under governmental control only 54 were devoted to iron and steel construction, while 1,043 were credited to wooden construction. For 1900 the relative position of the two branches was nearly the same, as the number of establishments was 44 for iron and steel and 1,063 for wood. The majority of the establishments engaged in iron and steel construction are of great size and require costly and expensive equipment, while most of those engaged in wooden construction are small yards which perform minor repairs on small vessels, and turn out wooden vessels of comparatively light tonnage.

MATERIALS USED.

Within the last fifteen years the increasing importance of iron and steel in shipbuilding has been especially marked. As an item of expense in 1890 the cost of iron and steel was less important than the cost of lumber, but in 1905 the cost of the former constituted 41.2 per cent. and the cost of the latter only 17.9 per cent. of the amount paid for materials.

PRODUCTS.

In 1880 the value of the work done on wooden vessels of five tons and over was nearly three times as great as the value of work done on iron and steel vessels of the same class. For 1905 conditions were practically reversed, for the value of iron and steel work was nearly four times that of wood.

The value of "iron and steel construction" was $43,395,704, and of "wooden construction" $9,724,231, the total, $82,769,239, being completed by an output of $3,001,292 from "small boats under five tons," $22,829,040 from repair work, and $3,818,972 from "all other products."

Both in the capital invested and value of products New York and Pennsylvania have always been among the leading States. Virginia has made the most striking progress. Since 1880 this State has risen from twenty-second to third rank in value of products and from seventeen to first rank in capital invested. California and Washington led on the Pacific Coast, and Ohio and Michigan in the Great Lakes region.

Nearly three-fourths of the aggregate value of products of the shipbuilding industry was produced in the Atlantic and Gulf district. Although there was a greater number of establishments in the Great Lakes district than on the Pacific Coast, the value of the output of the latter was greater from the fact that on the Great Lakes many small establishments exist because of the market there for small boats.

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS.

An increasing navy has compelled the Government to equip the navy-yards adequately for the repair work which necessarily results from the larger number of vessels now continually in commission. Government yards have also undertaken the construction of the largest types of warships. As a result, the value of products of the Government establishments increased from $11,022,312 for 1900 to $17,265,469 for 1905, or 56.6 per cent.

VESSELS LAUNCHED.

Of the total net tonnage of merchant vessels launched during 1904, 64.8 per cent. were built in the shipyards of the New England States and New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and of the production of these States 59.6 per cent. was intended for the lake and river trade.

The shipyards in the Atlantic and Gulf district launched vessels which aggregated a greater tonnage and value than the combined output of the shipyards in the other districts. With reference to the value of ships of five tons and over launched by private shipyards in 1900, Pennsylvania, Maine, Virginia, and New York led, in the order named. Michigan, for the Great Lakes, followed, with California sixth. Five years later Pennsylvania and Virginia still held first and third places, respectively, but California had risen to second place; Massachusetts supplanted New York in fourth place; Maine dropped to fifth, while the State of Washington rose from eleventh to sixth place. As a rule, the rank for steel vessels closely approximates the rank for all classes and governs the relative position of the State in shipbuilding.

EQUIPMENT OF SHIPYARDS.

The repair work of a shipyard is closely connected with the drydock and marine railway equipment. Of the 1,097 private shipyards reported in 1905, 388, or 35.4 per cent., were credited with 77.3 per cent. of the total value of ship repairs reported by all establishments.

Two-thirds of the drydocks are situated in the North Atlantic States. New York alone had over one-third of the entire number. New Jersey, second in importance in this respect, had as many drydocks as the entire North Central division. The South Atlantic States had eighteen drydocks, the North Central States twenty-three, and the Western States only seven.

Foreign Trade of the United States.

(Compiled from the Report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.)

EXPORTS.

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Domestic Merchandise.		
Agricultural Implements	....	$26,936,456
Aluminum and Manufacturers of	....	442,987
Animals	....	41,203,080
Books, Maps, Engravings, and other Printed Matter	....	5,813,107
Brass, and Manufactures of	....	4,580,455
Breadstuffs: Corn ... bush.	83,300,708	44,061,816
" Oats ... bush.	4,014,042	1,670,881
" Wheat ... bush.	76,549,42[illegible]	60,214,388
" Wheat Flour ... bbls.	15,584,667	62,175,397
Cars, Carriages, and other Vehicles and Parts of	....	20,513,407
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines	....	20,373,036
Clocks and Watches and Parts of	....	3,169,272
Coal: Anthracite ... tons	2,481,920	12,154,640
" Bituminous ... tons	8,812,352	22,573,122
Copper Ore ... tons	62,843	1,838,588
" Manufactures of	....	94,732,110
Cotton, Unmanufactured ... lbs.	4,518,217,220	481,277,791
" Manufactures of	....	32,305,412
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware	....	1,097,000
Fertilizers	....	8,596,711
Fibres, Vegetable, and Textile Grasses, Manufactures of	....	8,308,112
Fish	....	5,536,856
Fruits, Apples, Green or Ripe ... bbls.	1,539,267	4,652,966
Fruits and Nuts, all other	...	12,9[illegible]5,466
Furs and Fur Skins	....	7,139,221
Glass and Glassware	....	2,604,717
Glucose or Grape Sugar	....	3,017,527
Gunpowder and other Explosives	....	4,082,402
Hay ... tons	58,602	976,287
Hops ... lbs.	16,809,534	3,531,972
India Rubber Manufactures	....	7,428,714
Instruments for Scientific Purposes	....	13,661,455
Iron and Steel, Manufactures of	....	181,530,871
Leather, and Manufactures of	....	45,476,969
Malt Liquors	....	1,215,340
Marble, Stone, and Manufactures of	....	1,433,123
Musical Instruments	....	$3,256,063
Naval Stores	....	21,686,752
Nickel, Nickel Oxide and Matte	....	3,218 862
Oil Cake, Oil Cake Meal ... lbs.	2,063,732,272	26,415,6[illegible]7
Oils: Animal ... galls.	1,687,126	655,261
" Mineral, Crude ... galls.	128,175,737	6,626 896
" Mineral, Refined or Manuf'd.	....	78,[illegible]28 819
" Vegetable	....	19,550.514
Paints, Pigments, and Colors	....	3,931,899
Paper, and Manufactures of	....	9,856,733
Paraffine, Paraffine Wax ... lbs.	185,511,773	9,030,[illegible]92
Provisions: Beef Products ... lbs.	489,017,635	39,013,951
" Hog Products ... lbs.	1,348,212,273	130,432,473
" Oleomargarine	200,734,785	17,340,[illegible]39
" Other Meat Products	....	8,972,519
" Dairy Products	....	6,633,226
Seeds: Clover ... lbs.	5,989,798	420,104
" All other	....	9,674,505
Soap	....	3,806,097
Spirits, Distilled ... proof galls.	1,700,309	1,827,757
Starch ... lbs.	51,334,580	1,126,465
Molasses, and Syrup ... galls.	17,309,241	2,348.457
Sugar ... lbs.	21,237,603	831,162
Tobacco, Unmanufactured ... lbs.	340,742,864	38,377,398
" Manufactures of	....	5,735,613
Vegetables	....	4,007,833
Wood, and Manufactures of	....	83,349,575
Wool, and Manufactures of	....	2,287,926
All other Articles	....	90,582,570
Total Exports, Domestic Mdse	....	$1,853,718,0[illegible]4
Exports, Foreign Merchandise	....	27,13[illegible],044
Total Exports, Domestic & Foreign	....	$1,880,851,078
Specie: Gold	....	$51,399,175
" Silver	....	56,739,073
Total Exports, Domestic & Foreign	....	$1,988,989,[illegible]37

IMPORTS.

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Merchandise.		
Animals	....	$4,344,282
Art Works	....	5,867,265
Books, Maps, Engravings, etc	....	6,451,309
Bristles	....	3,261,877
Cement, Portland, Hydraulic ... lbs.	1,123,763,604	3,669,926
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines	....	82,997,914
Clocks and Watches, and Parts of	....	3,593,173
Coal, Bituminous ... tons	1,689,869	4,184,541
Cocoa, Crude, and Shells of ... lbs.	92,249,819	13,176,562
Coffee ... lbs.	985,321,473	78,231,902
Copper, and Manufactures of (not ore)	....	39,428,687
Cork Wood, and Manufactures of	....	4,063,982
Cotton, Unmanufactured ... lbs.	104,791,784	19,930,988
" Manufactures of	....	73,704,636
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware	....	13,706,790
Feathers, Flowers, etc	....	9,505,515
Fertilizers	....	5,341,430
Fibres, Vegetable, Unmanufactured	....	42,239,358
" Vegetable, Manufactures of	....	67,422,458
Fruits and Nuts	....	35,807,527
Furs, and Manufactures of	....	21,883,667
Glass and Glassware	....	7,596,631
Hair Unmanufactured	....	3,038,996
Hats, Bonnets, and Materials for	....	6,820,254
Hides and Skins, other than Fur ... lbs.	370,983,815	83,206,545
India Rubber and Gutta-Percha, Crude ... lbs.	105,948,388	70,206,418
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of	....	40,587,865
Jewelry and Precious Stones	....	44,247,549
Lead, Ore and Base Bullion ... lbs.	127,196,540	3,352,534
Leather, and Manufactures of	....	$20,393,533
Malt Liquors ... galls.	7,207,617	3,408,763
Meats and Dairy Products	....	6,768,432
Oils	....	17,068,777
Paper, and Manufactures of	....	10,727,855
" Stock, Crude	....	5,580,528
Rice ... lbs.	209,603,190	4,302,146
Silk, Unmanufactured	....	71,411 899
" Manufactures of	....	38,653,251
Spices	....	5,113,000
Spirits, Distilled	....	6,866,691
Sugar ... lbs.	4,391,839,975	92,806,253
Tea ... lbs.	86,362,490	13,915,544
Tin, in Bars, Blocks, or Pigs ... lbs	96,0[illegible]3,00[illegible]	38,117,159
Tobacco, Unmanufactured ... lbs.	39,540,321	26,055,248
" Manufactures of	....	4,137,127
Toys	....	6,993,561
Vegetables	....	5,728,472
Wines	....	11,808,781
Wood, and Manufactures of	....	42,969,133
Wool, Unmanufactured ... lbs.	203,847,545	41,534.028
" Manufactures of	....	22,321,237
All other Articles	....	139,649,091
Total Merchandise	....	1,434,421,425
Specie: Gold	....	114,510,249
" Silver	....	42,946,624
Total Imports	....	1,591,878,298

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1881-1907.

Year Ending June 30.	Exports. Domestic.	Exports. Foreign.	Total Exports.	Imports.	Total Exports and Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1881	$883,925,947	$18,451,399	$902,377,346	$642,664,628	$1,545,041,974	$259,712,718	....
1882	733,239,732	17,302,525	750,542,257	724,639,574	1,475,181,831	25,902,683	....
1883	804,223,632	19,615,770	823,839,402	723,180,914	1,547,020,316	100,658,488	....
1884	724,964,852	15,548,757	740,513,609	667,697,693	1,408,211,302	72,815,916	....
1885	726,682,946	15,506,809	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084	164,662,426	....
1886	665,964,529	13,560,301	679,524,830	635,436,136	1,314,960,966	44,088,694	....
1887	703,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211	692,319,768	1,408,502,979	23,863,443	$28,002,607
1888	683,862,104	12,092,403	695,954,507	723,957,114	1,419,911,621	....	2,730,277
1889	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375	745,131,652	1,487,533,027	....	....
1890	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684	789,310,409	1,647,139,093	68,518,275	....
1891	872,270,283	12,210,527	884,480,810	844,916,196	1,729,397,006	39,564,614	....
1892	1,015,732,011	14,546,137	1,030,278,148	827,402,462	1,857,680,610	202,875,686	18,735,728
1893	831,030,785	16,634,409	847,665,194	866,400,922	1,714,066,116	....	....
1894	869,204,937	22,935,635	892,140,572	654,994,622	1,547,135,194	237,145,950	....
1895	793,392,599	14,145,566	807,538,165	731,969,965	1,539,508,130	75,568,200	....
1896	863,200,487	19,406,451	882,606,938	779,724,674	1,662,331,612	102,882,264	....
1897	1,032,007,605	18,985,953	1,050,993,556	764,730,412	1,815,723,968	286,263,144	....
1898	1,210,291,913	21,190,417	1,231,482,330	616,049,654	1,847,532,984	615,432,676	....
1899	1,203,931,222	23,092,080	1,227,023,302	697,148,489	1,924,171,791	529,874,813	....
1900	1,370,763,571	23,719,511	1,394,483,082	849,941,184	2,244,424,266	544,541,898	....
1901	1,460,462,806	27,302,185	1,487,764,991	823,172,165	2,310,937,156	664,592,826	....
1902	1,355,481,861	26,237,540	1,381,719,401	903,320,948	2,285,040,349	478,398,453	....
1903	1,392,231,302	27,910,377	1,420,141,679	1,025,719,237	2,445,860,916	394,422,442	....
1904	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271	991,087,371	2,451,914,642	469,739,900	....
1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666	1,117,513,071	2,636,074,737	401,048,595	....
1906	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500	1,226,563,843	2,970,428,343	517,300,657	....
1907	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078	1,434,421,425	3,315,272,503	446,429,653	....

The imports and exports of specie are not included in the above table.

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Austria-Hungary	$16,012,138	$15,136,185	Colombia	$6,308,680	$3,084,718
Azores and Madeira Islands	29,450	179,089	Ecuador	3,059,573	1,726,289
Belgium	39,140,053	51,493,044	Guianas:		
Denmark	1,125,945	23,384,989	British	1,213,813	1,847,847
France	127,803,445	113,604,692	Dutch	690,911	519,504
Germany	161,544,552	256,653,060	French	33,922	294,976
Gibraltar	23,202	378,658	Paraguay	3,819	173,500
Greece	3,086,419	1,634,441	Peru	4,958,202	6,075,739
Greenland, Iceland, etc.	215,889	13,945	Uruguay	3,160,891	3,412,785
Italy	50,455,119	61,746,965	Venezuela	7,852,214	3,024,629
Malta, Gozo, etc.	20,050	578,545	Aden	2,586,207	2,110,516
Netherlands	32,454,616	104,450,319	Chinese Empire	33,436,542	25,704,532
Norway	3,795,387	5,682,508	British China	14,358	10,736
Portugal	6,472,500	2,787,422	French China	5,633	302,231
Roumania	6,545	685,231	German China	177,921	57,091
Russia in Europe	16,559,437	19,778,156	Japanese China	2,114	1,542,841
Servia	59,297	175	British East Indies	83,819,743	9,019,726
Spain	13,426,665	21,330,384	Dutch East Indies	11,401,065	2,041,028
Sweden	4,171,258	9,413,649	French East Indies	....	333,874
Switzerland	26,830,480	612,579	Hong Kong	2,740,642	8,332,175
Turkey in Europe	6,939,761	1,125,099	Japan	68,910,594	38,770,060
Great Britain and Ireland	246,112,047	607,783,255	Korea	1,120	1,459,223
Bermuda	571,993	908,657	Persia	470,334	3,042
British Honduras	754,581	1,280,540	Russia, Asiatic	1,144,745	2,004,199
British North America:	73,334,615	183,206,067	Siam	65,581	376,738
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,478,259	2,920,349	Turkey in Asia	7,666,427	628,716
Central American States:			All other Asia	32,401	1,936
Costa Rica	4,965,034	2,470,986	British Australasia	13,474,331	25,768,627
Guatemala	3,872,538	2,848,864	New Zealand, etc.	4,305,301	6,343,518
Honduras	2,236,556	1,833,056	French Oceanica	534,876	342,226
Nicaragua	1,028,166	1,923,111	German Oceanica	456	70[illegible]98
Panama	1,752,314	16,150,953	Philippine Islands	11,510,438	8,661,424
Salvador	1,171,298	1,603,166	British West Africa	1[illegible]4,885	2,061,058
Mexico	57,233,416	66,248,098	British South Africa	1,573,940	7,689,759
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	515	49,737	British East Africa	916,552	745,505
West Indies:			Canary Islands	163,070	418,018
British	12,191,852	10,755,139	French Africa	836,037	1,301,319
Cuba	97,441,690	49,305,274	German Africa	570	129,782
Danish	440,855	777,577	Liberia	106	64,904
Dutch	356,071	711,141	Madagascar	13,530	....
French	41,019	1,422,025	Morocco	686,513	12,142
Haiti	1,274,678	2,916,104	Portuguese Africa	93,591	2,855,502
San Domingo	3,470,899	2,709,817	Spanish Africa	....	6,464
Argentine Republic	16,715,325	32,163,336	Turkey in Africa—Egypt	16,615,706	1,225,077
Bolivia	....	941,287	Tripoli	65,964	1,496
Brazil	27,881,158	18,697,547			
Chile	18,287,029	10,195,657	Total	$1,434,421,425	$1,880,851,078

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Customs Districts.	Year Ending June 30. Imports. 1906.	Imports. 1907.	Exports. 1906.	Exports. 1907.	Customs Districts.	Year Ending June 30. Imports. 1906.	Imports. 1907.	Exports. 1906.	Exports. 1907.
Baltimore....	$30,054,653	$37,774,305	$109,925,046	$104,808,952	New York...	$734,350,823	$853,696,952	$607,136,314	$627,949,857
Boston and Charlestown	106,442,077	124,432,977	98,739,647	100,872,147	Norfolk and Portsm'th.	780,231	945,678	12,027,215	8,359,445
Brunswick...	19,853	39,393	12,626,072	11,225,477	Pensacola...	386,457	606,908	18,440,122	19,218,433
Charleston...	2,751,429	3,528,553	3,661,285	1,032,436	Philadelph'a	70,801,273	79,869,942	82,564,389	94,832,480
Detroit.....	5,596,153	6,252,034	35,276,597	40,485,134	Portl'd, Me..	1,232,928	1,101,308	14,685,464	14,867,172
Galveston....	5,018,876	7,029,186	166,317,652	237,308,494	Puget Sound	13,614,438	25,353,373	49,234,861	43,659,308
Mobile.....	4,851,326	3,950,360	21,724,280	24,468,719	San Fran....	44,483,271	54,094,570	39,915,269	34,0[illegible]6,664
New Orleans.	39,464,982	46,046,772	150,479,326	170,562,428	Savannah...	1,503,069	2,203,867	64,839,551	63,039,824
N'wp'rt News	2,630,317	2,945,919	20,119,334	14,932,671	Wilm'n, NC.	503,385	812,876	18,466,929	18,566,458

GROWTH OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceanica.	Africa and Other Countries.	Total.
1897.....	$813,385,644	$124,958,461	$33,768,646	$61,927,678	$16,953,127	$1,050,993,556
1898.....	973,806,245	139,627,841	33,821,701	66,710,813	17,515,730	1,231,482,330
1899.....	936,602,093	157,931,707	35,659,902	78,235,176	18,594,424	1,227,023,302
1900	1,040,167,763	187,594,625	38,945,763	108,305,082	19,469,849	1,394,483,082
1901.....	1,136,504,605	196,534,460	44,400,195	84,783,113	25,542,618	1,487,764,991
1902.....	1,008,033,981	203,971,080	38,043,617	98,202,118	33,468,605	1,381,719,401
1903.....	1,029,256,657	215,482,769	41,137,872	95,827,528	38,436,853	1,420,141,679
1904.....	1,057,930,131	234,909,959	50,755,027	93,002,028	24,230,126	1,460,827,271
1905.....	1,020,972,641	260,570,235	56,894,131	161,584,056	18,540,603	1,518,561,666
1906.....	1,200,166,036	308,382,982	75,159,781	140,593,361	19,562,340	1,743,864,500
1907.....	1,298,452,380	349,840,641	82,157,174	133,889,857	16,511,026	1,880,851,078

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES BY GREAT CLASSES.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Agriculture. Values.	Agriculture. Per Cent.	Mining. Values.	Mining. Per Cent.	Manufactures. Values.	Manufactures. Per Cent.	Total Exports of Domestic Merchandise. Values.
1860.....	$256,560,972	81.13	$999,465	.31	$40,345,892	12.76	$316,242,423
1870.....	361,188,483	79.35	5,026,111	1.10	68,279,764	15.00	455,208,341
1880.....	685,961,091	83.25	5,863,232	.71	102,856,015	12.48	823,946,353
1885.....	530,172,966	72.96	15,797,885	2.18	147,187,527	20.25	726,682,946
1889.....	532,141,490	72.87	19,947,518	2.73	138,675,507	18.99	730,282,609
1890.....	629,820,808	74.51	22,297,755	2.64	151,102,376	17.87	845,293,828
1891.....	642,751,314	73.69	22,054,970	2.53	168,927,315	19.37	872,270,283
1892.....	798,328,232	78.60	20,692,885	2.04	159,510,937	15.70	1,015,732,011
1893.....	615,382,986	74.05	20,020,026	2.41	158,023,118	19.02	831,030,785
1894.....	628,363,038	72.28	20,449,598	2.35	183,728,808	21.14	869,204,937
1895.....	553,210,026	69.73	18,509,814	2.33	183,595,743	23.14	793,392,599
1896.....	569,879,297	66.02	20,045,651	2.32	223,571,178	26.48	863,200,487
1897.....	683,471,139	66.23	20,804,573	2.01	277,385,391	26.87	1,032,007,603
1898.....	853,683,570	70.54	19,410,707	1.60	290,697,354	24.02	1,210,291,913
1899.....	784,776,142	65.19	28,156,174	2.34	339,592,146	28.21	1,203,931,222
1900.....	835,858,123	60.98	37,843,742	2.76	433,851,756	31.65	1,370,763,571
1901.....	943,811,020	64.62	39,207,875	2.68	410,932,524	28.14	1,460,462,806
1902.....	851,465,622	62.83	39,216,112	2.90	403,641,401	29.77	1,355,481,861
1903.....	873,322,882	62.73	39,311,239	2.81	407,526,159	29.28	1,392,2[illegible]1,302
1904.....	853,643,073	59.48	45,981,213	3.20	452,415,921	31.52	1,435,179,017
1905.....	820,853,405	55.03	50,968,052	3.42	543,607,975	36.44	1,491,744,641
1906.....	969,457,306	56.43	53,055,261	3.09	603,227,836	35.11	1,717,953,382

COMMERCE WITH CUBA, PORTO RICO, HAWAII, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Exports from the United States to— Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippines.	Imports into the United States from— Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippines.
1892.....	$17,953,570	$2,856,003	$3,781,628	$ 60,914	$77,931,671	$3,248,007	$8,075,882	$6,308,653
1893.....	24,157,698	2,510,607	2,827,663	154,378	78,706,506	4,008,623	9,146,767	9,159,857
1894.....	20,125,321	2,720,508	3,306,187	145,466	75,678,261	3,135,634	10,065,317	7,008,342
1895..	12,807,661	1,833,544	3,723,057	119,255	52,871,259	1,506,512	7,888,961	4,731,366
1896.....	7,530,880	2,102,094	3,985,707	162,466	40,017,730	2,296,653	11,757,704	4,982,857
1897.....	8,259,776	1,988,888	4,690,075	94,597	18,406,815	2,181,024	13,687,799	4,383,740
1898.....	9,561,656	1,505,946	5,907,155	127,804	15,232,477	2,414,356	17,187,380	3,830,415
1899.....	18,619,377	2,685,848	9,305,470	404,193	25,408,828	3,179,827	17,831,463	4,409,774
1900.....	26,513,400	4,640,449	13,509,148	2,640,449	31,371,704	3,078,648	20,767,903	5,971,208
1901.....	25,964,801	6,861,917	No data.	4,027,064	43,423,088	5,883,892	27,003,058	4,420,912
1902..... ...	26,623,500	10,882,653	No data.	5,258,470	34,694,684	8,378,766	24,730,060	6,612,700
1903..... .	21,761,638	12,245,845	10,943,061	4,038,909	62,042,790	11,051,195	26,242,869	11,372,584
1904.....	27,377,465	11,210,060	11,683,393	4,832,900	76,983,418	11,722,826	25,157,255	12,066,934
1905.....	38,380,601	13,974,070	11,753,180	6,200,620	86,304,259	15,633,145	36,112,055	12,657,904
1906.....	47,76[illegible],688	19,221,881	12,036,675	5,459,414	84,979,831	19,142,461	26,882,199	12,337,927
1907.....	49,305,274	25,686,285	14,435,725	8,661,424	97,441,690	22,070,133	29,071,813	11,510,438

Countries Excelling in Production

OF THE PRINCIPAL STAPLES, AND THE RESPECTIVE QUANTITIES PRODUCED THEREIN.

(Compiled in the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor from latest available official data.)

Commodity.	Year.	Unit.	Countries of Maximum Production.		Countries Holding Second Place.	
			Country.	Quantity.	Country.	Quantity.
Corn	1906	Bushels	United States	2,927,416,091	Argentina	*a* 195,000,000
Wheat	1906	"	" "	735,261,000	Russia	*b* 506,000,000
Rye	1906	"	Russia	668,900,000	Germany	378,948,000
Rice	1905	Pounds	China	*c*	British India. [*d*	49,947,632,000
Sugar	1906-7	Tons 2,240 lbs	British India	*e* 2,223,400	Germany	*f* 2,214,500
Tea	1906	Pounds	China	187,217,066	British India	221 488,120
Coffee	1906-7	Bags, 132 lbs.	Brazil	20,409,180	Venezuela	714,918
Cocoa	1906	Pounds	"	60,400,000	Ecuador	54,900,000
Tobacco	1905	"	United States	633,034,000	British India	*g* 450 000,000
Cotton	1906-7	Bls. 500 lbs. gs.	" "	13,273,809	" " *h*	3,546,000
Wool *i*	1906	Pounds	Australia	480,242,885	Argentina	328,727,906
Silk	1906	"	China	*j*	Japan	21,544,827
Coal	1906	Tons 2,000 lbs	United States	414,157,278	United Kingdom	281,176,906
Petroleum	1906	Bls. 42 U.S. gal	" "	126,493,936	Russia	59,043,829
Pig iron	1906	Tons 2,240 lbs	" "	25,307,191	Germany & Lux'rg	12,487,067
Steel	1906	Tons 2,240 lbs	" "	23,246,251	Germany	10,959,111
Copper	1906	Tons 2,240 lbs	" "	429,400	Mexico	60,627
Tin	1906	Tons 2,000 lbs	Malay States	54,584	Bolivia	19,425
Gold	1906	Ounces	Transvaal	6,126,960	United States	4,565 333
		Dollars		109,867,533		94,373,800
Silver	1906	Ounces	United States	56,517,900	Mexico	55,225,277
		Dollars		38,256,400		36,932,359

a Preliminary estimate for 1905-06. *b* Exclusive of Transcaucasia with an annual production of 30-40 million bushels, for which no data are available. *c* Production unknown. Roughly estimated at 50-60 thousand million pounds. *d* Cleaned rice. *e* Official estimates for such parts of British India, as return statistics of production. *f* Preliminary estimate for 1906-07. *g* Unofficial estimate. *h* Exports and mill consumption. *i* Exports. *j* Production unknown. Exports of raw silk (including wild silk) from China during 1906 were 14,731,467 lbs.

The Twelve Greatest Seaports.

The following table, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, shows the relative rank in tonnage movement of the principal ports of the world. Figures of coastwise trade are not included:

Port.	Year.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Tons.	Port.	Year.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Tons.
New York	*1906	10,476,993	9,913,960	Shanghai	1905	7,195,906	7,149,156
Antwerp	1905	9,861,528	9,800,149	Rotterdam	1904	7,181,374	6,764,960
† Hong Kong-Victoria	1904	9,680,642	9,652,454	‡ Singapore	1904	6,175,905	6,155,848
Hamburg	1905	9,417,449	9,525,418	Cardiff	1905	4,337,720	7,476,879
London	1905	10,814,115	7,913,115	Colombo	1905	5,179,045	5,139,749
Liverpool	1905	7,306,844	6,932,687	Marseilles	1904	5,061,912	4,645,467

* Fiscal year. † Exclusive of Chinese junks engaged in the foreign trade. The tonnage of these vessels entered in 1904 was 1,524,874. ‡ Exclusive of warships, transports, native craft, and vessels under fifty tons, but inclusive of vessels engaged in trade between the Straits Settlements.

Imports and Exports of Principal Countries.

(Compiled from the report of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Countries.	Yrs.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Yrs.	Imports.	Exports.
Argentina	1906	$260,522,000	$282,025,000	India, British *b*	1906	$334,379,000	$513,186 000
Australia *a*	1905	186,614,000	276,617,000	Italy	1906	466,740,000	354,319,000
Austria-Hungary	1906	456,709,000	469 521,000	Japan	1906	208,554,000	208,754,000
Belgium	1906	644,024,000	517,499,000	Mexico *a*	1906	109,884,000	135,027,000
Bulgaria	1905	25,594,000	28,556,000	Netherlands	1906	1,038,576,000	801,493,000
Canada	1906	287,207,000	235,484,000	Norway	1906	89,995,000	60,313,000
Cape of Good Hope	1906	83,012,000	192,858,000	Portugal	1905	65,543,000	31,396,000
Chile	1905	71,868,000	103,223,000	Russia	1906	319,255,000	514 673,000
China	1906	335,191,000	193,185,000	Spain	1906	169,641,000	195,315,000
Denmark	1906	150,000,000	158,897,000	Sweden	1905	153,780,000	120,657,000
Egypt	1906	118,685,000	122,968,000	Switzerland	1906	273,792,000	207,450,000
France	1906	1,009,279,000	973,427,000	United Kingdom *c*	1906	2,958,289,000	1,827,737,000
Germany	1906	1,868,426,000	1,457,750,000	United States *c*	1906	1,320,502,000	1,772,716,000
Greece	1906	27,686,000	22,785,000	Uruguay	1904	21,938,000	39,764,000

a Inclusive of bullion and specie, *b* Years ending March 31, 1896 and 1906. Sea-borne trade only. *c* General imports.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF NOVEMBER 1, 1907.

Interest-bearing Debt.

Consols of 1930, 2 per cent	$646,250,150.00
Loan of 1908-1918, 3 per cent	63,945,460.00
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	118,489,900.00
Panama Canal loan	30,000,000.00
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt	$858,685,510.00

Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.

Aggregate debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	$6,930,955.26

Debt Bearing No Interest.

United States notes	$346,681,016.00
Old demand notes	53,282.50
National bank notes: Redemption account	47,239,336.50
Fractional currency	6,863,549.28
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest	$400,837,184.28

Certificates and Notes Issued on Deposits of Coin and Legal-tender Notes and Purchases of Silver Bullion.

Gold certificates	$748,637,869.00
Silver certificates	471,527,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890	5,613,000.00
Aggregate of certificates and Treasury notes, offset by cash in the Treasury	$1,225,777,869.00

Classification of Debt November 1, 1907.

Interest-bearing debt		$858,685,510.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		6,930,955.26
Debt bearing no interest		400,837,184.26
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt		$1,266,453,649.54
Certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury		1,225,777,869.00
Aggregate of debt, including certificates and Treasury notes		$2,492,231,518.54
Cash in the Treasury.		
Gold certificates	$748,637,869.00	
Silver certificates	471,527,000.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	5,613,000.00	
		1,255,777,869.00
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$20,408,539.24	
Outstanding checks and drafts	13,191,472.59	
Disbursing officers' balances	71,772,294.63	
Post-Office Department account	7,675,991.48	
Miscellaneous items	2,229,939.78	
		115,278,234.72
Reserve fund	$150,000,000.00	
Available cash balance	231,470,287.02	
		237,227,019.18
Aggregate		$1,728,283,122.90
Cash balance in the Treasury November 1, 1907, exclusive of reserve and trust funds		$237,227,019.18

Principal of the Public Debt.

Statement of outstanding Principal of the Public Debt of the United States on January 1 *of each Year from* 1792 *to* 1842, *inclusive; on July* 1 *of each Year from* 1843 *to* 1886, *inclusive; on December* 1 *of each Year from* 1887 *to* 1892, *inclusive, on November* 1, *from* 1893 *to* 1907, *inclusive, except December* 1, 1906.

1792	Jan. 1	$77,217,924.66	1831	Jan. 1	$39,123,191.68	1870	July 1 $2,480,672,427.81
1793	"	80,352,634.04	1832	"	24,322,235.18	1871	" 2,353,211,332.32
1794	"	78,427,404.77	1833	"	7,001,698.83	1872	" 2,253,251,328.78
1795	"	80,747,587.39	1834	"	4,760,082.08	1873	" 2,234,482,993.20
1796	"	83,762,172.07	1835	"	37,513.05	1874	" 2,251,690,468.43
1797	"	82,064,479.33	1836	"	336,957.83	1875	" 2,232,284,531.95
1798	"	79,228,529.12	1837	"	3,308,124.07	1876	" 2,180,395,067.15
1799	"	78,408,669.77	1838	"	10,434,221.14	1877	" 2,205,301,392.10
1800	"	82,976,294.35	1839	"	3,573,343.82	1878	" 2,256,205,892.53
1801	"	83,038,050.80	1840	"	5,250,875.54	1879	" 2,340,567,232.04
1802	"	86,712,632.25	1841	"	13,594,480.73	1880	" 2,128,791,054.63
1803	"	77,054,686.30	1842	"	26,601,226.28	1881	" 2,077,389,253.58
1804	"	86,427,120.88	1843	July 1	32,742,922.00	1882	" 1,926,688,678.03
1805	"	82,312,150.50	1844	"	23,461,652.50	1883	" 1,892,547,412.07
1806	"	75,723,270.66	1845	"	15,925,303.01	1884	" 1,838,904,607.57
1807	"	69,218,398.64	1846	"	15,550,202.97	1885	" 1,872,340,557.14
1808	"	65,196,317.97	1847	"	38,826,534.77	1886	" 1,783,438,697.78
1809	"	57,023,192.09	1848	"	47,044,862.23	1887	Dec. 1 1,664,461,536.38
1810	"	53,173,217.52	1849	"	63,061,858.69	1888	" 1,680,917,706.23
1811	"	48,005,587.76	1850	"	63,452,773.55	1889	" 1,617,372,419.53
1812	"	45,209,737.90	1851	"	68,304,796.02	1890	" 1,549,206,126.48
1813	"	55,962,827.57	1852	"	66,199,341.71	1891	" 1,546,961,695.61
1814	"	81,487,846.24	1853	"	59,803,117.70	1892	" 1,563,612,455.63
1815	"	99,833,660.15	1854	"	42,242,222.42	1893	Nov. 1 1,549,556,353.63
1816	"	127,334,933.74	1855	"	35,586,858.56	1894	" 1,626,154,037.68
1817	"	123,491,965.16	1856	"	31,972,537.90	1895	" 1,717,481,779.90
1818	"	103,466,633.83	1857	"	28,699,831.85	1896	" 1,785,412,640.00
1819	"	95,529,648.28	1858	"	44,911,881.03	1897	" 1,808,777,643.40
1820	"	91,015,566.15	1859	"	58,496,837.88	1898	" 1,964,837,130.90
1821	"	89,987,427.66	1860	"	64,842,287.88	1899	" 2,092,686,024.42
1822	"	93,546,676.98	1861	"	90,580,873.72	1900	" 2,132,373,031.17
1823	"	90,875,877.28	1862	"	524,176,412.13	1901	" 2,151,585,743.89
1824	"	90,269,777.77	1863	"	1,119,772,138.63	1902	" 2,175,246,168.89
1825	"	83,788,432.71	1864	"	1,815,784,370.57	1903	" 2,218,883,772.89
1826	"	81,054,059.99	1865	"	2,680,647,869.74	1904	" 2,304,697,418.64
1827	"	73,987,357.20	1866	"	2,773,236,173.69	1905	" 2,293,846,382.34
1828	"	67,475,043.87	1867	"	2,678,126,103.87	1906	Dec. 1 2,429,370,04[illegible].54
1829	"	58,421,413.67	1868	"	2,611,687,851.19	1907	Nov. 1 2,492,231,518.54
1830	"	48,565,406.50	1869	"	2,588,452,213.94		

Public Debt of the States, Cities, Counties,

AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Statement by the Bureau of The Census, 1906.)

State or Territory.	Indebtedness Less Sinking Fund Assets.							
	Total.					Per capita.		
	1902			1890.	1880.	1902.	1890.	1880.
	Aggregate Debts.	Debts of States.*	Debts of Cities Counties and Minor Civil Divisions.					
North Atlantic Div.	$946,604,780	$82,777,688	$863,827,092	$470,078,913	$540,840,297	$43.36	$27 02	$37.28
Maine	15,046 819	2,785,383	12,261,436	15,772,146	23,235,980	21.46	23 86	35.81
New Hampshire	11,413,234	1,551,148	9,862,086	8,148,362	10,792,583	27.27	21.64	31.10
Vermont	5,216 774	362,946	4,853,828	3,785,373	4,499,188	15.08	11.39	13.54
Massachusetts	209,762,910	65,964,005	143,798,905	84,094,876	91,909 651	72.72	37.56	51.55
Rhode Island	28,150,226	2,619,928	25,530,298	12,998,661	12,971,063	62.67	37.62	46.91
Connecticut	31,887,835	1,677,964	30,209,871	23,724,510	22,001,661	33.89	31.79	35.33
New York	436,683,365	7,498,239	429,185,126	201,255,570	218,845,804	57.55	33.55	43.06
New Jersey	81,147,209	156,550	81,203,759	49 257,740	49,382,675	40.82	34.09	43.66
Pennsylvania	127,296,408	374,625	126,921,783	71,041,675	107,201,692	19.55	13.51	25.03
South Atlantic Div.	159,834,215	52,270,418	107,563,797	166,685,368	167,919,910	14.85	18.82	22.10
Delaware	4,144,634	762,092	3,382,542	2,919,084	2,371,296	22.04	17.32	16.17
Maryland	30,643,317	4,942,394	25,700,923	41,898,651	41,429,179	25.18	40.20	44.31
Dist. of Columbia	14,540,191	.....	14,540,191	19,781,050	22,498,323	50 42	85.86	126.66
Virginia	48,106,325	24,171,863	23,934,462	52,222,126	45,518,776	25.40	31.54	30.09
West Virginia	4,767,776	.....	4,767,776	2,532,460	1,640.935	4.78	3.32	2.65
North Carolina	15,348,108	6,754,928	8,593,180	11,123,638	17,962,535	7.88	6.87	12.83
South Carolina	15,751,327	6,730,439	9,020,888	13,659,645	14,185,060	11.43	11.87	14.25
Georgia	21,245,731	7,876 202	13,409,529	20,272,095	19,648,265	9.29	11.03	12.74
Florida	5,246,806	1,032,500	4,214,306	2,276,619	2,665,541	9.36	5.81	9.89
North Central Div.	468,862,168	28,831,190	440,030,978	320,934,194	246,058,507	17.34	14.35	14.17
Ohio	117,250,101	4,685,016	112,545,085	70,927,147	53,044,175	27.55	19.32	16.59
Indiana	34,827,941	2,913,767	31,914,164	24,471.528	18,352,649	13.49	11.16	9.28
Illinois	80,715,039	2,155,122	78,559,937	42,468,138	46,388,888	16.08	11.10	15.07
Michigan	34,838,727	6,566.366	28,272,361	16,941,928	12,055,902	14.07	8.09	7.36
Wisconsin	22,347,683	2,278,068	20,069,615	10,420,731	12,085,984	10.48	6.18	9.19
Minnesota	40,683,737	1,755,033	38,928,704	26,237,825	11,328,433	22.07	20.15	14.51
Iowa	17,429,904	49.589	17,390,375	11,275,319	8,137.767	7.84	5.90	5.01
Missouri	50,396,922	4,365 635	46,031,287	51,557,568	60,263,761	15.79	19.24	27.79
North Dakota	5,608,158	968,330	4,639.828	3,854,514	131,726	15.31	21.10	3.57
South Dakota	6,584,351	457,263	6,127,088	6,613,702	867,134	15.56	20.11	8.82
Nebraska	22,415.041	2,005,001	20,410,040	15,536 772	7,489,974	21.01	14.67	16.56
Kansas	35,774,494	632,000	35,142,494	40,629,022	15,912,114	24.42	28.47	15.97
South Central Div.	173,776,068	55,073,705	118,702,263	135,153,789	143,982,958	11.86	12.32	16.14
Kentucky	22,748.773	2,198,482	20,550,291	19,432,885	14,982,449	10.32	10.46	9.09
Tennessee	32,717,130	17,984,468	14 732,662	29,543,843	40,750,137	15.79	16.71	26.42
Alabama	27,092,343	12.726,569	14,365,774	18,956,149	18,007,774	14.32	12.53	14.26
Mississippi	8,403,920	2,8.7,124	5,526,796	6,192,927	4,955,789	5.24	4.81	4.38
Louisiana	37,777,047	13,592,795	24,184,252	33,335,497	42,865,471	26,34	29.80	45.60
Arkansas	4,225,715	1,191,382	3,034,333	7,599,835	10,733,140	3.13	6.73	13.37
Indian Territory	665,129	.....	665,129	.....	.....	1.53	.....	.....
Oklahoma	3,696,326	509,766	3,186,560	.....	.....	7.99	.....	.....
Texas	36,449,685	3 993,119	32,456 566	20,092,653	11,688,198	11.35	8.99	7.34
Western Division	115,118,595	15,361,189	99,757,406	45,066,604	24,476,975	26.84	14.88	13.85
Montana	8,920,689	1,203,769	7,716,920	2,926,268	765,248	33.87	22.15	19.54
Idaho	3,883,823	324,174	3,559,649	1,594,333	229,882	22.02	18 89	7.05
Wyoming	2,566,260	300,530	2,265,730	1,647,381	205,462	26.66	27.14	9.88
Colorado	22,066,653	3,797,329	18,269,324	9,458,331	3,627,742	39.06	22.95	18.67
New Mexico	4,579,516	998,923	3,580,593	2,831,538	84,872	22.64	18.44	0.71
Arizona	6,591,834	3,099,333	3,492,501	2,937,971	377,501	50.75	49.28	9.33
Utah	6,612,568	974,493	5,638 076	1,217,501	116,251	22.81	5.85	0.81
Nevada	1,184,189	243,904	940,285	985,165	1,399,765	27.97	21.52	22.48
Washington	29,556,734	1,271,391	28,285,343	3,418,798	239,311	53.71	9.78	3.19
Oregon	11,302,400	236,267	11,066,133	2,479,859	848,502	26,11	7.90	4.86
California	17,853,929	2,911,077	14,942,852	15,569,459	16,582,439	11.60	12.89	19.18
Continental United States	1,864,195,826	234,314,190	1,629,881,636	1,137,918,868	1,123,278,647	23.72	18.17	22.40

Minor civil divisions included in the third column above embrace villages, towns, townships, precincts, fire districts, irrigation districts, poor districts, school districts, etc.

* Combined funded and floating debt in 1902.

Sinking Fund Assets of States, 1902.—The following States in 1902 maintained sinking funds to the amounts attached: Massachusetts, $18,304,730; Rhode Island, $444,452; New York, $2,545,116; New Jersey, $172,550; Pennsylvania, $4,432,024; Delaware, $7,658; Maryland, $1,974,587; Virginia, $3,176,040; South Carolina, $517,648; Florida, $160,200; Ohio, $254,569; Indiana, $61; Michigan, $86,237; Minnesota, $365,966; Missouri, $520,204; North Dakota, $1,116; South Dakota, $46,737; Kentucky, $324,548; Arkansas, $65,580; Montana, $111,483; Idaho, $431,306; Colorado, $164,953; New Mexico, $123,277; Arizona, $1,002; Nevada, $18,494; California, $419,630. Total, $34,670,265.

Indebtedness and Finances of Nations.

(From Summary prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Countries.	Revenue and Expenditures.			Debt.			
	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Total.	Interest Per Cent.	Interest and other Annual Charges.
Argentina	1906	$101,915,035	$98,379,638	1906-7	$444,440,067	4½-5	$30,221,928
Australasia.							
Australia, Commonwealth of	....	a	a	....	.....	....	.....
Australia, States	1904-5	165,748,231	164,971,284	1905	1,128,632,767	3 -5	44,122,954
New Zealand	1905-6	37,229,202	34,660,868	1906	306,059,246	3 -5	10,157,379
Austria-Hungary	1906	72,008,078	72,008,078	1906	1,092,863,255	3 -4	48,214,724
Austria	1906	369,865,472	369,865,569	1906	818,096,120	3 -5½	42,157,228
Hungary	1906	261,981,691	262,995,860	1905	1,102,742,776	3 -4½	44,366,029
Belgium	1906	107,860,738	109,366,961	1906	621,640,285	2½-3	24,925,698
Bolivia	1906	4,963,773	5,575,441	1906	2,977,924	d	d
Brazil	1906	118,388,586	113,427,944	1906	542,213,359	4 -6	34,787,569
Bulgaria	1906	22,764,900	22,764,000	1906	73,452,805	5 -6	6,187,650
Canada	1905-6	78,006,599	54,061,325	1907	253,997,742	2½-4	13,145,047
Central America:							
Costa Rica	1905-6	3,401,391	3,401,391	1906	20,962,242	2½-5	403,281
Guatemala	1905	2,673,290	3,592,925	19-6	14,148,366	4 -8	1,960,022
Honduras	1905	1,420,875	1,436,842	1905-6	104,335,589	5 -10	182,164
Nicaragua	1905	1,632,800	1,542,600	1905	6,330,739	4 -6	191,539
Salvador	1905	3,764,571	4,430,027	1906	4,602,361	4 -5	1,696,440
Chile	1906	56,549,978	56,549,978	1905	95,720,654	4½-5	5,113,942
China	1905	25,841,699	25,841,699	1906	597,192,000	4 -7	30,912,000
Colombia	1906	10,632,389	10,632,389	1905-6	19,541,567	3 -10	827 993
Cuba	1905-6	29,609,746	18,997,063	1907	47,695,350	5 -6	2,581,721
Denmark	1906-7	22,919,541	23,016,117	1906	64,231,713	3 -4	2,127,120
Ecuador	1906	5,931,300	6,417,500	1906	14,737,291	4 -7	1,429,200
Egypt	1906	67,382,304	64,886,665	1906	468,314,391	3 -4¼	22,745,783
France	1906	715,074,341	715,874,059	1906	5,655,134,825	3 -3½	237,855,497
Algeria	1906	18,440,642	18,421,431	1905	6,323,838	3	737,440
Tunis	1906	14,948,227	14,929,509	1907	46,263,300	3 -3½	1,524,677
French East Indies	1905-6	24,603,417	24,603,417	....	.....	....	.....
German Empire	1906-7	570,563,137	572,600,260	1905	855,993,454	3 -3½	30,358,300
States	1905-4	b1,081,271,985	c1,014,632,056	1905	2,957,356,846	3 -4	120,537,100
Colonies	1905-7	3,138,700	3,424,300	....	.....	....	.....
Greece	1906	19,743,277	19,541,468	1906	167,052,145	2½-5	5,317,795
Hayti	1905-6	4,278,860	4,214,415	1906	24,810,673	2½-6	2,250,363
India (British)	1905-6	412,825,000	404,260,000	1905	1,127,921,963	2½-4½	37,599,616
Italy	1905-6	470,545,700	440,503,700	1905	2,767,911,940	3 -5	130,803,281
Japan	1906-7	246,362,944	246,362,944	1906	932,445,798	4 -6	72,752,594
Formosa	1906-7	12,833,510	12,833,510	....	.....	....	.....
Congo Free State	1906	5,684,376	6,610,404	....	.....	....	.....
Korea	1906	3,727,388	3,967,759	....	.....	....	.....
Luxemburg	1906-7	3,283,690	3,375,257	1906	2,316,000	3½	160,893
Mexico	1905-6	51,269,008	48,314,646	1906	222,058,181	3 -5	12,577,739
Netherlands	1906-7	71,451,783	74,760,449	1907	458,069,211	2½-3	14,718,505
Dutch East Indies	1906	61,109,136	64,957,370	....	.....	....	.....
Dutch possessions in America	1906	1,720,158	2,261,250	....	.....	....	.....
Norway	1905-6	26,821,673	26,911,111	1906	91,764,945	3 -3½	3,758,975
Paraguay	1906	2,126,746	1,873,304	1906	12,303,592	3	156,952
Persia	1904-5	7,056,000	7,056,000	1906	16,737,500	5	900,000
Peru	1906	12,197,327	12,555,720	1905	15,206,000	1	129,478
Portugal	1905-6	62,064,000	63,096,000	1906	864,701,627	3 -4½	21,369,000
Portuguese Colonies	1905-6	10,165,000	10,242,000	....	.....	....	.....
Roumania	1906-7	46,110,834	45,883,673	1906	278,247,239	3½-7½	16,086,604
Russia	1905	1,451,308,000	1,650,448,000	1906	4,038,199,722	3 -6	172,385,884
Finland	1905	20,660,819	23,246,364	1906	27,073,900	3 -3½	1,205,734
Santo Domingo	1905	2,427,802	2,399,811	1906	30,236,731	2¾-4	1 056,734
Servia	1905-6	17,216,965	17,208,864	1905	88,971,135	4 -5	5,564,999
Siam	1905-6	16,085,871	15,861,925	1906	4,866,560	4½	218,993
Spain	1906	172,767,678	165,674,506	1906	1,829,265,995	2½-5	69,756,706
Sweden	1906-7	51,826,000	51,826,000	1906	102,059,388	3 -3⅜	3,684,962
Switzerland	1905	24,955,530	22,526,223	1906	210,787,648	3½	1,037,642
Turkey	1905-6	14,212,326	14,212,326	1905	458,603,213	3½-5	9,492,450
United Kingdom	1905-6	700,666,869	683,801,430	1906	3,839,620,745	2½-2¾	150,295,210
British Colonies	1905-6	143,722,000	153,566,228	1906	1,612,510,084	2½-6	23,802,418
Uruguay	1906-7	18,931,770	18,819,027	1906	125,585,243	3½-5	6,857,362
Venezuela	1904	10,721,363	10,214,626	1906	45,160,402	3	2,756,000
Total	....	$8,971,287,021	$8,988,727,487	....	36,548,455,489	....	$1,550,433,038

(a) Included in budgets of States. (b) Exclusive of $134,771,300 contributed to the Imperial Treasury. (c) Exclusive of $131,466,154 transferred by the Imperial Treasury to the various States. (d) Internal debt only; the foreign debt has been taken over by Chile. (e) Exclusive of the railroad debt. (f) A part of which is guaranteed by the home government.

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

These are the latest estimates:

United States	$116,000,000,000	Italy (Nitti)	$13,000,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	62,200,000,000	Belgium	6,800,000,000
France (Turgnam)	42,800,000,000	Spain	5,400,000,000
Germany	42,000,000,000	Netherlands	5,000,000,000
Russia	35,000,000,000	Portugal	2,500,000,000
Austria-Hungary	20,000,000,000	Switzerland	2,400,000,000

Bonded Debts and Assessed Valuations of States.

States and Territories.	Valuation Realty Property.	Valuation Personal Property.	Total Assessed Valuation.	Per. Ct. Actual Value.	Tax Rate Per $1,000.	Bonded Debt.
Alabama	$255,301,787	$195,397,886	$450,529,553	60	$6.50	$16,194,000
Arizona	.....	.....	76,000,000	50	7.50	3,123,275
Arkansas	199,378,648	102,802,915	302,181,563	50	6.75	1,250,500
California	1,429,553,234	449,107,801	1,878,661,035	....	....	(s) 6,325,000
Colorado (d)	.....	.....	465,000,000	....	4.50	2,300,000
Connecticut	452,000,000	313,000,000	(x) 791,769,979	Full.	....	876,100
Delaware	.....	.....	(c) 76,000,000	....	....	756,785
Dist. of Columbia	247,306,494	31,507,929	278,814,423	67	15.00	11,103,750
Florida (a)	89,081,434	(r) 52,937,437	142,018,871	40	5.00	601,567
Georgia	339,143,931	(r) 360,392,948	699,536,879	65	5.00	7,136,000
Idaho (a)	.....	.....	80,707,903	40	....	1,029,000
Illinois	785,861,540	340,801,617	1,126,663,157	Full.	5.00	None.
Indiana (b)	1,002,182,539	595,377,548	1,597,560,088	60	17.00	1,026,163
Iowa	470,915,900	119,527,556	590,443,456	25	3.90	None.
Kansas	269,154,500	156,126,714	425,281,214	25	9.30	623,000
Kentucky (b)	487,835,250	143,313,606	644,489,000	....	5.00	26,000
Louisiana (a)	.....	.....	459,271,270	....	5.00	11,108,000
Maine (b)	292,464,911	74,049,103	366,514,014	Full.	2.50	(u) 1,095,000
Maryland	.....	.....	765,109,228	....	1.60	(v) 5,978,926
Massachusetts (a)	2,668,110,610	1,702,851,857	4,370,962,467	....	....	(w) 74,921,656
Michigan (a)	1,243,066,836	355,868,770	1,598,935,606	83	2.81	None.
Minnesota	873,585,056	163,432,357	1,037,017,413	50	....	550,000
Mississippi (d)	131,315,281	63,236,476	222,847,525	..	6.00	2,887,026
Missouri	988,454,850	(r) 564,228,581	1,552,683,431	33⅓	1.70	None.
Montana	116,167,939	13[illegible],159,028	251,326,967	100	2.50	None.
Nebraska	192,933,917	135,823,662	328,757,579	20	7.00	None.
Nevada (a)	32,241,372	12,223,625	44,464,997	...	....	613,000
New Hampshire	.....	.....	(x) 238,128,476	100	...	567,200
New Jersey (d)	.....	.....	918,418,741	....	....	.....
New Mexico (a)	19,780,671	23,462,076	43,242,746	20	14.00	965,123
New York	7,933,052,957	632,321,477	8,565,379,394	....	1.54	17,290,660
North Carolina (a)	233,438,178	(r) 255,224,390	488,662,568	75	4.30	6,851,450
North Dakota (a)	125,323,154	42,029,884	196,462,584	25	5.30	700,000
Ohio (e)	1,451,067,020	662,739,148	2,113,806,168	60	1.35	None.
Oklahoma (a)	52,365,888	44,259,716	96,625,604	25	6.50	None.
Oregon (b)	104,956,302	83,101,939	188,058,281	33⅓	5.45	None.
Pennsylvania (a)	3,520,136,662	885,241,678	4,405,378,339	....	....	3,004,350
Rhode Island (a)	366,794,089	110,560,619	477,354,708	75	1.80	3,650,000
South Carolina (a)	130,516,016	(r) 119,018,406	249,534,422	50	5.00	6,520,416
South Dakota (d)	.....	.....	173,206,733	....	3.20	588,300
Tennessee (a)	344,519,946	(r) 130,346,703	474,866,649	100	3.50	14,236,767
Texas (b)	743,559,216	395,463,514	1,139,022,730	....	3.80	3,989,400
Utah (a)	.....	.....	146,204,050	66	5.00	900,000
Vermont	139,749,702	44,138,368	183,888,070	Full.	1.30	(b) 135,500
Virginia (d)	316,563,279	107,270,401	423,842,680	....	4.00	24,363,795
Washington	471,712,181	101,358,347	573,070,528	60	6.70	1,000,000
West Virginia	475,000,000	375,000,000	850,000,000	80	.85	None.
Wisconsin (b)	1,146,813,692	237,767,063	1,384,580,755	75	11.27	2,251,000
Wyoming	36,400,505	(r) 28,018,673	64,419,178	33⅓	6.50	200,000

The returns are for the fiscal year 1907, except when otherwise indicated. (a) Fiscal year 1906. (b) Fiscal year 1905. (c) Fiscal year 1903. (d) Fiscal year 1902.

(r) Including railroads. (s) Floating indebtedness, $230,660. (u) October 10, 1906. (v) Net debt, $562,901. (w) Net debt. (x) Exclusive of railroad, telephone and telegraph property.

List of Appropriations by Congress, 1902-1908.

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Deficiencies	$13,289,314.99	$24,944,124.77	$19,651,968.25	$25,083,395.78	28,998,961.98	$28,165,777.03	$10,509,311.42
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	24,594,968.85	25,396,683.20	27,598,653.66	28,558,258.22	29,136,752.06	29,684,919.30	32,126,333.80
Sundry Civil	54,574,285.21	54,391,601.63	61,763,709.11	49,998,011.54	56,269,468.66	80,789,470.28	103,046,481.30
Support of the Army	115,734,049.10	91,730,136.41	77,888,752.83	77,070,300.88	70,396,631.64	71,817,165.08	78,634,582.75
Naval Service	78,101,791.00	78,856,363.13	81,876,791.43	97,503,140.94	100,336,679.94	102,071,670.27	98,958,507.50
Indian Service	9,747,471.09	8,983,028.10	8,540,406.77	9,447,961.40	7,923,814.34	9,260,599.98	10,123,188.05
Rivers and Harbors	7,046,623.00	32,549,190.50	20,228,150.99	10,872,200.00	26,561,281.75	17,254,050.04	43,310,813.00
Forts and Fortifications	7,364,011.00	7,298,955.00	7,188,416.22	7,518,192.00	6,747,893.00	5,053,993.00	6,898,011.00
Military Academy	772,653.68	2,627,321.42	652,748.67	973,947.26	673,713.38	1,664,707.67	1,929,703.42
Post-Office Department	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.
Pensions	145,245,230.00	139,842,230.00	139,847,600.00	138,360,700.00	138,250,100.00	140,245,500.00	116,143,000.00
Consular and Diplomatic	1,849,428.76	1,987,483.31	1,968,230.69	2,020,100.69	2,123,047.72	3,091,094.17	3,092,333.72
Agricultural Department	4,582,420.00	5,208,960.00	5,978,160.00	5,902,040.00	6,882,690.00	9,930,440.00	9,447,290.00
District of Columbia	8,502,269.94	8,544,469.97	8,638,097.00	11,018,540.00	9,801,197.62	10,232,102.16	10,440,598.63
Miscellaneous	7,961,140.93	4,081,747.24	3,025,064.95	2,860,898.52	5,139,545.21	40,172,757.57	1,079,289.19
Totals	479,365,657.55	486,439,306.68	464,846,770.57	467,159,617.03	489,241,777.30	549,434,246.55	555,739,443.78

Fisheries of the United States.

(Compiled by the United States Bureau of Fisheries.)

Sections.	Vessels Employed.		Persons Employed.	Capital Invested.	Value of Products.
	No.	Tons.			
South Atlantic States (1902)	526	5 740	23,452	$2,991,149	$2,839,633
Gulf States (1902)	714	9,221	18,029	4,707,460	3,494,196
Middle Atlantic States (1904)	3,583	54,540	83,103	26,673,521	18,963,976
New England States (1905)	1,447	45,668	37,339	22,530,720	14,184,205
Great Lakes (1903)	206	3,846	9,333	7,474,422	2,745,501
Mississippi River and Tributaries (1903)	5	138	13,377	3,555,540	1,841,168
Minor Interior Waters (chiefly for 1900, 1902, and 1903)	1	22	2,491	266,050	425,929
Pacific Coast States (1904)	226	10,382	19 658	12,839,949	6,680,866
Alaska Territory (1906)	223	68,965	12,357	12,835,458	8,801,865
Total	6,931	198,522	219,139	$93,874,269	$59,977,339

VALUE OF FOREIGN FISHERIES.

Belgium	$ 1,000,000	Norway	$ 8,000,000
Canada	46,000,000	Portugal	4,000,000
Denmark	3,000,000	Spain	8,000,000
Italy	3,000,000	Great Britain	46,000,000
Japan	13,000,000	The World including the U. S.	192,000,000

THE Fourth International Fisheries Congress will meet by the special invitation of the United States at Washington in 1908. Congress in February, 1907, appropriated three thousand dollars toward the expenses.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

THE work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation of useful food fishes, including lobsters, oysters and other shellfish, and their distribution to suitable waters; (2) the inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States, the study of the waters of the coast and interior in the interest of fish-culture, and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations. Office, Sixth and B Streets, Washington, D. C. The official force of the Bureau is as follows: *Commissioner*, George M. Bowers; *Deputy Commissioner*, Hugh M. Smith; *Chief Clerk*, I. H. Dunlap. *Assistants in Charge of Division: Inquiry Respecting Food Fishes*, B. W. Everman; *Fish Culture*, John W. Titcomb; *Statistics and Methods*, A. B. Alexander; *Architect and Engineer*, Hector von Bayer.

The American Indian.

THE annual reports of the agents of the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1905 showed that the Indian population was 284,079, distributed in the several States as follows:

Arizona	38,725	Kansas	1,182	New York	5,290	Washington	9,798
California	15,519	Michigan	6,333	North Carolina	1,455	Wisconsin	10,957
Colorado	887	Minnesota	9,164	North Dakota	7,741	Wyoming	1,694
Florida	358	Montana	10,324	Oklahoma	13,562	Miscellaneous	1,183
Idaho	3,560	Nebraska	3,639	Oregon	3,913		
Indian Ter	93,333	Nevada	5,437	South Dakota	19,601	Total	284,079
Iowa	342	New Mexico	18,129	Utah	1,973		

Of the 274,706 Indian population in 1904, 116,333 wore citizen's dress and 43,602 wore a mixture of Indian and civilized clothing. Those who could read numbered 63,147 and 69,209 could carry on an ordinary conversation in English.

INDIAN POPULATION IN DETAIL IN 1905.

The total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, numbered 284,079 in 1905. The expenditures of the United States on account of the Indians in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, were $15,140,292; The expenditures from 1789 to 1907, inclusive, have been $454,787,382.

The appropriation made by Congress for Indian schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, was $9,405,199.98. The Government supports 115 boarding schools, and 146 day schools. Indians incidentally under the Indian office, and self-supporting:

The five civilized tribes, Indians and colored—Cherokees, 36,782; Chickasaws, 10,767; Choctaws, 25,116; Creeks, 15,923; Seminoles, 3,049. Total Indians, 71,018; total colored, 20,619; grand total	91,637
Pueblos of New Mexico	8,874
Six Nations, Saint Regis, and other Indians of New York	5,295
Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina	1,455
Indians under control of the War Department, prisoners of war (Apaches at Ft. Sill, Okla.)	298

Monetary Statistics.

(Compiled from the Report of the Director of the Mint.)

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD JAN. 1, 1904.

Countries.	Estimated Population.	Stock of Gold.	Stock of Silver.			Uncovered Paper.	Per Capita.			
			Full Tender.	Limited Tender.	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
United States	82,600,000	$1,348,200,000	$573,200,000	$111,900,000	$685,100,000	$559,900,000	$16.33	$8.30	$6.78	$31.41
Austria-Hungary	48,600,000	305,000,000	.....	79,700,000	79,700,000	54,700,000	6.27	1.64	1.13	9.04
Belgium	7,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	9,700,000	24,700,000	111,900,000	4.28	3.53	15.99	23.80
British Empire:										
Australasia	5,700,000	128,600,000	.....	6,100,000	6,100,000	.....	22.56	1.07	....	23.63
Canada	5,800,000	52,500,000	.....	6,700,000	6,700,000	65,100,000	9.05	1.16	11.22	21.43
Unit'd K'gd'm	43,500,000	533,200,000	.....	113,400,000	113,400,000	118,100,000	12.26	2.61	2.71	17.58
India	295,200,000	263,900,000	603,800,000	.....	603,800,000	32,400,000	.89	2.05	.11	3.05
South Africa	7,100,000	56,000,000	.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	.....	7.89	2.81	....	10.70
Str's Settlem'ts	5,300,000	.....	16,000,000	3,200,000	19,200,000	20,000,000	....	3.62	3.77	7.39
Bulgaria	3,700,000	1,900,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,900,000	4,100,000	.51	.51	1.11	2.13
Cuba	1,600,000	20,000,000	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	12.50	3.12	....	15.62
Denmark	2,600,000	17,400,000	.....	6,200,000	6,200,000	10,700,000	6.69	2.39	4.11	13.19
Egypt	9,800,000	87,000,000	.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	.....	8.87	1.53	....	10.40
Finland	2,800,000	4,400,000	.....	400,000	400,000	9,100,000	1.57	.14	3.25	4.96
France	39,000,000	926,400,000	347,400,000	63,700,000	411,100,000	110,900,000	24.75	10.54	2.84	37.13
Germany	56,400,000	886,700,000	37,100,000	173,100,000	210,200,000	169,800,000	15.72	3.73	3.01	22.46
Greece	2,400,000	5,600,000	100,0 0	.....	100,000	16,200,000	2.33	.04	6.75	9 12
Hayti	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	3,500,000	.77	1.92	2.69	5.38
Italy	33,200,000	131,400,000	11,500,000	14,100,000	25,600,000	150,700,000	3.96	.77	4.53	9.26
Japan	49,800,000	52,800,000	.....	41,300,000	41,300,000	101,200,000	1.06	.83	2.03	3.92
Mexico	13,600,000	8,600,000	52,800,000	.....	52,800,000	48,900,000	.63	3.89	3.59	8.11
Netherlands	5,400,000	36,500,000	52,800,000	4,000,000	56,800,000	51,200,000	6.76	10.52	9.48	26.76
Norway	2,300,000	6,800,000	.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,200,000	2.96	1.30	2.69	6.95
Portugal	5,400,000	5,300,000	.....	8,400,000	8,400,000	61,000,000	.98	1.56	11.29	13.83
Roumania	6,300,000	10,400,000	.....	600,000	600,000	11,300,000	1.65	.10	1.79	3.54
Russia	128,200,000	783,700,000	.....	101,900,000	101,900,000	.....	6.11	.79	....	6.90
Servia	2,600,000	3,300,000	.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	1.27	.57	.96	2.80
Siam	5,200,000	1,000,000	22,300,000	.....	22,300,000	.....	.19	4.29	....	4.48
South Am. States	41,200,000	85,600,000	3,800,000	13,400,000	13,400,000	1,452,300,000	....	....	....	....
Spain	18,700,000	72,100,000	.....	173,700,000	173,700,000	125,100,000	3.85	9.29	6.69	19.83
Sweden	5,200,000	20,200,000	.....	7,600,000	7,600,000	29,300,000	3.89	1.46	5.63	10.98
Switzerland	3,300,000	29,600,000	.....	10,700,000	10,700,000	23,000,000	8.97	3.24	6.97	19.18
Turkey	24,000,000	50,000,000	30,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000	.....	2.08	1.67	....	3.75
Cent. Am. States	4,100,000	2,000,000	5,600,000	.....	5,600,000	53,400,000	.49	1.36	13.02	14.87
China	330,100,000	.....	350,000,000	.....	350,000,000	.....	....	1.06	....	1.06
Total	1,298,500,000	$5,987,100,000	$2,123,300,000	$1,007,100,000	$3,130,400,000	$3,392,500,000	$4.61	$2.41	$2.61	$9.63

NOTE.—The value of the monetary stock of silver-standard countries has been changed to conform to the decline in silver values. The monetary stock of Mexico and other countries where the Mexican dollar circulates is given in Mexican dollars at bullion value.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1906.

Countries.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Oz., fine.	Value.	Oz., fine.	Com. Val.
United States	4,565,333	$94,373,800	56,517,900	$38,256,400
Mexico	896,615	18,534,700	55,225,268	37,381,400
Canada	581,657	12,023,900	8,568,665	5,800,000
Africa	6,553,484	135,472,500	702,464	475,500
Australasia	3,985,684	82,391,400	14,237,246	9,637,000
Russia	944,056	19,494,700	166,183	112,500
Austria-Hungary	123,617	2,255,400	1,692,119	1,145,400
Germany	3,890	80,400	5,696,433	3,855,900
Italy	1,993	41,200	672,419	455,200
Spain	.....	.....	4,064,532	2,751,200
Greece	.....	...	829,025	561,200
Turkey	289	6,000	37,874	25,600
France	.....	.....	890,555	602,800
Great Britain	1,414	29,200	137,216	92,900
Argentina	268	5,500	14,440	9,800
Bolivia	912	18,800	3,096,998	2,096,300

Countries.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Oz., fine.	Value.	Oz., fine.	Com. Val.
Chile	45,886	$948,500	397,853	$269,300
Colombia	105,982	2,190,800	763,335	516,700
Ecuador	14,233	294,200	13,592	9,200
Brazil	116,243	2,403,000	.....	.....
Venezuela	1,223	25,300	.....	.....
British Guiana	77,770	1,607,700	.....	.....
French Guiana	89,955	1,859,700	.....	.....
Peru	40,102	829,000	7,404,238	5,011,900
Central America	92,432	1,910,700	1,670,159	1,130,500
Japan	156,016	3,225,100	2,451,357	1,659,300
China	88,961	1,839,000	.....	.....
Korea	108,844	2,250,000	.....	.....
India	584,744	12,087,700	.....	.....
Brit. East Indies	....	.....	.....	.....
Total, (inc. o'rs)	19,361,864	$400,245,300	165,640,640	$112,120,500

COINAGE OF NATIONS IN 1906.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$18,793,645	$10,651,088	Egypt	.....	$1,319,094	Dutch E. Indies	.....	$904,500
Philippine Isls.	.....	100,951	France	$64,064,117	626,801	Persia	$149,571	1,114,061
Austria-Hung'y.	7,403,715	932,581	Indo-China	.....	10,194,060	Peru	1,075,908	109,759
Brazil	4,324	604,968	Tunis	949	349	Russia	077	4,348,085
Australasia	55,841,584	.....	Germany	40,995,041	14,716,370	Siam	.....	1,705,217
Canada	.....	809,463	Italy	.....	1,274,612	Sweden	.....	317,509
Great Britain	61,147,573	8,865,780	Japan	13,286,840	4,096,944	Switzerland	386,000	386,000
Hong Kong	.....	248,813	Mexico	26,234,640	11,296,000	Turkey	16,247,160	738,991
India	.....	64,891,356	Morocco	.....	868,500			
China	.....	11,089,409	Netherlands	68,144	562,800	Total	$366,326,788	$155,590,466

MONETARY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

1687	14.94	1867	15.57	1877	17.22	1887	21.13	1897	34.28
1790	14.81	1868	15.59	1878	17.94	1888	21.99	1898	35.63
1750	14.55	1869	15.60	1879	18.40	1889	22.09	1899	34.36
1800	15.68	1870	15.57	1880	18.05	1890	19.76	1900	33.33
1850	15.70	1871	15.57	1881	18.16	1891	20.92	1901	34.68
1860	15.29	1872	15.63	1882	18.19	1892	23.72	1902	39.15
1863	15.37	1873	15.92	1883	18.64	1893	26.49	1903	38.10
1864	15.37	1874	16.17	1884	18.57	1894	32.56	1904	35.70
1865	15.44	1875	16.59	1885	19.41	1895	31.60	1905	33.87
1866	15.43	1876	17.88	1886	20.78	1896	30.66	1906	30.54

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1840	$1.023	1879	$0.868	1886	$0.769	1893	$0.603	1900	$0.479
1850	1.018	1880	.886	1887	.757	1894	.491	1901	.461
1865	1.035	1881	.876	1888	.727	1895	.506	1902	.408
1870	1.027	1882	.878	1889	.723	1896	.522	1903	.443
1875	.964	1883	.858	1890	.809	1897	.467	1904	.447
1877	.929	1884	.859	1891	.764	1898	.456	1905	.472
1878	.891	1885	.823	1892	.674	1899	.465	1906	.523

PURCHASES OF SILVER BY THE UNITED STATES.

Act Authorizing.	Fine Ounces.	Cost.	Average Price
February 12, 1873	5,434,282	$7,152,564	$1.314
January 14, 1875	31,603,906	37,571,148	1.189
February 28, 1878	291,292,019	308,199,262	1.058
July 14, 1890 (to November 1, 1893, date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890)	168,674,682	155,931,002	.924
Section 3526 Revised Statutes	6,924,286	4,694,566	0.6101
Total	503,929,175	$513,548,542	$1.015

SOURCES OF GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, compiled from reports made by the United States Geological Survey as to the sources of production for the calendar year 1904, shows the distribution among the various gold and silver producing States and Territories of the amount of gold and silver extracted from quartz, the amount of gold obtained from placer, and the amount of silver obtained from lead ores and copper ores as by-product.

States and Territories.	Gold.		Silver.			States and Territories.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Quartz.	Placer.	Quartz.	Lead Ores.	Copper Ores.		Quartz.	Placer.	Quartz.	Lead Ores.	Copper Ores.
	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.		Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.
Alabama	1,206	....	124	....	....	N. Car'lina	3,397	576	756	....	30,013
Alaska	165,916	900,114	138,207	....	27,861	Oregon	48,634	17,490	78,892	....	454
Arizona	141,458	1,959	571,895	718,816	1,735,727	S. Carolina	3,807	13	92	....	....
California	549,372	356,810	418,258	46,107	756,276	S. Dakota	330,653	302	150,875	....	....
Colorado	1,120,218	2,596	6,353,457	5,510,022	353,351	Tennessee	182	52	....	....	55,931
Georgia	663	839	62	....	557	Texas	77	....	301,772	....	....
Idaho	38,488	17,100	769,214	7,681,786	567,815	Utah	252,022	417	111,671	2,861,368	8,577,595
Maryland	....	....	....	....	....	Vermont	....	....	....	....	1,323
Michigan	....	....	....	....	222,222	Virginia	718	....	250	....	....
Missouri	....	....	....	31,268	....	Wash'gton	9,793	929	38,120	579	7,178
Montana	190,946	25,243	1,271,486	511,360	10,197,859	Wyoming	248	67	136	....	....
Nevada	503,964	2,556	6,455,478	275,860	41,273						
N. Mexico	12,878	1,297	305,112	64,882	121,133	Total	2,374,640	1,328,360	16,963,857	17,709,048	22,696,548

RATIO OF SOURCES OF SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Source.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Source.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Quartz mills	29.4	29.9	26.2	24.9	29.6	Copper bullion	22.1	24.5	27.0	30.3	39.6
Lead bullion	48.5	45.6	46.8	44.8	30.8	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION BY PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

States and Territories.	Gold, Value.	Silver, Commercial Value.	Total Value. (Silver at Commercial Value.)	States and Territories.	Gold, Value.	Silver, Commercial Value.	Total Value. (Silver at Commercial Value.)
Alabama	$23,500	$68	$23,568	North Carolina	$90,900	$16,719	$107,619
Alaska	21,365,100	137,747	21,502,847	Oregon	1,320,100	61,394	1,381,494
Arizona	2,747,100	2,009,822	4,756,922	South Carolina	74,600	68	74,668
California	18,833,900	1,027,180	19,860,080	South Dakota	6,604,900	105,053	6,708,953
Colorado	22,934,400	8,425,520	31,359,920	Tennessee	800	17,328	18,128
Georgia	23,700	203	23,903	Texas	3,400	187,769	191,169
Idaho	1,035,700	5,981,135	7,016,835	Utah	5,130,900	7,789,650	12,920,550
Michigan	....	125,969	125,969	Virginia	10,300	68	10,368
Missouri	....	21,187	21,187	Washington	103,900	28,497	131,497
Montana	4,522,000	8,488,404	13,010,404	Wyoming	5,700	745	6,445
Nevada	9,278,600	3,524,972	12,803,572				
New Mexico	266,200	306,902	573,102	Total	$94,373,800	$38,256,400	$132,630,200

MONETARY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1866-1906.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.
1866	2,588,062	$53,500,000	7,734,400	$10,356,400
1867	2,502,196	51,725,000	10,441,400	13,866,200
1868	2,322,000	48,000,000	9,281,200	12,306,900
1869	2,394,562	49,500,000	9,281,200	12,297,600
1870	2,418,750	50,000,000	12,375,000	16,434,000
1871	2,104,312	43,500,000	17,789,100	23,588,300
1872	1,741,500	36,000,000	22,236,300	29,396,400
1873	1,741,500	36,000,000	27,630,400	35,881,600
1874	1,620,122	33,490,900	28,868,200	36,917,500
1875	1,619,009	33,467,900	24,539,300	30,485,900
1876	1,931,575	39,929,200	29,996,200	34,919,800
1877	2,268,662	46,897,400	30,777,800	36,991,500
1878	2,477,109	51,206,400	35,022,300	40,401,000
1879	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,565,500	35,477,100
1880	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,318,700	34,717,000
1881	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,257,800	37,657,500
1882	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,196,900	41,105,900
1883	1,451,250	30,000,000	35,732,800	39,618,400
1884	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,743,800	41,921,300
1885	1,538,373	31,801,000	39,909,400	42,503,500
1886	1,686,788	34,869,000	39,694,000	39,482,400
1887	1,603,049	33,136,000	41,721,600	40,887,200
1888	1,604,478	33,167,500	45,792,700	43,045,100
1889	1,594,775	32,967,000	50,094,500	46,838,400
1890	1,588,877	32,845,000	54,516,300	57,242,100
1891	1,604,840	33,175,000	58,330,000	57,630,000
1892	1,597,098	33,015,000	63,500,000	55,662,500
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,100
1895	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,500
1896	2,568,132	53,088,000	58,834,800	39,654,600
1897	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	32,316,000
1898	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	32,118,400
1899	3,437,210	71,053,400	54,764,500	32,858,700
1900	3,829,897	79,171,000	57,647,000	35,741,100
1901	3,805,500	78,666,700	55,214,000	33,128,400
1902	3,870,000	80,000,000	55,500,000	29,415,000
1903	3,560,000	73,591,700	54,300,000	29,322,000
1904	3,892,480	80,464,700	57,682,806	33,456,000
1905	4,178,592	86,337,700	58,938,355	35,952,397
1906	4,565,333	94,373,800	56,517,900	38,256,400

Total product from 1792 to 1905 inclusive: Gold, fine ounces, 134,698,526; value, $2,784,418,500. Silver, fine ounces, 1,620,512,355, commercial value, $1,436,117,797. The estimate prior to 1873 was by Rossiter W. Raymond.

PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Years.	Gold.	Silver-Coining Value.	Ratio.	Years.	Gold.	Silver-Coining Value.	Ratio.
1492-1520	$107,931,000	$54,703,000	10.75	1892	146,298,000	198,014,400	23.72
1521-1560	204,697,000	297,226,000	11.30	1893	157,494,800	213,944,400	26.49
1561-1600	189,012,000	597,244,000	11.80	1894	181,175,600	212,829,600	32.56
1601-1640	223,572,000	678,800,000	14.00	1895	198,763,600	216,566,900	31.60
1641-1680	239,655,000	584,691,000	15.00	1896	202,251,600	203,069,200	30.66
1681-1720	313,491,000	579,869,000	15.21	1897	236,073,700	207,413,000	34.28
1721-1760	580,727,000	801,712,000	14.75	1898	286,879,700	218,576,800	35.03
1761-1800	511,675,000	1,273,468,000	15.09	1899	306,724,100	217,648,200	34.36
1801-1810	118,152,000	371,677,000	15.61	1900	254,576,300	224,441,200	33.33
1811-1820	76,063,000	224,786,000	15.51	1901	262,373,300	223,691,300	34.68
1821-1830	94,479,000	191,444,000	15.80	1902	296,737,600	210,441,900	39.15
1831-1840	134,841,000	247,930,000	15.75	1903	325,961,500	217,131,800	38.10
1841-1850	363,928,000	324,400,000	15.83	1904	346,892,200	217,716,700	35.70
1851-1860	1,332,981,000	372,261,000	15.29	1905	377,135,100	216,860,300	33.87
1861-1870	1,263,015,000	507,174,000	15.56	1906	400,245,300	214,161,600	30.54
1871-1880	1,150,814,000	918,578,000	18.05				
1881-1890	1,059,892,000	1,298,820,000	19.76	Total	$12,075,795,000	$12,714,664,000	..
1891	130,650,000	177,352,000	20.92				

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE ARTS (Latest Report) 1905.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Country.	Gold.	Silver.
		Five ounces.			Five ounces.
United States	$27,622,000	$19,418,000	Russia	$2,500,000	2,500,000
Great Britain	14,500,000	7,000,000	Austria-Hungary	1,500,000	2,300,000
France	14,000,000	6,500,000	Netherlands and Belgium	1,500,000	1,000,000
Germany	11,000,000	6,500,000	Other countries	3,000,000	2,000,000
Switzerland	6,500,000	1,500,000			
Italy	3,000,000	2,000,000	Total	$85,122,000	$50,718,000

MONETARY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PRESENT MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATED.

	Gold Coin.	Standard Silver Dollars.	Subsidiary Silver Coin.	Minor Coin.
Weight	25.8 grains to the dollar.	412.5 grains.	385.8 grains to the dollar.	5c. piece: 77.16 grains, 75 p. c. copper, 25 p. c. nickel.
Fineness	900-1000.	900-1000.	900-1000.	1c. piece: 48 grains, 95 p. c. copper, 5 p. c. tin and zinc.
Ratio to gold	.....	15.988 to 1.	14.953 to 1.	
Limit of issue	Unlimited.	Coinage ceased in 1905.	Needs of the people.	Needs of the people.
Denominations	$20, $10, $5, $2½.	$1.	50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents.	5 cents, 1 cent.
Legal tender	Unlimited.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not to exceed $10.	Not to exceed 25 cents.
Receivable	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all dues up to $10.	For all dues up to 25 cents.
Exchangeable	For gold certificates, as below, and subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver certificates and smaller coin.	For minor coin.	.....
Redeemable	.....	.....	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

	Gold Certificates.	Silver Certificates.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes of 1890.	National Bank Notes.
Limit of issue	Unlimited for gold coin unless gold reserve falls below $100,000,000.	Quantity of silver dollars coined, $562,173,530.	$346,681,016.	No further issues; volume steadily diminishing by redemption with silver dollars.	Unlimited by law, except by volume of U.S. bonds necessary to deposit as security.
Denominations	$10,000, $5,000 $1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10.	$100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5.	$1,000, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5.
Legal tender	Not a tender.	Not a tender.	For all debts, public and private, except customs and interest on public debt.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not a tender.
Receivable	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues except customs.
Exchangeable	For subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver and minor coin.	For subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver and minor coin.	For subsidiary silver and minor coin.
Redeemable	In gold coin at the Treasury.	In silver dollars at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury, or at bank of issue.

"Lawful money" includes gold coin, silver dollars, United States notes, and Treasury notes. United States notes are by regulation receivable for customs so long as they continue redeemable in coin. There are still in use small amounts of $1 and $2 United States and national bank notes; also $500 and $1,000 silver certificates. Treasury notes were issued for purchases of silver bullion, which was coined into dollars wherewith the notes are being redeemed as rapidly as practicable. The issue of national bank notes is practically dependent upon the market price of United States bonds; when the premium is high it is not profitable to issue notes.

The above table was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Maurice L. Muhleman, former Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer, New York.

COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, 1792, TO DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Values.
GOLD.		
Double eagles	96,599,669	$1,886,993,380.00
Eagles	38,679,807	386,798,070.00
Half eagles	61,629,741	308,148,705.00
Three-dollar pieces (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	539,792	1,619,376.00
Quarter eagles	12,251,564	31,128,910.00
Dollars (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	19,499,337	19,499,337.00
Dollars, Louisiana Purchase Exposition (act of June 28, 1902)	250,258	250,238.00
Dollars, Lewis & Clark exposition	60,069	60,069.00
Total gold	229,910,237	$2,679,408,105.00
SILVER.		
Dollars (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873, resumed act of Feb. 28, 1878)	578,303,848	$578,303,848.00
Trade dollars (discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1887)	35,965,924	35,965,924.00
Dollars (Lafayette souvenir, act of March 3, 1899)	50,000	50,000.00
Half dollars	326,267,284	163,133,642.00
Half dollars (Columb'n souvenir)	5,002,105	2,501,052.50
Quarter dollars	325,999,446	81,499,361.50
Quarter dollars (Colb'n souvenir)	40,023	10,005.75
Twenty-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878)	1,355,000	271,000.00
Dimes	474,974,190	$49,497,419.00
Half dimes (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873)	97,604,388	4,880,219.40
Three-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873)	42,736,240	1,282,087.20
Total silver	1,888,296,448	$917,394,559.35
MINOR.		
Five-cent pieces, nickel	513,343,039	$25,667,051.95
Three-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890)	31,378,316	941,349.48
Two-cent pieces, bronze (coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890)	45,601,000	912,020.00
One-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857)	156,288,744	1,562,887.44
One-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864)	200,772,000	2,007,720.00
One-cent pieces, bronze	1,438,643,495	14,486,434.97
Half-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857)	7,985,222	39,926.11
Total minor	2,394,011,828	$44,517,489.93
Total coinage	4,412,018,501	$3,642,410,154.28

Silver-dollar coinage under acts of April 2, 1792, $8,031,238; February 28, 1878, $378,166,793; July 14, 1890, $36,087,285; June 12, 1898, $42,139,872; June 13, 1898, $108,800,188; March 3, 1891, $5,078,472; total, $579,085,260.

The Potentiality of the United States.

President James W. Van Cleve, of the National Association of Manufacturers, makes the following estimate of the productive power of the United States, compared with that of the entire world:

	United States.	The World.	U.S. P.C.
Population, 1900	76,000,000	1,500,000,000	.05
Wheat, bushels, 1905	693,000,000	3,337,000,000	.20
Coal, tons, 1905	350,000,000	1,000,000,000	.35
Gold, 1906, value	$96,000,000	$400,000,000	.24
Manufacturings, value of products, 1905	$15,000,000,000	$43,000,000,000	.35
Silver, 1905, value	$38,000,000	$100,000,000	.38
Pig iron, tons, 1905	23,000,000	57,000,000	.40
Steel, tons, 1905	20,000,000	48,000,000	.42
Petroleum, gallons, 1905	6,000,000,000	11,000,000,000	.55
Copper, tons, 1905	403,000,000	735,000,000	.55
Cotton, bales, 1906	12,000,000	17,000,000	.70
Corn, bushels, 1906	2,927,000,000	3,700,000,000	.79

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

An estimate of the wealth of the United States in 1907 is given on another page as $116,000,000,000. A Census Office report issued in 1907 presented the following classification of the forms in which the national wealth is divided, with their valuations. The calculations were for the year 1904:

Real property and improvements taxed	$55,510,228,057
Real property and improvements exempt	6,831,244,570
Live stock	4,073,791,736
Farm implements and machinery	844,989,863
Manufacturing machinery, tools, and implements	3,297,754,180
Gold and silver coin and bullion	1,998,603,303
Railroads and their equipment	11,244,752,000
Street railways	2,219,966,000
Telegraph systems	227,400,000
Telephone systems	585,840,000
Pullman and private cars	123,000,000
Shipping and canals	846,489,804
Privately owned waterworks	275,000,000
Privately owned central electric light and power stations	562,851,105
Agricultural products	1,899,379,652
Manufactured products	7,409,291,668
Imported merchandise	495,543,685
Mining products	408,066,787
Clothing and personal adornments	2,500,000,000
Furniture, carriages and kindred property	5,750,000,000

The Lake Mohonk Conference.

ON THE INDIANS AND OTHER DEPENDENT PEOPLES.

The twenty-fifth annual session of the Lake Mohonk Conference, at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., held in 1907, adopted the following platform in reference to the Porto Ricans, Hawaiians, and Filipinos:

1. We urge that our Government shall steadfastly adhere to the principle that a moral responsibilty, which we cannot neglect, and which is higher than all commercial considerations, requires us to legislate and to administer so as to promote the highest welfare of the people of these islands.

2. We urge that Congress shall without delay legislate so as to effect a radical reduction of the duties now collected on products of the Philippine Islands.

3. We advise that the greatest educational emphasis be put upon the primary schools and the preparation of teachers therefor, and that such instruction shall have special reference to industrial training. The utmost effort should be made to secure the enrolment and attendance of all children. We maintain that it is the duty of Congress to provide adequately for such education, even if the necessary money were to come from direct appropriation.

4. Education in the duties of citizenship is an essential element in social and political progress. So fast as the Filipinos demonstrate their political capacity, powers of self-government should be granted and enlarged.

5. We recommend Congressional enactment to enable a large number of persons in the Philippine Islands to be naturalized as citizens of said islands. We believe that provision should be made by Congress whereby educated and duly qualified Porto Ricans may become citizens of the United States.

6. We urge upon Congress immediate legislation to protect the inhabitants of our insular possessions against the great evils of the opium traffic and the opium habit, which already threaten them.

7. We recommend that the application of the coastwise shipping act be permanently suspended with reference to the Philippines, and that Congress give serious attention to legislation necessary to relieve Hawaii from the disadvantages which this law imposes, and encourage the industrial development of Porto Rico.

8. With clear recognition of the ability shown in the administration of affairs in the Philippines, and the conviction that we have a body of competent men trained in colonial administration, it still seems to us that the Bureau of Insular Affairs, whose functions are essentially civil, should be ultimately committed to some other department than the Department of War.

Banking Statistics.

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.
(From the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Year Ending Sept. 1.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total Dividends.	Total Net Earnings.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Ratio of Earnings to Capital and Surplus.
1880..	2.072	$454,215,062	$120.145,649.00	$36,111,473.00	$45.186,034.00	8.02	6.35	7.88
1890..	3,353	625,089,645	208,707,786.00	51,158,883.33	72,055,563.52	8.19	6.14	8.65
1893..	3,759	684,342,024	246,918,673.11	49,633,195.99	68,750,952.09	7.25	5.33	7.38
1894..	3,755	672,951,450	246,001,328.00	45,333,270.00	41,955,248.00	6.07	4.69	4.05
1895..	3,716	660,287,065	247,466,002.00	45,969,663.00	46,866,557.00	6.96	5.06	5.15
1896..	3,682	652,725,750	248,235,323.00	45,525,947.00	49,742,318.00	6.97	5.05	5.52
1897..	3.620	638,173,895	249,044,948.00	42,394,241.00	44,273,314.00	6.64	4.78	4.99
1898..	3.581	615,818,725	244,281,879.00	44,291,971.00	50,032,972.00	7.17	5.15	5.82
1899..	3,561	608,674,895	247,930,970.00	46,691,502.00	54,346,692.00	7.67	5.45	6.34
1900..	3,604	608,754,600	251,950,843.42	48,033,094.39	87,276,836.60	7.88	5.58	10.14
1901..	3,969	635,511,286	268,451,548.00	51,699,779.00	81,853,797.00	9.05	5.72	8.15
1902..	4,269	673,763,767	302,513,154.55	68,199,493.62	106,581,476.85	10.92	6.99	10.12
1903..	4,700	722,797,806	353,105,524.91	63,565,848.10	109,881,530.97	8.79	5.91	10.21
1904..	5,134	761,682,495	390,452,345.00	75,588,889.00	112.936,426.00	9.92	6.56	9.80
1905..	5,505	776,175,576	407,643,159.00	73,138,174.00	105,909,385.00	8.95	6.18	9.42
1906..	5,876	801,326,590	440,616,689.50	89,264,850.00	127,526,836.00	11.14	7.18	10.26
*1907	6,043	842,685,939	522,382,747.59	99,728,239.00	152,235,434.00	11.90	7.30	11.20

* To July 1, 1907, abstract period changed.

The circulation outstanding August 22, 1907, was $551,949,461; individual deposits, $4,319,035,402; principal resources, loans and discounts, $4,678,583,968; United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation, $557,277,950; United States bonds on hand and with the Treasurer to secure public deposits, $103,019,490; specie, $531,107,750; legal tender notes, $170,515,782; aggregate resources, $8,390,328,402.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1907.

Classification.	State Banks. 9,967 Banks.	Loan and Trust Companies. 794 Companies.	Savings Banks. 1,415 Banks.	Private Banks. 1,141 Banks.	Total. 13,317 Banks.
Resources.					
Loans on real estate	$192,737,361	$174,235,578	$1,385,484,075	$18,945,940	$1,771,402,954
Loans on other collateral security	171,112,891	823,109,861	207,632,649	9,403,642	1,211,259.043
Other loans and discounts	2,139,836,544	604,018,798	239,017,711	101,127,853	3,084,000 906
Overdrafts	27,940,524	6,660,318	1,320,534	3,313,256	33,234,632
United States bonds	2,111,794	1,280,592	18,744,618	546,408	22,683,412
State, county, and municipal bonds	5,674,831	11,239,601	618,494,020	641,411	636,049,863
Railroad bonds and stocks	5,160,140	31,823,413	602,224,313	476,202	639,684.068
Bank stocks	1,149,248	6,528,463	24,987,618	210,209	32,875,538
Other stocks, bonds, and securities	475,408,624	735,127,601	381,816,604	7,860,542	1,600,213,371
Due from other banks and bankers	548,466,473	261,977,373	163,343,382	31,424,217	1,005,211,445
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	117,688,432	51,078,710	51,885,740	7,748,260	228,401,142
Checks and other cash items	96,508,728	5,042,082	3,036,115	897,467	105,484,392
Cash on hand	254,001,570	101,719,515	27,415,928	8,710,484	391,847,497
Other resources	81,393,177	263,577,455	57,469,893	3,725,728	406,166,253
Total	$4,119,190,337	$3,071,419,360	$3,782,873,200	$195,031,619	11,168,514,516
Liabilities.					
Capital stock	$471,662,037	$276,146,081	$34,224,322	$25,144,822	$807,178,262
Surplus fund	192,587,461	369,286,668	201,220,662	7,322,579	770,417,370
Other undivided profits	88,664,017	28,578.358	33,475,531	3,519,734	154,237,640
Dividends unpaid	747,808	291,468	.....	131,387	1,170,663
Individual deposits	3,068,649,860	2,061,623,035	3,495,410,087	151,072,225	8,776,755,207
Due to other banks and bankers	211,007,202	167,872,757	8.179,275	2,844,638	389,903,872
All other liabilities	85,870,952	167,620,993	10,363,323	4,996,234	268,851,502
Total	$4,119,190,337	$3,071,419,360	$3,782,873,200	$195,031,619	$11,168,514,516

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS AND CERTIFICATES, UNITED STATES NOTES, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION OCTOBER 1, 1907.

	General Stock Oct. 1, 1907.	In Treasury Oct. 1, 1907.†	Amount in Circulation Oct. 1, 1907.	Amount in Circulation Oct. 1, 1906.
Gold Coin (including bullion in Treas'y)	$1,482,969,710	$200,123,252	$561,956,589	$684,268,074
Gold Certificates*	.....	80.685,260	640,204,609	541.857,929
Standard Silver Dollars	562,544,530	4,063,364	84.758,166	81,662.707
Silver Certificates*	.....	12,875,749	460,847,251	474,338.310
Subsidiary Silver	132,799.079	7,812,842	124,986,237	116,001.510
Treasury Notes of 1890	5,707,000	6,652	5,700.348	6,998,562
United States Notes	346,681,016	3,555.391	343,125,625	342,858,598
National Bank Notes	603,987,114	19,711,565	584,275,549	564,148.004
Total	$3,134,688,449	$328.834,075	$2,805.854,374	$2,812,133,694

Population of the United States October 1, 1907, estimated at 86,429,000; circulation per capita, $32.46.

*For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the Government.

†This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government does not include deposits of public money in National Bank depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to $158,304,380.82.

For a full statement of assets see Public Debt Statement.

BANKING STATISTICS—*Continued.*

BANKING STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

CAPITAL, SPECIE, CIRCULATION, ETC., OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS, JUNE 30, 1907.
[Expressed in Millions of Dollars.]

EUROPEAN BANKS.	Capital.	Gold.	Silver.	Total Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits and Current Accounts.	Loans.
Imperial Bank of Germany	28.9	.....	.....	184.3	456.1	152.4	412.3
Banks of Issue of Germany	15.8	.....	.....	16.1	37.5	18.1	47.6
Bank of Austria-Hungary	41.9	226.6	60.8	.....	393.9	.....	178.4
National Bank of Belgium	9.6	.....	.....	.....	141.0	17.5	118.5
National Bank of Bulgaria	....	5.5	2.0	.....	8.6	17.0	11.9
National Bank of Denmark	....	27.2	.....	.....	34.9	.8	13.7
Bank of Spain	28.9	77.8	129.0	.....	311.0	102.4	198.1
Bank of Finland	1.9	4.9	.3	.....	18.2	4.2	11.7
Bank of France	35.2	510.6	190.1	.....	916.2	140.2	142.8
National Bank of Greece	3.9	.....	.....	.4	23.1	22.9	21.6
Bank of Italy	28.9	.....	.....	.....	224.5	35.0	127.5
Bank of Naples	11.6	29.8	3.0	.....	66.6	16.1	34.5
Bank of Sicily	....	8.6	.4	.....	14.8	10.6	10.9
Bank of Norway	3.5	8.0	.....	.....	21.4	1.9	12.0
Bank of Netherlands	....	.....	.....	.....	110.6	2.5	62.0
Bank of Portugal	14.6	5.6	8.1	.....	74.5	29.3	26.5
National Bank of Roumania	2.9	14.6	.4	.....	43.1	.....	25.2
Imperial Bank of Russia	27.5	458.5	30.3	.....	582.2	235.6	224.2
National Bank of Servia	1.1	2.7	1.9	.....	6.6	.6	2.3
Royal Bank of Sweden	86.5	20.1	10.3	.....	52.8	276.3	381.5
Banks of Issue of Switzerland	44.9	.....	.....	24.6	46.8	340.0	324.5
Imperial Ottoman Bank	24.0	.....	.....	12.3	6.1	58.0	35.4
Bank of Algiers	....	.....	.....	12.1	22.9	2.2	26.7
Bank of Japan	15.0	10.8	.....	41.7	170.8	200.8	83.3
Banks of Mexico	162.6	48.6	17.7	.....	117.5	381.5	338.7
Banks of Central and South America	128.6	.....	.....	.....	29.2	373.0	342.2
United Kingdom (including Colonial and Foreign Joint Stock Banks with London offices)	1,008.9	.....	.....	.....	306.1	7,691.0	6,651.1
Bank of Australasia	102.6	.....	.....	142.3	30.8	674.6	557.7
Bank of Canada	95.7	.....	.....	24.1	79.5	650.5	718.3
Total	1,925.1	1,459.9	454.3	457.9	4,347.3	11,455.0	11,161.1

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Clearings.	Balances Paid in Money.	Average Daily Clearings.	Average Daily Balances Paid in Money.	Balances to Clearings
1892	65	$60,422,700	$36,279,905,236	$1,861,500,575	$118,561,782	$6,083,335	5.1
1893	65	60,922,700	34,421,380,870	1,696,207,176	113,978,082	5,616,580	4.9
1894	66	61,622,700	24,230,145,368	1,585,241,634	79,704,426	5,214,611	6.5
1895	67	62,622,700	28,264,379,126	1,896,574,349	92,670,095	6,218,276	6.7
1896	66	60,622,700	29,350,894,884	1,843,289,239	96,232,442	6,043,571	6.2
1897	66	59,022,700	31,337,760,948	1,908,901,898	103,424,954	6,300,006	6.0
1898	65	58,272,700	39,853,413,948	2,338,529,016	131,529,419	7,717,918	5.87
1899	64	58,922,700	57,368,230,771	3,085,971,370	189,961,029	10,218,448	5.37
1900	64	74,222,700	51,964,588,564	2,730,441,810	170,936,147	8,981,716	5.25
1901	62	81,722,700	77,020,672,464	3,515,037,741	254,193,639	11,600,785	4.57
1902	60	100,672,700	74,753,189,435	3,377,504,072	245,898,649	11,110,210	4.51
1903	57	113,072,700	70,833,655,940	3,315,516,487	233,005,447	10,906,304	4.68
1904	54	115,972,700	59,672,796,804	3,105,858,576	195,648,514	10,183,143	5.20
1905	54	115,972,700	91,879,318,369	3,953,875,975	302,234,600	13,006,171	4.33
1906	55	118,150,000	103,754,100,091	3,832,621,023	342,422,772	12,648,914	3.69
1907	53	.....	95,315,421,238	3,813,926,108	313,357,569	12,545,809	4.68

EXCHANGES OF CLEARING-HOUSES OF UNITED STATES CITIES.

CLEARING-HOUSE AT—	EXCHANGES FOR YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30—				
	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
New York	$95,315,421,238	$103,754,100,091	$91,879,318,369	$59,672,796,804	$70,833,655,940
Boston	8,548,822,227	8,149,377,513	7,469,812,036	6,419,272,150	6,837,767,883
Chicago	12,265,923,407	10,873,546,251	9,821,718,562	8,808,093,268	8,627,554,264
Philadelp'ia	7,508,096,431	7,553,273,999	6,766,147,857	5,491,236,568	5,968,775,428
St. Louis	3,180,598,102	2,934,576,620	2,907,886,282	2,682,218,323	2,465,057,926
San Franc'co	2,299,411,061	1,875,314,042	1,753,010,570	1,513,927,257	1,513,511,886
Baltimore	1,499,394,515	1,432,070,248	1,249,411,909	1,097,603,459	1,169,531,519
Pittsburgh	2,761,441,799	2,630,996,408	2,431,366,780	1,986,720,497	2,381,454,231
Cincinnati	1,399,770,100	1,291,921,250	1,192,662,600	1,196,854,400	1,153,865,500
Kansas City	1,605,752,939	1,184,893,262	1,167,294,894	1,096,400,926	1,046,312,379
New Orleans	1,030,268,162	984,264,235	953,995,496	961,992,245	853,077,687
Minneapolis	1,120,680,545	976,122,113	901,693,286	793,558,708	731,558,965
Detroit	726,744,655	650,042,094	575,309,588	516,588,762	523,569,677
Louisville	670,752,450	640,362,310	594,392,208	539,702,428	529,260,638
Cleveland	914,658,049	812,973,376	754,739,346	700,078,208	804,850,901
Other cities	13,814,779,578	12,005,495,101	10,083,082,176	8,673,269,979	8,629,032,745
Total	154,662,515,258	157,749,328,913	140,501,841,957	102,150,313,982	114,068,837,569

Clearing-House returns prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Assistant Manager W. J. Gilpin, of New York Clearing-House.

Statistics of Savings Banks.

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE TO EACH DEPOSITOR, 1906-1907.

States and Territories.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Average to Each Depositor.	States and Territories.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Average to Each Depositor.
Maine	221,883	$84,394,909	$380.36	West Virginia	5,350	$1,125,481	$210.37
N. Hampshire	183,243	81,124,710	442.72	North Carolina	32,770	6,171,535	188.33
Vermont	154,325	57,444,294	372.23	South Carolina	27,336	10,453,470	382.40
Massachusetts	1,908,378	694,081.142	363.70				
Rhode Island	122,319	66,391 174	542.77	S'thern States	65,456	$17,750,486	$271.18
Connecticut	517,301	246,264,985	476.06				
				Ohio	99,651	54,463,676	546.54
N. Eng. States	3,107,449	$1,229,701,214	$395.72	Indiana	31,361	11,435,176	364.63
				Illinois	605,918	194,668,858	321.27
				Wisconsin	6,181	1,234,606	199.74
New York	2,740,808	1,394,296,034	508.72	Minnesota	93,152	24,028,724	257.95
New Jersey	283,689	94,211,004	332.09	Iowa	376,783	135,370,436	359.28
Pennsylvania	454,995	159,174,012	349.84				
Delaware	31,400	8,819,087	280.86	Middle States.	1,213,046	$421,201,476	$347.23
Maryland	217,183	76,798,308	353.61				
Dis. of Columbia	33,034	5,618,368	170.08	California	441,751	282,508,956	639.53
East'n States	3,761,109	$1,738,916,813	$462.34	United States.	8,588,811	$3,690,078,945	$429.64

Whole number of banks, 1,415.

No returns for 1904-1905 from the following States and returns for previous years are given: Alabama, 1893-94, depositors, 2,500; amount of deposits, $102,347. New Mexico, 1894-95, depositors, 217; amount of deposits, $37,951. Washington, 1894-95, depositors, 5,512; amount of deposits, $1,148,104. Oregon, 1895-96, depositors, 1,631, amount of deposits, $972,298. Georgia, 1896-97, depositors, 5,384; amount of deposits, $288,010. Florida, 1899-1900, depositors, 877; amount of deposits, $255,395. Louisiana, 1899-1900, depositors, 10,518; amount of deposits, $3,284,892. Texas, 1899-1900, depositors, 2,986; amount, $584,424. Tennessee, 1900-1901, depositors, 19,823; amount, $3,519,333.

SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITORS, AND DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES EVERY TEN YEARS FROM 1830 TO 1890 AND ANNUALLY SINCE 1895.

Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.
1830	36	38,085	$6,973,304	1898	979	5,385,746	$2,065,631,298
1840	61	78,701	14,051,520	1899	942	5,687,818	2,230,366,954
1850	108	251,354	43,431,130	1900	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	1901	1,007	6,358,723	2,597,094,580
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	1902	1,036	6,666,672	2,750,177,290
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	1903	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	1904	1,157	7,305,443	3,060,178,611
1895	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023	1905	1,237	7,696,229	3,261,236,119
1896	9-8	5,065,494	1,907,156,277	1906	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198
1897	980	5,201,132	1,939,376,035	1907	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078,945

The above and following tables were compiled from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
(Latest reports received by the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Countries.	Period.	Number of Depositors.	Total Deposits.	Average Deposit Account.	Average Deposit Per Inhabitant.
Austria	1905	5,514,570	$1,033,183,961	$187.32	$38.20
Belgium	1905	2,311,845	151,640,983	65.59	21.19
Bulgaria	1904	124,007	2,723,182	21.95	.68
Canada	1906	209,563	63,741,650	293.07	11.14
Chile	1904	84,460	2,576,938	30 51	.79
Denmark	1905	1,323,044	212,990,390	160.98	82.26
Egypt	1906	59,084	1,606,475	27.19	.14
Finland	1905	243,525	24,434,885	100.33	8.52
France	1905	12,134,523	898,376,625	74.03	22.88
Germany	1904	17,294,217	2,831,333,000	163.71	46.66
Hungary	1905	1,546,629	370,944,925	239.84	19.19
India (British)	1906	1,115,758	45,396,741	40 69	.20
Italy	1906	6,545,678	233,735,421	35.71	6.96
Japan	1906	12 552,050	75,966,732	6.05	1.57
Luxemburg	1906	57,491	9,372,493	163.03	37,99
Netherlands	1906	1,649,769	91,649,000	55.55	16 39
New Zealand	1905	316,350	47,564,947	150.35	53.52
Norway	1905	790,307	100,350,802	126.85	43.38
Roumania	1904	157,099	8,038,960	51 17	1.28
Russia	1906	5,665,996	533,346,000	94.13	3.67
Spain	1905	415,196	54,799,182	131 98	2 90
Sweden	1905	1,941.655	175,917,932	90.60	32.98
Switzerland	1900	1,300,000	193,000,000	148.46	62,20
United Kingdom	1905	11,694,918	996,827,464	85.24	23.00
United States	1906-7	8,588,811	3,690,078,945	429.64	42.87

The Bankruptcy Law.

EXTRACTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY ACT OF JULY 1, 1898.

SEC. 4. WHO MAY BECOME BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

(*b*) Any natural person (except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil), any unincorporated company, and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. Private bankers, but not national banks or banks incorporated under State or Territorial laws, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

SEC. 7. DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings.

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Number.*		Liabilities.*	
	1907	1906.	1907.	1906.
MANUFACTURERS.				
Iron, foundries, and nails	42	29	$4,100,213	$2,255,378
Machinery and tools	117	95	13,109,530	3,580,007
Woollens, carpets, and knit goods	17	13	1,280,747	693,414
Cottons, lace, and hosiery	21	3	2,153,659	116,000
Lumber, carpenters, and coopers	282	198	15,262,140	3 981,770
Clothing and millinery	274	287	3,746,241	1,987,978
Hats, gloves, and furs	27	26	312,704	243,688
Chemicals, drugs, and paints	21	34	490,269	337,173
Printing and engraving	120	90	1,235,863	865,047
Milling and bakers	139	102	1,698,073	792,153
Leather, shoes, and harness	50	47	774,700	1,760,842
Liquors and tobacco	72	69	1,863,178	708,723
Glass, earthenware, and bricks	58	66	2,007,575	1,359,050
All other	714	742	14,749,065	11,728,753
Total manufacturing	1,954	1,801	$62,783,957	$30,409,976
TRADERS.				
General stores	936	965	$6,529,527	$6,609,562
Groceries, meats, and fish	1,611	1,541	5,605,278	5,231,890
Hotels and restaurants	298	317	3,466,634	2,501,867
Liquors and tobacco	571	677	2,301,706	2,657,388
Clothing and furnishing	470	486	4,568,174	3,588,085
Dry goods and carpets	330	338	3,795,583	3,737,536
Shoes, rubbers, and trunks	176	194	850,404	1,096,732
Furniture and crockery	161	120	1,621,371	893,364
Hardware, stoves, and tools	221	204	1,810,196	1,899,233
Drugs and paints	243	238	1,498,161	900,612
Jewelry and clocks	131	132	1,111,947	1,268,183
Books and papers	55	32	301,258	172,735
Hats, furs, and gloves	18	33	126,701	428,374
All other	657	571	6,306,987	4,930,317
Total trading	5,878	5,848	$39,893,927	$35,915,878
Brokers and transporters	258	263	13,358,464	18,334,383
Total commercial	8,090	7,912	$116,036,348	$84,660,237
Banking	29	45	$12,945,669	$13,887,100

Yearly Failures.		
Year.	No.	Liabilities.
1863	495	$7,899,900
1864	520	8,579,000
1865	530	17,625,000
1866	1,505	53,783,000
1867	2,780	96,666,000
1868	2,608	63,694,000
1869	2,799	75,054,054
1870	3,546	88,242,000
1871	2,915	85,252,000
1872	4,069	121,056,000
1873	5,183	228,499,900
1874	5,830	155,239,000
1875	7,740	201,000,000
1876	9,092	191,117,000
1877	8,872	190,669,936
1878	10,478	234,383,132
1879	6,658	98,149,053
1880	4,735	65,752,000
1881	5,582	81,155,932
1882	6,738	101,547,564
1883	9,184	172,874,172
1884	10,968	226,343,427
1885	10,637	124,220,321
1886	9,834	114,644,119
1887	9,634	167,560,944
1888	10,679	123,829,973
1889	10,882	148,784,337
1890	10,907	189,856,964
1891	12,273	189,868,638
1892	10,344	114,044,167
1893	15,242	346,779,889
1894	13,885	172,992,856
1895	13,197	173,196,060
1896	15,088	226,096,834
1897	13,351	154,332,071
1898	12,186	130,662,899
1899	9,337	90,879,889
1900	10,774	138,495,673
1901	11,002	113,092,376
1902	11,615	117,476,769
1903	12,069	155,444,185
1904	12,199	144,202,311
1905	11 520	102,676,172
1906	10,682	119,201,515

* Nine months to September 30. Other years calendar years. These statistics were prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by R. G. Dun & Co.

Stock List and Prices of Leading Stocks in 1907.

OUTSTANDING STOCK, BONDED INDEBTEDNESS, AND MILEAGE.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE IN 1906 AND 1907.

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Ct. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest, 1906.		Highest and Lowest, 1907 (b)	
Adams Express	$12,000,000	$36 000,000	†4	Dec. 2,1907	300	240	330	150
Allis-Chalmers	19,820,000	10,550,000	..	....	27⅜	16	16⅞	4
Allis-Chalmers pfd	16,150,000		1¾	Feb. 1,1904	67	40	43¾	14
Amalgamated Copper	153,887,900	....	1	Nov. 25,1907	118¼	92⅜	121⅞	41¾
American Agricultural Chemical	17,114,100	....	..	....	34⅛	20	25⅜	10
American Agricultural Chemical pfd	18,382,000		3	Oct. 15,1907	102	90	95	75
American Beet Sugar (a)	15,000,000	....	..	....	35	20⅛	23½	7¾
American Beet Sugar pfd. (a)	4,000,000		1½	Oct. 1,1907	89½	82⅞	80	75
American Can	41,233,300	....	..	....	..	..	7½	3
American Can pfd	41,233,300		1¼	Oct. 1,1907	..	..	60½	34
American Car & Foundry	30,000,000	....	1	Oct. 1,1907	47½	32¾	45⅛	24⅜
American Car & Foundry pfd	30,000,000		1¾	Oct. 1,1907	105	98½	103	..
American Cotton Oil	29,237,100	5,000,000	..	Dec. 1,1906	44⅛	28	36½	78
American Cotton Oil pfd	10,198,600		3	Dec. 2,1907	95	90	92½	21
American Express	18,000,000	....	3	Jan. 2,1908	272	215	247	70
American Grass Twine (a)	15,000,000	....	¼	Jan. 2,1903	11¾	7⅞	8¼	175
American Hide & Leather	11,274,100	7,425,000	..	....	10	5½	6¼	3
American Hide & Leather pfd	12,548,300		1	Aug. 15,1905	43	24	30½	2⅛
American Ice Securities	19,037,100	2,897,080	1¾	July 20,1907	96	35¼	88	9
American Linseed (a)	16,750,000	....	..	....	29⅛	16¾	19¼	8⅛
American Linseed pfd (a)	16,750,000		1¾	Sept. 15,1900	53	35	36	6⅜
American Locomotive (a)	25,000,000	....	1¼	Nov. 26,1907	78⅛	53¾	75¼	16¼
American Locomotive pfd. (a)	25,000,000		1¾	Oct. 21,1907	120¼	108½	112	32¼
American Malt Corp	5,897,000	....	..	....	..	..	7½	83
American Malt Corp pfd	8,952,800		..	....	..	..	40	2½
American Smelters Securities pfd B	30,000,000	....	1¼	Dec. 2,1907	107⅞	92¼	93⅛	17
American Smelting & Refining	50,000,000	561,000	2	Oct. 15,1907	174	135½	155	60
American Smelting & Refining pfd	50,000,000		1¾	Oct. 1,1907	130	112	117⅜	58¼
American Snuff (a)	11,001,700	....	3	Oct. 1,1907	220	200	205	81¾
American Snuff pfd (a)	12,000,000		1½	Oct. 1,1907	107	100	102	150
American Steel Foundries	15,810,000	3,506,000	..	....	15¼	9¾	10¾	70
American Steel Foundries pfd	17,240,000		1	Aug. 1,1904	54¼	40	47½	4⅝
American Sugar Refining (a)	45,000,000	....	1¾	Jan. 2,1908	157	127½	137½	20
American Sugar Refining pfd. (a)	45,000,000	....	1¾	Jan. 2,1908	140	128½	131¾	97
American Telephone & Telegraph	158,661,800	158,000,000	2	Oct. 15,1907	144⅝	130	133	106
American Tobacco pfd	78,689,100	111,648,300	1½	Oct. 1,1907	109	96	98⅛	89¾
American Woollen (a)	29,501,100	....	..	....	48	28	36½	60
American Woollen pfd. (a)	35,000,000		1¾	Oct. 15,1907	110⅜	101	102⅞	12⅛
Anaconda Copper Mining (a)	30,000,000	....	$1.25	Oct. 16,1907	75	55⅞	75⅝	68
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	103,001,000	277,577,500	3	Dec. 2,1907	110½	85⅝	108¼	25⅛
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pfd	114,199,530		2½	Aug. 1,1907	106	98	101⅝	66⅜
Atlantic Coast Line	48,537,600	47,322,000	3	July 10,1907	167¾	131⅛	133⅜	78
Baltimore & Ohio	152,174,829	248,240,430	3	Sept. 3,1907	125⅛	105¾	122	58
Baltimore & Ohio pfd	60,000,000		2	Sept. 3,1907	99⅛	90	94½	75⅜
Bethlehem Steel	14,862,000	....	..	....	26½	17½	20½	75
Bethlehem Steel pfd	14,908,000		¾	Feb. 1,1907	88½	62	65	23
Brooklyn Rapid Transit (a)	45,000,000	78,359,000	..	....	94⅛	71	83⅝	26¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	18,000,000	1	June 1,1906	178	105½	125	80
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	10,500,000	17,495,000	2½	Aug. 15,1907	153	124	115	68
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh pfd	6,000,000		3	Aug. 15,1907	150	139½	139¾	90
Canada Southern	15,000,000	20,000,000	1¼	Aug. 1,1907	70⅞	63	65¼	52
Canadian Pacific	121,680,000	49,238,086	3½	Oct. 1,1907	201½	155⅜	195¼	1:8
Central Leather	38,393,457	34,526,100	..	....	49⅞	34	40	11⅞
Central Leather pfd	31,061,000		1¾	Jan. 2,1908	107½	98¾	102	68
Chesapeake & Ohio	62,799,100	90,051,354	1	Dec. 12,1907	65⅝	51½	56	23¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	110,879,100	168,690,000	8	Oct. 1,1907	220	202	228	200
Chicago Great Western	44,464,545	....	..	....	23⅜	16	18	6⅞
Chicago Great Western deb	26,127,000	....	2	July 15,1907	86½	79½	79	50
Chicago Great Western pfd. "A"	11,336,900	....	2½	Apr. 1,1907	80	70	71¾	25
Chicago Great Western pfd. "B"	23,049,606	....	..	....	39⅝	24⅞	26⅛	8½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	83,107,100	122,176,500	3½	Oct. 3,1907	199⅝	146½	157⅛	93⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pfd	49,891,400		3½		218	160	165½	130
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul com., 25 p. c. paid	.....	....	..	....	..	..	141	85
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pfd. 25 p. c. paid	.....	..	..	....	..	..	149	111
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,854,100	174,332,000	1¾	Oct. 1,1907	150	150	..	..
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	11,256,800	27,482,800	3½	Aug. 20,1907	198	168	170	106
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha pfd	18,556,200		3	Aug. 20,1907	202	175	165	145
Chicago Union Traction	20,000,000	25,993,000	..	....	13¾	3⅞	6¼	1¾
Chicago Union Traction pfd	12,000,000		1¼	Oct. 25,1900	46⅞	11⅞	19⅜	7
Chicago & Alton	13,542,800	59,350,000	..	....	38¼	25	27½	8⅛
Chicago & Alton pfd	20,423,300		2	July 1,1907	80⅝	70	69	48
Chicago & Northwestern	99,607,000	152,122,000	3½	July 1,1907	240	192	205	126
Chicago & Northwestern pfd	22,395,000		2	Oct. 1,1907	270	225	234	183
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chic. & St. L.	47,056,100	63,612,727	2	Sept. 3,1907	109⅞	90	92⅞	48
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chic. & St. L. pfd.	10,000,000		1¼	Jan. 20,1908	118	110	108⅝	92

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1907—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Ct. Last Div	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest, 1906.		Highest and Lowest, 1907.(b)	
Cleveland, Loram & Wheeling	$8,000,000	$9,893,000	..	....	100	85	09	85
Cleveland, Loram & Wheeling pfd	5,000,000		2½	Oct. 1, 1907	112	105	115	92
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	18,725,393	9,887,000	1¾	Dec. 2, 1907	176	175½	175	16½
Colorado & Southern	31,000,000		..	....	41	29½	38⅞	17
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd	8,500,000	38,431,207	2	Oct. 1, 1907	73⅞	66½	69½	41
Colorado & Southern 2d pfd	8,590,000		2	Oct. 1, 1907	159	43	58½	29½
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	7,000,000	1,132,000	1½	Oct. 1, 1907	30¼	17	28⅜	15
Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	5,155,000	1½	Oct. 31, 1907	100	95	99½	80
Consolidated Gas	80,000,000	21,244,600	1	Dec. 16, 1907	181¾	130⅝	140¼	74
Corn Products Refining	49,116,000	....	..	....	28	18¼	24¾	8
Corn Products Refining pfd	28,281,900	....	1	Oct. 10, 1907	85¾	74¼	88	46
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	3,067,000	10	Dec. 16, 1907	565	438	510	369½
Delaware & Hudson	42,399,500	20,577,000	2¼	Sept. 16, 1907	232	189	227½	123
Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	49,134,500	..	....	51⅞	36⅝	42⅞	16
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	45,750,900		2½	July 15, 1907	91½	83	83⅞	53
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	3,672,000	..	....	24	14	18	5¼
Diamond Match	16,000,000	....	2½	Dec. 15, 1907	..	..	130	113
Distillers Securities Company (*a*)	30,722,959	13,990,442	1½	Oct. 26, 1907	74⅝	51	78	37¾
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic (*a*)	12,000,000	20,000,000	..	....	22⅞	16	19½	6¼
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pfd (*a*)	10,000,000				45	32	39	10
Erie	112,378,900		..	....	50⅞	38⅛	44¼	13¼
Erie 1st pfd	47,892,400	194,334,900	2	Oct. 1, 1917	83	74¾	75⅞	28
Erie 2d pfd	16,000,000		4	Nov. 1, 1917	76⅜	62½	67	20
Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	6,627,000	4	Nov 1, 1907	76	68	..	..
Evansville & Terre Haute pfd	1,284,000		2½	Oct. 15, 1907	94	80	92	90
Federal Mining & Smelting	6,000,000	....	1½	Dec. 16, 1907	199	138	163	50
Federal Mining & Smelting pfd	12,000,000	....	1¾	Dec. 16, 1907	112⅞	91	97	47
Federal Sugar	6,677,200	....	..	....	..	..	63½	42
Federal Sugar pfd	3,322,800	....	1½	Nov. 1, 1907	...	..	100	76
Fort Worth & Denver City (*a*)	9,375,000	8,176,000	4	Feb. 21, 1907	74	74	..	..
General Chemical	7,410,300	....	2	Sept. 3, 1907	84½	73	75½	50
General Chemical pfd	11,000,000	....	1½	Jan. 2, 1908	106¾	102	103	85
General Electric	65,167,400	2,047,000	2	Oct. 15, 1907	184	156	163	89½
Granby Consol. Mining, Smelting & Power	13,500,000	....	3	Sept. 30, 1907	..	..	152	60
Great Northern pfd	149,577,500	....	3½	Nov. 1, 1907	348	178	189¾	107½
Great Northern pfd receipts	....	....	..	....	...	..	136¾	98
Great Northern tem. ore ctfs (*a*)	....	....	$1	Sept. 16, 1907	85	70¾	85	37
Hocking Valley Receipts	11,000,000	19,540,000	2	July 15, 1907	135	113⅛	115	63
Hocking Valley pfd	15,000,000		2	July 15, 1907	99⅜	92	94	64
Homestake Mining	21,840,000	....	50c.	Apr. 25, 1907	100	80	85	54
Illinois Central	95,040,000	127,638,275	3½	Aug. 31, 1907	184½	164	172	116
Interborough-Metropolitan	92,360,100	67,804,000	...	....	55⅜	33⅝	39	4⅞
Interborough-Metropolitan pfd	45,284,000		1¼	July 1, 1907	87⅜	70⅜	75½	14
International Mercantile Marine	49,932,735	....	..	....	..	..	8⅛	4¼
International Mercantile Marine pfd	51,730,971	..	..	....	..	..	21	10
International Paper	17,442,800	17,727,000	1	July 1, 1899	26¼	16½	18½	7½
International Paper pfd	22,406,700		1½	Oct. 1, 1907	90	80	81	51
International Power (*a*)	5,048,000	....	1	Jan. 25, 1906	95	48	50¾	35
International Steam Pump	17,762,500	3,500,000	½	Apr. 1, 1905	60	27	41	8
International Steam Pump pfd	11,250,000		1½	Nov. 1, 1907	92	79	81	50
Iowa Central	8,524,683	9,720,000	..	....	34¾	24	28⅞	9½
Iowa Central pfd	5,674,771		1½	Mar. 1, 1900	63¾	48	51	30⅛
Kansas City Southern	30,000,000	30,000,000	..	....	37⅜	22⅞	30¾	18
Kansas City Southern pfd	21,000,000		1	Oct. 15, 1907	71	49	61¾	43
Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	2,750,000	..	....	14	8	11	4⅞
Keokuk & Des Moines pfd	1,524,600		1½	May 2, 1904	45	44	37½	37½
Knickerbocker Ice	4,000,000	2,201,000	4	Nov. 15, 1906	84½	54⅞	69½	20
Knickerbocker Ice pfd	3,000,000		3	Oct. 25, 1907	85⅞	66	75	65
Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	10,875,900	..	....	44⅞	27½	28½	11
Lake Erie & Western pfd	11,840,000		1	July 15, 1907	92½	75	67½	20¾
Lake Shore	50,000,000	135,000,000	6	July 29, 1907	335	300	300	300
Long Island	12,000,000	43,168,702	1	Nov. 2, 1896	81¾	61¼	67½	30
Louisville & Nashville	60,000,000	133,070,650	3	Aug. 12, 1907	156½	136¼	145⅛	85½
Mackay Companies	41,380,400	....	1	Jan. 2, 1908	..	..	75¼	40
Mackay Companies pfd	50,000,000	....	1	Jan. 2, 1908	..	..	71	50
Manhattan Railway	60,000,000	39,561,000	1¾	Oct. 1, 1907	162	140	146	100⅞
Maryland Coal pfd	1,885,005	....	4	June 29, 1907	.	..	.	..
Mergenthaler Linotype	10,996,000		2½	Sept. 30, 1907	198⅝	181	213	197½
Metropolitan Street Railway (*a*)	52,000,000	40,668,000	1¾	July 1, 1907	127	103	107	25
Mexican Central	59,127,100	136,116,577	..	....	29½	18⅜	27⅝	13¾
Michigan Central	18,738,000	26,765,000	3	July 29, 1907	200	140	125	125
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	53,355,000	2	Oct. 15, 1907	164	134	140¼	60
Minneap., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie pfd	7,000,000		3½	Oct. 15, 1907	18⅜	163½	168	110
Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	19,795,900	2½	Jan. 15, 1907	84¼	58½	59	28½
Minneapolis & St. L. pfd. 5 p. c. non-cum	4,000,000		2½	July 15, 1907	101½	90	90	73⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	63,300,300	76,300,300	..	....	43⅜	29	44½	20¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	13,000,000		2	Nov. 9, 1907	76	64¼	72¾	53
Missouri Pacific	77,817,875	85,012,000	2½	July 20, 1907	106¾	85½	92¾	44½
Morris & Essex	15,000,000	30,077,000	3½	July 1, 1907	189¾	188½	179	167½

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1907—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Ct. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest, 1906.		Highest and Lowest, 1907.(b)	
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	$10,000,000	$16,005,000	3	Aug. 1, 1907	149½	133	147	108
National Biscuit (a)	29,236,000	975,708	1¾	Jan. 15, 1908	79½	62	86¼	58½
National Biscuit pfd. (a)	24,004,500		1¾	Nov. 30, 1907	119	113⅜	117½	90
National Lead (a)	20,655,400	....	1¼	Jan. 1, 1908	95⅜	66	76¼	33
National Lead pfd. (a)	24,367,600	....	1¾	Dec. 16, 1907	106¼	100¼	103	80
New Central Coal	1,000,000	....	2	May 1, 1907	..	..	25	25
New Jersey Central	27,436,800	54,260,000	2	Nov. 1, 1907	239⅞	204	220	144
New York Air Brake (a)	10,000,000	..	2	Oct. 22, 1907	163¾	133	141½	55
New York Central & Hudson River	178,652,000	230,414,845	1½	Oct. 15, 1907	156¼	126	134⅞	91½
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000		..	....	73½	59	63½	19¾
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pfd	5,000,000	22,397,000	5	Mar. 1, 1907	120⅞	111	110	85
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pfd	11,000,000		4	Mar. 1, 1907	92	80	91¾	41
New York Dock	7,000,000	11,800,000	..	....	50½	33½	42	25
New York Dock pfd	10,000,000		2	Oct. 15, 1907	85¾	78½	71	67½
New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	22,000,000	1¼	Oct. 1, 1907	127⅜	127⅜	124½	124½
New York, New Haven & Hartford	86,839,100	20,047,000	2	Sept. 30, 1907	204⅞	189½	189	127⅜
New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,982	22,000,000	2	July 29, 1907	57¼	43¾	48⅝	28
New York & Harlem	10,000,000	12,000,000	2	Oct. 1, 1907	..	..	365	365
Norfolk & Western	64,469,200	87,852,500	2½	Dec. 18, 1907	97⅝	84	92¼	56
Norfolk & Western pfd	22,991,100		2	Aug. 16, 1907	96	90	90½	70
North American	29,791,300	...	1¼	Sept. 2, 1907	107	87½	89¾	37
Northern Central	19,342,600	6,822,000	4	July 15, 1907	212	209¼	..	..
Northern Pacific	155,000,000	186,345,812	1¾	Nov. 1, 1907	232½	179¼	189½	100½
Northern Pacific rects, 37½ per cent. paid	....	...	..	....	..	..	134	91½
Ontario Mining	15,000,000	....	30c.	Dec. 23, 1902	5½	2	8⅝	2½
Pacific Coast	7,000,000		1½	Nov. 1, 1907	140	103⅝	124⅛	56
Pacific Coast 1st pfd	1,525,000	5,000,000	1½	Nov. 1, 1907	106	103	78	65
Pacific Coast 2d pfd	4,000,000		1½	Nov. 1, 1907	135	105½	124½	90
Pacific Mail	20,000,000	....	1½	Dec. 1, 1899	51½	28¾	141½	19
Pennsylvania R. R.	312,059,100	(268,175,110	3½	Nov. 30, 1907	147½	122½	41⅜	103½
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	25,226,769	50,914,000	2	Aug. 15, 1907	87	75⅛	78	51
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L. pfd	27,563,922		2½	July 15, 1907	109	100	105½	69½
Pittsburgh Coal	32,000,000	21,368,000	..	..	18⅛	13¾	16⅞	7
Pittsburgh Coal pfd	32,000,000		1¾	Apr. 25, 1905	62½	50	60⅝	37
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	40,044,900	5,677,500	1¾	Oct. 1, 1907	182	73	168	163
Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	2,000,000	1	Aug. 30, 1904	64⅝	43	57	15⅝
Pressed Steel Car pfd	12,500,000		1¾	Nov. 27, 1907	105	95	100	64
Pullman	100,000,000	...	2	Nov. 15, 1907	270	80	181½	135¼
Quicksilver	5,708,700		..	....	3	1⅛	1⅛	¾
Quicksilver pfd	4,291,300	....	½	June 1, 1903	6	2⅞	1¾	1⅝
Railway Steel Spring (a)	13,500,000		2	Oct. 22, 1907	62¾	44	57½	21½
Railway Steel Spring pfd. (a)	13,500,000	....	1¾	Dec. 20, 1907	107	97¾	99½	73
Reading	70,000,000		2	Aug. 1, 1907	164	112	139⅛	70½
Reading 1st pfd	28,000,000	73,909,000	2	Sept. 10, 1907	96	89	92	73
Reading 2d pfd	42,000,000		2	Nov. 9, 1907	102	90	94	67
Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	2,000,000	4	July 1, 1907	208½	199½	205	185
Republic Iron & Steel	27,191,000	8,625,000	..	....	41¾	22¼	41¼	12
Republic Iron & Steel pfd	20,416,900		1¾	Oct. 1, 1907	110½	91	100	50½
Rock Island	89,602,402	...	..	....	32⅝	22½	30⅛	11¼
Rock Island pfd	49,047,390		1	Nov. 1, 1905	69¼	60	64½	26½
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	9,576,000	1¼	Nov. 15, 1907	136	127½	125	122
Rutland pfd	9,057,600	11,607,000	1½	Jan. 15, 1907	55	48	35	25
St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000		..	....	27	19	19	19
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pfd	5,498,500	4,000,000	2½	July 15, 1902	69¼	60	..	..
St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pfd	3,500,000		..	....	40	30	..	..
St. Lawrence & Adirondack	1,615,000	1,200,000	5	Dec. 31, 1906	..	..	..	..
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pfd	5,000,000		1	Oct. 1, 1907	72¾	60	70	58
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pfd	16,000,000	113,846,420	1	Dec. 1, 1905	50⅛	41	48⅜	24
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. new stock Ctfs.	10,416,000		1	June 2, 1907	74½	73	71	60
St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	44,776,250	..	....	27⅞	20½	26⅜	11
St. Louis Southwestern pfd	20,000,000		..	....	63⅝	49	62½	25
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	10,000,000	4,000,000	1¾	Dec. 2, 1907	97½	68½	77¾	26
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pfd	6,700,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1907	113	104½	105	80
Southern Pacific	197,849,259	39,200,500	1½	Jan. 2, 1908	97½	61	96¼	63¾
Southern Pacific pfd	75,182,500		3½	Jan. 15, 1908	120½	116	118⅛	100
Southern Ry. Vtg. Tr. Ctfs. Extended	120,000,000		..	....	42⅞	31⅝	34	10
Southern Ry. pfd. 5 p. ct. T. C. Extend.	60,000,000	175,631,900	1½	Oct. 17, 1907	103	93⅞	94⅛	29½
Southern Railway Mob. & Ohio Tr. Ctfs.	5,670,200		2	Oct. 1, 1907	99½	90	97	85
Tennessee C., I. & R. R.	29,366,140	14,562,000	1	Nov. 1, 1907	166	129	162	95
Tennessee Copper	5,000,000	400,000	2	Aug. 1, 1907	..	..	53½	17
Texas Pacific Land Trust	6,656,275	....	..	....	88	60	85	45
Texas & Pacific	38,763,810	54,475,000	..	....	40⅛	28	37⅛	17½
Third Avenue	16,000,000	40,000,000	1½	July 31, 1907	130½	121⅛	123	15
Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	4,895,000	..	....	..	..	17¼	17¼
Toledo Railway & Light	13,875,000	13,258,000	1	May 1, 1907	36	25¼	29	9¼
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	10,000,000	15,500,000	..	....	40½	25¼	33¾	17½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pfd	10,000,000		2	Oct. 15, 1907	59⅞	43	54⅞	30
Twin City Rapid Transit	20,100,000	16,526,000	1¼	Nov. 15, 1907	122¼	102	109	68¾
Twin City Rapid Transit pfd	3,000,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1907	150	150	115	100

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1907—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Stocks Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Ct Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest, 1906.		Highest and Lowest, 1907.(b)	
Union Bag & Paper (*a*)	16,000,000	3,200,000	..	...	15¼	5½	8⅛	4
Union Bag & Paper pfd. (*a*)	11,000,000		1	Oct. 15, 1907	84	52	61	39⅝
Union Pacific	195,448,900	100,569,000	2½	Jan. 2, 1908	195⅜	138½	183	100
Union Pacific pfd.	99,569,300		2	Apr. 1, 1907	99¼	91½	96	75
United Fruit Co.	18,414,000	1,267,000	2	Oct. 15, 1907	..	..	87½	87½
United Railways Investment	19,400,000	15,750,000	..	....	98	50	62	10⅛
United Railways Investment pfd.	15,000,000		c2½	Jan. 2, 1907	93½	55	71⅛	20
United States Cast Iron Pipe (*a*)	12,106,300	1,194,000	1	Dec. 2, 1907	53	43½	49½	17
United States Cast Iron Pipe pfd. (*a*)	12,106,300		1¾	Dec. 2, 1907	96⅞	83¼	89	49
United States Express	10,000,000	....	3	Nov. 15, 1907	138½	109	117	70
United States Leather (*a*)	62,882,300	5,080,000	..	....	14¼	10	12	12
United States Leather pfd. (*a*)	62,282,300		1½	Jan. 2, 1908	117	103¾	114	87
United States Realty & Imp. Co.	16,162,800	13,284,000	1½	Nov. 1, 1907	94½	75	90½	36
United States Reduction & Refining (*a*)	5,918,800	2,650,000	1	July 1, 1903	46⅝	24	36¼	5½
United States Reduction & Ref. pfd. (*a*)	3,945,800		1½	Oct. 1, 1007	84	60	68	20
United States Rubber	25,000,000	....	1	Apr. 30, 1900	59½	38	52½	13½
United States Rubber 1st pfd.	35,263,000	....	2	Oct. 31, 1907	115	104¾	109⅞	61¼
United States Rubber 2d pfd.	9,848,600	....	1½	Oct. 31, 1907	87½	75	78⅛	39
United States Steel	508,302,500	601,791,341	½	Dec. 30, 1907	50¼	32⅝	50⅜	21⅞
United States Steel pfd.	360,281,100		1¾	Nov. 30, 1907	113½	98¾	10.¾	79⅛
Utah Copper	5,118,000	2,964,000	..	....	..	..	39½	13
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	9,073,600	5,393,000	2	Oct. 15, 1907	93	38	97	31
Wabash	51,946,153	133,497,095	..	....	26½	18	18½	8
Wabash pfd.	37,946,153		..	....	53⅝	36½	38½	14⅛
Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	....	5	July 15, 1907	305	233	300	250
Western Maryland	15,685,400	57,711,000	..	....	44½	32	30½	6
Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	36,615,000	1¼	Oct. 15, 1907	94¼	83¾	84½	54½
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg.	21,663,000	....	2½	Oct. 10, 1907	176	148	154	32
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. 1st pfd.	3,998,700		2½	Oct. 10, 1907	188	162	160	145
Wheeling & Lake Erie	20,996,300	18,500,000	..	....	21¾	16	16¾	6
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pfd.	3,998,700		..	....	48½	36	37¾	13
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pfd.	11,993,500		..	....	29½	21	21	8
Wisconsin Central	16,147,900	31,354,759	..	....	33	23	25⅞	11
Wisconsin Central pfd.	11,267,200		..	....	64	44	51⅛	28

(*a*) Unlisted stocks. (*b*) Report of prices in 1907 is to December 1. (*c*) Scrip. (*d*) Includes $60,000 000 gold notes.

Standard oil is an unlisted stock. Amount of stock outstanding is $100,000,000. Last dividend 40 per cent. Highest quotation in 1907 to October 28, 564, lowest 405.

THE WORLD ALMANAC is indebted to "Bradstreet's" for the stock list and prices of stocks.

The Production of Common Brick.

Of the list of mineral products of the United States concerning which statistics are collected by the National Geological Survey only three—pig iron, copper, and bituminous coal—exceeded in value in 1906 the products of the clays; and of the clays themselves the product ranking highest in value was, as heretofore, the common brick, of which more than ten billions—to be exact, 10,027,039,000—were marketed during the last year, says the Geological Survey.

The value of this great product amounted to $61,300,696, an increase of $93,687 over the value for 1905, and constituted 47.30 per cent. of the value of all the brick and tile products and 38.07 per cent. of the value of the entire product of the clay industries. The largest production of common brick in 1906 by any one State was reported by New York, whose output amounted to 1,535,579,000 brick, valued at $9,205,981, or about $6 per thousand. This quantity represents 15.31 per cent. of the entire output of the country, and the value is 15.02 per cent. of the total.

The greater part of New York's common brick comes from the Hudson River region. Next to New York the largest producer of common brick in 1906 was Illinois, which reported an output of 1,195,210,000 brick, valued at $5,719,906, or $4.79 per thousand. The great common-brick producing region of Illinois is Cook County, and it was the decline in price in this district that brought the average price per thousand for the State to $4.79, the lowest for several years.

The only other State reporting more than a billion common brick was Pennsylvania, whose marketed output amounted to 1,027,541,000 brick, valued at $6,586,374, or $6.41 per thousand. While third in quantity the product of this State was second in value and the average value per thousand was greater than that for either New York or Illinois. Ohio's production of common brick in 1906 was fourth in quantity and value—550,422,000 brick, valued at $3,243,157, or $5.89 per thousand—and New Jersey's was fifth, amounting to 413,258,000 brick, valued at $2,610,686, or $6.32 per thousand.

The other States range from Kansas, with 314,371,000 brick, valued at $1,376,552, or $4.38 per thousand, to South Dakota, with 6,064,000 brick, valued at $54,175, or $8.93 per thousand. California's 278,780,000 common brick were valued at $1,962,866, or $7.05 per thousand. The average price per thousand for common brick in 1906 was $6.11.

Legacy or Inheritance Tax Laws.

A law taxing the right to inherit personal property by will or intestate law was passed by Congress July 6, 1797. The rate was 25 cents on amounts from $50 to $100, 50 cents on amounts from $100 to $500, "and for every further sum of $500, the additional sum of one dollar." This act continued in force until June 30, 1802, when it was repealed. A national legacy tax law was again enacted July 1, 1862, amended in 1864, and again in 1866, and repealed in 1870, five years after the close of the Civil War.

Again, June 13, 1898, Congress enacted a legacy tax law which was amended in 1901 and continued in force until repealed July 1, 1902. Under the acts of 1898 and 1901, the sum of $21,603,699.02 was collected and paid into the national treasury up to June 30, 1904.

Pennsylvania enacted a legacy tax law April 6, 1826, which law, as amended from time to time, is still in force. Legacy tax laws were enacted in Maryland in 1844, and Delaware in 1869. They were enacted in North Carolina in 1846, and repealed in 1883. They were enacted in Virginia in 1844, repealed in 1855, re-enacted in 1863, and again repealed in 1874. Since 1885 legacy tax laws have been enacted in twenty-nine different States, namely, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho (1907), Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Kentucky (1906), Maine, Massachusetts (1907), Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire (1905), New Jersey, New York, North Carolina (1907), North Dakota, Ohio (repealed 1906), Oregon, Tennessee, Texas (1907), Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The Legislature of South Dakota in 1907 adopted a resolution for a constitutional amendment to this effect.

The following table shows the amount of legacy tax collected from the estates of some of the more prominent and wealthy decedents, some of whom were of national reputation:

*George Smith, resident of England (paid in New York)	$1,934,753.07
Collis P. Huntington, New York	665,000.00
Jay Gould, New York	600,000.00
Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York	450,052.90
Cornelia M. Stewart, New York	300,410.32
Winfield S. Stratton, Denver, Col.	300,000.00
Wilson G. Hunt, New York	285,000.00
Joshua Jones, New York	284,937.56
Emma A. Schley, New York	261,490.67
Henrietta A. Lenox, New York	234,635.70
William Whitewright, New York	223,141.52
Robert G. Dun, New York	178,730.68
Catherine L. Wolfe, New York	159,599.38
Daniel B. Fayerweather, New York	158,296.19
George M. Pullman, Illinois	158,282.04
John Knower, New York	152,319.72
Daniel Edgar Crouse, Syracuse, N. Y.	150,882.48
Timothy B. Blackstone, New York and Illinois	150,661.01
Henry B. Plant, New York	140,000.00
Ezra G. Benedict, Albany, N. Y.	131,122.99
Mary J. Walker, New York	119,228.83
Joseph C. Hoagland, New York	$119,211.80
Gustav W. Swift, Illinois	113,885.27
Johnathan Scoville, New York	112,758.08
Mary J. Winthrop, New York	110,169.55
Leonard Lewisohn, New York	107,634.36
William Astor, New York	106,536.97
William H. Vanderbilt, New York	103,612.59
Mary Eichler, New York	102,866.94
W W Kimball, Illinois	86,700.24
A. M. Billings, Illinois	85,724.75
Potter Palmer, New York and Illinois	78,063.99
Ernest J. Lehman, Illinois	71,097.16
Silas B. Cobb, Illinois	63,298.32
Levi Z. Leiter, Illinois	48,235.83
Sidney Kent, Illinois	38,070.09
Peter Fahrney, Illinois	37,982.88
Jacob Rosenberg, Illinois	37,667.32
Charles W Fullerton, Illinois	36,461.02
Catherine M. White, Illinois	25,236.38
Columbus R. Cummings, Illinois	21,864.40
Joseph Medill, Illinois	16,048.46
Phillip D. Armour, Illinois	15,786.91
Lucius B. Otis, Illinois	15,699.41

* The transfer of all property, real, personal or mixed, within the jurisdiction of the State at date of death is subject to the tax, whether the decedent was a resident or non-resident. The tax is not a tax on property, but the right which the State grants to the legatee to inherit property.

Immunity Bath Legislation.

The most radical change in judicial procedure effected by any recent congressional legislation is that which resulted from the "immunity bath" accorded certain corporate officers in connection with proceedings to enforce the anti-trust laws.

By an act approved March 2, 1907, it is provided that a writ of error may be taken by and on behalf of the United States from the District or Circuit Court direct to the Supreme Court of the United States in all criminal cases, in the following instances, to wit:

From a decision or judgment quashing, setting aside, or sustaining a demurrer to, any indictment, or any count thereof, where such decision or judgment is based upon the invalidity or construction of the statute upon which the indictment is founded.

From a decision arresting a judgment of conviction for insufficiency of the indictment, where such decision is based upon the invalidity or construction of the statute upon which the indictment is founded,

From the decision or judgment sustaining a special plea in Bar, when the defendant has not been put in jeopardy.

The writ of error in all such cases shall be taken within thirty days after the decision or judgment has been rendered, and shall be diligently prosecuted and shall have precedence over all other cases.

Pending the prosecution and determination of the writ of error in the foregoing instances, the defendant shall be admitted to bail on his own recognizance Provided, that no writ of error shall be taken by or allowed the United States in any case where there has been a verdict in favor of the defendant.

United States Post-Office Statistics.

Fiscal Years.	Number of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditure of the Department.	Account Paid for	
					Compensation to Postmasters.	Transportation of the Mail.
1875	35,547	277,873	$26,791,360	$33,611,309	$7,049,936	$18,777,201
1880	42,989	343,888	33,315,479	36,542,804	7,701,418	22,255,984
1881	44,512	344,006	36,785,398	39,251,736	8,298,743	23,196,032
1882	46,231	343,618	41,876,410	40,039,635	8,964,677	22,846,112
1883	47,863	353,166	45,508,693	42,816,700	10,319,441	23,067,323
1884	50,017	359,530	43,338,127	46,404,960	11,283,831	25,359,816
1885	51,252	365,251	42,560,844	49,533,150	11,431,305	27,765,124
1886	53,614	366,667	43,948,423	50,839,435	11,348,178	27,553,239
1887	55,157	373,142	48,837,610	52,391,678	11,929,481	28,135,769
1888	57,281	403,977	52,695,176	55,795,358	12,600,186	29,151,168
1889	58,999	416,159	56,175,611	61,376,847	13,171,382	31,893,359
1890	62,401	427,991	60,882,097	65,930,717	13,753,096	33,885,978
1891	64,329	439,027	65,931,786	71,662,463	14,527,000	36,805,621
1892	67,119	447,591	70,930,475	76,323,762	15,249,565	38,837,236
1893	68,403	453,832	75,896,933	81,074,104	15,862,621	41,179,054
1894	69,805	454,746	75,080,479	84,324,414	15,899,709	45,375,359
1895	70,064	456,026	76,983,128	86,790,172	16,079,508	46,336,326
1896	70,360	463,313	82,499,208	90,626,296	16,576,674	47,993,067
1897	71,022	470,032	82,665,462	94,077,242	16,917,621	49,862,074
1898	73,570	480,462	89,012,618	98,033,523	17,460,621	51,780,283
1899	75,000	496,948	95,021,384	101,632,160	18,223,556	53,331,557
1900	76,688	500,982	102,354,579	107,740,268	19,112,097	55,772,881
1901	76,945	511,808	111,631,193	115,554,920	19,959,514	57,691,953
1902	76,215	507,540	121,848,047	124,785,697	20,783,919	60,533,217
1903	74,169	506,268	134,224,443	138,784,488	21,631,724	64,706,965
1904	71,131	406,818	143,582,624	152,362,117	22,273,344	69,200,197
1905	68,131	486,805	152,826,585	167,399,169	22,743,342	72,232,538
1906	65,600	478,711	167,932,782	178,449,778	23,548,988	76,658,599
1907	62,663	463,406	183,585,005	190,238,288	24,575,696	78,809,093

Of the whole number of post-offices at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1907, 6,318 were Presidential offices and 56,345 were fourth-class offices.

The number of pieces of postal matter of all kinds which passed through the mails of the United States in the fiscal year was 12,255,666,367. The annual aggregate number of letters transmitted through the post-offices of the world may be estimated at 30,000,000,000, and of newspapers, 15,000,000,000.

DOMESTIC MONEY-ORDERS ISSUED IN 1907.

States and Territories.	Amount.	States and Territories.	Amount.	States and Territories.	Amount.
Alabama	$6,778,836.77	Maine	$5,332,462.71	Porto Rico	$2,361,088.07
Alaska	1,560,742.85	Maryland	3,679,812.06	Rhode Island	2,338,177.17
Arizona	3,059,551.97	Massachusetts	16,518,449.86	South Carolina	3,181,895.11
Arkansas	5,981,658.47	Michigan	20,149,661.15	South Dakota	4,144,808.56
California	28,934,583.81	Minnesota	13,143,312.58	Tennessee	5,235,953.04
Colorado	9,312,393.63	Mississippi	5,640,504.51	Texas	19,665,029.22
Connecticut	6,963,704.36	Missouri	13,669,593.99	Utah	3,402,039.35
Delaware	603,979.12	Montana	5,258,255.08	Vermont	2,728,9 4.32
District of Columbia	2,130,05[illegible].20	Nebraska	8,840,830.50	Virginia	6,057,184.13
Florida	4,345,822.93	Nevada	3,275,511.62	Washington	13,440,543.79
Georgia	7,334,022.53	New Hampshire	2,840,744.41	West Virginia	6,011,391.09
Hawaii	2,140,240.16	New Jersey	8,947,158.21	Wisconsin	14,125,682.73
Idaho	4,225,940.12	New Mexico	1,955,967.29	Wyoming	2,197,314.32
Illinois	29,956,949.61	New York	42,283,196.46		
Indiana	14,566,618.30	North Carolina	4,025,173.32	Tutuila	18,020.96
Indian Territory	3,047,589.55	North Dakota	5,143,189.36	Shanghai U.S. Postal Ag'cy	64,721.69
Iowa	12,718,299.39	Ohio	22,473,536.51	Guam	52,591.02
Kansas	11,273,915.40	Oklahoma	4,749,018.25	Supt. M. O. System	166,423.79
Kentucky	3,950,650.31	Oregon	6,964,598.10		
Louisiana	5,389,195.76	Pennsylvania	41,090,633.14	Total	$486,478,146.65

The number of domestic money-orders issued in the fiscal year 1907 was 62,530,408; number of international money-orders, 3,179,511, amount $77,252,907.

National Association of Postmasters

OF FIRST CLASS OFFICES.

THE National Association of Postmasters of First Class Offices was organized at Detroit, Mich., October 8, 1898.

The Association consists of postmasters and assistant postmasters of the first class post-offices in the United States, and presidents and first vice-presidents of State associations of postmasters. Heads of the Post-Office Department and Chiefs of Bureaus at Washington are honorary members.

Article 3 of the Constitution declares that: "The object of this Association is to aid in the improvement of the Postal Service of the United States through the mutual interchange of ideas of members of the Association and officials of the Post-Office Department."

The annual meetings are attended by the heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus of the Post-Office Department who address the conventions and answer questions pertaining to the practical work of the post-office.

The following are the officers and executive committee for 1907-08: *President*—John L. Waite, Burlington, Iowa. *First Vice-President*—Henry Blun, Jr., Savannah, Ga. *Second Vice-President*—E. M. Morgan, New York. *Third Vice-President*—F. G. Withoft, Dayton, Ohio. *Fourth Vice-President*—Edward R. Sizer, Lincoln, Neb. *Fifth Vice-President*—Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa. *Treasurer*—Thos. G. Lawler, Rockford, Ill. *Secretary*—Frank J. Zaiser, Burlington, Iowa. *Executive Committee*—Robert E. Woods, Chairman, Louisville, Ky., Major Andrew W. Wills, Nashville, Tenn., David C. Owen, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa., B. F. Barnes, Washington, D. C.

Postal Statistics of the World.

Countries.	Yr.	Letters and Postal Cards	News-papers.	Other Printed Matter.	Parcels.	Postal Matter of all Kinds.	Number of Post-Offices	Money Orders Issued.	
		Number.	Number.	Pieces.	Number.	Pieces.		Number.	Value.
Argentine Republic	1904	.....	.....	.....	....	450,556,888	2,282	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	1904	1,507,243,060	253,727,100	162,972,771	65,506,970	.....	12,979	57,834,422	.....
Australia	1904	288,752,268	121,011,846	.....	.....	.....	6,595	.....	.....
Belgium	1905	294,576,265	147,756,316	185,420,949	.....	.....	1,308	.....	.....
Brazil	1905	24,730,000	.....	*62,845,000	.....	.....	2,871	.....	.....
Canada	1905	31[illegible],482,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,879	1,924,130	$32,349,475
Cape of Good Hope	1905	45,722,384	8,470,000	7,452,720	536,800	.....	1,043	.....	.....
Chile	1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,866,394	1,010	.....	.....
Denmark	1905	134,341,084	.....	111,825,174	.....	.....	972	.....	.....
France	1 04	1,291,135,000	.....	*1,640,344,000	.....	.....	11,869	.....	.....
Germany	1905	3,745,274,510	1,715 765,814	1,385,671,180	85,918,680	.....	39,052	.....	.....
Gt. Britain & Ireland	1905	3,507,500,000	1,854,009,000	.....	101,700,000	.....	23,283	13,596,153	44,612,785
Greece	1904	17,571,000	.....	12,794,000	.....	.....	592	.....	.....
India-British	1906	665,423,360	40,200,838	43,719,063	4,955,379	.....	53,882	.....	.....
Italy	1904	399,268,000	...	*606,922,000	.....	.....	8,817	.....	.....
Japan	1906	972,265,400	200,845,276	23,978,475	13,885,058	.....	6,[illegible]22	.....	.....
Mexico	1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	184,000,000	2,638	.....	.....
Netherlands	1905	208,719,799	232,313,000	.....	6,206,684	.....	....	535,528	.....
Norway	1905	82,846,000	69,233,500	9,501,200	1,442,800	.....	....	.....	.....
Portugal	1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,076,000	3,081	.....	.....
Russia	1904	790,962,150	367,561,843	134,504,802	8,569,734	.....	....	18,643,799	.....
Spain	1905	220,532,000	.....	*201,444,000	.....	.....	3,902	.....	.....
Sweden	1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	387,559,180	3,419	.....	.....
Switzerland	1905	220,522,701	145,946,953	59,882,484	5,265,192	.....	1,677	.....	.....
Turkey	1904	28,489,000	.....	6,888,000	.....	.....	1,407	.....	.....
United States	1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,255,666,367	62,665	62,530,408	486,478,146
Victoria	1905	119,689,073	42,290,841	.....	.....	.....	1,673	.....	.....
Western Australia	1905	22,106,829	10,054,035	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	.....

* Including newspapers.

The United States Light-House Establishment.

The following are the members of the Light-House Board:
Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor and *ex-officio* President of the Board.
Rear-Admiral George C. Reiter, Chairman, Washington, D. C.
Col. Walter S. Franklin, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, Carnegie Foundation, New York.
Col. Daniel W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., New York.
Rear-Admiral Albert Ross, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.
Lieut.-Col. Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Comd'r. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., Naval Secretary, Washington, D. C.
Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Secretary, Washington, D. C.

The establishment is divided into sixteen districts, each in charge of an inspector and engineer, the former being navy and the latter army officers. The Board has supervision of all administrative duties relating to the construction and maintenance of light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, fog-signals, buoys, and their appendages, and has charge of all records and property appertaining to the establishment.

The United States Government Printing Office.

The Public Printer has charge of all business relating to the public printing and binding. He appoints the officers and employees of the Government Printing Office, and purchases all necessary machinery and material. The foreman of printing has charge of all matter which is to be printed. His department consists of the following divisions: The document, job, specification, press, folding, stereotype, and Congressional Record rooms, as well as the various branch offices. The Superintendent of Documents has general supervision of the distribution of all public documents, excepting those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress and the Executive Departments. He is required to prepare a comprehensive index of public documents and consolidated index of Congressional documents, and is authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge the distribution of which is not specifically directed. The following are the official heads of the several departments: Public Printer, Charles A. Stillings; Chief Clerk, Henry T. Brian; Foreman of Printing, Charles E. Young; Foreman of Binding, Harry F. Ashion; Foreman in Charge of Congressional Record, John R. Berg; Superintendent of Documents, William L. Post.

United States Secret Service.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department is under the direction of John E. Wilkie, chief of the division. The service is principally engaged in detecting and prosecuting makers and dealers in counterfeit paper money and coin, although its operations include the detection of all violations of the laws of the United States. Details are also furnished for the protection of the President of the United States, and in the frequent journeyings of the present President he is always accompanied by one or more secret service men.

The arrests of counterfeiters number about 400 annually; other arrests are for bribery, impersonating United States Government officers, perjury, and violating Sections 5,392, 5,414, 5,415, 5,424, 5,432, 5,438, 5,440, 5,459 and 5,479 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Mottoes and Popular Names of the States.

State.	Motto.	Translation.	Popular Name of State.	Popular Name of People.
Alabama	Here we rest.	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	Sitat Deus.	Founded by God	.....	.....
Arkansas	Mercy, justice. Regnat populi	The people rule	Bear	Toothpicks
California	Eureka	I have found it	Golden	.....
Colorado	Nil sine numine	Nothing without Providence.	Centennial	.....
Connecticut	Qui transtulit sustinet	He who transplanted still sustains	Land of Steady Habits. Nutmeg	Wooden Nutmegs.
Delaware	Liberty and Independence.	.....	Blue Hen. Diamond	Blue Hens. Chickens.
Dis. of Columbia	Justitia omnibus	Justice to all	.....	.....
Florida	In God is our trust	.....	Flower	.....
Georgia	Obverse: Wisdom, justice, moderation. Reverse: Agriculture and commerce.	.....	Empire State of The South	Buzzards.
Idaho	Salve	Hail	.....	.....
Illinois	National Union, State Sovereignty.	.....	Prairie	Suckers.
Indiana	None.	.....	Hoosier	Hoosiers.
Iowa	Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.	.....	Hawkeye	Hawkeyes.
Kansas	Ad astra per aspera	To the stars through all difficulties	.....	Jayhawkers.
Kentucky	United we stand, divided we fall.	.....	Blue Grass. Dark and Bloody Ground	Corncrackers.
Louisiana	Union, justice and confidence.	.....	Creole, Pelican.	.....
Maine	Dirigo	I direct	Pine Tree. Lumber	Foxes.
Maryland	Fatti maschii parole femine. [At one time the seal was mislaid, and the new die carried the motto, "Crescite et Multiplicamini." Grow or increase and multiply.]	Manly deeds, womanly words. [Seal originally pendant, for wax, when screw introduced the reverse was abandoned.]	.....	Crawthumpers.
Massachusetts	Coronasti nos. Scuto bonae voluntatis tuae. Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.	You have crowned us with the shield of your good will. With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty	.....	.....
Michigan	Si quaeris peninsulam amaenam circumspice	If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula behold it here	Bay	Beaneaters.
Minnesota	L'etoile du nord	The Star of the North	Wolverine	Wolverines.
Mississippi	None.	.....	North Star. Gopher	Gophers.
Missouri	Salus populi suprema lex esto. United we stand, divided we fall.	The welfare of the people is the supreme law.	Bayou	.....

MOTTOES AND POPULAR NAMES OF THE STATES—*Continued.*

State.	Motto.	Translation.	Popular Name of State.	Popular Name of People.
Montana.. ..	Oro y plata.....	Gold and silver...	Mountain	....
Nebraska.....	Equality before the law.	.....	....	.....
Nevada.....	All for our country.	....	Silver	Sage Hens.
New Hampshire.	None.	.....	Granite	Granite Boys.
New Jersey	None..	..	..... .	Jersey Blues.
New Mexico.	Crescit eundo.....	It increases by going.	..... .	.....
New York.....	Excelsior	Higher, more elevated	Empire	Knickerbockers.
North Carolina.	None..... ...	.....	Old North. Turpentine	Tar heels.
North Dakota...	Liberty and union one and inseparable now and forever	.....	Sioux	Tuckoes.
Ohio.....	None..... ..	.....	Buckeye	Buckeyes.
Oregon.....	The Union.. ..	..... .	Beaver. Sunset..	Web feet.
Pennsylvania...	Obverse: None.... Reverse: Both can't survive.	[The State "Coat of Arms" carries the motto "Virtue, Liberty and Independence"	Keystone	.....
Rhode Island...	Hope.... ..	.. ..	Little Rhody.....	.....
South Carolina..	Animis opibusque parati	Prepared in mind and resources; ready to give life and property	Palmetto	Weasels.
	Dum spiro, spero. Spes	While I breathe I Hope. Hope...		
South Dakota..	Under God the people rule.....	.....	Coyote	.....
Tennessee.....	Agriculture, Commerce	.....	Volunteer	Butternuts.
Texas..... ..	None.	... ..	Lone Star.....	.....
Utah.....	None...	..... .		....
Vermont.....	Freedom and unity	.....	Green Mountain..	Green Mountain Boys.
Virginia..... ..	Obverse: Sic semper tyrannis.... Reverse: Perseverando .. .	Ever so to tyrants. Perseverance.....	Old Dominion....	.....
Washington.. ..	Al-Ki	Bye-bye..	... .	.....
West Virginia...	Obverse: Montani semper liberi. Reverse: Libertas et fidelitas. ...	Mountaineers are always free men. Liberty and fidelity..	Panhandle... ...	Panhandlers.
Wisconsin..... .	Forward.	.....	Badger	Badgers.
Wyoming..	Cedant arma togae	Let arms yield to the gown.	... .	....

Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin were named from their principal rivers. Carolina from Charles IX. of France; Georgia from George II., Louisiana from Louis XIV of France; Maryland from Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., New York from the Duke of York, afterward James II., Virginia from Queen Elizabeth, the virgin queen; Pennsylvania from William Penn, and Delaware from Lord Delaware. Dakota, Massachusetts, and Texas took their names from Indian tribes, and Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming were derived from Indian words.

"IN GOD WE TRUST"

"In God We Trust" first appeared on the copper two-cent issue of 1864, and was the first use of the word "God" in any Government act. The sentence was introduced by James Pollock, Director of the Mint, with the approval of Secretary of the Treasury Solomon P. Chase. It appeared on the 1866 issue of the double eagle, eagle, half-eagle, silver dollar, half dollar, and nickel five-cent piece, in lieu of the long existing motto of "E Pluribus Unum." In the Trade Dollar issue (1873) both mottoes were retained, "In God We Trust" appearing on the obverse.—Townsend.

Building and Loan Associations.

THE following statistics of local Building and Loan Associations in the United States were reported at the last annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations. The returns are for 1906-07:

STATES.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.	STATES.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.
Pennsylvania	1,321	346,375	$137,640,602	Kansas	45	14,533	$4,562,928
Ohio	654	310,835	121,094,217	North Carolina	75	16,905	4,346,242
New Jersey	389	131,218	61,988,192	Wisconsin	54	11,195	4,171,477
Illinois	501	93,625	46,022,382	Maine	35	8,966	3,434,726
Massachusetts	133	104,482	42,557,575	West Virginia	29	9,300	3,400,450
New York	240	105,434	35,254,790	Tennessee	17	2,920	1,929,498
Indiana	349	97,528	32,201,253	New Hampshire	16	5,475	1,836,334
California	131	36,180	19,228,938	Connecticut	13	3,331	1,605,712
Michigan	53	35,958	13,031,682	Minnesota	18	3,085	1,433,990
Louisiana	46	23,380	9,004,960	North Dakota	7	1,700	991,303
Missouri	123	19,100	8,186,945	Other States	950	270,450	105,666,000
Nebraska	61	31,789	8,961,788				
Iowa	56	15,950	4,577,214	Total	5,316	1,699,714	$673,129,198

The following was the statement of receipts and expenditures by local associations in 1906:

Receipts: Weekly dues, $167,346,676; paid-up stock, $12,625,500; deposits, $39,433,496; loans repaid, $143,951,964; interest, $39,601,780; premium, $3,157,704; fines, $505,020; pass books and initiation, $733,608; borrowed money, $43,639,044; real estate sold, $7,511,508; miscellaneous receipts, $13,210,260; total, $494,286,996.

Disbursements: Pass book loans, $12,258,696; mortgage loans, $197,244,864; stock withdrawals, $145,764,720; paid-up stock withdrawals, $13,577,064; deposit withdrawals, $34,910,172; expenses, $5,427,636; borrowed money, $43,601,832; interest, $1,100,412; real estate purchased, $3,907,260; miscellaneous, $11,604,828; total, $496,397,483.

The officers of the League, elected at the annual meeting of 1907, are as follows: President, J. N. C. Shumway, Taylorsville, Ill., First Vice-President, W. G. Weeks, New Iberia, La., Second Vice-President, B. H. Jones, Boston, Mass.; Third Vice-President, Jay W. Sutton, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Treasurer, Joseph K. Gamble, Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary, H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio; Assistant Secretary, Addison B. Burk, Philadelphia, Pa.

In 1893 there were 240 national building and loan associations in the United States, with total assets of $37,020,366. Since that date this class of associations has greatly decreased in numbers. On Jan. 1, 1907, they were approximately fifty in number, with estimated assets of $16,500,000.

Production of Coal.

AREA OF THE WORLD'S COAL-FIELDS, IN SQUARE MILES.

CHINA and Japan, 200,000; United States, 194,000; India, 35,000; Russia, 27,000; Great Britain, 9,000; Germany, 3,600; France, 1,800; Belgium, Spain, and other countries, 1,400. Total, 471,800.

The coal-fields of China, Japan, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and India contain apparently 303,000,000,000 tons, which is enough for 450 years at present rate of consumption. If to the above be added the coal-fields in the United States, Canada, and other countries, the supply will be found ample for 1,000 years. Improved machinery has greatly increased the yield per miner, and thus produced a fall in price to the advantage of all industries.

The production of the principal countries in 1906 in metric tons of 2,205 pounds was: United States, 375,397,204; United Kingdom, 251,050,809; Germany, (*a*) 193,533,259; Austria-Hungary, (*a*) 40,850,000; France, 34,313,645; Belgium, 23,610,740; Russia, 16,990,000; Japan, 12,500,000; Australasia, 10,347,259; India, 9,258,466; Canada, 9,033,973; Spain, (*a*) 3,284,576; Sweden, 296,980; South Africa, (*b*) 3,900,000; Italy, (*a*) 473,293; all other countries, (*b*) 5,500,000; total, partly estimated, 990,502,793 metric tons. (*a*) Including lignite. (*b*) Estimated.

COAL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES 1906 (TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS).

STATES.	Tons.	VALUE AT MINE. Total.	VALUE AT MINE. Per Ton.	STATES.	Tons.	VALUE AT MINE. Total.	VALUE AT MINE. Per Ton.
Bituminous.				*Bituminous.*			
Alabama	12,851,775	$17,349,896	$1.35	Tennessee	6,210,000	$7,141,500	$1.15
Arkansas	1,875,569	2,438,240	1.30	Texas	1,290,600	2,064,960	1.60
California	(*e*) 80,000	232,000	2.90	Utah	1,839,219	2,942,750	1.60
Colorado	10,308,421	13,916,368	1.35	Virginia	4,546,040	8,501,095	1.87
Georgia and N. Carol.	(*a*) 363,463	407,247	1.12	Washington	3,293,098	6,421,541	1.95
Illinois	(*g*) 38,317,581	39,467,108	1.03	West Virginia	46,452,000	44,129,400	.95
Indiana	11,422,000	11,878,880	1.04	Wyoming	5,805,322	10,159,314	1.75
Indian Territory (*f*).	2,980,600	5,663,140	1.90	Alaska and Nevada.	(*e*) 90,000	360,000	4.00
Iowa	7,017,485	10,877,102	1.55				
Kansas	(*a*) 6,010,858	8,935,195	1.49	Total bituminous	341,629,113	$400,550,951	$1.17
Kentucky	9,740,420	10,714,462	1.10				
Maryland	5,014,995	6,772,243	1.35	*Anthracite.*			
Michigan	1,370,860	2,193,376	1.60	Colorado	50,000	$155,000	$3.10
Missouri	3,860,000	6,176,000	1.60	New Mexico	20,000	70,000	3.50
Montana	(*a*) 1,787,934	3,186,620	1.78	Pennsylvania	72,139,566	166,082,002	2.30
New Mexico (*f*)	1,973,658	2,960,487	1.50				
North Dakota	(*a*) 300,998	937,894	1.45	Total anthracite	72,209,566	$166,307,002	$2.30
Ohio	27,213,495	29,934,845	1.10				
Oregon	(*a*) 79,731	212,338	2.66	Total Sh. Tons	413,838,679	$566,857,953	$1.37
Pennsylvania	129,532,991	145,076,950	1.12	Coal Metric Tons	375,397,204	.....	1.51

(*a*) Figures reported by the U. S. Geological Survey. (*e*) Estimated. (*f*) Fiscal year ending June 30. (*g*) Fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. Imports of coal into the United States for the calender yea 1906 amounted to 1,744,507 short tons, of which 32,357 tons were classed as anthracite.

Production of Crude Petroleum in the United States.

Year Ending June 30	Production.*		Exportation Mineral Refined, or Manufactured.†				Total. (Including Residuum.‡)	
	Barrels (of 42 gallons).	Gallons.	Mineral, Crude. Gallons.	Naphthas, Benzine, Gasoline. Gallons.	Illuminating. Gallons.	Lubricating (Heavy Paraffine, etc.). Gallons.	Gallons.	Value.
1893....	50,509,136	2,121,383,712	111,703,508	17,304,005	642,239,816	32,432,857	804,921,30	$42,142,058
1894....	48,412,666	2,033,331,972	121,926,349	15,555,754	730,368,626	40,190,577	908,252,314	41,499,806
1895....	49,344,516	2,072,469,622	111,285,264	14,801,224	714,859,144	43,418,942	884,592,182	46,660,682
1896....	52,892,276	2,221,475,592	110,924,630	12,349,319	716,455,565	50,595,530	890,458,994	62,383,403
1897....	60,960,361	2,560,335,162	131,726,243	14,219,028	771,350,626	50,199,345	973,514,946	62,635,037
1898....	60,475,516	2,539,971,672	113,297,397	16,252,929	824,426,581	60,299,365	1,034,249,876	56,125,578
1899....	55,364,233	2,325,297,786	114,088,060	16,252,785	722,279,480	67,424,493	999,713,706	56,273,168
1900....	57,070,850	2,396,975,700	133,023,656	21,988,093	721,027,637	74,583,769	967,252,341	75,611,750
1901....	63,363,929	2,661,284,953	138,445,430	17,834,254	781,[illegible]07,105	71,457,605	1,034,643,890	71,112,788
1902....	69,389,194	2,914,346,148	133,536,800	23,498,479	842,829,070	76,035,611	1,106,208,470	72,302,822
1903....	88,290,725	3,728,210,472	134,892,170	13,139,228	699,810,892	93,314,566	941,699,749	67,253,533
1904....	100,461,337	4,219,376,154	114,573,946	16,910,071	741,567,086	88,809,242	984,4[illegible],767	79,060,469
1905....	117,090,772	4,917,812,456	123,059,010	30,816,655	823,021,953	97,487,196	1,1[illegible]3,334,584	79,793,222
1906....	134,717,572	5,658,138,360	139,688,615	32,756,694	864,361,210	146,110,702	1,257,949,042	84,011,327

* Production is for calendar year preceding the fiscal year. †Export statistics for the fiscal years ending June 30. ‡ Résiduum—tar, pitch, and all other from which the light bodies have been distilled. In 1898 this amounted to 19,973,604 gallons, in 1899 to 30,668,988 gallons, in 1900 to 16,629,186 gallons, in 1901 to 25,696,596 gallons, in 1902 to 30,309,510 gallons, in 1903 to 21,715,720 gallons, in 1904 to 22,560,570 gallons, in 1905 to 75,031,821 gallons.

The above is compiled from the Report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department.

Over 5,000,000,000 gallons of petroleum, according to the office of the Geological Survey, are now produced annually in the world. Of this amount 2,500,000,000 are produced in the United States, 2,250,000,000 in Russia, and the remainder is distributed among a dozen countries, Austria producing 87,000,000; Sumatra, 72,000,000; Java, 30,000,000; Canada, 29,000,000; Germany, 15,000,000. The United States exported $75,612,000 and Russia $23,676,000 worth of mineral oil in 1900.

Production of Copper, Tin, and Zinc.

THE production of copper in the world in 1906, stated in metric tons of 2204 6 lbs., was as follows United States, 416,226; Spain and Portugal, 50,109; Chile, 26,157; Japan, 40,528; Germany 20,665; Mexico, 62,690; Australasia, 36,830; South Africa, 6,645; Canada, 19,106; other localities 36,312; total of the world, 715,268.

The copper production of the United States in 1906 was distributed as follows (figures are in tons of 2,000 lbs.): Alaska, 4,350; Arizona, 131,600; California, 12,210.5; Colorado, 4,782.5; Idaho, 4,746.5; Michigan, 112,035.5; Montana, 149,925; New Mexico, 3,131; Utah, 24,856; Wyoming, 73; Southern States, 9,410.5; other States, 1,689.5; total productions, 458,810.

The production of tin in the world in 1906, in long tons, was: England, 4,920; Straits Settlements, 58,438; Banka and Billiton, 11,250; Australasia, 6,888; Bolivia, 14,700; United States, none; total of the world, 96,196.

The production of zinc in the world in 1906, in metric tons, was as follows: Austria, 10,780; Belgium, 152,461; France, (c) 48,236; Germany, 205,691; Holland, 14,650; Italy, (d); Russia, 9,610; Spain, (c) 5,500; United Kingdom, 52,587; United States, 204,518; total of the world, 704,113.

(c) An approximate separation of the total which is reported for France and Spain. (d) Included in Austria.

The statistics of Production of Coal, Copper, Tin, and Zinc, and those of Pig Iron and Steel, which follow, were compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC by "The Mineral Industry" and the "Engineering and Mining Journal."

Production of Pig Iron and Steel

IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN METRIC TONS.

Year.	Austria-Hungary.		Belgium.		Canada.	France.		Germany.	
	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.
1901.....	1,304,000	1,142,500	765,420	526,670	248,896	2,388,823	1,425,351	7,785,887	6,394,222
1902.....	1,335,000	1,443,900	1,102,910	776,875	325,076	2,427,427	1,635,300	8,402,660	7,780,682
1903.....	1,355,000	1,146,000	1,299,211	981,740	269,665	2,827,668	1,854,620	10,085,634	8,801,515
1904.....	1,369,500	1,195,000	1,307,399	1,069,880	274,777	2,992,787	2,089,354	10,104,941	8,930,291
1905.....	1,372,300	1,188,000	1,310,290	1,023,000	475,491	3,077,000	2,110,000	10,987,623	10,066,553
1906.....	1,403,500	1,195,000	1,431,160	1,185,660	550,618	3,319,032	2,371,377	12,478,067	11,135,085

Year.	Italy.		Russia.		Spain.		Sweden.	
	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.
1901.....	25,000	121,300	2,869,306	2,230,000	294,118	122,954	528,375	269,897
1902.....	24,500	119,500	2,597,435	2,183,400	330,747	163,564	524,400	283,500
1903	28,250	116,000	2,486,610	2,410,938	380,984	199,642	506,825	317,107
1904.....	27,600	113,800	2,978,325	2,811,948	375,250	196,000	528,525	333,522
1905.....	31,300	117,300	2,125,000	1,650,000	383,100	237,854	531,200	340,000
1906.....	30,450	409,000	2,350,000	1,763,000	387,500	251,600	552,250	351,900

Year.	United Kingdom.		United States.		All Other Countries.		Totals.	
	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.*	Steel.* †	Pig Iron.	Steel.
1901.....	7,977,459	5,096,301	16,132,408	13,689,173	635,000	431,501	40,950,692	31,449,869
1902.....	8,653,976	5,107,420	18,003,448	15,186,406	615,000	596,950	44,342,379	34,972,497
1903.....	8,952,183	5,114,647	18,297,400	14,756,691	625,000	599,514	47,113,730	36,298,414
1904.....	8,699,661	5,107,309	16,760,986	13,746,051	633,000	566,165	46,058,751	36,150,320
1905.....	9,746,221	5,983,691	23,340,258	20,354,291	655,000	426,000	54,054,783	43,900,648
1906.....	10,210,178	6,565,670	25,712,106	23,738,587	650,000	420,000	59,074,861	49,902,079

* Estimated, †Including Canada, which in 1905 produced 403,449 tons.

Copper and Lead Smelting.

(From Census Bulletin No. 86.)

According to the special reports to the Census Bureau, 103 establishments were reported as engaged in the combined industry of copper, lead and zinc smelting and refining, in 1904. Their combined capital was $164,349,036. They employed 26,853 wage-earners, paid $20,058,200 in wages, consumed material costing $382,723,480, and manufactured products to the value of $451,398,354.

At the Census of 1900 the lead smelting and refining industry was the most important of the three branches, and copper was second; but at the census of 1905 the positions were reversed. At the later census the copper industry supplied 46.8 per cent. of the capital, 47.5 per cent. of the wage-earners, and 53.3 per cent. of the value of products, while the lead industry furnished 38.8 per cent. of the capital, 28.2 per cent. of the wage-earners, and 41.2 per cent. of the value of products. That the growth of the copper industry has been greater than the growth of the lead is partially due to an increase in the practice of smelting the dry ores of the precious metals with copper instead of lead ores.

COPPER SMELTING AND REFINING.

Copper smelting and refining was the principal industry of 40 establishments, the combined capital of which was $76,824,640. These establishments furnished employment to 12,752 wage-earners, paid $10,827,043 in wages, consumed materials costing $196,736,986, and manufactured products to the value of $240,780,216.

When compared with the figures for the Census of 1900, those for 1905 show a decrease of 14.9 per cent. in the number of establishments, but an increase of 44.8 per cent. in capital, of 12.6 per cent. in wage-earners, of 26.9 per cent. in wages, of 61 per cent. in cost of materials, and of 45.8 per cent. in the value of products.

COPPER REFINED IN THE EAST.

The growth of the industry, however, has not been uniform in the sections east and west of the Mississippi. The figures reveal a tendency toward the growth and concentration of the refining industry in the Eastern territory. In 1900 this territory reported only 86.8 per cent. of the refining, while in 1905 it reported 98.8 per cent. The operations of the Western establishments are now confined almost entirely to smelting, with, in a majority of cases, the conversion of the matte into blister copper, which is electrolytically refined in the East.

GOLD AND SILVER BY-PRODUCTS.

At the Census of 1905 the product of smelting was valued at $88,374,830 and that of refining at $149,711,214. The products of smelting consisted roughly of 539,000,000 pounds of fine copper contents of blister or anodes, valued at $60,000,000; 82,000,000 pounds of fine copper contents of matte, valued at $9,000,000; 22,000,000 ounces of silver, valued at $12,000,000, and 322,000 ounces of gold, valued at $6,000,000. The products of refining consisted roughly of 934,000,000 pounds of ingots, wire, bars, etc., valued at $119,000,000; 28,000,000 pounds of blue vitriol, valued at $1,000,000; 28,000,000 ounces of silver, valued at $16,000,000, and 636,000 ounces of gold, valued at $13,000,000. Thus it appears that the product of the precious metals resulting from smelting and refining copper is valued at about $29,000,000. In 1900 the product of the precious metals resulting from smelting and refining copper was a little more than $12,000,000.

NEW JERSEY THE LARGEST PRODUCER.

New Jersey is the largest producer of refined copper, and between 1900 and 1905 it increased its production of the total for the country. Of the 602,595,113 pounds of ingots, wire, bars, etc., reported in 1900, New Jersey produced 28.3 per cent., while of the 933,809,701 pounds reported in 1905 it produced 35.6 per cent. The refining industry in New York also made a great advance, so that the States of New Jersey and New York reported for 1905 nearly two-thirds of the refined copper product of the country. Michigan was third and Maryland fourth.

LEAD SMELTING AND REFINING.

Lead smelting and refining was the leading industry of 32 establishments, the aggregate capital of which was $63,822,810. These establishments employed 7,573 wage-earners, paid $5,374,691 in wages, consumed materials costing $168,958,076, and manufactured products valued at $185,826,839.

When compared with the corresponding figures given at the Census of 1900, those for 1905 show a decrease of 17.9 per cent. in the number of establishments, of 11.5 per cent. in capital, and of 9 per cent. in the average number of wage-earners; but, on the other hand, they show an increase of 5.6 per cent. in total wages, of 17.2 per cent. in cost of materials, and of 5.9 per cent. in value of products. The decrease in the number of active establishments, in capital invested, number of wage-earners and general operating expenses has all been in the West, for establishments east of the Mississippi show increases in these items.

The products of the lead smelting and refining industry consisted of 783,060,836 pounds of lead, valued at $30,357,901, of 2,574,549 ounces of gold, valued at $52,994,436, and of 72,592,987 ounces of silver, valued at $41,425,114. As compared with the corresponding figures of 1900, those for 1905 show an increase in quantity of 33.2 per cent. for lead, of 2.4 per cent. for gold, and of 3.1 per cent. for silver. In value lead increased 20.6 per cent. and gold 1.9 per cent., but silver decreased 1.7 per cent. That the development of the precious metals did not keep pace with that of lead is not due to a decrease in the precious metal values of the argentiferous lead ores treated, but results from the large increase in the quantity of dry gold and silver ores treated by the copper smelters. This increase in the consumption of dry ores by the copper smelters has been at the expense of the lead smelters.

The Iron and Steel Industry.

(From Census Bulletin No. 78.)

From 1900 to 1905 the number of establishments in the United States has decreased from 669 to 606. At the same time capital increased from $590,530,484 to $948,689,640; the average number of wage-earners, from 222,607 to 242,740; wages, from $120,836,338 to $141,439,906; the cost of materials used, from $522,431,701 to $620,171,881, and the value of products, from $804,034,918 to $905,854,152. The tonnage produced in 1905 was $34,844,933, an increase of 18.1 per cent. since 1900.

BLAST FURNACES.

There were, in 1905, 191 blast furnace establishments, 14.7 per cent. less than in 1900. The capital invested was $239,559,194, an increase of 61.6 per cent. Materials cost $178,-967,449, 36.1 per cent. more than in 1900; the tonnage of products was 16,628,294, a gain of 15.1 per cent., and the value $231,889,126, a gain of 12.1 per cent.

In the number of wage-earners there was a decline from 39,358 to 35,178 in 1905, due chiefly to the use of pig iron casting machines in place of sand casting and to improvements in charging devices and in ore handling machines for stocking and charging. The reduction in the labor factor through the improvements in equipment, as might be expected, is balanced by a corresponding increase in the capital invested. The investment in buildings, machinery, tools and implements in 1905 in active establishments averaged $8.24 per ton of pig iron produced, as compared with $5.48 per ton in 1900, an increase of 50.4 per cent.

PIG IRON MANUFACTURED.

Considerable more pig iron was made with mixed coke and bituminous coal as fuel in 1905 than in 1900, and less with anthracite coal and with mixed anthracite coal and coke. The quantity of charcoal pig iron, although greater than in 1900, was relatively small. Bessemer and low-phosphorus, of which there were 8,894,584 tons and 192,795 tons, respectively, together formed 54.7 per cent. of all pig iron produced in 1905. Basic pig iron to the amount of 2,553,940 tons, 172.4 per cent. more than in 1900, formed 15.4 per cent. of the total, and foundry pig, 3,679,243 tons, formed 22.1 per cent. of the total. None of the remaining grades reported—malleable, Bessemer, forge, white and mottled, and miscellaneous grades, ferrosilicon, spiegeleisen, ferromanganese, and direct castings—formed as much as 4 per cent. of the total.

IRON FOR STEEL MAKING.

Iron for steel making—comprising Bessemer, low-phosphorus, basic, ferrosilicon, spiegeleisen and ferromanganese—aggregated 11,921,578 tons, an increase of 23.4 per cent. over the production of like grades in 1900. The major part of the pig iron product—9,926,545 tons, or 59.7 per cent.—was made by establishments controlling steel works and rolling mills for consumption therein. After deducting this and the quantity purchased from independent establishments by steel works and rolling mills—2,264,683 tons—there remains out of the total pig iron production 16,628,294 tons—4,437,066 available for foundries, other industries, etc.

With the development of the Bessemer and open-hearth processes there has resulted the practice of retaining the blast-furnace metal in molten condition. Casting machines have also been extensively introduced, and to a small extent the practice of chill casting or casting on an iron floor. Of all pig iron made, 6,083,513 tons were sand cast, 5,898,744 tons were delivered in molten condition to Bessemer converters, open-hearth furnaces, etc., 4,307,108 tons were machine cast, 329,460 chill cast, and 9,469 were direct castings.

The most important improvement of late years in the blast furnace industry is the Gayley dry-air blast, which, by eliminating the effect of the moisture of the air and its tendency to consume heat energy, results in the following economies: a reduction of some 20 per cent. in the fuel consumed per unit of pig iron, increase in the capacity of the furnace, reduction in iron ore waste (dust), and control over silicon range. There is also, incidentally, a saving in power.

STATES PROMINENT IN THE PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

In 1905 there were active blast furnaces in twenty States. Pennsylvania is still far in advance of the other States as a producer of pig iron. Ohio, Illinois and Alabama follow, in the order named. All but three of the States which had more than two blast furnace establishments in 1905 reported increases in pig iron production. Pennsylvania produced one-half of the Bessemer pig iron, nearly three-fourths of the low-phosphorus, nearly three-fourths of the basic, over one-fifth of the foundry, more than one-half of the forge, over three-fifths of the spiegeleisen, all of the ferromanganese, nearly one-third of the direct castings, and relatively small amounts of the remaining grades—malleable Bessemer, white and mottled, and miscellaneous grades, and ferrosilicon.

STEEL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS.

The number of active steel works and rolling mills for which separate reports were received was 415, a decrease of 23 from the number in 1900. The capital invested in these establishments was $709,130,646, an increase of 60.5 per cent. since 1900; the amount invested in idle establishments was $21,247,646. The average number of wage-earners and wages were, respectively, 207,562, a gain of 13.4 per cent., and $122,491,993, a gain of 19.8 per cent. The cost of materials used was $441,204,432, and the value of products, $673,965,026; the gain was 13 per cent. in both. The total tonnage of products was 18,216,-639, an increase of 21.1 per cent., compared with an increase in the decade preceding of 103.6 per cent.

Pennsylvania continues to produce more than one-half of the cast steel and rolled iron and steel products, its output constituting 54 per cent. of the total value, compared with 55.7 per cent. in 1900. This State reports one-half of all employees and expenses pertaining to the industry, and over one-half the capital. Its present share of the steel making and rolling mill industry is even greater than its share in the blast furnace branch, and exceeds by over $30,000,000 the total product of steel works and rolling mills for the entire country in 1890. Ohio ranks second, Illinois third, and New York fourth.

Mineral Products of the United States.

ORES AND MINERALS.

Products.	Measures.	1905. Quantity.	1905. Value.	1906. Quantity.	1906. Value.
Antimony ore	Sh. T.	*Nil.*	.....	295	$44,250
Asbestos	Sh. T.	3,100	$126,300	1,695	20,565
Asphaltum (*a*)	Sh. T.	115,267	758,153	116,653	1,066,019
Barytes	Sh. T.	53,252	196,041	63,486	252,719
Bauxite	L. T.	47,991	203,960	78,331	352,490
Chrome ore	L. T.	40	600	180	1,800
Coal, anthracite	Sh. T.	78,731,523	178,788,244	72,209,566	166,307,002
Coal, bituminous	Sh. T.	308,344,613	354,543,555	341,629,113	400 550,951
Diatomaceous earth	Sh. T.	10,977	64,637	.....	.....
Emery	Sh. T.	2,315	19,667	2,147	22,780
Feldspar (*a*)	Sh. T.	35,419	226,157	72,656	401,531
Flint (*a*)	Sh. T.	51,145	104,109	66,697	243,012
Fluorspar	Sh. T.	39,600	232,452	34,683	201,481
Fuller's earth	Sh. T	25,745	186,816	28,000	237,950
Garnet	Sh. T.	3,694	114,695	5,404	179,548
Graphite, amorphous	Sh. T.	21,953	80,639	16,853	102,175
Graphite, crystalline	Lb.	4,260,656	170,426	4,894,483	170,866
Gypsum (*a*)	Sh. T.	1,043,202	821,967	1,540,585	3,837,975
Iron ore	L. T.	44,578,456	94,768,122	49,237,129	107,091,574
Limestone flux	L. T.	14,098,000	6,739,200	15,486,139	7,339,125
Magnetite (*a*)	Sh. T.	3,933	224,980	7,805	23,415
Manganese ore	L. T.	(*d*) 863,663	1,681,472	(*a*) 141,681	306,993
Mica, sheet (*a*)	Lb.	851,000	185,900	1,423,100	252,248
Mica, scrap (*a*)	Sh. T.	856	15,255	1,489	23,742
Monazite (*a*)	Lb.	1,352,418	163,908	846,175	152,312
Petroleum, crude	Bbl. (*i*)	139,889,210	118,905 828	131,771,505	80,277,279
Phosphate rock	L. T.	1,933,286	9,713,296	2,052,742	12,342,741
Pumice	Sh. T.	1,832	5,540	12,200	16,750
Pyrites	L. T.	224,980	752,936	225,045	767,866
Quartz, crystalline	Sh. T.	19,039	88,118	.....	.....
Salt (*a*)	Bbl. (*k*)	25,966,122	6,095,922	28,172,380	6,658,350
Sand, glass	Sh. T.	1,030,334	1,083,730	1,089,430	1,208,788
Slate, roofing	Squares (*f*)	1,241,227	4,574,550	1,214,742	5,668,346
Soda, natural	Sh. T.	(*e*) 12,000	18,000	.....	.....
Sulphur	L. T.	215,000	4,742,900	285,000	6,056,250
Talc, common	Sh. T.	40,134	637,062	58,972	874,356
Talc, fibrous	Sh. T.	67,000	469,000	64 200	541,600
Tungsten ore	Sh. T.	(*a*) 834	257,493	1,096	442,784
Whetstones and Oilstones (*a*)	.....	.....	244,346	.....	268,070
Zinc ore	Sh. T.	795,698	15,596,457	905,175	17,250,420
Total enumerated	.....	.....	$803,602,383	.....	$821,555,123

SECONDARY MINERALS AND CHEMICALS.

Alundum	Lb.	3,612,000	$252,840	4,331,233	$303,186
Ammonium sulphate	Sh. T.	65,296	4,108,424	75,000	4,674,750
Arsenic	Lb.	1,545,400	50,225	1,663,000	83,150
Borax	Sh. T.	46,334	1,019,158	58,173	1,182,410
Bromine	Lb.	899,434	139,432	1,229,000	184,350
Carborundum	Lb.	5,596,280	599,628	6,225,280	622,528
Cement, nat. hyd (*a*)	Bbl. (*g*)	4,473,049	2,413,052	3,935,151	2,362,140
Cement, Portland (*a*)	Bbl. (*h*)	35,246,812	33,245,867	46,610,822	51,240 652
Cement, slag (*a*)	Bbl. (*h*)	382,447	272,614	481,224	412,912
Coke	Sh. T.	28,490,611	72,299,694	32,690,362	86,887,392
Copper sulphate (*c*)	Lb.	53,718,996	2,417,355	50,925,932	3,157,408
Copperas	Sh. T.	21,103	147,721	22,839	228,390
Crushed steel	Lb.	812,000	56,840	837,000	58,590
Graphite, artificial	Lb.	4,595,500	313,979	4,868,000	312 764
Lead, white	Sh. T.	122,398	12,068,443	123,640	15,234,297
Lead, sublimed white	Sh. T.	6,977	690,770	7,988	798,880
Lead, red	Sh. T.	16,269	1,919,767	13,693	1,874,448
Lead, orange mineral	Sh. T.	1,000	120,000	2,927	421,488
Litharge	Sh. T.	12,643	1,422 616	13,816	1,890,050
Mineral wool	Sh. T.	6,164	69,560	6,357	55,550
Zinc oxide (*m*)	Sh. T.	72,603	5,772,240	77,800	6,257,361
Total	.....	.....	$139,400,225	.....	$178,242,696

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

METALS.

Products.	Measures.	1905.		1906.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
Aluminum	Lb.	11,350,000	$3,632,000	14 350,000	$5,166,000
Antimony	Lb.	5,912,000	614,848	5,856,000	1,272,509
Copper	Lb.	875,141,741	137,404,200	917,620,000	180,000,359
Ferromanganese (*q*)	L. T.	289,983	17,639,666	300,500	24,040,000
Gold (fine)	Troy oz.	4,266,120	88,180,700	4,648 385	96,101,300
Iron (pig)	L. T.	22,702,397	377,540,862	25,006,691	453,871,441
Lead	Sh. T.	319,744	30 100,700	345,529	39,093,151
Nickel (*s*)	Sh. T.	6,500	5,005,000	7,150	6,360,640
Platinum	Troy oz.	318	5,320	1,439	45,189
Quicksilver	Flasks.(*o*)	30,705	1,217,652	28,293	1,157,184
Silver (fine)	Troy oz.	56,101,600	33,858,458	56,183,500	37,525,521
Zinc	Sh. T.	201,748	23,733,635	225,494	27,961,256
Total metals	.....	.....	$718,933,021	.....	$872,514,630
Total ores and minerals	.....	.....	803,602,383	.....	821,555,123
Secondary products	.....	.....	139,400,225	.....	178,242,696
Grand total enumerated	.....	.....	1,661,935,629	.....	1,872,312,449

(*c*) Includes sulphate made from metallic copper. (*d*) Includes manganiferous iron ore. (*e*) Estimated. (*f*) One "square" covers 100 square feet. (*g*) Barrels of 265 lbs. (*h*) Barrels of 380 lbs. (*i*) Barrels of 42 gallons. (*k*) Includes salt used in manufacture of alkali; the barrel of salt weighs 280 lbs. (*m*) Includes a small quantity made from spelter. (*o*) Flasks of 75 lbs. (*q*) Includes spiegeleisen, although the value is given as for ferromanganese. (*s*) Includes nickel from Canadian ores smelted in the United States. (*t*) Barrels of 330 lbs. (*u*) Figures reported by the United States Geological Survey. (*w*) Excludes Lake Superior manganiferous iron ore which is included in iron ore proper.

The foregoing statistics of "Mineral Products of the United States" were compiled by the New York periodical, "The Mineral Industry," and "The Engineering and Mining Journal."

Production of Tobacco.

RETURNS FOR 1906 TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

States.	Product.	Acreage.	Farm Value.	States.	Product.	Acreage.	Farm Value.
	Pounds.	Acres.			Pounds.	Acres.	
Kentucky	252,300,000	290,000	$19,427,100	Maryland	17,724,000	29,540	$17,724,000
Ohio	74,200,000	70,000	8,533,000	Indiana	10,980,000	12,000	10,980,000
Virginia	73,555,425	108,971	6,031,545	New York	8,842 500	7,074	1,220,265
North Carolina	69,807,640	120,358	6,980 764	Massachusetts	8,246,000	4,712	1,535,510
Wisconsin	49,725,000	39,600	6,712,875	Other States	21,814,565	29,829	3,919,164
Pennsylvania	35,750,000	26,000	4,897,750				
Tennessee	34,069,000	43,400	2,555,175				
Connecticut	24,532,900	14,140	4,415,922	Total U. S.	682,428,560	796,099	$68,232,647

The imports of tobacco, fiscal year 1907, were 39,540,321 pounds, valued at $26,055,248. Of these importations 20,333,264 pounds, valued at $13,527,863, were from Cuba, The exports were 340,742,864 pounds, valued at $33,377,398.

STATISTICS OF TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Production.	Total Consumption.	Total Revenue (Customs and Excise).	Per Capita Consumption.	Per Capita Tax.	Tax per Pound Consumed.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars	Cents
United States	1904	660,461,000	540,000,000	65,832,102	5.40	0.80	15.0
Germany	1903-4	72,911,000	201,783,000	16,567,000	3.44	.28	8.2
Russia	1902	232,767,000	150,244,000	24,254,000	1.10	.18	16.1
France	1902	54,610,000	84,393,000	81,063,000	2.16	2.08	96.1
United Kingdom	1904	.....	83,378,000	63,806,000	1.95	1 49	76.5
Austria	1902	15,895,000	78,755,000	27,443,000 44,633,000	3.02	1.04 1.69	34.9 56.7
Hungary	1903	134,567,000	47,905,000	14,264,000 22,484,000	2.42	72 1 14	29.8 47.0

Production of other countries in pounds in 1904: Cuba, 45,748,000; Brazil, 55,000,000; Belgium, 13,983,000; British India, 441,000; Java, 49,100,000; Sumatra, 46,500,000; Japan, 105,853,000; Turkey, 90,000,000; Philippines, 33,100,000. Total world, 2,046,817,000.

The Tobacco Industry in the United States.

(From Census Bulletin No. 87.)

Census statistics of the manufacture of tobacco appeared first at the Census of 1810. The classifications were "American Cigars," "Spanish Cigars," and "Tobacco and Snuff." No totals were presented for the entire country, but the returns for Pennsylvania gave a total of 3,898,999 Spanish cigars, valued at $26,550; 29,061,000 American cigars, valued at $44,253, and 2,186,757 pounds of tobacco and snuff, having a value of $410,910. For Virginia were returned 2,726,713 pounds of tobacco and snuff, of a value of $469,000. At the Census of 1840, out of thirty States and Territories the manufacture of tobacco was reported for twenty-eight, the total value of products as shown in the recapitulation being $5,819,568, of which Virginia reported $2,406,671.

GROWTH SINCE 1850.

The returns at the Census of 1850 were for "tobacconists." The value of products was reported as $13,491,147, of which $5,157,652 was from Virginia; the number of establishments in the United States was 1,418; the capital, $5,008,295; the number of wage-earners, 14,236, of which 1,975 were females; the cost of labor, $2,420,208, and of materials, $7,341,728.

The enormous growth of the industry since 1850 is indicated by the fact that the value of products for the year covered by the Census of 1905 was $331,117,681, the capital employed being $323,983,501. In the same year the industry expended $126,088,608 for materials, $62,640,303 for wages, $8,800,434 for salaries, and $80,145,016 for miscellaneous expenses.

The value of products increased 25.6 per cent. for 1905, as compared with 1900; the cost of materials, 35.8 per cent., and the amount paid in wages, 30.6 per cent. The reported capital shows an increase of 190.5 per cent.

NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS.

The number of wage-earners employed in 1905 in this industry was 159,408. This represents the average number employed during the year and includes 85,691 men, 66,301 women, and 7,416 children under sixteen years of age. The proportion of women comprised in the total has greatly increased in recent years. In 1880 only 23.1 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners in this industry were women. This proportion increased to 29.8 per cent. in 1890, 37.2 per cent. in 1900, and 41.6 per cent. in 1905.

Of the reported aggregate value of products, cigars and cigarettes form 64.7 per cent. and chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff 35.3 per cent. Of the total number of wage-earners 85 per cent. were employed in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes. The number of establishments reported as engaged in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes was 16,395, while the number reported for the other branch of the industry was only 433. This striking difference is due in part to the fact that cigars and cigarettes are to a considerable extent manufactured in small establishments, whereas chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff is mostly produced in factories of considerable size. For the cigar and cigarette branch of the industry the average capital invested per establishment was only $8,852, while for the other branch it was $413,043. A similar contrast appears in the average number of wage-earners per establishment, the number being 8 for cigars and cigarettes and 55 for chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.

TOBACCO CONSUMED.

According to the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the total amount of tobacco manufactured in 1904 was 448,511,583 pounds, the quantity used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes being 141,020,029 pounds, as compared with 307,491,554 pounds used for the production of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff. As reported by the Census, the value of the raw materials—mostly tobacco—used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes ($69,291,011) was more than twice the value of that consumed in for cigars and cigarettes and 55 for chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.

PRODUCTION OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

According to figures derived from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the number of cigars manufactured in the calendar year 1904 was 7,376,669,742, and the number of cigarettes was 3,433,993,422. As compared with the year 1900, this shows an increase of 19.4 per cent. in the manufacture of cigars and of 5.4 per cent. in the manufacture of cigarettes. The Census Bulletin calls attention to the fact that the number of cigars and cigarettes consumed increased 27 5 per cent. between 1900 and 1905, and that between 1869 and 1905 the consumption of cigars increased nearly sevenfold, while the population in the same period increased only a little over twofold.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCING STATES.

The manufacture of cigars and cigarettes is one of the few factory industries that are represented in every State and Territory. The production ranges in value from $9,310 (reported for the State of Mississippi) to $60,623,617, reported for New York. The production in New York represents in value 28.3 per cent. of the total production (214,350,051) of the United States. There were four other States for which the reported value of products exceeded $10,000,000. These States, with the value of product, were as follows: Pennsylvania, $39,079,122; Florida, $16,764,276; Ohio, $13,241,230, and Illinois, $11,669,485. As compared with the Census of 1900 a very noteworthy increase in the value of product is shown for the State of New Jersey, in which the production increased from $2,647,595 for 1900 to $8,331,611 in 1905. This increase was due chiefly to the establishment of a number of large cigar factories, most of which were owned by one corporation. As a result, New Jersey advanced from the twelfth place in 1900 to the sixth at the Census of 1905.

The production of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff is confined to a smaller number of States than that of cigars and cigarettes. The total production reported for the United States is $116,767,630.

Grain Statistics.

GRAIN PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES Census reports of the production of the principal cereals in the several census years to 1890, with the reports of the Department of Agriculture for 1892-1906.

YEARS.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1860	838,792,742	173,104.924	172.643 185	15.825,898	21,101,380	17,571.818
1870	760.944,549	287,745,626	282.107.157	29.761.305	16.918,795	9,821,721
1880	1,754.861.535	459.479,503	407.858.900	44.113.495	19,831.595	11.817.327
1890	1,489,970 000	399.262.000	523 621.000	67,168,344	25,807,472	12.432,831
1892.....	1.628,464.000	515,949.000	661.035.000	80,096.762	27,978,824	12,143,185
1893	1.619.496.131	396,131.725	638.854 850	69.869.495	26,555.446	12,132.311
1894.....	1,212,770,052	460,267,416	662,086,928	61,400,465	26,727,615	12,668,200
1895.....	2,151,139,000	467,103.000	824,444.000	87,373.000	27.210 000	15,341,000
1896.....	2,283,875.000	427,684.000	707.346,000	69,695,000	24.369,000	14,090,000
1897.....	1.902.967.933	530,149.168	698.737.809	66.685 127	27,363 324	14,997,451
1898.....	1,924.185.000	675.149.000	730 905.000	55 792.000	25.657.000	11.722,000
1899	2.078,143,933	547.303.846	796.177.713	73 381,563	23.961.741	11,094,471
1900.....	2.105,102.516	522,229.505	809.125.989	58 925.833	23,995,927	9.566,966
1901.....	1,522.519,891	748 460.218	736,808.724	109 932,924	30 344,830	15.125,939
1902.....	2.523,648,312	670,063.008	987,842,712	134,954,023	33,630,592	14,529,770
1903.....	2,244.176,925	637,821,835	784,094.199	131 861 391	29 363,416	14.243,644
1904.....	2.467.480.934	552.399.517	894 595.552	130 748,958	27.241.515	15.008,336
1905.... ...	2.707.993.540	692.979.489	953,216.197	136 651.020	28.485.952	14.585,082
1906.....	2,927,416,091	735,260,970	964,904,522	178,916,484	33,374,833	14.641,937

Indications of crops for 1907 in bushels: Indian corn, 2,553,732.000; wheat, 625,567,000; oats, 741,521,000; barley, 147,192,000; rye, 31,566,000; buckwheat, 13,911,000.

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, IN BUSHELS, 1906.*

COUNTRIES.	Bushels.	COUNTRIES.	Bushels.	COUNTRIES.	Bushels.
United States	735,261,000	Spain	154,090.000	Australasia	77.694,000
Canada	132,510,000	France	324,725.000	Mexico	5,000,000
Argentina	134,931,000	Germany	144.754.000	Russia in Asia	56,000,000
Chile	15,800,000	Belgium	13.000,000	Turkey in Asia.....	33.000.000
Austria	58.255 000	Great Britain	60.954.000	Croatia.....	10,343.000
Hungary.....	197,408,000	Portugal.....	8,000.000	Servia	13.211,000
Roumania.....	113,867,000	Russia in Europe..	450,000.000	Japan.....	18,200.000
Turkey in Europe.	22.000,000	British India.....	319.586.000	Other countries....	61.469.000
Bulgaria.....	55,076,000	Egypt	12,000,000		
Italy	168,000.000	Algeria	28,000.000	The world	3,423,134,000

* Report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The rye crop of principal countries in 1906 was in bushels: United States, 33,375,000; Germany, 378,948,000; Austria-Hungary, 154.012,000; Russia in Europe, 638,400,000; France, 51,095.000; Sweden, 26.247,000; the world, 1.439,980,000.

The barley crop of the world in 1906 in bushels was 1,282,019,000; oats crop, 3,547,234,000.

PRICES OF WHEAT (CHICAGO MARKET), 1862-1907.*

YEARS.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.	YEARS.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.
1862 ...	January	64 @ 92½	August.	1885 ...	March....	73⅜@ 91¾	April.
1863 ...	August.....	80 @1.12½	December.	1886 ...	October .	69⅜@ 84¾	January.
1864 ...	March.....	1.07 @2.26	June.	1887 ...	August . .	66⅝@ 94¾	June.
1865 ...	December....	85 @1.55	January.	1888 ..	April	71⅛@2.00	September. †
1866 ...	February	77 @2.03	November.	1889 ...	June	75½@1.08¾	February.
1867 ...	August.....	1.55 @2.85	May.	1890 ...	February	74¼@1.08¼	August.
1868 ...	November...	1.04½@2.20	July.	1891 ...	July.....	85 @1.16	April.
1869 ...	December....	76½@1.46	August.	1892 ...	October ..	69⅛@ 91¾	February.
1870 ...	April.....	73¼@1.31½	July. [Sept.	1893 ...	July.....	54⅜@ 88	April.
1871 ...	August.....	99½@1.32	Feb., April, and	1894 ...	Septe'ber	50 @ 65¼	April.
1872 ...	November...	1.01 @1.61	August.	1895 ...	January..	48¾@ 85⅜	May.
1873 ...	September...	89 @1.46	July.	1896 ...	June	53⅝@ 94⅜	November.
1874 ...	October.....	81½@1.28	April.	1897 ...	April.....	64⅛@1.09	December.
1875 ...	February	83¼@1.30½	August.	1898	October...	62 @1.85	May. ‡
1876 ...	July.....	83 @1.26¾	December.	1899 ...	December	64 @ 79½	May.
1877 ...	August.....	1.01½@1.76½	May.	1900 ...	January..	61½@ 87½	June.
1878 ...	October	77 @1.14	April.	1901 ...	July.....	63⅛@ 79½	December.
1879 ...	January.....	81⅝@1.33½	December.	1902 ...	October...	67½@ 95	September.
1880 ...	August.....	86½@1.32	January.	1903 ...	March....	70¼@ 93	September.
1881 ...	January.....	95⅜@1.43¼	October.	1904 ...	January..	81¼@1.22	October.
1882 ...	December....	91⅛@1.40	April and May.	1905 ..	August...	77⅞@1.24	February.
1883 ...	October	90 @1.13½	June.	1906 ..	Aug.-Sep.	69⅛@ 94¾	April.
1884 ...	December .	69½@ 96	February.	1907 ..	January..	71 @1.05¼	October

* No. 2 cash wheat. † The Hutchinson "corner" figure; $1.04½@1.05¼ the following day. ‡ The Leiter "corner" figure.

The above table was compiled by Charles B. Murray, editor of the Cincinnati *Price Current.*

The Production of Agricultural Implements.

(From Census Bulletin No. 75.)

The report of the Census Bureau upon the production of implements used in agriculture in the United States in 1905 covered those used for tilling the soil, sowing or planting the seed, harvesting, and preparing the crop for the market. The industry, associated as it is with progress in farming methods, has exercised a far-reaching influence upon the country's economic conditions. The advance from the simply constructed implements of former years to the complex machines of the present time has been accompanied by an inevitable increase in capital. In value of products the increase in the last twenty-five years has been moderate, but steady. The following figures show the general items to be considered in making a study of the industry: Number of establishments in 1905, 648; capital, $196,740,700; number of salaried officials, clerks, etc., 7,199; salaries, $7,572,646; average number of wage-earners, 47,394; total wages, $25,002,650; miscellaneous expenses, $15,178,098; cost of materials used, $48,281,406; value of products, $112,007,344.

The area of the greatest production falls in the North Central and North Atlantic divisions of States. Both in 1900 and 1905 the predominance of the North Central was very marked. In 1905, 57.6 per cent. of all establishments were in this division, 80.6 per cent. of the total capital, and 76.1 per cent. of the total value of products. In 1900 the proportional number of establishments was the same, and the percentages of the total capital and value of products were, respectively, 79.7 and 80.1 per cent. Ranked in the order of the value of products, the leading States are: Illinois, $38,412,452; New York, $13,045,891; Ohio, $12,891,197; Wisconsin, $10,076,760; Michigan, $8,719,719, and Indiana, $8,060,575. The three first States have held highest place since 1860, and in 1905 contributed 57.5 per cent. to the total value of products, Illinois alone contributing 34.3 per cent. Among the Southern States, Georgia has become a producing centre. California holds the same position among the Western States.

New centres of the manufacture have appeared since 1900 in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and Tennessee.

PRODUCTS.

Of the four main classes of articles manufactured in establishments of the agricultural implement industry, implements of cultivation and harvesting are the most important, with a value of $30,607,960 and $30,862,435, respectively; the miscellaneous class ranks next, with $19,534,114, followed by seeders and planters, $11,225,122, and seed separators, $6,639,883. It is from harvesting implements that Illinois derives supremacy in the industry, although this State also leads in value of products of implements of cultivation. New York and Illinois produced 73.6 per cent. of the total value of harvesting implements manufactured.

The output of scythes has decreased steadily since 1880. The demand for the hoe remains steady, the output of 1905 (331,620 dozens) showing an advance of 54,447 dozens since 1900.

The Production of Glass in the United States.

The Census Office made a report in 1907 on the manufacture of glass in the United States, classified as (1) building glass—common window glass, plate glass, and all varieties of cast and rolled sheet glass; (2) pressed and blown glassware—tableware, tumblers, goblets, lamps, chimneys, lantern globes, gas and electric lighting ware, cut glass, etc., (3) bottles and jars in flint, green and amber glass.

The following is a summary statement of aggregate manufacture in the year 1905: Number of establishments, 399; capital invested, $89,389,151; wage-earners, average number, 63,969; total wages, $37,288,148; cost of material used, $26,145,522; value of products in the year, $79,607,998.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY.

While there has been a marked advance in the glass industry since 1850, the development has been in the quality of the glass produced, rather than in the further adaptation of glass to commercial uses, or, until recently, in improvements in the manufacturing process. For many years the industry did not extend beyond the manufacture of window glass, tableware and bottles, and the methods of making these were practically the same as those used by the early glassmakers. A few years ago nearly all the articles made, except plate glass, were produced by skilled artisans, practically no machinery being employed in the manufacture. The principal item of expense in glass manufacture was, therefore, the cost of this skilled labor. Although some important improvements, which promise further changes in the methods of manufacturing various glass articles, have been introduced during the census year, they are of too recent origin to affect the statistics.

CHEAPER PRODUCTION.

Since 1900 the glass manufacturers in the United States have made vast strides in the direction of cheaper production. Machines for mechanical manipulation in the production of window glass, for manufacturing narrow-necked bottles, and for conveying ware are some of the latest contributions to the industry. Some of these machines were perfected during the census year, and are now in active operation, but their influence on the industry was slight during 1904, as their operation in that year was more or less an experiment.

BUILDING GLASS.

In the manufacture of building glass the States of Pennsylvania and Indiana ranked first and second, respectively, in value of products, capital, and number of establishments; Ohio was third in value of products and capital, and, with New York, fourth in number of establishments; West Virginia was fourth in value of products, fifth in capital, and third in number of establishments; Missouri was fifth in value of products, fourth in capital, and, with New Jersey and Illinois, seventh in number of establishments; New York was sixth in value of products and capital, and, with Ohio, fourth in number of establishments; Kansas was seventh in value of products and capital, and sixth in number of establishments.

Principal Cereal Crops in the United States.

PRODUCTION BY STATES IN 1906.

(Compiled from the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture.)

States and Territories.	Oats, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Wheat, Bushels	States and Territories.	Oats, Bushels	Corn, Bushels.	Wheat, Bushels
Maine	4,038,849	456,950	199,342	Kansas	24,780,000	195,075,000	81,830,611
NewH'mpshire	424 212	983,775	.....	Kentucky	4,430,354	105,437,376	11,542 598
Vermont	2,863,726	2,005,430	30,952	Tennessee	3,151,320	86,428,912	10,892,725
Massachusetts	214,472	1,778,520	.....	Alabama	3,167,879	47,849,392	1,085,029
Rhode Island	46,997	331,364	.....	Mississippi	1,626,732	40,789,207	17,610
Connecticut	341,179	2,223,800	.....	Louisiana	486,227	26,217,633	.....
New York	40,233,784	22,685,000	9,350,180	Texas	31,822,512	155,804 782	14,126.186
New Jersey	1,662,819	10,082,289	2,033,002	Indian Ter.	7,446,571	68,493,264	2,890,188
Pennsylvania	31,816,496	57,960,239	29,073,188	Oklahoma	12,040,000	65,737,326	18,663,862
Delaware	95 991	5,894,160	1,947,920	Arkansas	3,783,706	52,802,569	1,915,250
Maryland	808,584	22,007,825	12,902,416	Montana	8,501,846	93,132	3,297,336
Virginia	2,858,634	45,188,523	9,306,825	Wyoming	1,979,068	68,256	871 102
West Virginia	2,101,200	22 725,000	4,879,861	Colorado	5,962,394	3,157,136	8,266,538
North Carolina	3,169,724	41,796,846	5,297,028	New Mexico	424,507	1,182,203	1,120,650
South Carolina	3,538,292	23,611,233	2,960,041	Arizona	31,442	220,129	391 658
Georgia	3,362,291	52,066,596	3,161,070	Utah	2,053,900	356,032	4,888,626
Florida	394,240	6,875 600	.....	Nevada	252,898	.....	869,526
Ohio	48,280,000	141,645,000	43,202,100	Idaho	4,390,065	148,037	8,231,631
Indiana	50,196,000	183,843,767	48,080,925	Washington	7,463,534	288,389	25,075,258
Illinois	107,763,500	347,169,585	38 535,900	Oregon	9,621,508	499,091	14,215,597
Michigan	43,747,500	54,575,000	13,644,960	California	5,156,298	1,994,814	26,883,662
Wisconsin	91,630,000	60,105,732	4,690,816				
Minnesota	72,011,160	50,149,277	55,801,591	Total bushels	964,904,522	2,927,416,091	735,260,970
Iowa	140,777,000	373,275,000	9,212,218	Total acres	30,958,768	96,737,581	47,305,829
Missouri	14,685,503	228 522,500	31,734,900	Value	$306,292,978	$1,166,626 479	$490,332,760
North Dakota	40,485,608	4,170,000	77,896,000	Yield per acre	31.2	30 3	15.5
South Dakota	46,410,000	62,812,500	41,955,400	Farm price	31.7	39 9	66.7
Nebraska	72,275,000	249 782,500	52,288,692				

Farm Productions in the United States.

Crop.	Year.	Unit of Measure	Quantity.	Value.	Crop.	Year.	Unit of Measure	Quantity.	Value.
Animals	1907	Number	204,131,992	$4,423,697,853	Molasses	Census.	Gallons	6,312,809	$788,990
Apples	Census.	Bush...	175,397,600	(a)	Nursery prod'ts.	Census.	....	.. ..	10,123,873
Apricots	Census.	Bush...	2,642,128	(a)	Nuts (f)	Census.	....	.....	1,949,931
Beans, Castor	Census.	Bush ..	143,388	134,084	Onions	Census.	Bush...	11,790,974	6,637,413
Beans, Dry	Census.	Bush..	5,064,490	7,633,636	Orchard prod'ts.	Census.	Bush...	212,365,600	(g) 83,750,961
Bees	Census.	Swarms	4,109,626	10,186,513	Peaches & Nect.	Census.	Bush...	15,432,603	(a)
Broom Corn	Census.	Pounds	90,947,370	3,588,414	Peanuts	Census.	Bush...	11,964,109	7,270,515
Butter	1905	Pounds.	531,178,141	113,189,452	Pears	Census.	Bush...	6,625,417	(a)
Cereals (b) (1)	1906	Bush...	4,854,514,837	h2,057,886,900	Peas, dry	Census.	Bush...	9,440,210	7,908,966
Cheese	1905	Pounds.	317,144,872	28,611,760	Plums & Prunes	Census.	Bush ..	8,764,032	(a)
Chicory	Census.	Pounds.	21,495,870	73,627	Potatoes, Irish	1906	Bush...	308,038,382	h) 157,547,392
Cider	Census.	Barrels.	1,754,927	(a)	Potatoes, Sweet	Census.	Bush...	42,517,412	19,869,840
Cotton	1906	Pounds.	6,354,107,861	640,311,538	Rice [cleaned]	1906	Pounds.	495,985,800	(j) 12,955,748
Cotton Seed	1905	Tons...	5,660,205	(c) 75,504,041	Seeds, Clover	Census.	Bush...	1,349,209	5,359,578
Flaxseed	1906	Bush...	25,576,146	(h) 25,899,165	Seeds, Flax	Census.	Bush...	19,979,492	19,624,901
Flowers, Plants	Census.	....	.....	18,758,864	Seeds, Grass	Census.	Bush...	3,515,869	2,848,839
Forest products	Census.	....	.....	109,864,774	Sugar, Beet	1906	Pounds.	967,223,040	(k) 23,895,781
Fruits, small	Census.	....	.....	25,029,757	Sugar, Cane	1906	Pounds.	544,320,000	(k) 28,804,608
" sub-trop'l	Census.	....	.....	8,227,838	Sugar, Maple	Census.	Pounds.	11,928,770	1,074,260
Grapes	Census.	Cental..	13,009,841	(d) 14,090,234	Syrup, Cane	Census.	Gallons	12,293,032	4,193,475
Hay	1906	Tons...	57,145,953	(h) 592,539,671	Syrup, Maple	Census.	Gallons	2,056,611	1,582,451
Hemp	Census.	Pounds.	11,750,630	546,338	Syrup, Sorghum	Census.	Gallons	16,972,783	5,288,083
Honey (e)	Census.	Pounds.	62,862,885	6,656,611	Tobacco	1906	Pounds.	682,428,530	(h) 68,232,647
Hops	Census.	Pounds.	49,201,704	4,081,929	Vegetables, Mis	Census.	....	. ....	113,644,398
Milk (i)	Census.	Gallons	7,265,804,304	.....	Wool	1906	Pounds.	298,915,130	129,410,942

(a) Included in orchard products. (b) Not including rice. (c) Based on average price paid by crushers. (d) Including value of raisins, wine, etc. (e) Including wax. (f) Not including peanuts. (g) Including value of cider, vinegar, etc. (h) December 1, 1906. (i) $472,276,783, was the aggregate value of milk, butter and cheese by the Census of 1900. (j) Value of product in 1905. (k) Value of product in 1905, based on the export value of refined. (l) Estimated 1907 corn crop 2,553,732,000 bushels.

The Census of 1900 gave the following farm statistics for the United States: Farms, total number, 5,739,657, value of farm property, $20,514,001,838; land and improvements, $13,114,492,056, buildings, $3,660,198,191, implements and machinery, $761,261,550; live stock, $3,078,050,041, expenditures in 1899 for labor, $365,305,921, for fertilizers, $54,783,757, number of farms operated by owners, 3,713,371, by cash tenants, 752,920; by share tenants, 1,273,366, by white persons, 4,970,129; by negroes, 746,717. Value of farm products in 1907, estimated by Commissioner of Agriculture, $7,412,000,000.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES. CENSUS OF 1900.

Domestic Animals.	Total.		On Farms and Ranges.		Not on Farms or Ranges.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Est. Value.
All domestic animals	....	$3,193,856,459	....	$2,979,197,586	....	$214,658,873
Neat cattle, cows, bulls, &c.	69,335,832	$1,516,307,270	67,719,410	$1,475,204,633	1,616,422	$41,102,637
Horses and colts	21,203,901	1,050,526,967	18,267,020	896,513,217	2,936,881	154,013,750
Mules	3,438,523	207,274,557	3,264,615	196,222,053	173,908	11,052,504
Asses and burros	110,012	6,776,583	94,165	5,811,184	15,847	965,399
Sheep and lambs	61,735,014	170,881,743	61,503,713	170,203,119	231,301	678,624
Swine	64,686,155	238,686,872	62,868,041	231,978,031	1,818,114	6,708,841
Goats	1,948,952	3,402,467	1,870,599	3,265,349	78,353	137,118

The Cotton Supply.

CROP OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

THE following statements are furnished by the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle:"

YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.
1829	870,415	1848	2,347,634	1870	3,154,946	1889	6,935,082
1830	976,845	1849	2,728,596	1871	4,352,317	1890	7,313,726
1831	1,038,848	1850	2,096,706	1872	2,974,351	1891	8,655,518
1832	987,487	1851	2,355,257	1873	3,930,508	1892	9,038,707
1833	1,070,438	1852	3,015,029	1874	4,170,388	1893	6,717,142
1834	1,205,324	1853	3,262,882	1875	3,832,991	1894	7,527,211
1835	1,254,328	1854	2,930,027	1876	4,669,288	1895	9,892,766
1836	1,360,752	1855	2,847,339	1877	4,485,423	1896	7,162,473
1837	1,422,930	1856	3,527,845	1878	4,811,265	1897	8,714,011
1838	1,801,497	1857	2,939,519	1879	5,073,531	1898	11,180,960
1839	1,360,532	1858	3,113,962	1880	5,757,397	1899	11,235,383
1840	2,177,835	1859	3,851,481	1881	6,589,329	1900	9,439,559
1841	1,634,945	1860	4,669,770	1882	5,435,845	1901	10,425,141
1842	1,683,574	1861	3,656,006	1883	6,992,234	1902	10,701,453
1843	2,378,875	1862-1865	No record	1884	5,714,052	1903	10,758,326
1844	2,030,409	1866	2,193,987	1885	5,669,021	1904	10,123,686
1845	2,394,503	1867	2,019,774	1886	6,550,215	1905	13,556,841
1846	2,100,537	1868	2,593,993	1887	6,513,624	1906	11,319,860
1847	1,778,651	1869	2,439,039	1888	7,017,707	1907	13,550,766

The returns are for the years ending September 1. The average net weight, per bale, for 1907 is 492 pounds.

EXPORTS AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN COTTON.

	1906-07.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1900-1901	1899-1900.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Export to Europe	8,144,301	6,448,430	8,333,556	5,941,602	6,482,849	6,440,787	6 415,477	5,606,996
Consumption, U. S., Canada, etc.	5,578,677	5,120,273	4,963,348	4,257,369	4,471,305	4,539,018	4,071,030	4,468,217
Total	13,722,978	11,568,703	13,296,904	10,198,971	10,954,154	10,979,805	10,486,507	10,075,213

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD.

CONSUMPTION, BALES, 500 LBS.	Great Britain.	Continent.	United States.	India.	All Others.	Total World.
1889-90	3,227,000	3,432,000	2,185,000	791,000	160,000	9,795,000
1890-91	3,384,000	3,631,000	2,367,000	924,000	19[illegible],000	10,511,000
1891-92	3,181,000	3,640,000	2,576,000	914,000	275,000	10,586,000
1892-93	2,866,000	3,692,000	2,551,000	918,000	395,000	10,4[illegible]2,000
1893-94	3,233,000	3,848,000	2,264,000	959,000	297,000	10,601,000
1894-95	3,250,000	4,030,000	2,743,000	1,074,000	446,000	11,543,000
1895-96	3,276,000	4,160,000	2,572,000	1,105,000	492,000	11,605,000
1896-97	3,224,000	4,368,000	2,738,000	1,004,000	546,000	11,880,000
1897-98	3,432,000	4,628,000	2,962,000	1,141,000	725,000	12,888,000
1898-99	3,519,000	4,784,000	3,553,000	1,314,000	845,000	14,015,000
1899-1900	3,334,000	4,576,000	3,856,000	1,139,000	868,000	13,773,000
1900-1901	3,269,000	4,576,000	3,727,000	1,060,000	784,000	13,416,000
1901-1902	3,253,000	4,836,000	4,037,000	1,384,000	905,000	14,415,000
1902-1903	3,185,000	5,148,000	4,015,000	1,364,000	766,000	14,478,000
1903-1904	3,017,000	5,148,000	3,909,000	1,368,000	869,000	14,3[illegible]1,000
1904-1905	3,620,000	5,148,000	4,310,000	1,474,000	990,000	15,542,000
1905-1906	3,774,000	5,252,000	4,726,000	1,530,000	1,047,000	16,329,000
1906-1907	3,892,000	5,460,000	4,950,000	1,600,000	1,096,000	16,998,000

SOURCES OF COTTON SUPPLY, 1906-1907.

The following shows the actual requirements in 1906-1907 and the estimate of Ellison & Co. for 1907-1908:

	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.
	Total Estimated Bales.	Total Actual Bales.	Total Actual Bales.	Total Actual Bales.	Total Actual Bales.
America	12,500,000	12,432,000	11,967,000	11,768,000	10,273,000
East Indies	1,300,000	1,299,000	1,288,000	872,000	1,300,000
Other countries	1,400,000	1,292,000	1,274,000	1,020,000	1,063,000
Total	15,200,000	15,023,000	14,529,000	13,660,000	12,636,000
Average weight	489.8	489.3	484.3	495.2	485.1
Bales of 500 lbs	14,890,000	14,702,000	14,072,000	13,528,000	12,259,000

SPINDLES IN OPERATION.

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Great Britain	52,000,000	50,000,000	48,500,000	47,500,000	47,100,000	47,000,000
Continent	35,800,000	35,500,000	35,000,000	34,600,000	34,300,000	33,900,000
United States	25,924,000	24,781,000	24,073,000	23,214,000	22,240,000	21,559,000
East Indies	5,400,000	5,200,000	5,250,000	5,200,000	5,100,000	5,200,000
Total	119,124,000	115,481,000	112,823,000	110,514,000	108,740,000	107,659,000

THE COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES.

STATES.	1899-1900.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
North Carolina. ...	400,000	426,000	504,000	480,000	728,000	711,000	644,000
South Carolina.. ..	874,000	948,000	955,000	845,000	1,160,000	1,140,000	941,000
Georgia	1,226,000	1,493,000	1,498,000	1,405,000	1,955,000	1,900,000	1,728,000
Florida.	57,000	56,000	60,000	55,000	90,000	82,000	66,000
Alabama	1,136,000	1,287,000	1,065,000	1,040,000	1,470,000	1,374,000	1,332,000
Mississippi.....	1,349,000	1,460,000	1,418,000	1,385,000	1,730,000	1,275,000	1,548,000
Louisiana....	651,000	851,000	864,000	832,000	1,110,000	595,000	980,000
Texas.	2,575,000	2,682,000	2,575,000	2,446,000	3,235,000	2,525,000	4,073,000
Arkansas.....	665,000	771,000	938,000	855,000	915,000	640,000	915,000
Tennessee.....	240,000	229,000	303,000	255,000	320,000	300,000	317,000
All others..	267,000	498,000	578,000	516,000	864,000	778,000	1,007,000
Total crop.. .	9,440,000	10,701,000	10,758,000	10,124,000	13,557,000	11,320,000	13,551,000

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES

IN NEW YORK FOR MIDDLING UPLANDS COTTON FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31 OF THE YEARS NAMED.

YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.	YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.	YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.	YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.
1826 ..	14	9	1869 ...	35	25	1882....	13 1-16	10¼	1895 ...	9⅜	5 9-16
1835 ...	25	15	1870 ...	25¾	15	1883....	11⅛	10	1896....	8⅞	7 1-16
1840....	10	8	1871 ...	21¼	14¾	1884 ...	11 15-16	9¾	1897 ..	8¼	5 13-16
1850....	14	11	1872....	2,⅜	18⅜	1885 ...	11½	9 3-16	1898...	6 9-16	5 5-16
1860 . .	11⅝	10	1873...	21⅜	13⅝	1886 ..	9 9-16	8 13-16	1899....	7 13-16	5⅞
1861 .	38	11½	1874....	18⅞	14¾	1887 ..	11 7-16	9 7-16	1900....	11	7 9-16
1862....	69½	20	1875....	17⅛	13 1-16	1888 ...	11⅜	9⅝	1901....	12	7 13-16
1863....	93	51	1876....	13⅜	10⅞	1889 ...	11½	9¾	1902....	9⅞	8 3-16
1864 ...	190	72	1877 ...	13 5-16	10 15-16	1890.. .	12¾	9 3-16	1903....	14.10	8.85
1865 ..	120	35	1878....	12 3-16	8 13-16	1891....	9½	7¾	1904.. .	17.25	6.85
1866....	52	32	1879....	13¾	9¼	1892....	10	6 11-16	1905....	12 60	7.00
1867 ...	36	15½	1880....	13¼	10 15-16	1893....	9 15-16	7¼	1906*...	12.25	9.60
1868....	33	16	1881 ...	13	10 7-16	1894....	8 5-16	5 9-16	1907*...	13.55	10 70

* To November 6.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(From Census Bulletin No. 93.)

The exports of domestic cotton from the United States during the year ending August 31, 1907, amounted to 9,036,434 bales of 500 pounds each. Of this amount 3,966,119, or 44 per cent., went to the United Kingdom; 2,315,651, or 26 per cent., to Germany, and 1,006,633, or 11 per cent., to France. During the twenty-six years from 1880 to 1906 the exports to the United Kingdom increased 45 per cent., those to Germany nearly 400 per cent., and those to France 82 per cent. The exports to Italy increased from 75,145 bales in 1880 to 567,916 bales in 1906, or nearly sevenfold. Exports to Japan are noteworthy because of the remarkable variations in the quantities for the different years, as well as for the growth in these exports since 1890, which is the first year for which they are presented in the report. In 1906 they amounted to 262,283 bales, while for 1904 they were 336,575 bales. The exports to Russia decreased, a fact which may be partially explained by the increased production of cotton in Russian territory, by the importation of Persian cotton, and by the recent unsettled conditions in that country.

Exports of sea-island cotton formed about one-third of the 57,550 bales reported by the ginners as produced in 1906. In 1905 about 36 per cent. of the sea-island crop was exported. The United Kingdom takes about three-fourths of the amount exported, while most of the remainder goes to France.

EXPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The total value of exports of cotton goods of domestic manufacture was $32,305,412, of which $11,496,734, or 36 per cent., was for unbleached cloths; $2,240,431, or 7 per cent., for bleached cloths, and $7,502,082, or 23 per cent., for dyed, colored, or printed cloths. Of the total value of cotton manufactures exported $4,425,055, or 14 per cent., went to Europe; $14,821,264, or 46 per cent., to North and South America; $12,325,874, or 38 per cent., to Asia, and the remainder to Africa. The export of American yarns to the Far East is insignificant, as that market is controlled by British India and Japan.

IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Imports of cotton manufactures during the year ending June 30, 1907, were valued at $73,704,636, more than one-half of which consisted of laces and embroideries. Switzerland leads in the export of laces to this country with $13,979,808, or about one-third of the total. France was second with $12,484,906. Of the bleached, dyed, or printed cloths imported 79 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, which country also supplied more than three-fourths of the thread, yarn, and warps imported. Practically all of the imports of hosiery and knit goods, amounting in value to $8,671,848, came from Germany.

THE UNITED STATES SUPPLIES TWO-THIRDS OF THE COTTON.

The number of cotton spindles in the world, as shown by the report, is 123,332,971. As nearly as it can be determined, the amount of cotton consumed was 19,493,441 bales, a weekly consumption of 374,874 bales. This is not, however, the total consumption for the world, as in a number of Eastern countries and in South and Central America large quantities of cotton are grown and consumed which do not enter into commercial channels, and therefore cannot be estimated with any certainty. The figures indicate, however, that the United States furnished two-thirds of the supply of the world.

Statistics of Wool in the United States.

Fiscal Year.	Total Imports.	Exports, Domestic and Foreign.	Net Imports. Classes I. and II.	Net Imports. Class III.	Production Preceding Year.	Retained for Consumption.	Fine Wool. Retained for Consumption.	Fine Wool. Per Cent. of Foreign.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1893-94.....	55,152,585	6,497,654	7,167,380	42,007,798	348,538,138	397,193,069	355,185,271	2.02
1894-95. .	206,081,890	6,622,190	98,388,318	105,402,507	325,210,712	524,722,428	419,319,921	23.46
1895-96 ...	230,911,473	12,972,217	126,966,355	97,918,882	294,296,726	512,255 982	414,317 100	30.64
1896-97. ...	350,852,036	8,700,598	235,282,735	112,141,457	272,474,708	614,627,365	502,485 908	46.84
1897-98. ..	132,795,302	2,625,971	47,480,033	82,810,437	259,153,251	389,322,582	306,512,145	15.50
1898-99. ...	76,736,209	14,095,335	3,349,870	60,947,423	266,720,674	329,361 558	268,387,155	1.25
1899-1900. .	155,918,455	7,912,557	44,680,424	105,525,783	272,191,330	420,197,228	314,671,445	14 20
1900-01.....	103,583,505	3,790,067	32,865,844	67,127,159	288,636,621	388,430,059	321,502,465	10.10
1901-02.....	166,576,966	3,227,941	69,315,286	93,842,199	302,502,382	465,851,407	371,694,390	18.65
1902-03.....	177,137,796	3,511,914	54,747,533	119,397,268	316,341,032	489,966,914	370,569,646	14.63
1903-04....	173,742,834	3,182,803	55,999,545	114,880,236	287,450,000	458,010,031	345,129,795	16.22
1904-05.....	249,135,746	2,561,648	134,407,321	112,292,726	291,785,032	538,357,130	426,066,402	31.54
1905-06.....	201,688,668	5,642,859	98,336,137	97,902,153	295,488,438	491,534,247	393,692,094	24.99
1906-07... .	203,847,545	3,446,748	91,726,655	108,888,982	298,715,130	499,115,927	390,226,945	23.50

The wool statistics on this page were prepared by W. J. Battison, of Boston, for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF WOOL.

Countries.	Pounds.	Countries.	Pounds.	Countries.	Pounds.
North America.		Europe:		Asia—*Continued:*	
United States†.....	291,783,032	Great Britain and Ireland†	133,124,762	Asiatic Turkey.....	33 000,000
British Provinces..	12,000,000	France	91,000,000	China	35,000,000
Mexico	10,000,000	Spain	102,600,000	All other Asia.....	15,000,000
Total.....	313,783,032	Portugal	13,410,000	Total.....	274,000,000
		Germany	49,590,000		
Central America and West Indies .	5,000,000	Italy†.....	21,451,000	Africa:	
		Austria-Hungary..	64,300,000	Algeria and Tunis..	30,425,000
		Russia, inc. Poland.	361,100,000	Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State	100,000,000
South America:		Sweden & Norway.	8,200,000	Egypt....	3,000,000
Argentina.....	370,000,000	Turkey and Balkan Peninsula.....	67,500,000	All other Africa....	1,000,000
Brazil.....	1,500,000	All other Europe..	14,000,000		
Chile.....	7,500,000			Total.....	134,425,000
Uruguay.....	96,000,000	Total.....	926,275,762		
Venezuela.....	15,000,000			Australasia.....	480,000,000
All other South America.....	20,000,000	Asia:		Oceanica	50,000
		Russia	60,000,000		
		Central Asia.....	46,000,000	Grand total.....	2,643,533,794
Total	510,000,000	British India.....	85,000,000		

* The e are the latest complete returns, and are for 1904-05. Those of the United States for 1905, washed and unwashed, are 295,488,438 pounds. † Fleece washed.

WOOL MANUFACTURES.

(From Census Bulletin No. 74.)

The period intervening between the censuses of 1900 and 1905 was an unusually prosperous season for the industries which use wool as chief raw material, namely· Woollen goods, worsted goods, carpets and rugs, other than rag; felt goods, and wool hats. The 1,213 establishments engaged in wool manufacture in 1905 were distributed thus: Woollen goods, 792; worsted goods, 226; carpets and rugs, 139; felt goods, 39, and wool hats, 17. The total capital invested was $370,861,691. There was an increase in every industry except wool hat manufacture, where there was a decrease of 19.7 per cent. The average number of wage-earners in the several industries was 179,976. Materials used in the wool manufacture cost $242,561,096.

The total value of products, $380,934,003, is made up of the output of woollen mills, $142,196,658; of worsted goods factories, $165,745,052; of carpet and rug factories, $61,586,433; of felt goods factories, $8,948,594, and of wool hat factories, $2,457,266.

Massachusetts held first rank in the total value of products of all branches. and in value of worsted goods and woollen goods; Pennsylvania was first in the manufacture of carpets and rugs, and New York led in the manufacture of felt goods and wool hats. The cities of Philadelphia, Pa.; Lawrence, Mass., and Providence, R. I., are still the leading centres of wool manufacture.

In 1905 the worsted manufacture exceeded that of woollen goods in capital, cost of materials, and value of products. An indication of the change of fashion from woollen to worsted goods is the decrease in woollen yarn purchased from 38,903,178 pounds in 1900 to 38,141,488 pounds in 1905, coincident with an increase in worsted yarn from 34,377,736 pounds in 1900 to 43,403,705 in 1905. The quantity of scoured wool consumed in the woollen manufacture was 282,194,618 pounds, and the total quantity of yarns purchased was 203,079,791 pounds, costing $59,904,637. Cotton, either alone or mixed with wool, has largely supplanted wool as the material of a great number of fabrics. There are important increases in the silk yarn used and in the yarn of jute, ramie, and other vegetable fibres.

The principal machinery was 5,968 cards, 1,549 combing machines, 4,021,098 spindles, and 77,985 looms.

Sugar Production.

MULHALL gives the following estimates of the production of cane and beet sugar in the world in English tons from 1840 to 1898; and Willett & Gray, New York, for the years following:

YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1840...	1,100,000	50,000	1,150,000	1890...	2,580,000	2,780,000	5,360,000	1903....	4,163 941	5,756,720	9,920,661
1850...	1,200,000	200,000	1,400,000	1898...	2,850,000	4,650,000	7,500,000	1904....	4,618,289	4,918,480	9,536,769
1860...	1,830,000	400,000	2,230,000	1900...	2,839,500	5,608,544	8,448,044	1905...	4,906,082	7,237,717	12,143,799
1870...	1,850,000	900,000	2,750,000	1901...	3,657,416	6,066,939	9,724,355	1906...	6,753,626	7,217,366	13,950,992
1880...	1,860,000	1,810,000	3,670,000	1902...	4,070,282	6,923 487	10,993,769	1907...	7,361,936	7,150,010	14,511,946

The production of sugar in 1906-1907 by sugar-growing countries, in tons of 2,240 pounds, as reported by Willett & Gray, was:

COUNTRIES.	Cane Sugar.	COUNTRIES.	Cane Sugar.	COUNTRIES.	Beet Sugar.
Louisiana	230,000	Java	1,011,546	United States	433,010
Porto Rico	210,000	Hawaii	390,000	Germany	2,238,000
Cuba	1,427,673	Queensland	182,000	Austria	1,344,000
British West Indies	122,000	Mauritius	220,000	France	756,000
Hayti and S. Domingo	60,000	Demerara	117,000	Russia	1,170,000
Peru	140,000	Argentina	118,817	Belgium	283,000
Brazil	215,000	Philippines	75,000	Holland	181,000

Beet sugar production in the United States in 1906-07, by States, in tons of 2,240 pounds: Wisconsin, 16,071; Michigan, 79,189; Nebraska, 13,312; Colorado, 153,295; Utah, 36,530; Idaho, 25,418; California, 79,464; all others, 29,731. Total, 433,010.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

Licht's estimate of consumption of sugar of all kinds in various countries in 1906 per capita in pounds was: Germany, 43; Austria, 24; France, 36; Spain, 10; England, 92; Switzerland, 53; United States, (W&G) 76; Russia, 20; Netherlands, 39; Denmark, 71, Italy, 7; Belgium, 33; Turkey, 10.

The consumption of sugar in the United States in the calendar year 1906, estimated by Willett & Gray, of New York, was:

Imported (including 343,857 tons Hawaiian, 193,978 Porto Rican, and 41,900 Philippine sugar)	2,281,599
Domestic, manufactured from imported molasses	8,150
Domestic Cane	267,947
Domestic Maple	6,000
Domestic Beet	300,317
Domestic Total	582,414
Total product consumed in the U. S.	2,864,013

or 76.1 pounds per capita.

Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa.

(From Report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Coffee.—Sources of supply in 1904. Exports from coffee-growing countries in pounds.

Brazil	1,600,000,000	Haiti and Santo Domingo	71,000,000
Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile	200,000,000	British West Indies	11,000,000
Central America	165,000,000	British East Indies	58,000,000
Mexico	35,000,000	Dutch East Indies	135,000,000
Cuba and Porto Rico	18,000,000	Total	2,299,000,000

Consumption of leading countries in 1904, in pounds.

United States	960,879,000	Austria-Hungary	108,687,000
Germany	396,205,000	Holland	28,930,000
France	167,552,000	Great Britain and Ireland	28,783,000
Belgium	125,411,000	Canada	6,188,000

Imports of coffee in the United States, year ending June 30, 1907, were From Brazil, 778,559,591 pounds, value $57,559,591. Other South America, 105,281,077 pounds; value $9,289,554. Central America, 64,432,202 pounds; value $7,304,606. The remainder in smaller quantities from other countries.

Tea.—Sources of supply in 1904: Exports from principal tea-growing countries in pounds.

British India	208,049,000	Japan	68,359,000
China	193,467,000	Java	23,595,000
Ceylon (1903)	149,2-7,000		

Figures of total production in each of these countries exceed total exports, except China, about whose consumption there are no available statistics.

Consumption of leading countries in 1904, in pounds.

Great Britain and Ireland	256,660,000	Canada (1903)	23,969,000
Russia	120,829,000	Netherlands	8,778,000
United States	109,623,000	Germany	6,903,000
Australia (1900)	29,266,000	France	2,440,000

The number of pounds of tea consumed per capita was: Great Britain and Ireland, 6.09; United States, 1.34; Russia, 0.95; Australia, 6.93; Canada, 5.60; France, 0.06; Germany, 0.12.

The imports of tea in the United States in the fiscal year 1907 were 86,362,490 pounds, valued at $13,915,544. Of this 37,411,053 pounds were imported from Japan and 31,233,259 pounds from China.

Cocoa.—World's production of cocoa, 1903, in pounds: Ecuador, 46,500,000; San Thomé (Portuguese Africa), 45,000,000; Brazil, 43,000,000; Trinidad, 29,000,000; Venezuela, 25,000,000; Santo Domingo, 15,000,000; Grenada, 13,000,000; all others, 37,500,000. Total production, 260,000,000.

World's consumption of cocoa, 1903, in pounds: United States, 63,000,000; Germany, 43,000,000; France, 41,000,000; Great Britain, 35,000,000; Netherlands, 33,000,000; Spain, 12,500,000; all others, 33,000,000.

The importation of raw cocoa into the United States in the fiscal year 1907 was 92,249,819 pounds, and of chocolate 3,541,961 pounds. There has been an immense increase in the importation of cocoa in the past ten years.

Steamboats from Manhattan, New York City,

TO LANDINGS ON THE HUDSON RIVER DURING SEASON OF NAVIGATION.

NOTE.—Fares and piers are liable to change.

Mi.	Landings.	Fare.	Pier—Street.	Mi.	Landings.	Fare.	Pier—Street.
150	Albany, Peoples (night) Line	$2.00	Canal (*f*).	71	Milton (Mary Powell)	$0.75	Desbrosses (*c*)
150	Albany (Day Line)	2.00	Desbrosses (*c*)	59	Newburgh (Cent'l Hud. Line)	.50	Franklin (*f*).
120	Athens	1.25	Christopher.	59	Newburgh (Day Line)	.75	Desbrosses (*c*)
95	Barrytown	1.00	Christopher.	59	Newburgh (Mary Powell)	.75	Desbrosses (*c*)
115	Catskill (Night Line)	1.25	Ch'topher (*f*)	64	N. Hamburg (Mary Powell)	.75	Desbrosses (*c*)
115	Catskill (Day Line)	1.50	Desbrosses (*c*)	64	N. Hamb'g (Cent. Hud. Line)	.75	Franklin (*f*).
52	Cold Spring	.50	Franklin (*f*).	26	Nyack	.30	Bloomfi'd (*g*)
55	Cornwall (Cent'l Hud. Line)	.50	Franklin (*f*).	34	Ossining	.25	Franklin.
55	Cornwall (Mary Powell)	.75	Desbrosses (*c*)	45	Peekskill	.40	Bloomfi'd (*g*)
127	Coxsackie	1.25	Ch'topher (*f*)	75	Poughkeepsie	.75	Franklin (*f*).
84	Esopus	.90	Franklin (*f*).	75	Poughkeepsie (Day Line)	1.00	Desbrosses (*c*)
59	Fishkill, by Ferry from Newburg.		See Newburg.	75	Poughkeepsie (Mary Powell)	.75	Desbrosses (*c*)
59	Fishkill (Cent'l Hud. Line).	.57	Franklin.	90	Rhinebeck (Rhinecliff)	1.00	Christopher.
50	Garrison, by Ferry from West Point.			30	Rockland Lake	.40	Bloomfi'd (*g*)
110	Germantown	1.25	Christopher.	92	Rondout	.90	Franklin (*i*).
35	Haverstraw	.40	Bloomfi'd (*g*)	92	Rondout (Mary Powell)	1.00	Desbrosses (*c*)
76	Highland	.75	Franklin.	100	Sangerties	1.00	Christopher.
48	Highland Falls (M. Powell).	.75	Desbrosses (*c*)	124	Stockport	1.25	Christopher.
48	Highland Falls	.50	Franklin (*f*).	100	Tivoli	1.00	Christopher.
120	Hudson	1.25	Ch'topher (*f*)	156	Troy (Citizen's [night] Line)	1.50	W. 10th.
120	Hudson (Day Line)	1.50	Desbrosses (*c*)	95	Ulster Landing	1.00	Christopher.
80	Hyde Park	1.00	Christopher.	50	West Point (Cent. Hud. Line)	.50	Franklin (*f*).
90	Kingston Point (Day Line)	1.25	Desbrosses (*c*)	50	West Point (Day Line)	.75	Desbrosses (*c*)
106	Malden	1.25	Ch'topher (*f*)	50	West Point (Mary Powell)	.75	Desbrosses (*c*)
67	Marlboro (Cent'l Hud. Line)	.75	Franklin (*f*).	17	Yonkers	.15	Bloomfi'd (*g*)
71	Milton	.75	Franklin (*f*).	17	Yonkers (Day Line)	.25	Desbrosses (*c*)

TO LANDINGS NOT ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mi.	Landings.	Fare.	Pier—Street.	Mi.	Landings.	Fare.	Pier—Street.
20	Atlantic Highlands, N. J.	$0.60	W 42d St.	40	Huntington, L. I.	$0.50	30, E. R.
..	Bedloe's (Liberty) Isld. Exc.	.25	Battery.	25	Keyport, N. J.	.30	9 E. R.
226	Boston, *via* Fall River	*2.65	Warren.	34	L. Branch, C. R. R. N. J. Boats	1.00	W. 42d St.†
228	Boston, *via* New London	*2.65	Clarkson (*h*).	34	Long Branch, Patten Line	.35	Bloomfield (*e*)
220	Boston, *via* Providence Line	†3.65	Murray.	133	Middletown, Ct.§	1.50	Peck Slip.
..	Boston, Joy Line, Direct	1.75	Catharine.	45	New Brunswick, N. J.	.50	55, E. R.
60	Bridgeport, Ct.	.50	Peck Slip.	78	New Haven, Ct.	.75	Peck Slip (*h*).
5	College Point, L. I.	.10	E. 99th.	78	New Haven, Starin's Line	.75	Dey
.	Coney Island (in Summer)	.25	Pr. 1, N. R. (*a*)	120	New London, Ct.	1.50	Clarkson.
20	David's Island	Pass	Wall.	120	New London, Ct.	1.00	Roosevelt.
11	Elizabethport, N. J.	.15	9, E. R.	159	Newport, R. I.	*1.75	Warren.
108	Essex, Ct.§	1.50	Peck Slip.	46	Northport, L. I.	.75	Jackson St.
177	Fall River, Mass.	*1.75	Warren.	120	Orient, L. I.	1.50	8, E. R.
177	Fall River, Mass. (New Line)	1.00	10, E. R.	25	Perth Amboy, N. J.	.25	9, E. R.
..	Fishing Banks Exc.	.75	E. 18th (*c*).	34	Pleasure Bay, N. J.	.35	Bloomfield (*e*)
..	Fishing Banks Exc.	.75	W. 22d (*d*).	29	Port Chester, N. Y.	.35	30, E. R.
..	Ft. Hamilton, Ft. Wadsworth	Pass	Wall.	184	Providence, R. I.	†2.75	Murray
..	Fort Schuyler, Ft. Hancock.	Pass	Wall.	184	Providence, R. I., Joy Line	1.00	Catharine.
..	Ft. Slocum, Ft. Totten	Pass	Wall.	35	Red Bank, N. J. Exc.	.50	Franklin.
28	Glen Cove, L. I.	.40	8, E. R.‡	140	Sag Harbor, L. I.	1.50	8, E. R.
..	Governor's Island	Pass	Whitehall.	102	Saybrook, Ct.§	1.50	Peck Slip.
18	Great Neck, L. I.	.40	8, E. R.	30	Seabright, N. J.	.35	Bloomfield (*e*)
125	Greenport, L. I.	1.50	8, E. R.	130	Shelter Island, L. I.	1.50	8, E. R.
30	Greenwich, Ct.	.30	30, E. R.	36	Stamford, Ct.	.35	30 E. R. ‡
160	Hartford, Ct.§	1.50	Peck Slip.	5	St. George, S. I.	.05	Whitehall.
25	Highlands, N. J.	.35	Franklin.	24	Tottenville, S. I.	.25	9, E. R.
25	Highlands, N. J.	.35	Bloomfield (*e*)				

* Winter rate; Summer rate, $1 extra. † Runs in Summer only. ‡ Lands at E. 32d St. also. § Runs until close of navigation. (*a*) Lands also at W 22d St. (*c*) Lands at W 42d St. and W. 129th St. (*d*) Lands also at Pier 1, N. R. (*e*) Lands also at Battery. (*f*) Lands also at W 129th St. (*g*) Lands also at W. 42d St. (*h*) Lands at E. 22d St. also. (*i*) Lands at E. 24th St. also.

The American Hog.

HOGS PACKED AND MARKETED, YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1907.

Cities.	Number of Hogs.	Cities.	Number of Hogs.	Cities.	Number of Hogs.
Chicago	6,027,432	Cedar Rapids	560,262	Other Places East	924,889
Kansas City	3,157,174	Cleveland	600,298	Receipts at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	2,759,304
Omaha	2,193,091	Louisville	214,034		
St. Louis	1,765,592	Sioux City	1,042,998		
St. Joseph	1,844,751	St. Paul	877,126		
Indianapolis	1,476,859	Nebraska City	211,156		
Milwa'kee&Cudahy	1,062,626	Other Places West	3,138,616	Total 1907	30,978,000
Cincinnati	586,612	Boston	1,239,000	" 1906	31,273,000
Ottumwa	671,928	Buffalo	62[illegible],000	" 1905	29,691,000

DISTRIBUTION OF HOG PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1905-06.

Countries.	Lard.		Hams.		Bacon.		Pork.	
	Quantities, Pounds.	Values.	Quantities, Pounds.	Values.	Quantities, Pounds.	Values.	Quantities, Pounds.	Values.
United Kingdom	241,903,704	$19 511,[illegible]95	173,[illegible]26,165	$17,752,836	280,280,628	$28,277,030	86,107,510	$7,708,568
Belgium	37,722,055	3,087,758	3,608,181	387,391	23,261,441	2,133,393	5,640,813	418,616
France	5,427,171	436,443	20,[illegible]04	1,719	112,712	10,933	41,[illegible]00	3,190
Germany	240,[illegible]77,836	19,522,626	1,194,911	125,910	14,625,495	1,365,581	8,053,727	614,360
Netherlands	80,038,280	6,457,096	1,249,730	114,974	11,714,345	1,030,010	6,176,762	473,148
Other Europe	50,460,091	4,142,898	1,520,979	150,263	19,588,738	1,829,809	8,707,636	656,047
British North America	8,381,618	703,270	3,552,587	432,470	2,437,424	293,478	16,892,780	1,[illegible]57,0[illegible]0
Other countries	77,306,1[illegible]1	6,270,705	9,184,791	1,109,948	9,189,780	905,559	23,644,730	1,812,957
Total	741,516,886	$80,132,091	194,267,949	$20,075,511	361,210,563	$35,845,79[illegible]	155,265,15[illegible]	$12,943,046

Production of Poultry and Eggs.

THE Census of 1900 gave the production of poultry in the Census year in the United States as 250,623,114. The enumeration covered chickens, guinea fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks three months old and over. The largest production was in Iowa, 20,043,343, and the next largest, Illinois, 17,737,262.

The production of eggs in the Census year 1900 in the United States was 1,293,662,433 dozen. The leading production by States was Iowa, 99,621,920 dozen; Ohio, 91,766,630; Illinois, 86,402,-670; Missouri, 85,203,290; Kansas, 73,190,390; Indiana, 70,782,200; Pennsylvania, 67,038,180. New York, 62,096,690; Texas, 58,040,810; Michigan, 54,318,410; all in dozens.

The report of the Census of 1900 showed 3.29 poultry per capita, and 17 dozen eggs per capita per annum for the United States.

Dairy Products.

THE Twelfth Census (Bulletin 189) presented the following condensed analysis of the dairy industry of the United States for the Census year 1900:

Cows kept for milk on farms	number	17,139,674
Cows kept for milk not on farms	"	973,033
Total number of cows kept for milk		18,112,707
Milk produced on farms	gallons	7,266,392,674
Milk produced not on farms	"	* 462,190,676
Total gallons of milk produced		7,728,583,350
Butter made on farms	pounds	1,071,745,127
Butter made in factory creameries	"	420,126,546
Butter made in urban dairy establishments	"	827,470
Total pounds of butter made		1,492,699,143
Cheese made on farms	pounds	16,372,330
Cheese made in factories	"	281,972,324
Cheese made in urban dairy establishments	"	662,164
Total pounds of cheese made		299,006,818
Condensed milk produced	pounds	186,921,787

* Estimated.

Wine Production of the World.

THE following table shows estimates of wine production in gallons by the principal wine-producing countries according to the French publication *Moniteur Vinicole*, and is for the year 1905.

Countries.	Gallons.	Countries.	Gallons.	Countries.	Gallons.
France (inc. Algeria and Tunis)	1,710,900,000	Roumania	52,840,000	Brazil	5,600,000
Italy	856,520,000	Argentine Repub.	34,350,000	Cape Colony	4,490,000
Spain	428,000,000	Turkey	34,350,000	Azores, Canary and Madeira Islands	3,830,000
Austria-Hungary	192,800,000	United States	34,000,000	Uruguay	2,780,000
Portugal	108,320,000	Bulgaria	29,100,000	Peru	2,400,000
Germany	79,600,000	Switzerland	22,190,000	Bolivia	610,000
Russia	76,620,000	Australasia	7,925,000		
Chile	74,200,000	Servia	6,605,000		
		Oceanica	6,605,000	Total	3,775,060,000

Production of Liquors and Wines in the United States.

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS AND DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Year Ending June 30.	Fermented Liquors.	Production of Distilled Spirits, Exclusive of Brandy Distilled from Fruit.						Production of Fruit Brandy.†	Total Production of Distilled Spirits.‡
		Bourbon Whiskey.	Rye Whiskey.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	Pure Neutral Spirits.		
	Barrels.*	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1895.....	33,589,784	18,717,153	12,321,543	8,819,923	1,777,063	1,176,669	21,564,238	1,960,176	81,909,771
1896.....	35,859,255	16,935,882	9,153,066	9,960,301	1,490,288	1,098,376	25,564,738	3,403,832	89,992,555
1897.....	34,462,822	6,113,726	4,269,220	9,503,353	1,294,157	1,159,314	16,577,306	1,813,427	64,279,075
1898.....	37,529,339	13,439,459	8,818,240	11,672,795	1,340,547	1,267,580	20,613,205	2,906,198	83,668,411
1899.....	36,697,634	17,256,331	10,792,565	11,974,354	1,494,379	1,266,823	25,876,229	3,097,769	100,162,334
1900.....	39,471,593	19,411,829	14,296,568	10,735,771	1,614,514	1,597,081	24,173,671	3,760,487	109,245,187
1901.....	40,614,258	26,209,804	18,263,709	10,775,117	1,724,582	1,636,200	30,228,804	4,047,602	128,568,201
1902.....	44,350,127	20,336,250	21,587,221	11,483,305	2,202,047	1,752,281	37,429,734	4,220,400	103,401,447
1903.....	46,720,179	26,068,555	22,407,053	12,034,127	2,247,907	1,913,404	54,620,400	6,430,673	112,905,399
1904.....	48,265,168	20,247,089	18,371,343	11,486,082	1,801,179	2,110,216	57,997,506	5,193,262	139,505,214
1905.....	49,522,029	26,742,168	20,410,422	11,610,799	1,791,987	2,187,709	60,944,811	5,448,584	153,259,378
1906.....	54,724,553	24,968,943	21,469,720	11,173,614	1,730,102	2,323,289	59,626,733	4,344,072	150,110,197

*Of not more than 31 gallons. †Including apple, peach, and grape. ‡Including also high wines and miscellaneous spirits.

The production of wines in the United States in 1900 was 24,306,905 gallons, of which California produced 14,620,000, New York 2,528,250, and Ohio 1,934,838 gallons. The total production in 1902 was 29,058,700 gallons.

Importation of Spirits, Malt Liquors, and Wines

INTO THE UNITED STATES, IN QUANTITIES.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Malt Liquors, in bottles or jugs, gallons.....	1,467,756	1,362,069	1,582,619	2,041,688
" not in bottles or jugs, gallons.....	3,197,955	3,836,487	4,395,033	5,165,929
Spirits, Distilled and Spirituous Compounds, Brandy, proof gallons.....	390,988	403,386	470,433	629,333
Spirits, Distilled and Spirituous Compounds, all other, proof gallons.....	2,238,838	2,368,366	2,639,680	3,270,226
Spirits, domestic manufacture, returned, gallons.....	471,596	316,469	177,499	162,072
Wines, Still Wines in casks, gallons.....	4,007,691	3,973,919	4,482,499	5,213,458
" Still Wines in bottles, dozen.....	471,153	488,773	546,688	636,938
" Champagne and other sparkling, dozen.....	336,245	372,811	415,394	419,403
VALUES.				
Malt Liquors.....	$2,313,325	$2,405,314	$2,738,855	$3,408,763
Spirits, Distilled and Compounds.....	4,957,507	5,005,058	5,524,767	6,886,691
Wines.....	9,391,870	10,241,921	10,993,968	11,808,781

Consumption of Spirits, Malt Liquors, and Wines

IN THE UNITED STATES, IN GALLONS.

Year Ending June 30	Distilled Spirits Consumed.			Wines Consumed.		Malt Liquors Consumed.		Total Consumption.
	Domestic Spirits.		Imported Spirits.	Domestic Wines.	Imported Wines.	Domestic Malt Liquors.	Imported Malt Liquors	
	From Fruit.	All Other.						
1894.....	1,430,553	88,046,771	1,063,885	18,040,385	3,252,739	1,033,378,273	2,940,949	1,148,153,555
1895.....	1,102,703	75,228,928	1,496,866	16,582,657	3,054,392	1,040,259,039	3,053,067	1,140,764,716
1896.....	1,440,810	68,069,563	1,541,504	14,599,757	4,101,649	1,077,325,634	3,300,531	1,170,379,448
1897.....	1,146,131	69,789,991	2,230,711	33,940,319	4,647,988	1,066,307,704	3,002,558	1,181,065,402
1898.....	1,411,448	79,207,887	916,549	17,453,684	3,113,633	1,161,769,114	2,457,348	1,266,281,366
1899.....	1,306,218	84,614,652	1,389,358	22,835,587	3,525,109	1,132,723,202	2,797,427	1,249,191,553
1900.....	1,386,361	94,156,023	1,705,998	26,492,491	3,935,000	1,218,183,252	3,316,908	1,349,176,033
1901.....	1,509,271	100,066,821	1,941,629	24,002,439	4,388,140	1,254,653,009	3,596,382	1,390,127,379
1902.....	1,403,204	104,110,194	2,245,239	44,737,244	5,020,066	1,378,168,215	3,707,222	1,539,081,991
1903.....	1,515,072	113,598,545	2,439,535	32,631,154	5,601,425	1,445,675,414	4,204,538	1,605,851,455
1904.....	1,637,303	116,808,978	2,655,716	37,538,709	5,517,568	1,489,354,250	4,837,075	1,658,609,958
1905.....	1,595,021	116,544,832	2,730,425	29,369,408	6,002,309	1,532,949,602	5,201,168	1,694,392,765
1906.....	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,011,289	39,847,044	6,638,179	1,694,021,375	5,964,267	1,874,22[illegible],[illegible]9

Consumption of Beer, Wine, and Alcohol

IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

Countries.	Malt Liquors.	Wines.	Alcohol.	Countries.	Malt Liquors.	Wines.	Alcohol
United States.....	1,494,191,325	43,316,636	†121,101,997	Belgium.....	395,285,258	8,948,200	9,8[illegible]5,000
United Kingdom.....	1,500,709,000	16,646,933	58,318,373	Italy.....	6,725,000	1,045,901,000	11,150,400
Russia.....	151,633,892	*25,000,000	172,550,500	Austria-Hungary.....	545,674,043	119,218,000	*120,000,000
Germany.....	1,782,778,000	115,583,000	124,313,300	Denmark.....	63,213,000	....	*4,000,000
France.....	289,103,000	1,342,830,000	97,171,968	Sweden.....	44,440,000	898,200	10,730,500
Spain.....	*20,000,000	321,816,000	..	Portugal.....	....	87,142,000	....

*Estimated. Returns are for 1903, except United States and United Kingdom, 1904, France, malt, 1904; Russia and Austria-Hungary, 1901, Italy, wine, 1902; Sweden, wine, 1900. †Distilled spirits.

Alabama—Local option, fee $175—$350.
Alaska—Prohibition under acts of Congress.
Arizona—Local option, quarterly fee, United States license $25 annually. County and Territorial $300 annually.
Arkansas—Local option, fee $800.
California—Local option, fee by authorities.
Colorado—Local option, fee $500 up.
Connecticut—Local option, fee $150—$450.
Delaware—License by courts, fee $200—$300.
District of Columbia—License by excise board on the written consent of the majority of the owners of real estate, and of the residents on the front of the square on which the saloon is to be located, and of the owners of real estate and of the residents of the confronting side of the opposite square, fee $800.
Florida—Local option, fee $1,250.
Georgia—Total State Prohibition goes into effect January 1, 1908. Law signed Aug. 8, 1907.
Idaho—Annual license by authorities, fee $750.
Illinois—Local option license by city council or village or county board, fee not less than $500.
Indiana—License by county commissioners, fee $100—$250; majority remonstrance, defeats.
Iowa—License by petition of voters, fee $600.
Kansas—Prohibition.
Kentucky—License by majority of voters, fee $100—$150.
Louisiana—State and local license, $100 up.
Maine—Prohibition.
Maryland—Local option, fee $18—$450.
Massachusetts—Local option, fee not less than $1,000; number limited, one to one thousand inhabitants; in Boston, one to five hundred.
Michigan—Local option, fee $500—$800.
Minnesota—License fee, $500—$1,000.
Mississippi—Local option, fee $600—$1,200.
Missouri—The counties may, by majority vote, pass the local option law, and if this is not done, the county courts may grant a license and fix a tax of not less than $200, nor more than $400 per year, for State and not less than $500, nor more than $800 for county purposes.
Montana—Local option, semi-annua. $150—$300
Nebraska—Local option, fee $500—$1,000.
Nevada—State license $50 per annum; wholesale $100 per annum; retail drug store $12 per annum.
New Hampshire—License by majority of voters, fees based on population, maximum $1,200.
New Jersey—Local option, fee $100—$300.
New Mexico—License by county commissioners, fee $100—$400.
New York—Local option in towns, fee $150—$1,200, according to population.
North Carolina—Limited local option, semi-annual fee of $50—$400.
North Dakota—Prohibition.
Ohio—Local option, fee $1,000.
Oklahoma—License by county officers, fee $200; additional license in incorporated towns $500.
Oregon—Local option, fee $400.
Pennsylvania—License under control of courts, fee $75—$1,000.
Rhode Island—Local option, fee $200—$1,000.
South Carolina—County control, State regulation.
South Dakota—License by local authorities, fee $400—$600.
Tennessee—License issued by local authorities, fee $150—$200.
Texas—License issued by county clerk, fee $300.
Utah—License granted by local authorities, fee $400—$1,200.
Vermont—License local option act was adopted February 3, 1903, and took effect March 3, 1903.
Virginia—Control of local courts, fee $175—$350; local option provided for
Washington—License issued by local authorities, fee $300—$1,000.
West Virginia—License by courts and local authorities, fee retail $600; wholesale $750.
Wisconsin—Local option, fee $100—$200, with power in voters to increase from $200—$500.
Wyoming—License issued by local authorities, fee $100—$300.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK CITY.

Comparative table showing the number of licenses issued and net receipts under excise boards for year ending April 30, 1896 (old law), also number of liquor tax certificates in force, net revenue, State's share net revenue, boroughs' share net revenue, benefit to boroughs by diminished State tax, together with total benefit to each borough comprising the City of New York, for the year ending April 30, 1907 (new law).

Boroughs.	Number of Licenses Issued, 1895-96 (Old Law).	Number of Certificates in Force April 30, 1907 (New Law.)	Net Receipts Under Excise Boards, 1895-96 (Old Law).	Net Revenue Year Ending April 30, 1907 (New Law).	State's Share Net Revenue Year Ending April 30, 1907 (New Law).	Boroughs' Share Net Revenue Year Ending April 30, 1907 (New Law).	Benefit to Borougns by Dimnished State Tax Year Ending April 30, 1907 (New Law).	Total Benefit to Each Borough Year Ending April 30, 1907 (New Law).
Manhattan and Bronx..	8,906	7,015	$1,056,015.10	$7,546,943.59	$3,773,471.88	$3,773,471.71	$5,003,719 20	$8,777,190.91
Brooklyn.....	4,702	3,836	599,115.89	3,427,671.91	1,713,837.20	1,713,834.71	1,188,587.79	2,902,422.50
Queens.....	1,206	1,344	43,424.61	475,905.02	237,952.62	237,952.40	173,485.29	411,437.69
Richmond....	543	479	38,364.83	170,224.25	85,112.21	85,112.04	51,254.95	136,366.99
Total.....	15,357	12,674	$1,736,918.43	$11,620,744.77	$5,810,373.91	$5,810,370.86	$6,417,047.23	$12,227,418 09

Table showing the number of liquor tax certificates (covering hotels, saloons, clubs, etc.) in force April 30, 1907, by boroughs, in the City of New York.

Boroughs.	Hotels.	Saloons, Clubs, etc.	Boroughs.	Hotels.	Saloons, Clubs, etc.
Manhattan and the Bronx	825	5,138	Richmond	151	288
Brooklyn	378	2,988			
Queens.....	289	914	Total New York City.....	1,643	9,328

When to Serve Beverages.

(From Osborn's Vintage and Production of Wines and Liquors.)

Appetizer—Dry Pale Sherry plain or with a dash of bitters, Vermouth plain or a Cocktail.
With Oysters—Rhine Wine, Moselle, Dry Sauternes, or Capri; cool.
With Soup—Sherry or Madeira; cool.
With Fish—Sauternes, Rhine Wine, Moselle, or Capri; cool.
With Entrées—Claret or Chianti; temperature of room.
With Roast—Claret, Burgundy, or Chianti; temperature of room.
With Game—Champagne (cold), Old Vintage Champagne; cool.
With Pastry—Madeira; cool.
With Cheese—Port; temperature of room.
With Fruit—Tokay, Malaga, or Muscat; temperature of room.
With Coffee—Brandy or Cordial; temperature of room.

Spread of the Liquor Prohibition Movement.

The year 1907 witnessed a tremendous advance in the United States in the movement to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. It was practically the only political issue in the South.

There are now six prohibition States—Maine, Georgia, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma and Alabama. In eight States and Territories—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico—saloons are licensed with virtually no restrictions, although some of these have recently passed Sunday closing laws. In all the other States there is some form of local option. In nearly all these local option States the "dry" territory has been steadily increasing in the last ten years. In the South as a whole it has doubled; in Texas it has tripled; in Kentucky it has spread so widely that the prediction is confidently made that within three years the State will take its place beside Georgia and Alabama in the prohibition column. To-day 97 out of the 119 counties of Kentucky are wholly "dry," and of the remainder only four are wholly "wet." Governor Willson was elected in November on a prohibition platform. This seems an extraordinary condition for Kentucky, the home of blue-grass whiskey, the State in which $100,000,000 is invested in distilleries.

In Tennessee liquor can be had publicly only in the cities of Memphis, Nashville, and Chattanooga.

Georgia becomes a prohibition State on January 1, 1908, and the law is so drastic that wine cannot be used at communion services in churches, nor can druggists sell any form of liquor except pure alcohol.

Alabama by act of the Legislature in November, 1907, became a prohibition State.

In Mississippi sixty-eight out of seventy-five counties are already dry, and a State prohibition campaign is being waged with every prospect of success.

Florida has thirty-four of its forty-seven counties dry, and Governor Broward is actively leading a campaign for State prohibition.

South Carolina recently repealed its famous dispensary law and substituted local option by counties. A movement for State prohibition has been started, and seventeen out of forty-one counties have voted for no saloons.

North Carolina has no saloons in 95 per cent. of its territory, and the prohibition campaign is active under the lead of Governor Glenn.

Virginia has seventy-two dry counties out of 118.

West Virginia has thirty out of fifty-five, and Governor Dawson is actively fighting the liquor traffic.

Fourteen of Maryland's twenty-three counties are dry.

In Delaware the election in November, 1907, resulted in two of the three counties going dry.

Louisiana has eighteen dry parishes and parts of others are also dry, and it is illegal to solicit orders for liquor in any of the dry districts.

Arkansas has sixty out of seventy-five counties dry and many dry towns in the others.

Missouri's local option law has made forty-four of her 115 counties abolish saloons. Sunday closing even in St. Louis is rigorously enforced.

Texas is one of the most notable examples of the revolution, for 147 counties are absolutely dry, fifty-three are partly dry and only forty-seven are totally wet. The sale of liquor on dining-cars is forbidden, and a traveller on a train may not even drink from his own flask.

Oklahoma has just adopted a constitution that forbids the sale of liquor.

Kansas is a prohibition State, and the last of the "speak easy" saloons has just been suppressed by popular opinion.

Nebraska has local option by villages and cities; 400 are dry, 600 wet.

South Dakota is about one-quarter dry.

North Dakota has been a prohibition State so long that in some of the counties there are no jails.

Minnesota has 123 dry towns and rigid Sunday closing.

Iowa, once a prohibition State, has sixty-five out of ninety-nine counties dry and eleven other counties have only one saloon each.

Wisconsin has 650 dry towns.

Michigan, under a county option law, has only one dry county.

A prohibition wave is rolling through Illinois, and more than 3,000,000 people are in the dry district.

Six hundred and eighty of Indiana's 1,016 townships are dry, and the prohibition advocates expect to increase the license fee to $1,000.

In Ohio 1,140 out of 1,376 townships are dry and 60 per cent. of the municipalities.

Pennsylvania seems little affected by the temperance wave, but there is one dry county.

New Jersey has no local option, but has recently begun a vigorous closing of saloons on Sundays.

New York has township option, under which 602 towns in the State have no saloons.

Only twenty-four towns in Vermont allow liquor to be sold.

New Hampshire is nominally a prohibition State, but only 62 per cent. of the population lives in really dry territory.

Massachusetts has 250 dry and 100 wet towns.

Connecticut has ninety-six dry towns out of 176, and every saloon must be run by its actual owner.

About half of Rhode Island is dry.

In Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona the Anti-Saloon League has started a campaign that has already resulted in the passage of a local option law in the first-named State.

In Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah, although the saloons run about as they like, they are beginning to realize that sentiment is changing. The Mormon Church is fighting them, and the prohibition people have already persuaded Idaho to adopt a Sunday closing law.

On the Pacific Slope, California has four dry counties and much dry territory in the others, while in Oregon twelve counties are dry and 170 municipalities in the 21 wet counties are also dry. Washington has fifty dry towns.

The Canning and Preserving Industry.

(From Census Bulletin No. 61.)

Of the total value of products of the canning and preserving industry for the United States, amounting to $108,505,471 in 1905, the largest item was canned vegetables, the value of which was $45,262,148, or 41.7 per cent. of the total. Canned and dried fruits were next, with a value of $27,308,826. The value of fish amounted to $25,547,075, of which canned fish amounted to $16,983,779, smoked fish to $2,362,740, and salted fish to $6,200,556. The value of oysters canned was $3,799,412.

The following is a summary statement of the canning and preserving industry in the United States in 1905: Number of establishments, 2,703; capital, $70,082,076; number of salaried officials, clerks etc., 3,624; salaries, $3,236,138; wage-earners, average number, 50,238; total wages, $14,218,170; miscellaneous expenses, $8,590,984; cost of materials used, $70,058,686; value of products, $108,505,471.

Although some establishments, at which fruits and vegetables are packed during the Summer and oysters during the Winter, are running the greater part of the year, the strict fruit and vegetable canning establishments are operated only during a part of the year. The time in operation varies according to the locality and the kind of goods packed. While some plants are able to commence the canning of early peas and small fruits in the latter part of May, and others continue the packing of apples into December, the busy season for most comes during the months of July, August, September and October, September being the month of greatest activity. A comparatively small number of operatives are also employed during the Winter months in labelling, wrapping and packing—preparing the product for shipping—and in many factories where they manufacture their own cans the canmakers are employed throughout the year.

The canning of vegetables is the most important branch of the canning industry, forming 36.1 per cent. of the total value of products in 1900, and 41.7 per cent. in 1905. In the value of products for this part of the industry Maryland ranked first and New York second, both in 1900 and 1905. Indiana was fourth in 1900 and third in 1905; Illinois was sixth in 1900 and fourth in 1905, and California dropped from third in 1900 to eighth in 1905.

The climatic conditions in Southern California have made the State famous for the fine quality of its fruits. The natural outcome has been to give this State first rank in the value of both canned and dried fruits produced. In 1900 California produced 64.9 per cent. of the total value of canned and 61.2 per cent. of the total value of dried fruits reported in the United States. In 1905, 59.9 per cent. of the total value of canned fruits for the country was reported from this State, while its percentage of the total value of dried fruits was increased to 88.1 per cent. of the total for the country. Maryland held second rank in the value of fruit canned, and New York ranked third in value of canned and second in value of dried fruits.

Mississippi led all the other States in value of oysters canned in 1905, producing $1,502,497. The other three leading States, ranked according to value of products, were: South Carolina, $568,239; Louisiana, $509,325; Georgia, $256,750.

CANNING PRODUCTION IN DETAIL.

The following are the returns of production in detail in 1905:

VEGETABLES.

Tomatoes—Cases, 9,301,264; value, $13,885,169. Corn—Cases, 11,209,397; value, $15,952,066. Peas—Cases, 4,694,492; value, $7,928,761. Beans—Cases, 2,517,549; value, $3,972,332. Pumpkins—Cases, 244,457; value, $345,337. Sweet potatoes—Cases, 192,997; value, $284,385. Other—Cases, 1,213,134; value, $2,894,068. Total value, $45,262,148.

FRUITS.

Peaches—Cases, 1,302,876; value, $3,894,272. Pears—Cases, 788,675; value, $2,192,085. Apricots—Cases, 539,082; value, $1,638,719. Apples—Cases, 486,945; value, $732,128. Cherries—Cases, 317,366; value, $818,572. Plums—Cases, 298,313; value, $495,303. Raspberries—Cases, 177,227; value, $409,452. Blackberries—Cases, 164,429; value, $285,482. Strawberries—Cases, 141,527; value, $342,985. Other—Cases, $386,452; value, $835,044. Total value, $11,644,042.

DRIED FRUITS.

Raisins—Pounds, 121,409,881; value, $6,349,381. Prunes—Pounds, 117,808,181; value, $3,299,628. Apples—Pounds, 40,737,089; value, $1,758,610. Peaches—Pounds, 25,861,074; value, $1,702,205. Apricots—Pounds, 19,559,573; value, $1,410,838. Other—Pounds, 18,203,825; value, $1,144,122. Total pounds, 343,579,623; total value, $15,664,734.

CANNED FISH.

Salmon—Pounds, 169,771,537; value, $11,843,521. Sardines—Pounds, 87,224,524; value, $4,380,498. Shrimp—Pounds, 3,757,310; value, $345,716. Mackerel—Pounds, 1,568,450; value, $114,702. Crabs—Pounds, 225,432; value, $58,753. Clams—Pounds, 943,512; value, $54,729. Other—Pounds, 745,670; value, $63,175. Total pounds, 264,236,435; total value, $16,861,094.

SMOKED FISH.

Herring—Pounds, 19,192,252; value, $579,852. Salmon—Pounds, 6,633,560; value, $791,184. Finnan haddie—Pounds, 3,014,160; value, $174,234. Halibut—Pounds, 2,697,205; value, $274,118. Sturgeon—Pounds, 1,591,800; value, $345,760. Other—Pounds, 2,310,642; value, $197,592. Total pounds, 35,439,619; total value, $2,362,740.

SHELL FISH.

Canned Products.—Oysters—Pounds, 53,935,107; value, $3,415,186. Clams—Pounds, 2,886,695; value, $219,426. Shrimp—Pounds, 1,330,085; value, $133,215. Crabs—Pounds, 217,424; value, $44,199. Other—Pounds, 384,565; value, $34,798. All other products, $139,415. Total pounds, 58,753,876; total value, $3,846,824. Aggregate value, $3,986,239.

Mortality Statistics.

THE Census Office published in 1906 a report of Mortality Statistics of States and cities which have laws or ordinances requiring the registration of deaths. It covered the years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, and in 1904 represented a population of 32,996,989. The total number of deaths reported was 551,354, the rate per 1,000 of the population being 16.7. But ten States and the District of Columbia with certain cities were included in the Registration Area. The Census enumeration of 1900, which follows, covered the whole United States so far as returns could be obtained.

DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES IN CENSUS YEAR 1900.

(Compiled from the Report of the Census Office.)

States and Territories.	Total.	Male.	Female.	White, Total.	White, Native.	White, Foreign.	Colored, Total.
The United States	1,039,094	551,611	487,483	892,092	694,736	175,252	147,002
Registration record	512 669	272,819	239,850	475,640	337,288	126,465	37,029
Registration States	301,670	157,745	143,925	292,618	210,918	78,077	9,052
Cities in registration States	191,667	100,041	91,626	184,408	124,490	58,096	7,259
Rural part of registration States	110,003	57,704	52,299	108,210	86,428	19,981	1,793
Registration cities in other States	210,999	115,074	95,925	183,022	126,370	48,388	27,977
Non-registration	526,425	278,792	247,633	416,452	357,448	48,787	109,973
Alabama	25,699	12,970	12,729	12,937	12,308	341	12,762
Arizona	1,223	750	473	947	681	219	276
Arkansas	22,518	11,813	10,705	16,372	15,804	280	6,146
California	22,506	13,998	8,508	21,081	13,687	6,874	1,425
Colorado	7,428	4,471	2,957	7,210	4,856	1,233	218
Connecticut	15,422	7,902	7,520	15,048	10,800	3,941	374
Delaware	3,075	1,644	1,431	2,490	2,134	236	585
District of Columbia	6,364	3,274	3,090	3,660	2,989	616	2,704
Florida	6,482	3,520	2,962	3,408	2,943	381	3,074
Georgia	26,941	13,321	13,620	13,094	12,637	257	13,847
Idaho	1,242	762	480	1,075	850	189	167
Illinois	61,229	33,641	27,588	59,618	42,545	16,052	1,611
Indiana	33,586	17,454	16,132	32,312	28,307	3,247	1,274
Indian Territory	5,286	2,795	2,491	3,936	3,863	37	1,350
Iowa	19,573	10,6 2	8,961	19,362	14,089	4,240	211
Kansas	16,261	8,978	7,283	15,209	11,691	1,720	1,052
Kentucky	27,091	13,843	13,248	22,035	19,047	1,221	5,056
Louisiana	20,955	10,971	9,984	10,250	8,465	1,670	10,705
Maine	12,148	6,292	5,856	12,112	10,497	1,487	36
Maryland	20,422	10,526	9,896	15,341	12,177	2,391	5,081
Massachusetts	49,756	25,352	24,404	49,061	34,952	13,645	695
Michigan	33,572	18,084	15,488	33,205	24,068	8,752	367
Minnesota	17,005	9,354	7,651	16,816	10,318	6,285	189
Mississippi	20,251	10,299	9,952	7,444	7,120	150	12,807
Missouri	38,084	20,480	17,604	34,959	29,383	4,771	3,125
Montana	2,188	1,387	801	1,930	1,069	534	258
Nebraska	8,264	4,480	3,784	8,015	6,042	1,737	249
Nevada	438	290	148	349	201	137	89
New Hampshire	7,400	3,663	3,737	7,388	5,848	1,077	12
New Jersey	32,735	17,462	15,273	31,069	22,829	7,915	1,666
New Mexico	2,674	1,455	1,219	2,398	2,228	116	276
New York	130,268	68,648	61,620	127,332	88,479	37,505	2,936
North Carolina	21,068	10,427	10,641	13,217	12,805	63	7,851
North Dakota	2,287	1,159	1,128	2,046	1,291	715	241
Ohio	53,362	28,648	24,714	51,481	40,219	9,356	1,881
Oklahoma	3,181	1,741	1,440	2,704	2,563	113	477
Oregon	3,396	2,019	1,377	3,176	2,412	632	220
Pennsylvania	90,199	49,150	41,049	86,653	67,229	16,354	3,546
Rhode Island	8,176	4,132	4,044	7,939	5,571	2,295	237
South Carolina	17,166	8,461	8,705	5,808	5,605	144	11,358
South Dakota	3,088	1,654	1,434	2,448	1,672	751	640
Tennessee	30,572	15,354	15,218	21,029	20,257	511	9,543
Texas	34,160	18,045	16,115	26,216	23,526	2,136	7,944
Utah	3,079	1,821	1,258	2,972	1,934	983	107
Vermont	5,829	2,936	2,893	5,804	4,885	844	25
Virginia	25,252	13,112	12,140	14,070	13,472	439	11,182
Washington	4,910	3,148	1,762	4,594	3,065	1,211	316
West Virginia	9,588	5,046	4,542	9,074	8,651	338	514
Wisconsin	24,928	13,815	11,113	24,747	15,298	8,974	181
Wyoming	767	452	315	651	474	137	116

The Census year ended May 31, 1900.

In the summaries of the results the data are classed as "registration" and "non-registration," according to the source from which the original returns were obtained. The non-registration class includes the areas in which the deaths were reported by the enumerators, and those areas in which registration was too defective to be accepted.

The average age at death in 1890 was 31.1 years, in 1900 it was 35.2 years.

MORTALITY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

The cities with a population above 100.000 showed the following death rates for 1900 and 1890:

	1900.	1890.		1900.	1890.		1900.	1890.		1900.	1890.
Washington	22.8	23 7	Rochester, N.Y.	15.0	17.3	Louisville	20.0	20.1	Cleveland	17.1	20.2
Boston	20.1	23.4	Syracuse, N.Y.	13.8	19 6	New Orleans	28.9	26.3	Columbus	15.8	14.7
Fall River	22.4	23.2	Providence	19.9	21.1	Baltimore	21.0	22.9	Toledo	16.0	18.9
Worcester, Mass.	15.5	18.0	Los Angeles, Cal.	18.1	20.0	Minneapolis	10.8	13.5	Allegheny, Pa.	18.4	18 2
Detroit	17.1	18.7	San Francisco	20.5	22.5	St. Paul	9.7	14.9	Philadelphia	21.2	21.3
Jersey City	20.7	25.6	Denver	18.6	23.0	Kansas City	17.4	17.3	Pittsburgh	20.0	20.1
Newark, N.J.	19.8	27.4	Chicago	16.2	19.1	St. Joseph	9.1	—	Scranton, Pa.	20.7	21.8
Paterson, N. J.	19.0	22.2	New York	20.4	*25 3	St. Louis	17.9	17.4	Memphis	25.1	25.3
Buffalo, N.Y.	14.8	18.4	Indianapolis	16.7	17.3	Cincinnati	19.1	21.0	Milwaukee	15.9	18 8

* Estimated.

St. Joseph, Mo., with a death rate of 9.1 per 1,000, showed the lowest mortality, and Shreveport, La., with 45.5 the highest.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CENSUS YEAR 1900.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, WITH PROPORTION FROM EACH CAUSE PER 100,000 FROM ALL CAUSES, IN 1900 AND 1890.

Causes of Death.	1900.		1890.		Causes of Death.	1900.		1890.	
	Number.	Proportion.	Number.	Proportion.		Number.	Proportion.	Number.	Proportion.
Consumption*	111,079	10,688	102,199	12.146	Diseases of the stomach¶	13,484	1,298	8 080	960
Pneumonia	105,971	10,198	76,496	9,091	Measles	12,866	1,238	9,256	1,100
Heart disease†	69,315	6.671	44,959	5,343	Croup	12,484	1,201	13,862	1,647
Diarrhœal diseases‡	46,907	4,514	47,201	5,610	Diseases of the liver**	12,249	1,179	9,460	1,124
Unknown causes	40,539	3,901	34,286	4,074	Diseases of the brain	11,469	1,104	12,322	1,464
Diseases of the kidneys §	36,724	3,534	19,457	2,312	Inanition	11,382	1,095	6,995	831
Typhoid fever	35,379	3,405	27,058	3,216	Dropsy	11,264	1,084	10,070	1,197
Cancer	29,475	2,837	18,536	2,203	Whooping cough	9,958	958	8,432	1,002
Old age	29,222	2,812	16,591	1,972	Peritonitis	7,501	722	4,995	594
Apoplexy	26,901	2,589	14,999	1,783	Railroad accidents	6,930	667	5,756	684
Inflammation of the brain and meningitis	25,664	2,470	17,775	2,113	Septicæmia	6,776	652	3,748	445
Cholera infantum	25,576	2,461	27,510	3,269	Burns and scalds	6,772	652	3,850	458
Paralysis‖	23,865	2,297	16,570	1,969	Scarlet fever	6,333	609	5,969	709
Bronchitis	20,223	1,946	21,422	2,546	Suicide	5,498	529	3,932	467
Debility and atrophy	17,282	1,663	25,536	3,035	Drowning	5,387	518	5,104	607
Influenza	16,645	1,602	12,957	1,540	Appendicitis	5,111	492	....	....
Diphtheria	16,475	1,586	27,815	3,306	Rheumatism	5,067	488	4,508	536
Convulsions	15,505	1,492	16,598	1,973	Diabetes	4,672	450	2,407	286
Malarial fever	14,871	1,431	18,594	2,210	Hydrocephalus	4,302	414	4,338	516
Premature birth	14,720	1,417	7,636	908	Cerebro-spinal fever	4,174	402	3,333	396
					Gunshot wounds	4,060	391	2,552	303

* Including general tuberculosis. † Including pericarditis. ‡ Including cholera morbus, colitis, diarrhœa, dysentery, and enteritis. § Including Bright's disease. ‖ Including general paralysis of the insane. ¶ Including gastritis, ** Including jaundice, and inflammation and abscess of the liver.

This table serves only to indicate the relative frequency of deaths from the specified causes, as reported. It should be considered in connection with the following table, which gives the number of deaths due to the same causes in the registration area, with the death rates per 100,000 of population.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE REGISTRATION AREA IN 1900 AND 1890, WITH DEATH RATES DUE TO EACH CAUSE, PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.

Causes of Death.	1900.		1890.		Causes of Death.	1900.		1890.	
	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.
Pneumonia	55,296	191.9	36,752	186.9	Diseases of the stomach**	5,743	20.0	3,565	18.1
Consumption*	54,898	190.5	48,236	245.4	Diseases of the brain	5,357	18.6	6,055	30.9
Heart disease†	38,608	134.0	23,939	121.8	Peritonitis	5,028	17.5	3,419	17.4
Diarrhœal diseases‡	24,509	85.1	20,457	104.1	Unknown causes	4,849	16.8	4,827	24.6
Diseases of the kidneys§	24,124	83.7	11,736	59.7	Measles	3,801	13.2	2,662	13.5
Apoplexy	19,173	66.6	9,631	49.0	Railroad accidents	3,792	13.2	2,761	14.0
Cancer	17,296	60.0	9,410	47.9	Whooping cough	3,689	12.7	3,098	15.8
Old age	15,558	54.0	8,823	44.9	Suicide	3,400	11.8	2,027	10.3
Bronchitis	13,903	48.3	14,632	74.4	Scarlet fever	3,327	11.5	2,682	13.6
Cholera infantum	13,758	47.8	15,659	79.7	Hydrocephalus	3,173	11.0	3,033	15.4
Debility and atrophy	13,108	45.5	17,427	88.6	Drowning	3,152	11.0	2,543	12.9
Inflammation of the brain and meningitis	12,026	41.8	9,666	49.1	Septicæmia	2,867	10.0	1,517	7.7
Diphtheria	10,201	35.4	13,786	70.1	Appendicitis	2,858	9.9	....	....
Typhoid fever	9,749	33.8	9,097	46.3	Croup	2,830	9.8	5,432	27.6
Premature birth	9,690	33.7	4,948	25.2	Diabetes	2,693	9.4	1,089	5.5
Convulsions	9,522	33.1	11,050	56.3	Burns and scalds	2,545	8.8	1,081	5.5
Paralysis‖	9,450	32.8	6,980	35.5	Malarial fever	2,526	8.8	3,773	19.2
Inanition	7,859	27.3	5,445	27.7	Cerebro-spinal fever	2,039	7.1	1,241	6.1
Influenza	6,882	23.9	1,215	6.2	Dropsy	1,979	6.9	2,034	10.3
Diseases of the liver¶	6,514	22 7	4.742	24.2	Rheumatism	1,951	6.8	1,587	8.1
					Gunshot wounds	1,103	3.8	479	2.4

* Including general tuberculosis. † Including pericarditis. ‡ Including cholera morbus, colitis, diarrhœa, dysentery, and enteritis. § Including Bright's disease. ‖ Including general paralysis of the insane. ¶ Including jaundice, and inflammation and abscess of the liver. ** Including gastritis.

The following was the death rate per thousand in various countries in 1900: Austria, 25.4; Belgium, 19.3; Denmark, 16.9; England and Wales, 18.2; France, 21.9; German Empire, 22.1; Hungary, 26.9; Ireland, 19.6; Italy, 23.8; Netherlands, 17.8; Norway, 15.9; Scotland, 18.5; Spain, 28.9; Sweden, 16.8; Switzerland, 19.3; United States (registration area), 17.6.

Statistics of Homicide.

In the Independent of April 11, 1907, James Edgar Bisun contributed the following statistics of homicide in principal countries of the world:

Josiah Strong's "Social Progress" for 1906 gives the following table of homicides and the annual average:

	Tried.	Convicted.		Tried.	Convicted.		Tried.	Convicted.
Italy	3,606	2,805	England	318	151	Hungary	...	625
Austria	689	499	Ireland	129	54	Holland	35	28
France	847	580	Scotland	60	21	Germany	567	476
Belgium	132	101	Spain	1,584	1,085			

The average number of murders in the United States annually during the past twenty years, from 1885 to 1904, was 6,597. In 1896 the murders reached high-water mark, 10,662, and in 1895 there were 10,500. In Germany the convictions equalled 95 per cent. and a fraction; in the United States, 1.3 per cent.

In this connection, the nationalities of the homicides in the United States will be of interest. August Drahm gives the following: Native white, 42.94 per cent., foreign born, 16.50 per cent., negroes, 37.12 per cent., Chinese and Japs, 1.28 per cent.; civilized Indians, 1.21 per cent.

HOMICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The statistics of the United States Census for 1900 had not been published by the Census Office when THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1908 was ready for the press. The special report of the Census Office is in course of preparation. The latest official statistics, therefore, are for 1890.

The census bulletin presenting statistics of homicide in the United States in 1890 was prepared by Frederick H. Wines, special agent on pauperism and crime. The following is the summing up of the results of his investigations:

Of 82,329 prisoners in the United States June 1, 1890, the number charged with homicide was 7,386, or 8.97 per cent.

Omitting 35 who were charged with double crimes, 6,958 of them (or 94.65 per cent.) were men, and 393 (or 5.35 per cent.) were women.

As to color, 4,425 were white, 2,739 negroes, 94 Chinese, 1 Japanese, and 92 Indians.

As to the nativity of the 4,425 whites, 3,157 were born in the United States, 1,213 were foreign born, and the birthplace of 55 is unknown.

The number employed at the time of their arrest was 5,659; unemployed, 1,225; unknown, 467.

The habits of 973, in respect of use of intoxicating liquors, are not stated. The remaining 6,378 are classed as follows: Total abstainers, 1,282; occasional or moderate drinkers, 3,829; drunkards, 1,267.

As to their physical condition, 6,149 were in good health, 600 ill, 283 insane, 24 blind, 14 deaf and dumb, 18 idiots, and 263 crippled.

The number of legal executions in the United States in the twelve years ending January 1, 1907, was 1,514.

Prisoners' Commutation Table.

THE following table shows the time subtracted for uniformly good conduct from the terms to which prisoners are sentenced under the regulations in force in the State prisons of New York:

Sentence.	Commutation.			Remaining Short Term.			Sentence.	Commutation.			Remaining Short Term.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Years.							Years.						
1	..	2	..	..	10	..	11	3	11	..	7	1	..
1½	..	3	..	1	3	..	11½	4	1	15	7	4	15
2	..	4	..	1	8	..	12	4	4	..	7	8	..
2½	..	6	..	2	..	..	12½	4	6	15	7	11	15
3	..	8	..	2	4	..	13	4	9	..	8	3	..
3½	..	10	..	2	8	..	13½	4	11	15	8	6	15
4	1	..	..	3	..	..	14	5	2	..	8	10	..
4½	1	2	15	3	3	15	14½	5	4	15	9	1	15
5	1	5	..	3	7	..	15	5	7	..	9	5	..
5½	1	7	15	3	10	15	15½	5	9	15	9	8	15
6	1	10	..	4	2	..	16	6	..	..	10	..	..
6½	2	..	15	4	5	15	16½	6	2	15	10	3	15
7	2	3	..	4	9	..	17	6	5	..	10	7	..
7½	2	5	15	5	..	15	17½	6	7	15	10	10	15
8	2	8	..	5	4	..	18	6	10	..	11	2	..
8½	2	10	15	5	7	15	18½	7	..	15	11	5	15
9	3	1	..	5	11	..	19	7	3	..	11	9	..
9½	3	3	15	6	2	15	19½	7	5	15	12	..	15
10	3	6	..	6	6	..	20	7	8	..	12	4	..
10½	3	8	15	6	9	15	30	11	10	..	18	2	..

2 months off first year, 2 months off second year, 4 months off third year, 4 months off fourth year, 5 months off fifth year and 5 months off each subsequent year after five years.

Prisoners in the United States.

The Census Office published in 1907 a special report on prisoners and juvenile delinquents in institutions in the United States. The enumerations are for 1904, when the census was taken. The following is a summary from the report:

The number of institutions in the United States June 30, 1904, was 1,337, classified as follows: United States civil prisons, 4; State prisons and State and County penitentiaries, 67; reformatories for adults, 14; County jails and workhouses, 1,181, municipal prisons and workhouses, 71.

Exclusive of the juvenile delinquents in special institutions for that class, and exclusive of persons imprisoned for the non-payment of fines, 81,772 sane persons at least five years of age were serving sentences in civil prisons on June 30, 1904. Out of every million persons in the estimated population of that date 1,006 were prisoners.

Possibly the greater leniency in the present treatment of the criminal affects the female offenders more than the male, for the proportion of women among prisoners has constantly decreased. In 1880 women formed 8.5 per cent. of the prisoners; in 1890, 7.8 per cent.; and in 1894, 5.5 per cent. The decrease between 1890 and 1904 is common to all sections of the country.

Colored persons were more common among the prisoners on June 30, 1904, than they were on June 1, 1890. In 1904 the percentage of colored was 32.6, while in 1890 it was 30.4. This increase in the proportion of colored prisoners is shown by all the geographic divisions of the country except the South Atlantic and the Western. It was particularly notable in the North Central States, where 14.2 per cent. of the prisoners enumerated in 1890 were colored as contrasted with 20.5 per cent. in 1904.

MINOR OFFENCES MOST COMMON.

In the country as a whole 34,753 persons were sentenced for drunkenness, 28,339 for vagrancy, and 17,264 for disorderly conduct. In other words, more than one-half of the total number of prisoners committed during the year were sentenced for some one of these three closely allied offences. No less than 25,098 prisoners (16.8 per cent. of the total number) were sentenced for larceny; 10,877 (7.3 per cent.) for assaults, and 7,161 (4.8 per cent.) for burglary. Of the remaining offences homicide showed the largest number—2,444, or 1.6 per cent. of the total.

SHORT SENTENCES IMPOSED.

Since such a large proportion of the total number of prisoners had been committed for minor offences, it naturally follows that a large proportion were committed for short terms. In continental United States 42,755, or 28.6 per cent. of the total number, were sentenced to imprisonment for less than thirty days, and 97,759, or 65.4 per cent., for less than four months. The proportion of short sentences varies widely in different States, but this variation does not stand in as close relation to the proportion of minor offenders as might be expected. The figures, in fact, indicate wide divergences between different States in the length of sentence imposed for similar offences.

DEATH SENTENCES.

Of the 106 persons committed to prison under death sentence 99 had been convicted of homicide, 4 of assaults, 2 of rape, and 1 of a double crime, murder being one of them. Two women paid the death penalty for homicide.

Life sentences were imposed upon 640 prisoners, of whom 586 were convicted of homicide, 28 of rape, 12 of burglary, 4 of robbery, 3 of larceny, 2 of arson, 1 of assault, 1 of the crime against nature, 1 of perjury, 1 of an unclassified crime against property, and 1 of a crime not stated. Twenty women were committed during 1904 on a life sentence.

CRIMINALITY OF COLORED.

Among the 149,691 prisoners committed during 1904, 125,093 were white and 24,598 colored, of whom 186 were Mongolians and 714 Indians. In other words, 16.4 per cent. of the total number of prisoners committed during the year were colored. Of the general population in 1900 the colored formed only 12.1 per cent. Since it cannot be presumed that the proportion of colored in the population increased materially between 1900 and 1904, it is evident that the colored contributed to the prison class in excess of their representation in the general population. This condition is not confined to any one section of the country, for the figures show that it obtained in every State and Territory, except North Dakota and Arizona, where the colored population is composed chiefly of Indians.

The colored, moreover, formed a larger percentage of the prisoners convicted of the more serious crimes than they did of those who had been sentenced for the lesser offences. They formed 31.5 per cent. of the major offenders and only 13 per cent. of the minor.

CRIMINALITY OF FOREIGN BORN.

Of the white prisoners of known nativity 35,093, or 28.8 per cent., were foreign born. The figures for the separate nationalities of foreign born show that persons born in Austria, England, and Wales, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, and Scotland formed a larger proportion of the foreign born prisoners committed during 1904 than of the total foreign born population in 1900. This was not true of the persons born in Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland. The last mentioned group of countries furnished 58.8 per cent. of the foreign born population of 1900, but only 36.5 per cent. of the foreign born prisoners committed during 1904, while the first mentioned group included 35.3 per cent. of the population and 59.3 per cent. of the prisoners.

The Defective Classes.

The Insane.—The total number of insane in the United States on June 1, 1890 (Census of the United States), was 106,485, of whom 74,028 were in hospitals. In the collection of statistics of the insane in 1903 (Census Special Report issued August, 1906), only the insane in hospitals were considered. These had increased to 150,151 on December 31, 1906. The number of hospitals for the insane had increased in thirteen years from 162 in 1890 to 328 in 1903.

In 1903 the number of insane males in hospitals was 78,523, and insane females 71,628. In proportion to population there were more white than negro insane. None of the insane in hospitals were under twelve years of age. The maximum concentration occurred between ages twenty-five and thirty-five years. Female insane live longer than male insane, and white insane than negro insane.

More than one-fourth, 27.8 per cent. of the hospital insane had been inmates less than one year, less than one-sixteenth per cent. had been in hospitals at least twenty years, 41.6 per cent. had been employed as laborers and servants before becoming inmates, 22.5 per cent. had been occupied in agriculture, transportation and other outdoor pursuits, and 16 per cent. in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Of the 328 hospitals for the insane, 226 were public and 102 private in character. The annual cost of maintenance of insane in public hospitals approximated $21,000,000.

The Feeble-Minded.—The number of feeble-minded in institutions on December 31, 1903, was 14,347. The Census estimate of the number of feeble-minded in the general population is not less than 150,000. Of the feeble-minded in institutions 58 per cent. were under twenty years of age, and 85 per cent. were under thirty years of age. Three-fifths of the inmates were epileptics.

The Deaf and Dumb.—The total number of deaf mutes in the United States on June 1, 1890 (the latest Census returns on the subject), was 40,592—whites, 37,447; negroes, 3,115; others, 30; males, 22,429; females, 18,163; native-born whites, 33,278; foreign-born whites, 4,169.

The number of persons so deaf as to be unable to hear loud conversation on June 1, 1890, was 121,178, of whom 80,611 were able to speak. The latter were 49,278 males, 31,338 females, 77,308 whites, 3,308 negroes.

The Blind.—The total number of blind in the United States on June 1, 1890, was 50,568—whites, 43,351, negroes, 7,060; others, 157; males, 28,080; females, 22,488; native-born whites, 34,205; foreign-born whites, 9,146. The number of blind in one eye only was 93,988.

The number of insane persons in Great Britain and Ireland in 1896, according to Mulhall, was 128,896, or 328 per 100,000 population; Austria (1890), 51,880; Hungary (1890), 28,158. The number of insane in Germany in 1884 was 108,100; France, 93,900; Russia, 80,000.

Suicides.

In European cities the number of suicides per 100,000 inhabitants is as follows: Paris, 42; Lyons, 29; St. Petersburg, 7; Moscow, 11; Berlin, 36; Vienna, 28; London, 23; Rome, 8; Milan, 6; Madrid, 3; Genoa, 31, Brussels, 15; Amsterdam, 14; Lisbon, 2; Christiania, 25; Stockholm, 27; Constantinople, 12; Geneva, 11, Dresden, 51. Madrid and Lisbon show the lowest, Dresden the highest figure.

The average annual suicide rate in countries of the world per 100,000 persons living is given by Barker as follows: Saxony, 31.1, Denmark, 25.8; Schleswig-Holstein, 24.0; Austria, 21.2; Switzerland, 20.2; France, 15.7; German Empire, 14.3; Hanover, 14.0; Queensland, 13.5; Prussia, 13.3; Victoria, 11.5; New South Wales, 9.3; Bavaria, 9.1, New Zealand, 9.0; South Australia, 8.9; Sweden, 8.1, Norway, 7.5; Belgium, 6.9; England and Wales, 6.9; Tasmania, 5.3; Hungary, 5.2; Scotland, 4.0; Italy, 3.7; Netherlands, 3.6; United States, 3.5; Russia, 2.9; Ireland, 1.7; Spain, 1.4. A later enumeration of suicides in France gives 8,926 as the number in 1900, or 23.6 per cent.

The causes of suicide in European countries are reported as follows: Of 100 suicides: Madness, delirium, 18 per cent., alcoholism, 11, vice, crime, 19; different diseases, 2; moral sufferings, 6; family matters, 4; poverty, want, 4; loss of intellect, 14; consequence of crimes, 3; unknown reasons, 19.

The number of suicides in the United States in the Census year 1900 was 5,498. The number of suicides in States and cities of the United States which have laws requiring the registration of deaths in the five years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, as reported in the Special Mortality Report of the Census Office, published in 1906, was 20,834. The methods of death by suicide in numbers, were: By poison, 6,946; firearms, 4,938; hanging, 3,232; asphyxia, 1,487; cutting, 1,171, drowning, 1,059; jumping from high places, 252; crushing, 87, other methods, 1,662. Insanity is the principal cause of suicide. The largest proportion of deaths by suicide, according to age, is from forty to forty-nine years. Summer appears to be the favorite season.

The number of suicides in fifty American cities in ten years, 1895 to 1905, inclusive, according to Frederick L. Hoffmann statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of New Jersey, was 26,079. The ten cities having the highest rate per 100,000 of the population were: San Francisco, 52.2; Hoboken, 30.2; St. Louis, 27.4; Oakland, 24.9; Chicago, 22.7; New York (Manhattan and Bronx), 22.2; Milwaukee, 21.8; Newark, 21.6; Cincinnati, 20.6; Indianapolis, 17.6. The average of fifty cities was 17.8. The number of suicides in New York (Manhattan and Bronx) in 1906 was 442 and in Chicago 385.

Statistics of Births.

The Statesman's Year Book gives the following returns of births in 1900, in principal European countries. The birth registration, except in Germany, is not full. The Census returns of the United States for 1900 have not yet been published.

Countries.	Total Number of Births.	Number of Illegitimate Births.	Countries.	Total Number of Births.	Number of Illegitimate Births.
Austria	995,537	135,933	Germany	2,045,286	183,504
Hungary	768,673	70,921	Italy	1,003,970	63,406
England and Wales	926,304	36,814	Norway	67,013	4,949
Scotland	131,355	8,503	Sweden	136,523	15,641
Ireland	101,459	2,702	Russia (1898)	5,769,218	.....
France	827,297	73,121	Spain	627,848	.....

In "Statisque Humaine de la France," M. J. Bertillon presents the following table, showing that the French are the least prolific and the Germans the most prolific people of Europe: Number of children born alive annually per 1,000 women of 15 to 50 years: France, 102; Ireland, 114; Belgium, 127; England, 136; Netherlands, 137; Spain, 141, Prussia, 150; Bavaria, 156. The number of children born in France in 1904 was 818,229, the smallest number registered in late years. In August, 1906, Hanaw Kailua, in Hilo, Hawaii, gave birth to seven children; Mrs. Snell, of Malad, Idaho, on September, 19, 1889, gave birth to six children.

Tampa Isthmian Canal Exposition of 1910.

AN Exposition of the industrial arts will be held at Tampa, Florida, from January to May, 1910, inclusive, to commemorate the progress of the work on the Panama Canal. It was originally purposed to hold this Exposition in 1908, but the time was last year postponed to 1910, with the concurrence of Congress. The head of the Exposition project is Thomas J. L. Brown, President of the Florida Mid-Winter Fair Association, Tampa, Florida.

Congress on June 30, 1906, adopted the following joint resolutions.

"Whereas, it is fitting that the commencement of the work on the Panama Canal should be celebrated in a suitable manner to the end that the importance of this great isthmian waterway may be accentuated and the sentiment in favor of its early completion fostered and kept alive; and

"Whereas, the City of Tampa, in the State of Florida, by reason of its being farther to the southward and nearer to said canal than any other city in the country, having a deep and commodious harbor, reached by ample railroad facilities, as also on account of its salubrious climate and the spirit of American progress among its citizens, manifest in the rapid growth and development of the city and her commerce, affords a suitable place for such an Exhibition; and

"Whereas, it has been determined to hold such an Exposition at Tampa, Florida, during the months of January, February, March, April and May, A. D. 1908, and

"Whereas, his Excellency Napoleon B. Broward, Governor of the State of Florida, did on December 30, 1905, issue his proclamation calling an Isthmian Exposition to be held in the City of Tampa, commencing in the month of January, A. D. 1908, for the purpose aforesaid, and inviting the Governors of the several States comprising the United States of America, as well as the Governors of the Territories of the United States, to secure the co-operation of their State Legislatures in aid of said Exposition by participating therein and sending exhibits of their resources to said Exposition; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the President be, and he is hereby, requested to hold a naval review, in Tampa Bay at such time during the progress of said Exposition as he may deem best.

"Resolved further, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause to be made such display of the Army of the United States at said Exposition as he may deem advisable.

"Resolved further, that nothing contained in this concurrent resolution shall be construed as committing the United States to any obligation hereafter to appropriate money for expenses or liabilities of any kind or character made or incurred by any one for the entertainment of the guests of such Exposition, or in connection with such celebration and Exhibition."

Baltimore Exposition in 1914.

It is proposed to hold an International Exposition on the water front at Baltimore in 1914, that being the one hundredth anniversary of both the climax of the war of 1812 and the birth of the "Star Spangled Banner." The idea originated with the Baltimore "American," in which the national song was first published from Francis Barton Key's manuscript and received the general approval of citizens. The City Council has taken steps toward an organization and the Maryland State authorities have promised co-operation.

The Japanese National Exposition of 1912.

The following statement has been prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Japanese Embassy at Washington:

The Exposition which will be held in 1912 in Tokio is a national exposition, and is to be maintained and administered by the Imperial Government of Japan. While it is a national exposition, the participation of the governments and peoples of foreign countries is cordially invited and the Japanese Government will make the plan on such a scale as not only to render it the largest exposition ever held in Japan, but give it a positively international character. This has been communicated to several countries, and many of them, appreciating the desire of the Japanese Government, have already shown their readiness to render their assistance.

It is expected that the national appropriation alone in connection with the projected exposition will amount to about $5,000,000. Added to this, the local government and municipality of Tokio, as well as the various local governments throughout the Empire of Japan and the Government of Formosa, and so forth, will make appropriations in their respective budgets so that the total governmental and municipal appropriation covering the direct expenditures of the exposition will aggregate at least more than $10,000,000.

The grounds of the exposition will occupy about 250 acres of land, of which about thirty acres will be covered by buildings already decided upon. Special buildings will be set apart for exhibits representative of arts and science, including those relating to education and also of machineries and electrical appliances.

The period during which the exposition is to be held is determined to be from April 1 to October 31, so as to include both the cherry blossom and the chrysanthemum seasons, of which so much has been written by writers on Japan, and talked of by foreign visitors who have been there.

From these facts it can be easily seen that the Japanese Government desires to offer an unexcelled opportunity for foreigners to take a trip to Japan and to be entertained with attractions and amusements which even the natives may not often witness except on such an occasion.

Being a national exposition, the primary object of the enterprise is to widen the knowledge of the Japanese people as regards the industrial development attained within their own country as well as in the whole world; but, nevertheless, no better opportunity will be found in the near future than this exposition for one who entertains the desire to know the Japanese people better and to study deeper the natural and industrial resources of the country, no less than the present state of cavilization and industrial achievement of her people.

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909.

From June 1 to October 15, 1909, there will be held at Seattle, Wash., an international exposition, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

The primary purpose of the Exposition, the creation of which is well under way, is to exploit the resources and potentialities of the Alaska and Yukon territories in the United States and the Dominion of Canada and to make known and foster the vast importance of the trade of the Pacific Ocean and of the countries bordering thereon. In addition it will demonstrate the marvellous progress of Western America.

It will be the aim of the Exposition to correct the common impression that Alaska and Yukon are nothing but countries of cold and gold and to place the Territories in their true light before the eyes of the world. Another object of the Exposition is to increase the trade of the nations that are lapped by its waters.

The Exposition will represent an expenditure of approximately $10,000,000 when the gates are opened on June 1, 1909. It will occupy 250 acres of the campus of the University of Washington, adjoining one of the many beautiful residence districts of Seattle, on the gentle slopes and terraces overlooking Puget Sound, Lake Washington and Lake Union. The lakes are natural, fresh water bodies, Washington having an area of 38½ square miles and Union an area of 1 1-3 square miles. They are separated from the Puget Sound by the land upon which Seattle stands and will, by the time the Exposition opens, be connected with the salt water by a ship canal, now under construction. The unsurpassed stretches of water front on both lakes afford great opportunities for aquatic features, the like of which no other exposition ever possessed.

The grounds are twenty minutes' ride by electric car from the business centre of Seattle and are scenically one of the finest exposition sites ever laid out. The snow-clad Olympic and Cascades ranges of mountains are in plain view from all points of the grounds. Mount Rainier, the highest peak in the United States proper, rises to a height of 14,526 feet, and Mount Baker, another formidable peak of the Cascades, towers 11,000 feet.

Twelve large exhibit buildings will form the nucleus of the Exposition. Around these will cluster the State, Territorial and concessions buildings, foreign pavilions, the Administration group and smaller psuedo exhibit structures.

The main exhibit buildings will be: (1) United States Government, (2) Alaska, (3) Yukon, (4) Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Education, (5) Agriculture, Horticulture and Irrigation, (6) Machinery, (7) Forestry, (8) Fine Arts, (9) Fisheries, (10) Mines, (11) Hawaii, (12) Philippines.

On June 1, 1907, just two years prior to opening day, before a crowd of 15,000 persons, the first spadeful of earth was turned and work begun on the Exposition. The exercises which were held in the natural amphitheatre and participated in by governors, mayors and other prominent people of the Pacific Coast, were preceded by a large military parade in the city. The day, which was a holiday in Seattle, was made a memorable one in the history of the Pacific Northwest. Hon. John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics, represented President Roosevelt.

Work on the grounds since then has progressed rapidly. All of the grading has been finished, and half a dozen buildings are under construction. The Administration Building, the first to be completed, has been occupied by the Exposition offices for many months.

The United States Government will participate on a large scale. The Senate passed a bill at the last session of the Fifty-ninth Congress appropriating $700,000 for the representation of Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines, but as the session was short the measure did not get through the House. Assurance has been given the management that at the first session of the Sixtieth Congress a bill will be passed appropriating $1,175,000 for the participation of the Government and its non-contiguous territories on the Pacific Ocean.

The people of Seattle financed the Exposition by raising $650,000. The capital stock was placed at $500,000, but when it was put on the market on the morning of Oct. 2, 1906, it was oversubscribed by the sum of $150,000. The capital stock was increased to $800,000, all of which will be sold in Seattle before the Exposition opens.

The States of the Union will participate on a large scale by the erection of buildings and the installation of interesting and comprehensive displays.

The State of Washington has appropriated $1,000,000 for its representation at the Exposition. Oregon has made provision to spend $100,000, and will supplement this amount at a later meeting of its State Legislature. California has appropriated $100,000, with the assurance that an additional sum will be expended before the Exposition opens. Other States that have made preliminary appropriations are: Pennsylvania, $75,000; Missouri, $16,000; Utah, $2,000; Nebraska, $15,000.

Assurances have been given the Exposition management that the following States will make provisions for participation at the next meeting of their Legislatures: New York, Massachusetts, Montana, Kentucky, Idaho, Nevada, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Kansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota, and Colorado.

The foreign exhibits will be confined strictly to the products of the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and it is the plan of the Exposition management, as far as practicable, to induce the foreign nations to erect their own buildings and install therein collective and competitive exhibits. The following countries are expected to take part: Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Formosa, Korea, French East Indies, German Colonies, Guatemala, Honduras, British India, Japan, Mexico, Dutch East Indies, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Siam and Salvador.

In addition to the foregoing, the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and the Netherlands will be invited to make exhibits representative of their interest in Pacific trade development.

Official Roster: J. E. Chilberg, President; John H. McGraw, Vice-President; R. A. Ballinger, Vice-President; A. S. Kerry, Vice-President; William M. Sheffield, Secretary; C. R. Collins, Treasurer; I. A. Nadeau, Director General; Henry E. Reed, Director of Exploitation; Frank L. Merrick, Chief of Publicity; Frank P. Allen, Jr., Director of Works.

The Hudson-Fulton Celebration, 1909.

It is proposed to celebrate in the City of New York and on the Hudson River in September, 1909, the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery by Henry Hudson of the river which bears his name in the State of New York, and the one hundredth anniversary of the first successful navigation of that river by steam by Robert Fulton.

The Governor of the State of New York and the Mayor of the City of New York in 1905 jointly appointed a committee of citizens, of which the late Robert B. Roosevelt was chairman, to formulate plans for the celebration of the anniversary of the Discovery of the Hudson River, and at the same time the Mayor appointed a committee of one hundred to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of steam navigation in 1907. These were consolidated and incorporated under the title of the "The Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission," to celebrate both events in 1909.

The Commission is organized with the following officials: President, Stewart L. Woodford; Vice-Presidents, Herman Ridder, Andrew Carnegie, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Hon. Grover Cleveland, Major-General F. D. Grant, Morris K. Jesup, Hon. Seth Low, J. Pierpont Morgan, Hon. Levi P. Morton, General Horace Porter, Hon. Frederick W. Seward, Francis Lynde Stetson, Hon. Oscar S. Straus, William B. Van Rensselaer, and Hon. Andrew D. White; Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman; Secretary, Henry W. Sackett, Tribune Building, New York; Assistant Secretary, Edward Hagaman Hall, Tribune Building, New York.

Executive Committee, Stewart L. Woodford, Chairman, 18 Wall Street, New York; Hon. James M. Beck, Tunis G. Bergen, Andrew Carnegie, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Hon. Grover Cleveland, Rear-Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N.; William J. Curtis, Theodore Fitch, Major-General F. D. Grant, Edward Hagaman Hall, Colonel William Jay, Morris K. Jesup, Dr. George F. Kunz, Hon. Seth Low, John La Farge, Hon. William McCarroll, Commander Jacob W. Miller, Frank D. Millet, J. Pierpont Morgan, Hon. Levi P Morton, Eben E. Olcott, John E. Parsons, George W. Perkins, Hon. N. Taylor Phillips, Gen. Horace Porter, Louis C. Raegener, Herman Ridder, Henry W. Sackett, Hon. Frederick W. Seward, Isaac N. Seligman, J. Edward Simmons, Hon. John H. Starin, Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Spencer Trask, William B. Van Rensselaer, Lieutenant-Commander Aaron Vanderbilt, Dr. Samuel B. Ward, Hon. Andrew D. White, Hon. William R. Willcox, and Gen. James Grant Wilson.

There are committees on Law, Nominations, Finance, Plan and Scope, and subcommittees on Naval Parade, Land Parade, and Literary Exercises, Dedication of Memorials, Park and Memorial at Inwood, State Park at Verplanck's Point, Date of Celebration, Exhibition of Motive Power, and Co-operation.

The Commission consists of two hundred and fifty representative citizens, of whom one hundred are trustees.

PLAN OF CELEBRATION.

The following plan of celebration, submitted by the Committee on Plan and Scope, was adopted by the Commission, October 27, 1907.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE DAYS (SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, AND SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1909.)

Services in places of public worship.

RECEPTION DAY (MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1909).

General decoration of public and private buildings for the week, from New York to the head of the river.

Rendezvous of American and foreign naval vessels at New York.

"Half Moon" enters river, formally received, and takes her place in line.

"Clermont" starts from original slip amid appropriate exercises and takes position.

Visiting guests disembark and are received at the Robert Fulton Memorial Water Gate at Riverside Park.

Dedication of Robert Fulton Memorial Gate.

Typical Indian Village at Inwood established by American Museum of Natural History.

Official Banquet in evening to guests, Governor of State, and Mayors of Hudson River cities at some suitable place.

HISTORICAL DAY (TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1909).

Visiting guests shown about city, making circuit of island by boat and land excursions by automobiles.

Commemorative exercises by day in Columbia University, New York University, College of the City of New York, Cooper Union, University of St. John, at Fordham; Hebrew University, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Public Schools, Historical Societies, and all the universities, colleges and institutions of learning throughout the State of New York.

Exhibits of paintings, prints, books, models, relics, etc., by Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, Hispano-American Museum, New York Public Library, New York Historical Society, Webb's School for Shipbuilders, New York Yacht Club, etc.

Free lectures in 150 centres under the auspices of the Board of Education (Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor).

Official literary exercises in evening in every borough: Manhattan, in Metropolitan Opera House; Brooklyn, in Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; Queens, in place to be determined; Richmond, in place to be determined; Bronx, in place to be determined.

LAND PARADE DAY (WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1909).

Land parade, participated in by United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, National Guard, Naval Militia, Historical Society floats; labor, industrial, and manufacturing floats, and various other civic organizations.

In the evening, reception to guests on Governor's Island.

THE HUDSON - FULTON CELEBRATION, 1909—*Continued.*

DEDICATION DAY (THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1909).

Dedication of parks and memorials along the river: Inwood Hill Park, Hudson-Memorial Bridge, Palisades Drive, Verplanck's Point Park, Statue of William the Silent, erected by the Holland Society, and other parks and memorials along the river.

Tablets in New York, Albany, and other cities.

Reception to visiting guests at West Point during the day.

Aquatic sports on Hudson River.

Musical festival in evening, in place to be selected.

HUDSON RIVER DAY (FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1909).

Naval parades start from New York and Albany and meet at Newburgh: American naval vessels, foreign naval vessels, "Half Moon," "Clermont," merchant marine, pleasure craft.

Salutes to "Half Moon" and "Clermont" from West Point and other places where cannon can be fired as procession passes.

Fetes of townspeople along the river from New York to Newburgh.

Exercises at Newburgh: Reception on land; formal delivery of "Half Moon" and "Clermont" to North Hudson division.

ILLUMINATION DAY (SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1909).

Naval parades return to Albany and New York.

Salutes from upper Hudson cities to "Half Moon" and "Clermont" as they pass.

Fetes of townspeople from Newburgh to Albany.

Children's fetes in parks and playgrounds.

Illumination of fleet and public and private buildings in New York, and pyrotechnical displays.

Illumination, pyrotechnics, and special local exercises in Albany.

Chain of signal fires at 9 P. M. from Coney Island to Albany.

Soon after the Commission was formed a World's Fair at or near New York City was suggested. After giving several public hearings the subject was referred to the Plan and Scope Committee, who, in their preliminary respect, expressed the belief that the country had been surfeited with such temporary clebrations, and voiced the hope that the celebration of 1909 would be conducted on a plan which would leave monumental works of lasting benefit to the people.

National Congress of Mothers.

OFFICERS: *President*, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Philadelphia; *Vice-Presidents*, Mrs. David O. Mears, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. W. W. Murphy, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Robert R. Cotten, Bruce, N.C., *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. John Parker Bronk, Bridgeport, Ct., *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, 3308 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., *Treasurer*, Mrs. Louis K. Gillson, Wilmette, Ill.

An organization of Mothers of the United States for the improvement of the condition of children throughout the country, Day Nurseries, Vacation Schools, Kindergarten, Probation Work, Child Labor, the Care of Dependent, Defective and Delinquent Children; Legislation Protecting Children, Playgrounds, and Parent-Teacher Associations are among the community interests considered.

New York State Probation Commission.

(Chapter 430, Laws of 1907.)

In accordance with Chapter 430 of the Laws of 1907, the State Probation Commission consists of seven members, of whom four are appointed by the Governor for terms of four years each; one is appointed by the State Board of Charities from among its members; one is appointed by the State Commission of Prisons from among its members, and the Commissioner of Education is a member ex-officio. The first appointments by the Governor, however, are for terms of one, two, three and four years, respectively. Commissioners shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to necessary and reasonable travelling expenses.

The general duties of the Commission are to collect and publish statistical and other information as to the operations of the probation system; to keep itself informed as to the work of all probation officers, and, from time to time, inquire into their conduct and efficiency; and, by such other means as are most suitable, to endeavor to secure the effective application of the probation system and enforcement of the probation law in all parts of the State. It shall make an annual report to the Legislature showing its proceedings under this act and the results of the probation system as administered in the various localities in the State, with any suggestions or recommendations which may be considered wise for the more effectual accomplishment of the general purposes of the Commission. The Commission, in the discharge of its duties, shall have access to all offices and records of probation officers, and may direct formal investigations of the work of any probation officer. The Commission shall employ a Secretary at a salary not to exceed $3,000, and a stenographer and such other employees as may be necessary.

The following are the State Probation Commissioners appointed by the Governor July 2, 1907: President, Homer Folks, New York; Vice-President, Charles F. McKenna, New York; Felix Warburg, New York; Frank E. Wade, Buffalo; Roger P. Clark, Binghamton; Dennis McCarthy, Syracuse; Andrew S. Draper, Albany (ex-officio). Arthur W. Towne is Secretary of the Commission.

General Federation of Women's Clubs.

President, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker, Denver, Col.; *First Vice-President*, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, Mo; *Second Vice-President*, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, Chicago, Ill., *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. John Dickinson, Chicago, Ill., *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, Knoxville, Tenn.; *Treasurer*, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, Los Angeles, Cal.

This organization, incorporated in 1892, is composed of over 3,000 women's clubs, having a membership of 150,000 in the United States and foreign countries. The purpose of the Federation is declared in its article of incorporation to be "to bring into communication with one another the various women's clubs throughout the world, that they may compare methods of work and become mutually helpful. Constitutions of clubs applying for membership should show that no sectarianism or political test is required, and, while the distinctively humanitarian movements may be recognized, their chief purpose is not philanthropic or technical, but social, literary, artistic, or scientific culture." Meetings of the Federation are held biennially. There are State federations auxiliary to the General Federation, and single clubs in forty-five States. Several foreign clubs are members of the Federation—the Pioneer Club of London, Woman's Club of Bombay, and Educational Club of Ceylon, clubs in Australia, South America, etc. The officers of the New York Club are:

President, Mrs. William Cumming Story, 307 West 90th Street; *Honorary President*, Mrs. Belle De Rivera; *First Vice-President*, Mrs. Frederick Nathan; *Second Vice-President*, Mrs. Charles W. Fiske; *Third Vice-President*, Miss Mary Garrett Hay; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. John Frances Yawger; *Corresponding Secretary*, Miss Meta Maynard, 108 West 45th Street; *Treasurer*, Mrs. J. Ella Rood; *Historian*, Mrs. Howard MacNutt.

Men's Dress Chart for 1908.

The following is a specification of the proper attire for men on various occasions in the season of 1907-1908, prepared by Arnold, Constable & Co., of New York.

Evening Weddings, Balls, Receptions, Grand Opera, Formal Dinners, Theatres (Formal).

Dress Suit—Swallowtail.
Overcoat—Long, dark overcoat or great fur coat.
Waist Coat—Single-breasted, white, drill or pique.
Trousers—Same material as coat, braided outer seams.
Hat—High silk with broad felt or silk band.
Shirt—Plain white, attached cuffs.
Collar—Poke or straight standing.
Tie—White lawn or Peplin, plain broad ends.
Gloves—White glace.
Hose—Black silk, plain unclocked, white cape for theatre.
Jewelry—Shirt studs and links, pearl or moonstone.
Shoes—Patent leather pumps, or patent leather shoes, high buttoned.

Day Weddings, Afternoon Calls, Church Promenades, Receptions and Matinee.

Coat—Full frock.
Overcoat—Long, black coat.
Waist Coat—White duck, single or double breasted.
Trousers—Dark gray or modest striped worsted.
Hat—High silk, with broad band.
Shirt—Plain white, with attached cuffs.
Collar—Poke (or wing).
Cravat—Four-in-hand or once-over, white or pearl silk.
Gloves—Light gray suede.
Jewelry—Gold, plain or jewelled settings, cravat pin.
Shoes—Patent leather buttoned boots, kid tops.

Informal Dinners, Theatres (Informal), Clubs, Stag and At-Home Dinners.

Coat—Dinner jacket (Tuxedo), black or Oxford mixture.
Overcoat—Any kind.
Waist Coat—Material same as coat, or gray silk, single-breasted.
Trousers—Material same as coat, plain outer seams.
Hat—Derby.
Shirt—White, plain or pleated bosom, attached cuffs.
Collar—Wing or highband turnover.
Gloves—Gray suede.
Cravat—Broad end, blunt, to match waist coat.
Jewelry—Dull, frosted gold shirt studs and links.
Shoes—Patent leather button boots.

Polo, Motoring, Golf, Driving, Yachting, Hunting, Country.

(Varying with the kind of outing.)

Coat—Norfolk or double-breasted jacket.
Overcoat—Rain coat.
Waist Coat—Fancy flannel with flap pockets.
Trousers—Leather belted, material same as coat; serge, white flannel.
Hat (or Cap)—Soft and easy, wide lattitude.
Shirt—Soft and easy, personal predilection.
Gloves—Chamois.
Collar—soft turnover, stock, knotted handkerchief; low or high turnover.
Tie—String, four-in-hand or stock.
Jewelry—Links, cravat pin.
Shoes—Russet Oxfords, white undressed calf.

Business, Lounge or Morning.

(Individuality of wearer permissible.)

Coat—Sack or morning.
Overcoat—Any kind.
Waist Coat—Same as coat; fancy permissible, if coat is solid.
Trousers—Same material as coat.
Hat—Derby.
Shirt—Stiff or soft fancy, pleated.
Collar—Highband, turnover or wing.
Cravat—Four-in-hand or broad end tie.
Gloves—Tan cape or gray reindeer.
Jewelry—Gold studs and links.
Shoes—Laced calf skin, boots or Oxfords.

Informal Afternoon Occasions, Teas, Musicales, Church.

Coat—Front or cutaway.
Overcoat—Preferably none.
Waist Coat—Material same as coat or white duck.
Trousers—Striped worsted.
Hat—High silk, broad band.
Shirt—Plain white, attached cuffs.
Collar—Wing.
Tie—Four-in-hand.
Gloves—Gray suede.
Jewelry—Gold, plain or jewelled setting; cravat pin.
Shoes—Patent leather, buttoned, or patent Oxfords.

Freemasonry.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

Grand Lodges.	No. Members. 1907.	Grand Secretaries.	Grand Lodges.	No. Members, 1907.	Grand Secretaries.
Alabama...	18,191	G. A. Beauchamp, Montg'y.	Nevada	1,113	C. N. Noteware, Carson.
Arizona	1,191	G. J. Roskruge, Tucson.	N. Brunswick*	2,204	J. Twining Hartt, St. John.
Arkansas*..	17,480	F. Hempstead, Little Rock.	N. Hampshire	9,695	F. D. Woodbury, Concord.
Brit. Col....	3,051	R. E. Brett, Columbia.	New Jersey..	24,973	T. H. R. Redway, Trenton.
California ..	33,79	G. Johnson, San Francisco.	New Mexico.	1,629	A. A. Keen, Albuquerque.
Canada.....	37,000	Hugh Murray, Hamilton.	New York...	146,026	E. M. L. Ehlers. N. Y. City.
Colorado. ..	11,501	C. H. Jacobson, Denver.	N. Carolina..	15,528	John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
Connecticut	20,087	John H. Barlow, Hartford.	North Dakota	5,567	F. J. Thompson, Fargo.
Delaware...	2,772	B. F. Bartram, Wilmi'gton	Nova Scotia..	4,715	Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
Dist. of Col..	7,726	Arvine W. Johnston, Wash.	Ohio	65,107	J. H. Bromwell, Cincin'ti.
Florida.....	6,655	W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.	Oklahoma . ..	6,777	J. S. Hunt. Stillwater.
Georgia.....	27,620	W A. Wolihin, Macon.	Oregon	7,689	Jas. F. Robinson, Eugene.
Idaho.....	2,251	Theop. W. Randall, Boisé.	Pennsylvania	71,249	Wm. A. Sinn, Philadelphia.
Illinois	79,712	Isaac Cutter, Coup Point.	Pr. Ed. Island	635	N. MacKelvie, Summerside
Indiana	45,059	C. W Prather, Indianapolis.	Quebec	5,000	Will. H. Whyte. Montreal.
Indian Ter.	7,540	J. S. Murrow, Atoka.	Rhode Island	6,483	S. P. Williams, Providence.
Iowa.....	36,736	N. R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.	S. Carolina ..	8,688	Jacob T. Barron, Columbia.
Kansas.....	27,167	Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.	South Dakota	6,636	G. A. Pettigrew, Flandreau.
Kentucky ..	28,593	H. B. Grant, Louisville.	Tennessee . ..	20,579	John B. Garrett. Nashville.
Louisiana .	9 651	R. Lambert, New Orleans.	Texas	39,162	John Watson. Waco.
Maine	25,889	Stephen Berry, Portland.	Utah.....	1,270	C. Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Manitoba...	4,410	James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.	Vermont.....	11,802	H. H. Ross, Burlington.
Maryland .	50,328	Wm. M. Isaac, Baltimore.	Virginia	16,951	G. W. Carrington, Richm'd.
Mass.....	11,580	S. D. Nickerson, Boston.	Washington .	9,880	Horace W. Tyler, Seattle.
Michigan	53,795	L. B. Winsor, Reed City.	W. Virginia..	11,006	H. R. Howard, Pt. Pleasant.
Minnesota	20,287	T. Montgomery, St. Paul.	Wisconsin	22,118	Wm. W. Perry, Milwaukee.
Mississippi .	13,232	F. Speed, Vicksburg.	Wyoming	1,951	W. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga
Missouri ...	42,924	J. R. Parson, St. Louis.			
Montana ...	4,227	Helena.	Total	1,188,566	
Nebraska....	15,163	Francis E. White, Omaha.			

The returns of the Grand Lodges of the United States and British America for 1905-1906 were as follows: Whole number of members, 1,062,425; raised, 81,386; admissions and restorations, 28,155; withdrawals, 22,008; expulsions and suspensions, 659; suspensions for non-payment of dues, 12,760; deaths, 16,123. Gain in membership over preceding year, 58,177. Membership in 1906, 1,129,001, gain over the preceding year of 66,576.

These Grand Lodges are in full affiliation with the English Grand Lodge, of which the Duke of Connaught is Grand Master, and the Grand Lodges of Ireland, Scotland, Cuba, Peru, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and also with the Masons of Germany and Austria. They are not in affiliation and do not correspond with the Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France; they, however, affiliate with and recognize Masons under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council. Freemasonry is under the ban of the Church in Spain, Italy, and other Catholic countries, and the membership is small and scattered.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE.

The officers of the Northern Jurisdiction are: *M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander*, Henry L. Palmer, Wis. *P. G. Lieutenant-Commander*, Samuel C. Lawrence, Mass. *Grand Treasurer-General*, Newton D. Arnold, R. I. *Grand Minister of State*, John C. Smith, Ill. *Grand Secretary-General*, James H. Codding; office, 299 Broadway, New York.

The officers of the Southern Jurisdiction are: *M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander*, James D. Richardson, Tenn. *Secretary-General*, Allison Nailor, 433 Third Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. These grand bodies are in relations of amity with the Supreme Councils for France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Central America, Greece, Canada, Cuba, Switzerland, Egypt, Tunis, and Spain.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE, AS ORGANIZED BY JOSEPH CERNEAU, THIRTY-THIRD DEGREE, IN THE YEAR 1807.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander, Andrew J. Provost, N. Y. *Grand Secretary-General*, Alfred C. Dupont, M. D., N. Y. The Sovereign Grand Consistory has had a continuous existence of one hundred years, with its Grand Orient at New York, where, under the ægis of the Grand Orient of France, it was organized by M. I. Joseph Cerneau, thirty-third degree. The Supreme Council has fraternal relations with the Supreme Councils of Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Italy, Egypt, Cuba, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, Greece, Austria-Hungary, and other Grand Orients. It has jurisdiction over seventy-three subordinate Consistories of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, which are subdivided into Lodges of Perfection, Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, Chapters of Rose Croix, and Consistories, with a membership of many thousands. The two Consistories in Manhattan are Cerneau, No. 1, with over a thousand Sublime Princes, and Giordano Bruno, No. 66, working in the Italian language. Official address, No. 320 Temple Court, Beekman Street, New York.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.

The Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General, thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, Orient of New York. Officers—*Sovereign Grand Commander*, M. W. Bayliss, Washington, D. C. *Lieutenant-Grand Commander*, C. W. Edwards, Albany, N. Y. *Minister of State*, George Gibson, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer-General*, Holden O. Hill, Providence, R. I. *Secretary-General*, M. W. Morton, Providence, R. I. This Supreme Council was organized in the City of New York on October 28, 1807, and exercises jurisdiction over the whole of the United States.

FREEMASONRY—*Continued.*

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.

General Grand High Priest—Joseph E. Dyas, Paris, Ill.
Dep. Gen. Grand High Priest—William C. Swain, Milwaukee, Wis.
Gen. Grand King—Nathan Kingsley, Austin, Minn.
Gen. Grand Scribe—Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky.
Gen. Grand Treasurer—John M. Carter, Baltimore, Md.
Gen. Grand Secretary—Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gen. Grand Captain of the Host—George E. Corson, Washington, D. C.
Gen. Grand Principal Sojourner—Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Iowa.
Gen. Grand Royal Arch Captain—William F. Kuhn, Farmington, Mo.
Gen. Grand Master 3d Vail—Bestor G. Brown, Topeka, Kan.
Gen. Grand Master 2d Vail—Charles N. Rix, Hot Springs, Ark.
Gen. Grand Master 1st Vail—J. Albert Blake, Boston, Mass.

The office of the General Grand Secretary is at Buffalo, N. Y.

The number of grand chapters, each representing a State or Territory (except Pennsylvania and Virginia), is 44, and the number of enrolled subordinate chapters is 2,683, exclusive of 28 subordinate chapters in the Territories of the United States, the Sandwich Islands, Porto Rico, Chile, and the Chinese Empire, which are under the immediate jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter.

The total membership of the enrolled subordinate chapters is 266,919. The degrees conferred in Chapters are Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch Mason. The next triennial meeting will be held in 1909, at Savannah, Ga.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Grand Master—Henry W. Rugg, Providence, R. I.
Deputy Grand Master—W. B. Melish, Cincinnati, O.
Grand Generalissimo—A. MacArthur, Troy, N. Y.
Grand Captain-General—W. F. Pierce, San Fr'nsco.
Grand Senior Warden—L. S. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Grand Junior Warden—J. K. Orr, Atlanta, Ga.
Grand Treasurer—H. Wales Lines, Ct.
Grand Recorder—John A. Gerow, Detroit, Mich.

The office of the Grand Recorder is at Detroit, Mich.

The number of grand commanderies in the United States and Territories, each representing individual States or Territories (except that Massachusetts and Rhode Island are combined), is 46. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Commanderies, 1,201, with a membership of 171,204. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Encampment, 8; membership, 1,045; total number of commanderies, 1,209; total membership, 172,149. The next triennial conclave will be held in Chicago, Ill., August, 1910. The orders conferred in a Commandery of Knights Templar are Red Cross, Knight Templar, and Knight of Malta. A Mason, to obtain these orders, must be a Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason in good standing, and a member of both Lodge and Chapter.

COLORED MASONIC BODIES.

There are thirty-eight grand lodges in as many different States of the United States and one in Canada. The Prince Hall Grand Lodge, of Massachusetts, is the oldest lodge, having been organized in the year 1808. It was the outgrowth of African Lodge, No 459, the warrant for which was granted to Prince Hall and fifteen other colored Masons September 24, 1784. The number of colored Masons in the United States and Canada is 150,000; Royal Arch, 14,000; Knights Templar, 12,000; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, 2,000; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, 5,712. The Grand Lodge of New York, organized in 1848, has jurisdiction over thirty lodges, located in different parts of the State. The total membership is about 2,000. H. A. Spencer, Grand Master, Rochester, N. Y.; Benj. Myers, Grand Secretary.

SOVEREIGN SANCTUARY OF ANCIENT AND PRIMITIVE FREEMASONRY.

RITE OF MEMPHIS—IN AND FOR THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

M. I. Grand Master-General...H. G. Goodale, 96°
V. I. Grand Administrator-General, W. F. Ford, 95°
V. I. Grand Chancellor-General..J. S. Phillips, 95°
V. I. Grand Secretary-General..E. T. Stewart, 95°

Official address, German Masonic Temple, 220 East Fifteenth Street, New York City. M. I. Sovereign Grand Master Harvey G. Goodale, 96°, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y. J. Adelphi Gottlieb, M. D., M. A., LL. D., Legate of the M. I. Sovereign Grand Master and Sovereign Sanctuary Embassy, 125 West 106th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

The Sovereign Sanctuary is composed of Masons who have received the 95th degree of Patriarch Grand Conservator of the Rite; and has jurisdiction over the continent of America. It was formally instituted in the United States in the year 1856. The American body is in affiliation with the various Masonic powers of the world and has a regular exchange of Representatives with England, Ireland, New Zealand, Italy, Spain, Roumania, Egypt, etc. The Degrees of the Rite, which are ninety of instruction and seven official, are conferred in the subordinate bodies of the Rite thus: Fourth to 18th degree in a Chapter Rose Croix, 19th to 42d degree in a Senate of Hermetic Philosophers; 43d to 90th degree in a Council of Sublime Masters of the Great Work.

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

THE Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is not a regular Masonic body, but its membership is composed strictly of Masons who have reached the 32d degree, A. A. S. Rite (18th degree in England), or Knights Templar in good standing. There are 107 temples in the United States, and a total membership of about 114,000.

The following are the imperial officers for the United States for 1907-08: *Imperial Potentate*, Frank C. Roundy, Chicago, Ill.; *Imperial Deputy Potentate*, Edwin I. Alderman, Marion, Ia.; *Imperial Chief Rabban*, George L. Street, Richmond, Va.; *Imperial Assistant Rabban*, Fred. A. Hines, Los Angeles, Cal.; *Imperial High Priest and Prophet*, J. Frank Treat, Fargo, N. Dak.; *Imperial Oriental Guide*, William J. Cunningham, Baltimore, Md.; *Imperial Treasurer*, William S. Brown, 523 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; *Imperial Recorder*, Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.; *Imperial First Ceremonial Master*, William W. Irwin, Wheeling, W. Va.; *Imperial Second Ceremonial Master*, Jacob T. Barron, Columbia, S. C.; *Imperial Marshal*, Frederick R. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.; *Imperial Captain of the Guard*, J. Putnam Stevens, Portland, Me.; *Imperial Outer Guard*, Henry F. Niedringhaus, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.

Odd Fellowship.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

OFFICERS.

Grand Sire—E. S. Conway, Chicago, Ill.
Deputy Grand Sire—J. L. Nolen, Nashville, Tenn.
Grand Secretary—John B. Goodwin, Baltimore, Md.
Assistant Grand Secretary—J. Edward Kroh, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer—M. R. Muckle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Grand Chaplain—Rev. J. M. Baker.
Grand Marshal—E. L. Pilsbury, Charlestown, Mass.
Grand Guardian—Will A. Steidley, Lake Charles, La.
Grand Messenger—W. L. Brown, Kingman, Kan.

GRAND LODGES AND MEMBERSHIP IN SUBORDINATE LODGES.
(Reported to the Annual Communication in 1907.)

JURISDICTION.	No. of Members	JURISDICTION.	No. of Members	JURISDICTION.	No. of Members
Alabama	20,186	Louisiana	3,176	Ohio	80,631
Alberta	1,644	Maine	23,844	Oklahoma	13,787
Arizona	1,464	Manitoba	6,569	Ontario	34,882
Arkansas	22,865	Maritime Provinces	7,515	Oregon	13,071
British Columbia	3,809	Maryland	8,465	Pennsylvania	136,6[illegible]6
California	40,974	Massachusetts	56,773	Quebec	3,74[illegible]
Colorado	11,710	Michigan	45,021	Rhode Island	6,182
Connecticut	18,939	Minnesota	18,829	South Carolina	4,613
Delaware	2,726	Mississippi	3,944	South Dakota	7,131
District of Columbia	1,951	Missouri	55,081	Tennessee	34,559
Florida	3,497	Montana	4,575	Texas	26,154
Georgia	27,631	Nebraska	18,689	Utah	2,483
Idaho	6,849	Nevada	1,425	Vermont	6,814
Illinois	78,920	New Hampshire	14,640	Virginia	25,521
Indiana	72,578	New Jersey	27,805	Washington	17,348
Indian Territory	9,660	New Mexico	1,393	West Virginia	18,144
Iowa	53,738	New York	108,535	Wisconsin	17,592
Kansas	37,776	North Carolina	13,699	Wyoming	2,049
Kentucky	23,556	North Dakota	4,676	Total	1,316,520

The membership of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which includes the Grand Lodges of Australasia, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, is 1,362,310, female members not included. The American organization is not in affiliation with an English order entitled the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows.

The Encampment branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows numbers 193,846 members; Rebekah lodges, sisters, 347,223; brothers, 188,728; Chevaliers of the Patriarchs Militant, 20,001. The next meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge will be at Denver, Colo., September 21-26, 1908.

The total relief paid by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, year ending December 31, 1906, was $5,005,753.37, brothers relieved, 128,110; widowed families relieved, 6,777; paid for relief of brothers, $3,103,919.18; for widowed families, $160,198.77, education and relief of orphans, $140,511.90; burying the dead, $946,637.04.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

Officers of New York District: W. Wadds, Prov. G. M., J. Meade, Deputy Prov. G. M., W Woodfin, Prov. Treasurer; Alex. Lawson, Prov. C. S., 118 West 139th St., New York City

This Order was founded in 1800 and is represented throughout the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand by 444 districts, 4,981 lodges, and 1,021,474 members, with a capital of $60,000,000.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF AMERICA.

OFFICERS.

Grand Master—W. L. Houston, Washington, D. C.
Deputy Grand Master—L. N. Porter, L. Rock, Ark.
Grand Treasurer—B. J. Davis, Atlanta, Ga.
Grand Secretary—J. F. Needham, 602 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Grand Directors—G. H. Mays, Jacksonville, Fla., J. C. Johnson, Baltimore, Md., A. T. Shirley, Herndon, Va., T. P. Woodland, New Orleans; W W Lawrence, Newbern, N. C.

This organization is composed of colored Odd Fellows, subordinate to G. U. O. O. F. Friendly Society, Manchester, England. The following is the statistical report for the year ending August 31, 1907: Lodges enrolled, 5,203; households, 3,239; P. G. M. Councils, 323; Patriarches, 156; D. G Lodges, 39; juvenile societies, 492; district households, 27. Total number of branches, 9,479. Total membership, 352,540.

Order of Good Templars.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUPREME LODGE.

Int. Chief Templar—Edward Wavrinsky, M. P., Stockholm.
Int. P. Chief Templar—Jos. Malins, Birmingham, Eng.
Int. Counselor—Prof. Lars O. Jensen, Bergen, Norway.
Int. Vice-Templar—Mrs. J. L. Yule, Belfast, Ireland.
Int. Supt. of Juvenile Work—Miss Jessie Forsyth, 27 Doane St., Boston, Mass.
Int. Electoral Supt.—Guy Hayler, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.
Int. Secretary—Col. B. F. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis.
Int. Asst. Secretary—Rev. Rees Evans, Llanwrtyd Wells, Wales.
Int. Treasurer—Herman Blume, Hamburg.
Int. Chaplain—Rev. M. Bruce Meikleham, Glasgow.
Int. Marshal—J. W Howles, Durban, Natal, S. Afr.
Int. Dept. Marshal—Miss M. E. Wright, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.
Int. Messenger—J. A. Simpson, Amherst, N. Scotia.
Int. Guard—Wm. Arnott, Bombay, India.
Int. Sentinel—R Sandilands, Dunedin, N. Zealand.

The last report of the International Secretary returned the number of grand lodges in the world as 69 and the membership as 407,645. The membership of the juvenile branch was 207,902. The Good Templars, which is a beneficial order, based on total abstinence, are organized in nearly every State of the Union, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, Canada, West Indies, East, West, and South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, British India, Iceland, and other countries. The International Supreme Lodge will hold its next meeting at Washington, D. C., third Tuesday in May, 1908.

Order of the Sons of Temperance.

NATIONAL DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICA.

M. W. Patriarch—Roland M. Eavenson, 4052 Baring St., Philadelphia.
M. W. Associate—Henry O' Hara, Toronto, Ont.
M. W. Scribe—Ross Slack, 118 Rose Street, Trenton, N. J.
M. W. Treasurer—M. M. Eavenson, Philadelphia.
M. W. Chaplain—Rev. A. D. MacDonald, Lamont, Alberta, Canada.
M. W. Conductor—A. Hubley, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
M. W. Sentinel—David Mackay, Jr., New York.
M. W. Supt. Y. P. Work—Rev. Alfred Noon, Boston, Mass.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the City of New York September 29, 1842. It is composed of subordinate, Grand, and National Divisions. It has five National Divisions—one for North America, one for Great Britain and Ireland, two for Australia, and one for New Zealand. In the course of its existence it has had nearly four million members on its rolls. Its present membership in North America is 34,879, of whom 13,537 are in the United States. Its fundamental principle is total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

The annual session of the National Division of North America will be held at Saratoga in June, 1908, when the biennial election of officers will occur.

The Royal Arcanum.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

Supreme Regent—Robert Van Sands, Illinois.
Supreme Vice-Regent—C. H. Bowen, Rhode Island.
Supreme Orator—F. T. McFaden, Virginia.
Past Supreme Regent—H. C. Wiggins, New York.
Supreme Secretary—A. T. Turner, Massachusetts.
Supreme Treasurer—E. A. Skinner, New York.
Supreme Auditor—Wm. F. McConnell, New York.
Supreme Chaplain—Rev. E. H. Leisenring, Pennsylvania.
Supreme Warden—S. S. Babcock, Michigan.
Supreme Sentry—D. R. Benedict, Colorado.

The membership of the Order October 31, 1907, was 241,503; the number of grand councils, 30, and subordinate councils, 2,061. The Supreme Council was organized at Boston June 23, 1877, and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. Number of deaths to October 31, 1907, 41,145. Benefits paid to October 31, 1907, $112,862,855.31. Emergency fund, October 31, 1907, $3,684,697.33.

Knights of Pythias.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme Chancellor—Charles A. Barnes, Ill.
Supreme Vice-Chancellor—Henry P. Brown, Texas.
Supreme Prelate—Leo A. Caro, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—R. L. C. White, Nashville, Tenn.
Supreme Master of Exchequer—Thos. D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.
Supreme Master at Arms—Noble Binns, Trail, B.C.
Supreme Inner Guard—Samuel H. Davis, Davis, Okla.
Supreme Outer Guard— ——————.
President Board of Control, Endowment Rank—C. F. S. Neal, Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.
Major-General Uniform Rank—Arthur J. Stobbard, St. Paul, Minn.

MEMBERSHIP, JANUARY 1, 1907.

Alabama	10,541	Illinois	57,020	Michigan	17,495	N. Dakota	3,134	Utah	1,730
Arizona	1,558	Indiana	59,798	Minnesota	8,733	Ohio	77,951	Vermont	2,182
Arkansas	6,815	Indian Ter	4,802	Mississippi	9,285	Oklahoma	3,893	Virginia	5,740
Br. Columbia	2,731	Iowa	24,186	Missouri	26,832	Ontario	2,281	Washington	7,155
California	17,451	Kansas	12,007	Montana	2,885	Oregon	5,594	W. Virginia	12,430
Colorado	7,805	Kentucky	12,029	Nebraska	6,728	Pennsylv'nia	49,802	Wisconsin	9,727
Connecticut	7,522	Louisiana	7,558	Nevada	1,270	Quebec	383	Wyoming	1,241
Delaware	1,402	Maine	16,002	New Hamp.	6,618	Rhode Island	2,790	Subordinate	
Dis. of Col.	1,630	Manitoba	1,243	New Jersey	14,187	S. Carolina	10,829	lodges	822
Florida	5,967	Mar. Prov's	2,028	New Mexico	1,411	S. Dakota	2,927		
Georgia	13,024	Maryland	10,233	New York	23,628	Tennessee	11,843	Total	671,162
Idaho	2,444	Massach'tts	22,309	N. Carolina	7,944	Texas	23,587		

Membership of the Insurance Department (Life Insurance), 82,358, representing an aggregate insurance of $126,317,000. Membership of the military department, 25,274. The office of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal is at Nashville, Tenn. The next biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge will be held at Boston, Mass., beginning August 4, 1908.

Membership of Fraternal Organizations.

ACCORDING to the last reports of the supreme bodies of these organizations to THE WORLD ALMANAC, the membership of the principal fraternal organizations in the United States and Canada is as follows

Odd Fellows	1,679,060	Tribe of Ben Hur	92,500
Freemasons	1,342,620	Knights and Ladies of Honor	96,200
Modern Woodmen of America	851,441	Improved Order of Heptasophs	76,210
Knights of Pythias	671,162	Knights of the Golden Eagle	73,000
Independent Order of Rechabites	488,000	National Union	61,203
Woodmen of the World	505,398	Brotherhood of American Yeomen	61,671
Improved Order of Red Men	406,774	Protected Home Circle	60,771
Knights of the Maccabees	300,000	Catholic Mutual Benefit Association	58,634
Royal Arcanum	241,503	Order of Gleaners	56,000
Ancient Order of United Workmen	234,952	Court of Honor	58,634
Independent Order of Foresters	256,035	Brith Abraham Order	53,853
Order of Eagles	275,588	New England Order of Protection	46,686
Foresters of America	243,647	Knights of Honor	40,126
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks	260,000	Ancient Order of Foresters	41,008
Ancient Order of Hibernians	217,000	United Order of American Mechanics	36,554
Knights of Columbus	183,142	Sons of Temperance	34,879
Junior Order of United Amer. Mechanics	177,553	Independent Order of B'nai B'rith	35,870
Ladies of the Maccabees	155,860	Knights of Malta	28,000
Knights of the Modern Maccabees	115,000	Smaller organizations	382,552
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association	95,500	Total	10,104,561

Aeronautics in 1907.

MOTOR AEROPLANES.

Since the first aeroplane types of flying machines, designed by Maxim and Lilienthal, the work of inventors and scientists along the line of motor-driven, heavier-than-air flying machines has shown steady progress. While the general type of machines of past experiments has been more or less adhered to, there have been many improvements. Motors have been made stronger and lighter, problems of rising and alighting safely solved, and additional scientific knowledge of aerial conditions has been gained. The general and most popular design is that of the simple aeroplane, supported by air, through which it is propelled by detached force. There have been many radical but experimental departures from the aeroplane type, none of which, however, have shown any great degree of success. Among these radical types is the Helicopter, the production of Otto Luyties, of Baltimore, Md. The design of the machine embraces several pairs of huge wings and two or more upright revolving propellers, the latter operated by a 100-horse power motor for the purpose of lifting the machine. The entire weight is 1,700 pounds.

Achievements in the form of sustained flight, power to rise and descend without mishap, and to guide the machine in a circular flight are confined to the Wright Brothers, of Dayton, Ohio, and the Brothers Voisin, whose aeroplane, constructed on lines laid down by M. Octave Chanute, was driven in a successful flight on November 9 and 11, 1907, at Paris by M. Henry Farman. The aeroplane on the first attempt rose slowly from the ground, and in one minute and fourteen seconds completed a circle. Notice of the flight was not given to the French Aero Club, and Mr. Farman could not be awarded the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize of $10,000 offered to the aviator who first completes a circular kilometer in the air.

This flight, however, is still far behind the achievements of the Wright Brothers in 1905 at Dayton, Ohio, when in the presence of reputable witnesses one of the brothers remained in the air 38 minutes and 3 seconds, making a circular flight of 24½ miles. Officials of the Aero Club of America, at the International Congress held in New York on October 28, 1907, admitted that in flights of man-carrying gasless machines the Wright Brothers are far ahead of all competitors. What the Wright Brothers have accomplished in the last two years, or since their 24-mile flight, is only problematical. It is conceded that they have made still further progress, and it is not unlikely that before the elapse of another year prolonged flights of motor-driven aeroplanes may be witnessed. The Wright Brothers have established one curious point—that a really successful flying machine will develop speed in excess of anticipations based on the motor's efficiency.

Santos-Dumont, in his Helicopter, made the first public demonstration of man-flight without gas support, travelling about 300 yards. His efforts were eclipsed by Mr. Farman in a successful flight on October 26, 1907, near Paris, when he drove his aeroplane nearly half a mile.

Although not a matter of authentic record, it is reported that M. Esnault Pelterie, in a flying machine described as half automobile and half aeroplane, succeeded in making a series of flights near Paris, turning in the air, rising and descending at will. The machine resembles a butterfly, with the wings controlled by means of levers.

DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS.

Since aerial navigation was first contemplated no year has recorded such progress in dirigible airships at that of 1907. It may be called the year in which the availability of sufficiently light and powerful motors first enabled experimenters to realize the chief dreams of aerial flight. The airship of the general type, first controlled in flight by Santos-Dumont, has entered definitely into the military establishments of the great Powers. It has been adopted by France, Germany, and England, and an aerial bureau is being contemplated by the United States Government. The three chief requirements of the airship—speed, endurance, and control—have been attained in a measure sufficient to make them of use in military operations.

In the military airship is foreseen the possibility of being able to pass over an enemy's country without effective opposition from its defenders. It will no longer be possible to maintain a position with troops disposed secretly. It will not be possible in the campaigns of the future to move a regiment by day or night as long as the air is infested with scouts. The Hague Conference, on August 19, passed a ruling forbidding the dropping of projectiles upon hostile positions from balloons or aerial machines. It is not known how far it may prove possible to employ airships in actual hostilities, but it is almost certain that the next great war will witness their use.

The British military airship, Nulli Secundus, the only one that has thus far been put through a course of tests by the British, has not shown itself to be in the same class with the German and French inventions. Its speed is about 21 miles an hour through the air, a rate inferior to that of the airships of other armies. There is no record showing that it remained in flight at any time for a period over an hour.

The German authorities, disquieted by the demonstrations of efficiency given by the French, airships early in 1907 turned their attention to producing something their equal or better. During the Summer they tried out three distinct types.

The airships of the French Government, of which it now owns four, are all descendants of the original Lebaudy airship, purchased from the Lebaudy Brothers in 1905. The Lebaudy II. was the first airship owned by the Government. Two others, the Patrie and the Republique, were completed and tried out during 1907, and a fourth is now under construction. These dirigibles are all built with a gas bag about 200 feet long and 33 feet in diameter. The under side is lined with a flat, firm plate, which takes the place of the suspended framework of other types of airships. It gives stiffness to the elongated bag and prevents it from buckling in the wind. To this bottom piece is suspended the car, with a propeller on either side. The gas bag is equipped with side and rear fins to insure stability, and with a rudder in the rear.

The Patrie was put through a series of flights lasting from June 27 until August 8. On July 22 Prime Minister Clemenceau and Minister of War Picquart made an ascent aboard

the Patrie and stayed in the air over an hour. This occurrence caused much comment in other countries and did more than any single incident to make observers outside of France aware that her military airships had gone beyond the purely experimental stage. On August 8 the Patrie made another trip which attracted notice. It was driven a distance of 26 miles against a 15-mile wind from the shed to the Chateau of Rambouillet, the residence at that time of the President of the French Republic, M. Fallieres. The airship remained there for an hour and returned to the starting point, after a trip of 3½ hours.

The German Government has experimented with dirigible balloons of three types. The medium type corresponds more nearly to the approved French airship. The two extreme types are the flexible, represented by the airship of Major von Parseval, and the rigid, embodied in the production of Count von Zeppelin. The flexible airship aimed to attain the form most easily portable from place to place on the earth. The rigid type strove for size, lifting capacity and endurance. The Parseval type aimed to be a campaign balloon that could be depended on for service in the field. The Zeppelin device, of enormous size, was built to be as steady as a ship in the air. While the Parseval was able to ascend and descend frequently, the Zeppelin was built to stay in the air for days at a time.

Von Zeppelin's airship, the largest of its kind ever built, was purchased by the German Government. It is the greatest attempt at an airship of shiplike size that has ever been floated. If the accounts of its performances during the Summer of 1907 are correct, it has gone somewhat faster and considerably farther than any of its rivals. The balloon part is 420 feet long and 40 feet thick. This approaches more the shape of a lead pencil. The bag has a polygonal instead of a perfectly round surface, and the full thickness is carried almost to the ends.

The gas capacity of the Zeppelin dirigible, which is between 300,000 and 400,000 cubic feet, enables it to lift several tons. Two motors form part of its equipment. There is abundant buoyancy for all the fuel that need be stored for a thousand mile voyage.

The Zeppelin airship has attained a speed as high as 33 miles an hour, and has made a trip of 220 miles and back. This gives to the Germans the record for long-distance voyages by airship. Count von Zeppelin asserts that his dirigible balloon is capable of going a week without landing or refilling. It has already stayed up for a period of seven hours, much longer than that of any other airship.

In the development of dirigible airships in the United States aeronauts have not attained the same degree of perfection that has rewarded the efforts of experimenters abroad. Stevens, Baldwin, Knabenshue, Beachey, and Thomas and others of lesser note have confined themselves almost entirely to experiments with airships of small dimensions and limited power. Many inventors have been sadly handicapped by lack of funds. At the exhibition of the St. Louis Aero Club, held at St. Louis in October, 1907, a series of highly successful contests were held, in which the stability and perfect control of airships were conclusively demonstrated. A feature of the aerial contests was the flight of Cromwell Dixon in his sky-cycle. The machine consisted of an oblong gas bag, from which was suspended a frail framework supporting the operator, who propelled the machine by means of pedals and a sprocket wheel geared to the propeller. The sky-cycle was equipped with a rudder in the rear, and could be guided successfully in a moderate breeze. On June 20, 1907, Lincoln Beachey, in his dirigible airship, made a successful ascension at Staten Island. The operator's seat was astride of a triangular frame five feet below the cigar-shaped gas bag. The balloon was 52 feet long and 16 feet in diameter, and contained 6,500 cubic feet of hydrogen gas. The propeller was in front and driven by a four-cylinder four-cycle gasolene engine. A driving power of 400 revolutions a minute was obtained.

As a result of the steady improvement in dirigible balloons and the successful experiments of the French and German governments, the United States War Department has signified its intention of taking up aerial navigation in connection with the future operations of the Army and Navy. In December Brigadier-General James Allen, chief of the Signal Corps, announced that by the first of the year bids would be opened for the first two dirigible balloons of the United States War Department's Atlantic fleet. The specifications will call for dirigibles of 25,000 cubic feet capacity, with 30 or 40 h. p. engines, and capable of carrying two persons with ballast and remaining in the air at least three hours. The airships are to cost about $5,000 apiece. A representative of the Navy has arranged to hold a series of tests at Fort George, New York, with the Thomas airship. This airship differs from the common type in that its buoyancy is obtained by means of oxygen gas. Walter Wellman abandoned his attempt to reach the North Pole when, in September, his airship during a trial flight encountered a storm and was wrecked on a glacier near Spitzbergen. King Victor Emanuel announced in October that he would present a cup for an international dirigible balloon competition to be held at Turin in 1911.

BALLOONING.

The United States during the year 1907 became the theatre of action for balloons and balloonists throughout the world. As a result a degree of interest was aroused which has given an enormous impetus to the investigation of this department of aerial navigation. Ballooning is no longer indulged in wholly by professional aeronauts. As a sport it has attracted many men of wealth. Hundreds of enthusiasts during the past year have enrolled themselves as members of aero clubs. The three principal clubs in the United States, at New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, have more than doubled their membership. Balloon ascensions have become such a common practice that people are no longer amazed at the sight of one up among the clouds. This is especially true in France, where it is seldom that on a clear day one or more balloons or airships may not be seen sailing over Paris.

All new records in ballooning established in 1907 were made in the United States. The international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett Cup, which started from St. Louis on October 21, resulted in the breaking of all balloon records, both for distance covered in a single flight and time spent above the earth. The contest was won by Dr. Oscar Erbsloeh in the German balloon Poinmern, which landed at Asbury Park, N. J.,

AERONAUTICS IN 1907—*Continued.*

876¾ miles from St. Louis. Alfred Leblanc, in the French balloon Isle de France, travelled 870¾ miles, descending at Herbertsville, N. J., only six miles away from the winner. The other contestants travelled the following distances: Captain von Abercron, in the Dusseldorf, 800 miles; J. C. McCoy, in the America, 735¾ miles; Alan R. Hawley, in the St. Louis, 716½ miles; Paul Meckel, in the German balloon Abercron, 689¾ miles; Rene Gasnier, in the French balloon Anjou, 674½ miles; Major Henry B. Hersey, in the United States, 625¼ miles, and Griffith Brewer, in the English balloon Lotus II., 358¾ miles. M. Leblanc, in the French balloon Isle de France, established a new world's record for duration of flight. The balloon was in the air 44 hours and 2 minutes. The best previous record was that of 35 hours and 40 minutes, made by Count de la Vaulx on his famous flight into Russia in 1900. The race in 1908 for the Bennett Cup will take place in Germany. Following the St. Louis race the International Aeronautic Congress was held in New York on October 27-28. The Congress was attended by prominent aeronauts and scientists of Europe and America.

The Lahm Cup was contested for and won by Captain Charles De F Chandler and J. C. McCoy, who started from St. Louis on October 17 and landed in Roan County, West Virginia, on October 19, covering a distance of 475 miles. Another conspicuous flight in 1907 was that of Dr. Wegener, who went from Berlin, Germany, to Enderby, England, a distance of 812 miles in 19 hours.

Early in the year the United States War Department placed an order for $12,000 worth of balloons for experimental purposes to be used at the United States Aerial Station at Fort Omaha, Neb. The balloons are intended chiefly for signal work.

On November 9 Dr. Oscar Erbsloeh, with Captain T. T. Lovelace and four other passengers, made a flight from Philadelphia to New York in the German balloon Pommern, demonstrating that the flight of a balloon could be governed by making use of the various air currents. The plan of flight, which was announced a week in advance, was carried out in a highly successful manner, the result proving that the direction of flight of a balloon may be controlled by the occupants of the basket.

Capital Punishment.

In Italy there is no capital punishment, and it has been abolished in the States of Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, and Kansas; Colorado and Iowa have both restored it after brief periods of abolition. As to the methods of carrying out death sentences: the guillotine is employed publicly in France, Belgium, Denmark, Hanover and two cantons of Switzerland, and privately in Bavaria, Saxony, and also in two cantons of Switzerland. The gallows is used publicly in Austria, Portugal and Russia; and privately in Great Britain and the United States, except in New York and New Jersey, where the electric chair has been substituted. Death by the sword obtains in fifteen cantons in Switzerland, in China and Russia, publicly, and in Prussia privately. Ecuador, Oldenburg and Russia have adopted the musket publicly; while in China they have strangulation by the cord, and in Spain the garrote, both public; and in Brunswick, death by the axe.

Area of the Great Lakes of the United States.

	Superior.	Michigan.	Huron.	Erie.	Ontario.
Greatest length in miles	390	345	270	250	190
Greatest breadth in miles	160	84	105	60	52
Greatest depth in feet	900	1,800	1,000	204	412
Area in square miles	32,000	22,400	23,000	10,000	6,700
Drainage in square miles	85,000	70,040	74,000	39,680	29,760
Height above sea-level in feet	600	578	574	564	234
Latitude, degrees north	46° 45'	41° 15'	43° 20'	41° 20'	43° 10'
	48° 50'	45° 55'	46° 10'	42° 50'	44° 10'
Longitude, degrees west	84° 30'	84° 40'	80° 10'	78° 35'	76° 20'
	92° 15'	87° 08'	84° 30'	83° 10'	79° 50'
Boundary line in miles	300	None	220	200	160
United States shore line in miles	955	1,320	510	370	230

Casualty Insurance in the United States.

Insurance in force January 1, 1907.—Personal Accident and Health, $3,750,000,000; Steam Boiler, $750,000,000; Plate Glass, $100,000,000; Employers' Liability (estimated), $1,800,000,000; Fidelity, $900,000,000; Surety, $1,000,000,000; Credit, $40,000,000; Burglary, $40,000,000.

CASUALTY AND SURETY INSURANCE BUSINESS IN 1906.

The following was the business transacted in the United States in 1906 by the thirty-seven companies transacting a miscellaneous insurance business:

Class of Business.	Prem. Received	Losses Paid.	P.C.	Class of Business.	Prem. Received	Losses Paid.	P.C.
Burglary	$1,995,960	$680,854	34.8	Personal Accident	$16,298,486	$6,683,559	41.0
Credit	1,798,629	664,410	39.6	Plate Glass	2,609,024	1,034,202	39.6
Fidelity and Surety	12,300,120	5,038,303	41.0	Steam Boiler	2,171,126	282,527	13.0
Health	3,217,811	1,224,441	38.8	Sprinkler	119,751	30,826	25.7
Liability	19,358,447	8,902,951	46.0				

Ocean Marine Insurance.

Fifteen marine insurance companies reporting to the New York State Insurance Department had on January 1, 1907, assets of $23,204,275, net surplus of $7,660,025, and risks in force of $301,288,072.

Life Insurance Rates.

ANNUAL PREMIUM RATES OF PRINCIPAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.*

Companies.	Whole Life Policy.					20-Payment Life Policy.					20-Year Endowment Policy.				
	Age 21.	Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.	Age 21.	Age 30	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.	Age 21.	Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
Ætna.	$19.80	$24.88	$32.56	$46.75	$74.25	$28.52	$33.40	$41.34	$53.91	$77.17	$48.10	$48.97	$51.37	$57.72	$79.85
Berkshire..	19.4	23.96	32.48	47.99	77.47	28.09	32.98	41.18	54.98	81.09	49.54	50.74	53.69	61.75	..
Columbian National.	18.59	23.21	31.73	47.21	76.72	28 08	32.95	41.00	54.43	..	48 68	49.39	51.47	58.08	..
Connecticut General†	15.49	19 34	26.44	39 36	63.94	22.85	26.83	33.40	44 37	65.09	42 17	42.81	44.66	50.46	67.03
Connecticut Mutual..	18.40	22.85	30.94	45.45	72.84	28.17	32.62	39 77	51.54	..	48.97	49.64	51.62	57 89	..
Equitable, Ia.....	17 69	22.63	31.57	47 71	76.75	24.94	30.19	38.82	53 33	79.24	45.94	47.06	50.88	60.18	..
Equitable, N. Y.....	19.62	24.38	33.01	48.48	77.69	29.84	34.76	42.79	56 17	..	50.07	51 31	54.31	62.34	..
Germania.	19.32	23.99	32.48	47.72	76.48	29 18	34.02	41.92	55.14	80 25	48 67	49.97	53.03	61.09	82.13
Hartford..... ...	19 52	24.14	32.56	47.81	77.97	28.64	33.69	42.00	55.56	77.97	49.41	51 21	54.01	61.69	..
Home.	19 01	23.72	32.41	48 28	..	27.68	32.67	41.06	55.22	..	48.96	50 28	53 46	61 93	..
John Hancock. .	19.34	23.96	32.48	47.99	77 47	28.09	32.98	41.18	54.98	81.09	49.54	50.74	53.69	61.75	..
Manhattan	19 53	24.18	32.76	48.39	78.09	28 28	33.20	41.46	55.38	81.71	49 73	50.96	53.98	62.15	83.87
Mass. Mutual	19.34	23.96	32 48	47 99	77.47	28.09	32.98	41.18	54 98	81.09	49.54	50.74	53.69	61.75	..
Metropolitan†.....	16.18	20.20	27.62	41.12	66.78	24.22	28.42	35.37	46.95	68.83	43.81	44.45	46.33	52 27	69.36
Michigan Mutual....	19 12	23.75	32.16	47.23	76 83	27.90	32.88	41.11	54.69	79 52	48.18	49.74	52.72	60 63	..
Mutual Benefit.....	18.40	22.85	30.94	45 45	72.83	28.25	32.87	40 38	52 87	76 60	47.75	48 83	51.48	58.81	78.48
Mutual, N. Y..	19 53	24.18	32.76	48. 9	78.09	28.28	33.20	41 46	55.38	81.71	49 73	50.96	53.98	62.15	81.87
National, Vt.....	19.13	23.77	32.18	47 27	75.75	28.99	33.78	41.62	54.69	79.52	48.49	49.74	52.72	60 63	81.40
New England	18.90	23.50	32.20	47.90	77.70	27.40	32.30	40.00	54.70	..	48.20	49.60	52 80	61 30	..
New York..	19.62	24.38	33.01	48.48	77.69	29 84	34.76	42.79	56 17	..	50 07	51.31	54.31	62 34	..
Northwestern...	19.50	24.22	32.80	48.17	77.20	29.35	34.24	42.24	55.59	80.97	48.86	50.20	53.34	61 54	82.85
Pacific.....	18.30	23.00	31.65	47.55	77.00	27.95	32 85	41.20	54.95	80.80	48.65	49.35	51.40	58.00	..
Penn	19.12	23.75	32.16	47 23	75.69	28 98	33.76	41.60	54.65	79.46	48.48	49.72	52.70	60.59	81 34
Phœnix	19 19	23.86	32.36	47.68	76.94	28.83	33 65	41.54	54.73	79.85	47.84	49.16	52.27	60.33	81.27
Provident L. and T..	17.80	22.70	31.50	47.00	76.40	24.60	29.70	37.84	51.26	..	44.25	45.63	48.64	56.55	77.60
Provident Savings. .	19.15	23 43	31 38	45.94	73 71	28.37	33.00	40.70	53.48	..	48.71	49.40	51.59	59.24	79.33
Prudential	19.43	24.13	32.68	47.99	76 91	28.75	33 50	41.25	54 17	78.72	48.65	49.99	53.13	61.30	82.54
Royal Union	18.80	23.30	32 20	48 50	79.90	26 20	31.10	39.80	51.80	83.20	48.20	49.60	53.00	62.00	85.50
State Mutual, Mass..	19.35	23 95	32.50	48.00	77.45	28.10	33.00	41.20	55.00	81.10	49.55	50.75	53.70	61.75	..
Travellers†.	15 70	19.60	26.79	39.89	64.79	23.17	27.18	34.84	44.90	66 13	42.83	43 46	45.30	51 11	67.82
Union Central.....	18.90	23 35	31.55	46.49	74.88	27.28	31.99	39.89	53 19	78.35	47 85	49.01	51.88	59.65	80 42
Union Mutual.....	19.28	23.95	32.43	47.63	76.33	29.00	33.83	41.74	54 95	80.05	48.64	49.92	52.97	60.99	81.98
United States...	19.30	23.90	32.20	47 60	76.70	28.00	33.00	41 30	55.30	81.80	49 50	50.80	53.80	62.10	83.90
Washington.	19.53	24.18	32.76	48 39	78.09	28.28	33 20	41.46	55.38	81.71	49 73	50.96	53.98	62.15	..
Net premiums, American, 3 per cent.....	14.72	18.28	24.75	36.36	58.27	23.48	27.19	33.14	42.95	..	40.81	41.37	43.01	48.24	..
Net premiums, American, 3½ per cent..	13.77	17.19	23.50	34.99	56.83	21.06	24.71	30.75	40.82	59 85	38.94	39.51	41.18	46.46	61.65

* For $1,000 at maturity of policy. † Non-participating rates.

The rates for intermediate ages can be approximated by comparison with the rates stated. The variation in the rates is due to the fact that the policy conditions (surrender values, incontestable clauses, etc.) are more liberal in some companies than in others, and because some have employed a 4 per cent. basis for the calculation of their premiums, while others have used 3 or 3½ per cent.

The rates for assessment and fraternal organizations are lower than those given above, but being dependent upon the mortality experienced each year, they are variable and subject to constant change.

The above table of Annual Premium Rates was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by S. Herbert Wolfe, Consulting Actuary, New York. Any new kinds of policies issued in 1908 will involve a different classification of rates.

Life Insurance Progress in the United States.

IT is within the past sixty years that the vast business of life insurance in the United States has been developed. The experimental stage was ended and the era of advance was opened when, in 1843, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York began business, its first policy having been issued on February 1 of that year.

Since then a large number of life insurance companies have been established. The following list includes those now transacting business which had their inception between 1843 and 1860 inclusive, arranged according to the date of the first policy issued:

Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1843, February 1; New England Mutual Life Insurance Company (1), 1844, February 1; New York Life Insurance Company, 1845, April 17; Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company (2), 1845, May 6; State Mutual Life Assurance Company (3), 1845, June 1; Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1846, December 15; Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1847, June 25; Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1849, October 1, National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, 1850, February 1, United States Life Insurance Company, 1850, March 4; Ætna Life Insurance Company, 1850, August 1; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, 1850, August 1; Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1851, August 2; Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1851, September 11; Berkshire Life Insurance Company (4), 1851, October 27; Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1858, November 25; Equitable Life Assurance Society, 1859, July 28; Washington Life Insurance Company, 1860, February 2; Home Life Insurance Company, 1860, May 1; Germania Life Insurance Company, 1860, July 16.

How life insurance has progressed since the early part of 1843 is shown in the subjoined table by periods of years as indicated, assessment insurance not being included.

December 31.	Amount of Outstanding Insurance.	Amount of Assets.
1843	$6,500,000	$1,000,000
1867	1,235,000,000	124,534,000
1892	4,898,000,000	907,441,000
1899	6,266,000,000	1,576,000,000
1906	13,706,797,784	2,924,253,848

Life Insurance Statistics.

CONDITION OF REGULAR LEGAL RESERVE COMPANIES JANUARY 1, 1907, AND BUSINESS THE PRECEDING YEAR.*

No. of Cos.	Assets.	Premiums Received.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders (Losses, Dividends, Surrenders, &c.)	Total Expenditures.	New Policies Issued.		Policies in Force.	
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
138	$2,924,253,848	$526,594,898	$667,185,592	$287,325,629	$426,861,363	5,111,704	$2,081,941,713	23,634,352	$13,706,797,784

CONDITION AND BUSINESS OF ASSESSMENT COMPANIES AND ORDERS.

No. of Cos.	Assets.	Assessments Collected.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders	Total Expenditures.	New Policies Issued.		Insurance in Force.	
						No.	Amount.	No. of Members.	Amount.
717	$76,502,396	$106,240,824	$119,826,958	$87,295,720	$104,071,238	†1,500,000	$1,238,150,605	7,503,737	$8,718,301,306

* Including industrial policies. † Estimated.

The returns of life insurance in the first three tables were compiled from "The Insurance Year-Book," published by The Spectator Company.

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR TWENTY YEARS.

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of the "old-line" life insurance companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department for twenty years:

Year Ending Dec. 31.	No. of Companies.	Total Income.	Total Payments for Losses, Endowments, and Annuities.	Total Payments for Lapsed, Surrendered, and Purchased Policies.	Total Dividends to Policyholders.	Total Payments to Policyholders.	Taxes, Commissions, and other Expenses.	Total Disbursements.
1886....	29	$116,961,315	$38,276,390	$9,433,379	$13,218,286	$60,928,054	$21,066,540	$82,319,096
1887....	29	130,657,526	42,827,054	10,413,379	14,852,624	68,003,557	25,031,101	93,447,289
1888....	30	147,024,431	48,569,964	11,234,569	14,324,827	74,129,360	27,905,878	103,369,145
1889 ...	30	168,184,699	53,081,834	12,240,142	13,951,069	79,273,667	34,898,168	114,503,360
1890....	30	187,424,959	58,606,615	13,827,225	14,271,501	86,707,341	39,616,782	126,653,530
1891....	29	201,931,425	62,731,497	16,230,891	13,991,226	92,953,614	42,350,372	135,792,048
1892....	31	223,024,998	72,576,866	15,658,759	14,386,195	102,621,820	49,665,750	152,890,333
1893....	32	236,683,206	75,902,820	19,839,418	14 823,176	110,566,414	55,205,336	166,512,254
1894....	33	256,624,478	78,213,162	23,164,108	14,577,455	116,054,725	61,073,545	177,863,333
1895....	35	266,897,200	84,791,622	22,889,493	15,297,604	122,978,718	62,052,872	185,772,902
1896....	36	279,373,107	90,146,264	26,368,039	17,083,169	134,219,515	64,160,732	199,173,299
1897....	35	301,268,179	92,688,307	26,431,312	18,425,197	137,544,815	67,582,025	205,836,394
1898....	35	320,306,169	98,465,681	26,436,307	19,694,634	144,566,622	72,667 590	218,063,363
1899....	37	355,946,005	111,788,691	23,080,965	20,917,143	155,786,799	86,622,697	243,154,558
1900....	40	392,358,741	120,945,587	22,190,804	22,568,261	165,704,652	94,782,323	261,467,238
1901....	38	437,935,470	135,674,468	23,907,412	23,811,649	183,393,529	103,051,203	287,181,045
1902....	39	488,736,272	142,777,004	26,346,122	26,589,715	195,712,841	116,474,384	312,931,556
1903....	42	534,161,859	158,131,967	31,497,758	30,617,368	220,247,094	128,440,557	349,453,708
1904....	42	580 743,959	171,804,278	35,916,236	33,334,133	241,054,647	138,202,722	380,049,676
1905....	43	614,712,082	179,795,591	42,366,560	35,795,581	257,957,732	134,986,906	393,743,139
1906 ..	43	632,446,618	183 626,623	55,178,177	39,782,313	278,587,113	124,797,879	404,215,088

ASSETS OF AND AMOUNT INSURED BY THE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN COMPANIES JANUARY 1, 1907.

Companies.	Insurance in Force.	Gross Assets.	Companies.	Insurance in Force.	Gross Assets.
New York Life, N. Y.	$2,029,605,718	$478,933,733	Germania, N. Y.....	$114,539,561	$37,680,399
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	1,692,868,585	179,504,637	Phœnix Mutual, Ct.....	97,583,284	21,233,414
Mutual Life, N. Y.....	1,517,257,180	497,091,656	Pacific Mutual, Cal.....	97,069,420	12,901,085
Equitable, N. Y.....	1,376,676,369	442,096,353	Provident Sav. Life, N. Y...	94,530,269	9,728,169
Prudential, N. J.	1,253,102,571	127,817,226	Home Life, N. Y.....	86,113,559	19,175,044
Northwestern Mut., Wis..	819,252,279	221,318,395	State Life, Ind.....	81,047,860	5,370,613
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	417,313,747	105,506,885	Mut. Reserve, N. Y.....	80,407,420	5,445,007
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	396,319,522	83,716,952	Manhattan Life, N. Y.....	74,407,461	19,647,357
Ætna Life, Ct.....	261,362,984	84,123,586	Union Mutual, Me	67,038,856	12,694,607
Union Central, Ohio	242,141,715	55,673,481	Berkshire Life. Mass.....	65,110,667	15,604,281
Massachusetts Mutual....	202 496,761	43,375,485	Washington Life, N. Y.....	61,032,283	18,776,936
ProvidentLife & Trust,Pa.	182,679,367	61,794,750	Hartford Life, Ct.....	57,050,683	3,921,946
New England Mutual.....	173,396,203	40,654,066	Security Mutual, N. Y.....	51,042,299	4,336,476
Connecticut Mutual.....	171,701,156	66,438,248	Michigan Mutual.	49,740,084	9,881,226
Jno. Hancock Mut.,Mass..	167,069,389	42,604,934	Columbian National.....	49,125,222	3,697,817
Travelers' (Life Dept.)....	166,735,543	42,165,198	National, of U. S. A.....	46,436,066	7,226,236
National Life, Vt.....	148,797,787	37,511,373	Illinois Life.....	43,364,856	6,000,218
State Mutual, Mass.....	118,748,180	29,076,011	United States, N. Y.....	37,409,422	8,982,358
Fidelity Mutual, Pa..	118,143,518	13,090,873	Franklin Life, Ill.....	33,465,050	3,345,336

LIFE INSURANCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Insurance in force, United States (including assessment insurance), $22,425,099,090; Great Britain, $4,426,124,000; Germany, $1,400,000,000; France, $760,000,000; Austria, $370,621,530; Scandinavia, $130,000,000; Switzerland, $70,300,250; Russia, $47,925,979.

LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN 1906 OF COMPANIES REPORTING TO THE NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Companies.	Receipts.			Disbursements.				
	Premiums Received.	Interest Received.	Total Income.	Death Claims Paid.	Matured Endowments.	Lapsed and Surrendered.	Dividends to Policyholders.	Total Paid Policyholders.
Ætna Life	$10,360,549	$3,424,852	$13,985,234	$3,065,248	$2,294,375	$815,575	$867,013	$7,048,441
Berkshire	2,507,447	608,694	3,237,418	771,981	129,085	444,407	333,117	1,679,045
Connecticut Mutual	5,526,594	2 519,573	8,746,344	4,264,455	266,456	620,467	1,153,827	6,322,783
Equitable, New York	57,285,250	16,973,017	76,854,694	18,695,395	4,072,568	13,315,688	7,289,735	44,457,439
Fidelity Mutual	4,206,255	451,277	5,511,118	1,364,506	.....	179,165	57,895	1,602,980
Germania	4,940,571	1,443,614	6,655,220	1,310,573	1,131,732	497,116	310,607	3,287,413
Hartford Life	2,181,908	153,407	2,332,561	1,580,661	1,000	33,358	55,942	1,670,961
Home, New York	3,516,836	730,584	4,423,986	911,253	304,784	293,514	317,714	1,867,708
Illinois Life	1,414,787	245,297	1,740,145	419,814	19,375	414,656	40,980	896,625
John Hancock	16,375,639	1,510,556	18,206,666	4,471,016	144,493	623,078	1,145,392	6,389,835
Life Ins. Co. of Virginia	2,097,149	112,626	2,217,332	618,592	1,770	24,675	44,579	690,199
Manhattan	2,634,032	620,446	3,665,062	1,106,066	147,475	323,264	91,417	1,680,200
Massachusetts Mutual	7,278,541	1,763,081	9,267,092	2,179,917	275,488	623,456	1,074,500	4,153,361
Metropolitan	59,537,161	5,549,933	66,695,826	15,850,522	161,512	976,423	2,360,511	19,456,665
Michigan Mutual	1,636,257	450,412	2,104,319	544,715	314,106	191,426	36,448	1,086,695
Mutual Benefit	15,706,915	4,560,748	20,434,289	5,098,584	1,329,159	1,659,011	2,122,452	10,372,161
Mutual, New York	58,317,867	19,752,225	81,883,633	21,034,051	4,710,548	6,463,751	2,785,919	37,736,684
Mutual Reserve	3,877,112	156,791	4,226,235	1,978,451	.....	1,101,584	82,929	3,163,717
National U. S. A.	1,820,514	299,366	2,151,637	318,134	3,608	126,318	5,384	455,566
National, Vermont	6,139,117	1,559,870	7,790,454	1,495,476	444,243	710,930	223,750	3,085,625
New England Mutual	6,102,841	1,615,915	8,084,026	2,155,747	425,963	711,271	658,561	3,951,542
New York Life	82,368,737	16,381,085	100,907,179	21,525,407	4,889,734	11,907,041	4,835,124	44,971,419
Northwestern Mutual	31,839,731	9,536,948	41,933,329	7,486,927	1,664,416	5,219,919	7,366,426	21,800,231
Pacific Mutual	3,728,652	440,112	6,942,243	771,871	65,085	373,329	246,646	1,466,971
Penn Mutual	15,405,543	3,635,179	19,587,452	3,649,409	1,333,927	1,457,276	1,248,482	7,932,744
Phœnix Mutual	3,819,477	980,220	4,847,610	1,032,385	240,350	354,382	355,452	1,993,929
Provident Life and Trust	7,385,141	2,572,118	10,542,227	1,589,190	2,028,523	565,173	1,256,031	5,521,215
Provident Savings	3,526,663	2,969,449	4,496,068	1,682,631	24,000	371,366	188,749	2,282,122
Prudential	48,274,170	4,435,486	53,525,059	12,847,831	95,466	1,973,639	1,270,935	16,245,588
Security Mutual, N. Y.	1,677,856	135,349	1,865,581	587,744	.....	50,176	17,196	655,408
State Life	2,742,500	161,947	3,005,629	458,959	.....	226,537	106,702	792,198
State Mutual	4,462,093	1,106,031	5,744,241	1,254,733	423,969	544,293	549,416	2,774,738
Travelers	5,624,373	1,819,022	7,926,331	1,930,729	696,186	310,051	37,443	2,998,120
Union Central	8,958,406	2,378,251	11,968,080	1,900,936	527,049	641,068	866,175	3,957,461
Union Mutual	2,522,144	453,573	3,222,195	685,365	76,195	361,926	176,787	1,302,571
United States	1,230,495	408,592	1,739,889	660,176	99,719	320,665	94,683	1,195,045
Washington	2,531,474	529,411	3,439,947	948,671	498,671	453,806	98,735	2,035,283

DISBURSEMENTS.—Continued.

Companies.	Commissions Paid.	Salaries Paid.	All Other Expenses.	Dividends to Stockholders.	Taxes.	Profit and Loss.	Total Expenses.	Total Disbursements.
Ætna Life	$1,245,444	$245,218	$348,398	$200,000	$365,850	$40,300	$2,470,905	$9,519,346
Berkshire	263,233	58,688	134,212	1,785	29,801	560	504,948	2,183,993
Connecticut Mutual	478,904	171,483	431,719	.....	205,763	.....	1,445,091	7,767,874
Equitable, New York	6,733,253	1,327,074	1,826,770	7,000	735,166	174,732	11,269,116	55,726,555
Fidelity Mutual	819,848	179,949	267,018	.....	70,855	664	1,380,025	2,983,005
Germania	887,270	148,819	240,186	24,000	57,079	1,869	1,396,071	4,683,484
Hartford Life	151,430	87,092	59,415	40,000	26,001	8,934	379,573	2,050,534
Home, New York	712,707	136,208	166,652	15,000	54,153	15,930	1,121,733	2,989,441
Illinois Life	269,289	93,598	170,760	7,000	19,590	3,061	589,156	1,485,781
John Hancock	4,499,878	511,227	793,596	.....	194,227	28,185	6,098,136	12,487,971
Life Ins. Co. of Virginia	676,254	133,513	131,177	27,000	41,228	1,903	1,013,361	1,703,560
Manhattan	517,566	115,604	291,742	16,000	49,457	1,862	1,058,738	2,738,938
Massachusetts Mutual	826,633	182,562	203,009	.....	129,096	26,232	1,441,318	5,594,679
Metropolitan	13,599,105	2,314,717	3,230,739	140,000	871,527	30,218	20,359,039	39,815,704
Michigan Mutual	323,660	61,739	91,502	25,000	33,938	3,063	545,271	1,631,966
Mutual Benefit	1,677,694	326,967	553,672	.....	425,121	156,713	3,183,851	13,556,012
Mutual, New York	5,786,190	1,265,318	2,611,762	.....	783,741	361,055	11,444,303	49,180,987
Mutual Reserve	430,615	297,562	446,919	.....	44,581	22,372	1,265,122	4,428,839
National, U. S. A.	451,424	78,941	88,188	.....	27,901	9,341	667,898	1,123,464
National, Vermont	915,869	152,057	204,746	.....	142,182	118,904	1,553,439	4,639,064
New England Mutual	737,348	181,823	274,392	.....	114,496	117,171	1,477,909	5,429,451
New York Life	9,157,396	1,272,194	2,546,564	.....	959,971	64,737	14,358,784	59,330,203
Northwestern Mutual	3,551,892	589,637	695,217	.....	727,622	23,662	5,841,443	27,641,674
Pacific Mutual	857,024	156,034	257,438	62 500	44,347	349,585	1,740,735	3,207,736
Penn Mutual	2,031,109	316,828	694,353	.....	431,582	75,602	3,515,008	11,447,742
Phœnix Mutual	707,461	102,838	178,900	.....	102,722	850	1,106,506	3,100,435
Provident Life and Trust	687,115	302,793	172,538	.....	98,715	391,018	1,711,029	7,232,244
Provident Savings	720,389	180,260	319,364	.....	65,040	126,392	1,474,190	3,756,312
Prudential	10,939,595	1,548,765	2,316,638	200,000	958,591	21,708	16,203,559	32,449,147
Security Mutual, N. Y.	434,532	81,104	125,492	.....	30,457	11,323	699,506	1,354,914
State Life	764,111	131,584	134,197	.....	47,442	1,610	1,091,178	1,883,376
State Mutual	534,424	78,529	165,419	.....	77,139	62,494	954,517	3,729,255
Travelers	795,868	130,596	274,170	.....	83,943	6,844	1,506,932	4,505,052
Union Central	1,186,417	191,481	465,337	10,000	159,336	126,180	2,181,816	6,139,277
Union Mutual	497,340	97,978	156,622	.....	48,630	280,402	1,098,670	2,401,241
United States	165,192	59,959	86,146	30,860	20,834	18,672	394,542	1,589,587
Washington	366,321	95,093	195,431	.....	39,082	1,011	766,794	2,802,077

Fire Insurance Statistics.

CONDITION AND TRANSACTIONS OF COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1907.

Number of Companies.	Capital.	Assets Exclusive of Premium Notes.	Net Surplus.	Cash Premiums Received during Year.	Total Cash Income during Year.
374 Stock*..... 257 Mutual.....	$84,290,590	$554,331,113	$176,942,570	$301,038,893	$350,223,127

Number of Companies.	Paid for Losses during Year.	Paid for Dividends during Year.	Expenses other than Losses and Dividends during Year.	Total Disbursements during Year.	Risks Written during Year.
374 Stock*..... 257 Mutual.....	$278,173,623	$24,211,689	$104,498,039	$406,883,351	†$30,000,000,000

* Including 35 Lloyds. † Approximation. These statistics of fire insurance business in the United States are, with the exception of the estimate of risks written during the year, compiled from "The Insurance Year-Book," published by The Spectator Company. They do not include the returns of a few stock companies and some 500 mutuals and town and county mutuals, whose transactions are purely local and individually of small volume.

CONDITION OF THE PRINCIPAL JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES JANUARY 1, 1907.*

Companies.	Admitted Assets.	Capital.	Net Surplus.	Companies.	Admitted Assets.	Capital.	Net Surplus.
Home, New York.....	$20,839,174	$3,000,000	$7,408,355	Fireman's Fund, Cal.	$4,124,190	$800,000	$382,640
Hartford, Ct.....	19,049,930	2,000,000	2,783,254	Globe & Rutgers, N. Y.	4,097,284	400,000	1,253,853
Continental, New York.	17,030,600	1,000,000	8,428,734	Glens Falls, N. Y	3,945,388	200,000	1,886,054
Ætna, Ct.....	15,950,844	4,000,000	4,207,736	Westchester Fire, N. Y	3,738,676	300,000	1,011,275
German-American, N. Y	13,798,730	1,500,000	5,130,426	Munich, Germany.....	3,518,064	†200,000	707,341
Royal, England.....	12,903,822	†200,000	2,130,046	Sun, England.....	3 556,754	†200,000	931,093
Liverp., London & Globe	12,335,961	†200,000	4,623,651	London & Lancashire.	3,465,371	†200,000	1,057,897
Ins. Co. of N. America.	10,630,125	3,000,000	888,272	Palatine, England....	3,248,580	†200,000	1,106,243
Phenix, New York.....	9,501,321	1,500,000	1,626,824	Phoenix, England.....	3,229,896	†200,000	942,225
Phœnix, Ct	7,610,658	2,000,000	1,263,323	Norwich Union, Eng..	3,172,591	†200,000	827,816
Fire Association, Pa.....	7,290,722	750,000	1,431,468	Milwau. Mechanics'...	2,759,179	500,000	453,787
Commercial Union, Eng.	7,179,301	†200,000	1,613,066	Providence-Wash., R. I	2,559,647	500,000	154,904
National, Ct.....	7,076,853	1,000,000	1,030,098	Agricultural, N. Y....	2,521,649	500,000	377,796
Springfield F. & M.....	6,936,261	2,000,000	1,122,880	Federal, N. J....	2,521,625	1,000,000	252,992
N. British & Mercantile.	6,712,617	†200,000	2,687,485	Western, Canada	2,493,155	†200,000	483,990
Queen, New York.....	6,506,637	1,000,000	1,094,933	Franklin, Pa.....	2,491,576	400,000	315,171
Pennsylvania Fire.....	6,361,573	750,000	1,402,721	London Assurance.....	2,441,320	†200,000	650,600
American, N. J	5,805,643	600,000	1,463,510	Williamsb'rgh C., N. Y.	2,342,872	250,000	764,094
Connecticut Fire.....	5,401,598	1,000,000	859,460	Girard F. & M., Pa....	2 338,450	500,000	465,308
Germania, N. Y.....	5,178,071	1,000,000	1,094,933	Hamburg-Bremen...	2,319,585	†200,000	406,029
American Central, Mo....	5,111,813	2,000,000	1,026,730	Buffalo-German, N. Y.	2,311,343	200,000	1,470,214
Boston, Mass.....	4,993,363	1,000,000	2,297,443	Rossia, Russia.....	2,261,532	†200,000	463,551
Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	4,463,263	750,000	1,020,208	Caledonian, Scotland	2,155,909	†200,000	527,225
Scottish Union & Nat'l..	4,448,912	†200,000	2,186,506	Royal Exchange, Eng.	2,117,670	†200,000	876,522
Firemen's, N. J.....	4,394,069	1,000,000	1,915,686	Spring Garden, Pa. ...	2,067,333	400,000	157,554
Northwestern Nat'l, Wis	4,365,095	1,000,000	1,118,853	Orient, Ct.....	2,057,943	500,000	260,362
St. Paul F. & M.. Minn....	4,346,626	500,000	738,180	Security, Ct.....	1,987,946	500,000	350,405
New Hampshire Fire....	4,310,836	1,000,000	1,259,392	Atlas, England.....	1,959,636	†200,000	633,181
Northern, England.....	4,248,912	†200,000	1,183,907	United Firemen's, Pa.	1,934,485	400,000	75,730
Hanover Fire, N. Y.....	4,228,427	1,000,000	892,290	Delaware, Pa.....	1,864,662	400,000	137,891

* Annual statements of the fire insurance companies are rendered to the insurance departments during the month of January; therefore the statistics of condition January 1, 1908, were not ready when this publication went to press.

† The New York law requires a deposit of $200,000 from foreign companies with the insurance department. This is treated by the department as "deposit capital," and the surplus stated in the next column is "surplus beyond deposit capital" and other liabilities.

ANNUAL PROPERTY LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES BY FIRES—1876-1907.

Years.	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Years.	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.
1876.....	$64,630,600	$34,374,500	1893.....	$167,544,370	$105,994,577
1877	68,265,800	37,398,900	1894.....	140,006,484	89,574,699
1878..... ..	64,315,900	36,575,900	1895.....	142,110,233	84,689,030
1879.....	77,703,700	44,464,700	1896.....	118,737,420	73,903,800
1880.....	74,643,400	42,525,000	1897.....	116,354 570	66,722,140
1881.....	81,280,900	44,641,900	1898.....	130,593 905	73,796,080
1882.....	84,505,024	48,875,131	1899.....	153,597,830	92,683,715
1883.....	100,149,228	54,808,664	1900.....	160,929,805	95,403,650
1884.....	110,008,611	60,679,818	1901.....	174,160,680	106,680,590
1885.....	102,818,796	57,430,789	1902..... ...	161,488,355	94,775,045
1886.....	104,924,750	60,506,567	1903.....	145,302,155	87,900,000
1887.....	120,283,055	69,659,508	1904.....	230,520,131	138,314,212
1888.....	110,885,665	63,965,724	1905.....	165,221,650	109,236,420
1889.....	123,046,833	73,679,465	1906.....	444,326,124	276,732,270
1890.....	108,993,792	65,015 465	1907.....	* 214,000,000	* 128,000,000
1891.....	143,764,967	90,576,918			
1892.....	151,516,098	93,511,936	Total 32 years...	$4,356,630,720	$2,602,299,030

* Estimated.

Great Conflagrations

IN THE LAST AND PRESENT CENTURY.

Date.		Location.	Loss.
1835—Dec.	16	NEW YORK—674 houses and warehouses, including Merchants' Exchange, burned. The extent of this fire was attributable to narrow streets, a gale of wind and the intense cold, which froze the engines and rendered them useless	$17,500,000
1839—Sept.	23	NEW YORK—46 commercial buildings burned.	4,000,000
1842—May	4	HAMBURG—The number of streets burned through was 61; courts, 120; dwelling floors, 1,716; dwelling cellars, 468; cottages, 498. Total houses, 1,992. The number of persons rendered homeless was 21,526	35,000,000
1845—July	19	NEW YORK—302 houses destroyed in the best business part of the city	7,500,000
1846—June	9	ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Nearly the whole of the town destroyed	5,000,000
1848—Aug.	16	CONSTANTINOPLE—Some 2,500 shops and 500 houses, including some splendid palaces, burned	15,000,000
1848—Aug.	17	ALBANY, N. Y.—439 houses burned	3,000,000
1849—May	18	ST. LOUIS—About one-half the business portion of the city destroyed	3,000,000
1851—May	3	SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—2,500 houses burned. The fire extended over three parts of the city	3,500,000
1852—July	8	MONTREAL—A large part of the city destroyed. Some 15,000 persons rendered homeless	5,000,000
1852—Nov.	12	SACRAMENTO CITY, Cal.—About 2,500 buildings destroyed. The city almost entirely burned up	5,000.000
1861—Dec.	12	CHARLESTON, S. C.—A considerable portion of the city destroyed	10,000,000
1862—June	10	ST. PETERSBURG, Russia	5,000,000
1866—July	4	PORTLAND, Me.—A cracker thrown by a boy during the celebration of Independence Day led to the destruction of nearly all the business portion of the city, including eight churches, the banks, newspaper offices, etc. More than 2,000 families were rendered homeless	10,000,000
1866—Oct.	16	QUEBEC—2,500 houses and 17 convents and churches burned; 18,000 people rendered homeless	3,000,000
1866—Nov.	30	YOKOHAMA, Japan—Tremendous conflagration in the European quarter. Ruins covered 50 acres.	3,000,000
1869—Aug.	4	PHILADELPHIA—Patterson's whiskey stores, containing over 25,000 barrels, burned	3,500,000
1870—June	5	CONSTANTINOPLE—The greater part of Pera was destroyed, including the English Embassy and about 7,000 houses	25,000,000
1871—Oct.	8	CHICAGO—This fire destroyed 18,000 buildings, covering an area of nearly five square miles.	165,000,000
1872—Nov.	9	BOSTON—This fire broke out on a Saturday afternoon and is regarded as the third largest in modern history. In less than 48 hours it reduced to ruins 748 houses, including many of the largest business blocks in the city, covering some 60 acres, including the old post-office and old Trinity Church	70,000,000
1874—Feb.	12	LONDON—The Pantechnicon, Belgrave Square	9,250,000
1874—July	14	CHICAGO—The buildings destroyed were the New Post-Office, five hotels, four chapels, two theatres, etc., extending over a district of 60 acres	4,000,000
1875—Oct.	26	VIRGINIA CITY, Nev.—This city, forming the centre of one of the richest mining districts in the United States, burned. The machinery of many of the mines seriously damaged	7,500,000
1875—Oct.	27	IQUIQUE, Peru—This fire was discovered at 2 A. M., and before noon three-fourths of the city had vanished	5,000,000
1876—June	18	QUEBEC—Both sides of Richelieu Street and east side of Champlain Street destroyed	6,000,000
1876—Sept.	3	ST. HYACINTH, Canada—Town nearly consumed, including the Post-Office, Market, Court House, 3 banks, 80 stores and 500 other buildings	15,000,000
1877—June	20	ST. JOHN, N. B.—This fire began in a boiler shop in the Portland suburb, and extended over an area of 600 acres. Loss of life estimated at 100	15,000,000
1882—Dec.	11	KINGSTON, Jamaica—This fire started on the wharves along the river. Thousands of people were rendered homeless	10,000,000
1889—June	10	SEATTLE, Wash.—General fire	6,626,000
1889—Nov.	27	BOSTON—Bedford Street, buildings	5,000,000
1892—July	8	ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—600 buildings	25,000,000
1892—Oct.	20	MILWAUKEE, Wis.—General fire	5,000,000
1896—Oct.	5	GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador	22,000,000
1897—Nov.	19	LONDON—Cripplegate, 122 warehouses	5,000,000
1900—April	27	OTTAWA, Hull, Ontario	10,000,000
1900—June		HOBOKEN, N. J.—Dock property, merchandise and steamers.	4,627,000
1901—May	3	JACKSONVILLE, Fla—General conflagration	10,050,000
1902—Feb.		PATERSON, N. J.—456 buildings	5,817,305
1904—Jan.	23	AESLAND, Norway—Entire town, built of wood, destroyed	6,000,000
1904—Feb.	7	BALTIMORE—Over seventy blocks and 2,500 buildings were totally destroyed	50,000,000
1904—April	19	TORONTO—Three and a half blocks destroyed	12,000,000
1906—April	18	SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.	350,000,000

Railroad Statistics.

MILEAGE, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, EARNINGS, EXPENDITURES, AND TRAFFIC OF SURFACE STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

This table was compiled from "Poor's Manual of Railroads of the United States for 1907."

Mileage of Railroads	218,433 46
Second Tracks and Sidings	88,569.48
Total Track	307,002.94
Steel Rails in Track	297,378.15
Iron Rails in Track	9,624.79
Locomotives	55.439
Cars, Passenger	33,896
" Baggage, Mail, etc	12.295
" Freight	1,979,667
Total Revenue Cars	2,025 858
Liabilities.	
Capital Stock	$7,106.408,976
Bonded Debt§	8,487,139,981
Unfunded Debt	210,538,466
Current Accounts	722.023,502
Sinking and Other Funds	242,206,471
Total Liabilities	$16,768,367,396
Assets.	
Cost of Railroad and Equipment	$12.719.736.342
Other Investments	3,305,782.328
Sundry Assets	488.368,658
Current Accounts	941,399.320
Total Assets	$17.455.286,628
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	$683.919,232

Miles of Railroad Operated	220,633.33
Passenger Train Mileage	488,554,209
Freight " "	608.324,539
Mixed " "	27,711.651
Total	1,124,590,399
Passengers Carried	815,774.188
Passenger Mileage	25,842,462,029
Tons of Freight Moved	1,610,099.829
Freight Mileage	216,653,795,696
Traffic Earnings.	
Passengers	$521,231,337
Freight	1,659,925,643
Miscellaneous	165,483.306
Total Traffic Revenue	$2,346,640.286
Net Earnings	$790,187.712
Receipts from Other Sources	100,292,369
Total Available Revenue	$890,480,081
Payments.	
Interest on Bonds	$269,926,395
Other Interest	13.107.169
Dividends on Stock	225,601.245
Miscellaneous	79.806.024
Rentals—Interest	39.612,179
Dividends	27,739.680
Miscellaneous	15.042.783
Taxes	68,169,833
Total Payments	$739.005,308
Surplus	$151,474,773

§Including, in 1906, 1905 and 1904, real estate mortgages, equipment trust obligations, etc., previously included in item "unfunded debt."

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1896-1906.

Year.	Miles Operated.	Capital Stock.	Bonded Debt.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Interest Paid.	Dividends Paid
1896	180,891	$5,290,730.567	$5,426.074,969	$1,125,632.025	$332,333,756	$242,415,494	$81,364,854
1897	181,133	5.453,782.046	5,411.058.525	1,132,866,626	338,170.195	231,046,819	82,630,989
1898	184,194	5.581,522.858	5.635,363.594	1,249,558,724	389,666,474	237.133,099	94,937,526
1899	186,280	5.742,181.181	5,644,858.027	1,336.096,379	423.941,689	239.178,913	109,032,252
1900	191,511	5.804,346.250	5.758,592.754	1.501,695,378	483.247,526	244,447,806	140,343,653
1901	195,886	5.978,796.249	6.035.469.741	1,612,448,826	520.294.727	261,645,714	156,887,283
1902	197,381	6.078,280.596	6.465,290.839	1,720,814,900	560,026,277	263,237,451	178,200,752
1903	206,876	6.355,207.335	6.722,216.517	1.908,857,826	592,508.512	278,101,828	190,674,415
1904	211,074	6.477,045.374	7.475,840,203	1,977,638,713	639,240.027	275.800,200	211,522,166
1905	212,624	6.741,956.825	7,821,243,106	2,112,197,770	685,464,488	270.315,290	203,675,622
1906	218,476	7,106.408,976	7.851.107,778	2.346,640,286	790,187,712	309.538,574	253,340,925

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

Year.	Mileage on June 30, of Years Mentioned.				Miles of Line per 100 Sq. Miles.	Miles of Line per 10,000 Inhabitants.
	Official.	Unofficial.	Total.	Increase Over Preceding Year.		
1906	‡222.571.52	1,791.65	‡224,363.17	6,262.13	*7.55	†26.78
1905	217,017.68	1,083.36	218,101.04	4.196.70	7.34	26.44
1904	212,577.57	1,326.77	213.904.34	5.927.12	7.20	26.34
1903	207 186.84	790.38	207 977.22	5.505.37	7.00	26.03
1902	201,672.83	799.02	202,471.85	5,234.41	6.82	25.76
1901	196,075.07	1,162.37	197.237.44	3,891.66	6.64	25.52
1900	192,940.67	405.11	193,345.78	4,051.12	6.51	25.44
1899	188,277.49	1,017.17	189.294.66	2.898.34	6.37	25.34
1898	185,370.77	1,025.55	186,396.32	1.967.85	6.28	25.40

* On basis of 2,970,038 square miles, which covers "land surface" only, and excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

† On basis of 83,794.575 population for 1906, which is reached by adding to population of the United States in 1900, 75,994,575 (which excludes Alaska, Hawaii, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad), an estimated annual increase of 1,300,000 for each successive year. Averages for 1898 and 1899, based on an annual increase in population of 1.304,686, the population for 1890 being 62,947,714.

‡ Excludes mileage in Alaska (80.39) and Hawaii.

Principal Railroad Systems of United States and Canada

WITH A SYNOPSIS OF LAST ANNUAL REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS SUBMITTED TO "THE WORLD ALMANAC" BY THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry. System.—"Santa Fe." [Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Nevada.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$93,683,406 Operating expenses 61,779 916 Net earnings.....$31,903,490 Other income..... 753,167 Total net income.$32,656,657 Total payments..... 32,642,882 Surplus..... $13,775	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Ry., 7,045.44 m., Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Ry., 1,490.81 m., Southern Kansas Ry. of Texas, 129.17 m.; Santa Fé, Prescott & Phœnix Ry., 257.32 m., Eastern Ry. of N. Mex., 427.54 m. Total mileage, 9,350.28. EXPRESS Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, E. P. Ripley, Chicago, Ill., Vice-Presidents, J. W. Kendrick, G. T. Nicholson and W. B. Jansen, Chicago, Ill.; General Manager, J. E. Hurley, Topeka, Kan., Secretary, E. L. Copeland, Topeka, Kan., Assistant Secretary, L. C. Deming, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill., and Topeka, Kan.; New York Offices, 5 Nassau St., 377 Broadway.
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. [Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$26,771,528 Operating expenses 19,587,377 Net earnings..... $7,184,151 Other income..... 2,673,427 Total net income. $9,857,578 Total payments.... 9,731,708 Surplus..... $125,870	*First Div. Districts:* Richmond, 131.65 m., Norfolk, 289.18 m., Wilmington, 352.19 m., Charleston, 314.59 m.; Fayetteville, 211.13 m. Total mileage, 984.15. *Second Div. Districts:* Charleston, 274.39 m., Columbia, 267.37 m.; Florence, 374.56 m., C. C. & W., 30.56 m. Total mileage, 946.88. *Third Div. Districts:* Savannah, 230 77 m., Waycross, 217.60 m., Albany, 251.25 m., Montgomery, 348 42 m. Total mileage, 1,048.04. *Fourth Div. Districts;* Newberry, 109.14 m.; Jacksonville, 274.11 m.; Sanford, 247.08 m., Gainesville, 275.67 m., Lakeland, 297.66 m. Total mileage, 1,203.66. Grand total, all divisions, 4,182.73 m. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.	President, T. M. Emerson; 1st Vice-President, Alex. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va., 2d Vice-President, C. S. Gadsden, Charleston, S. C., 3d Vice-President, J. R. Kenly; General Manager, W. N. Royall; Secretary, H. L. Borden, New York. General Offices, Wilmington, N. C., New York Offices, 71, 407, and 1218 Broadway.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. [New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$82,243,921 Operating expenses 54,880,091 Net earnings.....$27,363,830 Other income..... 4,035,016 Total net income.$31,398,846 Total payments.... 28,483,405 Surplus..... $2,915,441	Lines included in income account, 4,006.32 m.; affiliated lines, 455.78 m. Total mileage, 4,462.10. EXPRESS Co.—United States.	President, O. G. Murray; 1st Vice-President, George F. Randolph; 2d Vice-President, H. L. Bond; 3d Vice-President, G. L. Potter; 4th Vice-President, J. V. McNeal; Secretary, C. W Woolford; General Manager, T. Fitzgerald; Manager Freight Traffic, C. S. Wight, Manager Passenger Traffic, D. B. Martin. General Offices, Baltimore, Md., New York Offices, 2 Wall Street, 434 Broadway. General Offices B. & O. S. W Div., Cincinnati, O.; New York Office, 2 Wall Street.
Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. [Maine.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... $3,221,696 Operating expenses 2,133,294 Net earnings..... $1,088,402 Other income..... 2,190 Total net income.. $1,090,592 Total payments.... 965,766 Surplus..... $124,826	Brownville to Caribou, 154 95 m.; Oldtown to Greenville, 76 m.; Fort Fairfield Junction to Fort Fairfield, 13.30 m.; Ashland Junction to Fort Kent, 94.89 m., Caribou to Van Buren, 33.11 m.; Milo Junction to Katahdin Iron Works, 18.95 m.; Patten Junction to Patten, 5.67 m.; Caribou to Limestone, 15.72 m.; Spurs, 15.86 m.; South Lagrange to Searsport, 54.13 m.; Millinocket to East Millinocket, 8 m. Total mileage, 490.58. EXPRESS Co.—American.	President, F. W. Cram; Vice-President, Percy R. Todd. General Offices, Bangor, Me.
Boston and Albany R. R. [Massachusetts, New York.] *Earnings, expenses, etc., reported by New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co., Lessee.*	Main Line, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y., 200 m., Ware River Br., 49 m.; Athol Br., 45 m., Pittsfield and North Adams Br., 19 m., Hudson and Chatham Br., 17 m., Milford Br., 12 m., Webster Br., 11 m.; other branches, 39 m. Total mileage, 392. EXPRESS Co.—American.	Vice-President and General Manager, A. H. Smith, New York, Assistant General Manager, J. H. Hustis. General Offices, Boston, Mass.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Boston and Maine Railroad. [New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$41,125,256 Operating expenses 30,968,397 Net earnings.....$10,156,859 Other income..... 704,358 Total net income.$10,861,217 Total payments ... 8,262,022 Surplus..... $2,599,195	Western Div. (Boston to Portland), 115.31 m.; Eastern Div. (Boston to Portland), 108.29 m.; Conway Jct., Me., to Intervale Jct., N.H., 73.37 m., Worcester, Mass., to Portland, Me., 148.34 m., Boston, Mass., to Groveton, N. H., 221.84 m.; Concord, N. H., to White River Jct., Vt., 69.50 m., White River Jct., Vt., to Lenoxville, P. Q., 142.25 m., N. Cambridge Jct. to Northampton, Mass., 95.69 m., Springfield, Mass., to Keene, N.H., 74 m., Boston to Rotterdam Jct. and Troy, 250.98 m.; Ashburnham Jct. to Bellows Falls, 53.85 m., other branches, 934.10 m. Total mileage, 2,287.52. Express Co.—American.	President, Lucius Tuttle; 2d Vice-President and General Traffic Manager, W. F. Berry; 3d Vice-President and General Manager, Frank Barr; 4th Vice-President, W. J. Hobbs; Freight Traffic Manager, M. T. Donovan; General Superintendent, C. E. Lee. General Offices, Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway. [New York, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings ..... $8,595,916 Operating expenses 5,142,342 Net earnings ..... $3,453,574 Other income..... 70,663 Total net income $3,524,237 Total payments.... 2,293,781 Surplus..... $1,230,456	Main Line and branches, 347.86 m.; leased lines, 94.04 m.; trackage rights, 125.87 m. Total mileage, 567.77. Express Co.—American.	President, Arthur G. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.; Vice-President, Adrian Iselin, Jr., New York; General Manager, W. T. Noonan; Secretary, John H. Hocart, New York. General Offices, Rochester, N. Y., New York Office, 36 Wall Street.
Canadian Northern Ry. [Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia, Ontario, Minnesota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... $8,350,198 Operating expenses 5,424,163 Net earnings..... $2,926,035 Total payments.... 1,882,489 Surplus $1,043,546	Total mileage, 2,639.4. Express Co.—Northern Pacific.	President, Wm. Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont.; Vice-President, D. D. Mann, Toronto, Ont.; 3d Vice-President, D. B. Hanna, Toronto, Ont.; Traffic Manager, Geo. H. Shaw, Winnipeg, Man.
Canadian Pacific Ry. [New Brunswick, Maine, Vermont, Quebec, Ontario, Michigan, Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$72,217,527 Operating expenses 46,914,218 Net earnings.....$25,303,309 Other income..... 2,364,480 Total net income.$27,667,789 Total payments.... 17,548,783 Surplus.....$10,119 006	Eastern Div., 1,275.8 m.; Ontario Div., 851.9 m.; Atlantic Div., 689.2 m.; Western Div., 1,262.5 m.; Pacific Div., 951.7 m., Lake Superior Div., 981.7 m.; Central Div., 2,764.1 m. Total mileage, 8,776.9. Length of Main Line, Montreal to Vancouver, 2,911.9 m. Steamship lines: Vancouver, B. C., to Japan, China, Honolulu, H. I., Australia, Sydney, N. S. W.; Slocan Lake Line; Upper Lake Line; Lake Okanagan Line; Columbia and Kootenay Line; Atlantic Ocean—Liverpool to Montreal. Express Co.—Dominion.	Chairman of the Board, W. C. Van Horne; President, T. G. Shaughnessy; Secretary, Charles Drinkwater; Vice-President, D. McNicoll; 2d Vice-President, Wm. Whyte, Winnipeg, Man., 3d Vice-President, J. G. Ogden; 4th Vice-President, G. M. Bosworth. General Offices, Montreal, Quebec; New York Offices, 31 Pine Street, 458 Broadway.
Central of Georgia Ry. [Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$12,082,777 Operating expenses. 9,606,216 Net earnings.....$2,476,561 Other income..... 311,938 Total net income..$2,788,499 Total payments..... 2,340,374 Surplus..... $448,125	Columbus-Andalusia, 138 m.; Griffin-Chattanooga, 198 m., Macon-Athens, 105 m.; Savannah-Atlanta, 294 m.; Birmingham-Macon, 257 m., Ft. Valley-Montgomery, 194 m.; Smithville-Lockhart, 178 m.; other branches, 549.4 m. Total mileage, 1,913.4. Express Co.—Southern.	President, J. F. Hanson, Macon, Ga., 1st Vice-President, A. R. Lawton; 2d Vice-President, W. A. Winburn; General Manager, T. S. Moise; Secretary, C. C. Williams, Macon, Ga. General Offices, Savannah, Ga.; New York Office, 317 Broadway.
Central Railroad of New Jersey. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$25,687,403 Operating expenses 14,164,118 Net earnings.....$11,523,285 Other receipts..... 1,175,653 Total net income.$12,698,938 Total payments... 10,428,121 Surplus..... $2,270,817	New York to Scranton, 191.67 m.; Newark Br., 10.62 m., South Br., 15.78 m.; Perth Amboy Br., 23.56 m., High Bridge Br., 55.80 m.; sundry branches in New Jersey, 23.08 m.; sundry branches in Pennsylvania, 91.18 m., New Jersey Southern Div., 174.24 m., Freehold and Atlantic Highlands Div., 24.47 m.; New York and Long Branch R. R., 38.04 m. Total mileage, 648.44. Express Co.—United States. On New York and Long Branch R. R., Adams; United States.	President, George F. Baer; Vice-President, R. W. De Forest; Vice-President and General Manager, W. G. Besler, Secretary, G. O. Waterman. General Offices, 143 Liberty Street, New York.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Central Vermont Ry. [Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$3,833,088 Operating expenses. 3,041,513 Net earnings..... $791,575 Other income..... 13,840 Total net income. $805,415 Total payments..... 803,601 Surplus..... $1,814	Southern Div., 173.5 m.; Northern Div., 362.6 m. Total mileage, 537. Express Co.—American; Canadian.	President, Chas. M. Hays, Montreal, Can.; Vice-President, E. H. Fitzhugh; General Manager, G. C. Jones. General Offices, St. Albans, Vt.; New York Offices, 385 Broadway, 82 Wall Street.
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. [Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings .....$25,796,860 Operating expenses 16,650,306 Net earnings.....$9,146,554 Other income..... 244,359 Total net income. $9,390,913 Total payments..... 9,329,843 Surplus..... $61,070	Main Line, 664.9 m.; Louisville Line, 207.7 m.; James River Line, 229.9 m.; Washington Line, 93.2 m.; other branches, 643.6 m. Total mileage, 1,839.3. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Geo. W. Stevens; Vice-President, Decatur Axtell; Secretary, C. E. Wellford; General Manager, C. E. Doyle, General Offices, Richmond, Va.; New York Office, 362 Broadway.
Chicago and Alton R.R. [Illinois and Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$12,809,426 Operating expenses 8,024,452 Net earnings.....$4,784,974 Other income..... 894 Total net income..$4,785,868 Total payments... 3,775,639 Surplus..... $1,010,229	Chicago to East St. Louis, 279.95 m.; Coal City Line, 26.92 m.; Dwight to Washington and Lacon, 80.77 m.; Bloomington to Kansas City, 361.58 m.; Mexico to Cedar City, 50.12 m.; Grove to Sherman, 50.66 m.; Roodhouse to Wann, 47.78 m.; Barnett to Eldred, 48.62 m. Total mileage, 946.40. Express Co.—United States.	President, S. M. Felton, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, Edwin Hawley, New York; Secretary, James S. MacKie, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Office, 115 Broadway.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. [Indiana and Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$11,337,714 Operating expenses. 7,177,308 Net earnings.....$4,160,406 Other income..... 289,246 Total net income..$4,449,652 Total payments. .. 2,779,484 Surplus..... $1,670,168	Now part of "Frisco System."	President, H. I. Miller; 1st Vice-President, Robert Mather, New York; 3d Vice-President, W. B. Biddle; 4th Vice-President, C. W. Hillard, New York; Vice-President, E. L. Pollock; Secretary, J. S. Ford, Chicago. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Office, 115 Broadway.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway.—"The Northwestern Line." [Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907.* Total earnings.....$68,878,931 Operating expenses 47,253,759 Net earnings.....$21,625,172 Other income..... 701,580 Total net income. $22,326,752 Total payments.... 14,496,363 Surplus..... $7,830,389	Wisconsin Div., 324.55 m.; Galena Div., 497.98 m.; Iowa Div., 569.46 m.; Madison Div., 508.10 m.; Minnesota and Dakota Div., 1,302.41 m.; Peninsula Div., 464.44 m.; Iowa and Minnesota Div., 323.11 m.; Northern Iowa Div., 383.57 m.; Ashland Div., 902.78 m.; Northern Wisconsin Div., 332.72 m.; Sioux City Div., 416.15 m.; Nebraska & Wyoming Div., 1,428.31 m. Total mileage, 7,453.58; Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. Ry., 1,697.57. Express Co.—American.	President, Marvin Hughitt, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President and Secretary, E. E. Osborn, New York City; Vice-Presidents, M. M. Kirkman, H. R. McCullough, J. M. Whitman, and William A. Gardner; General Manager, R. H. Ashton; Freight Traffic Manager, Marvin Hughitt, Jr.; Passenger Traffic Manager, W. B. Kniskern. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 111 Broadway.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway.—"Burlington Route." [Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.... .$82,473,250 Operating expenses 58,904,987 Net earnings.....$23,568,263 Other income ..... 443,262 Total net income. $24,011,525 Total payments.... 19,691,191 Surplus..... $4,320,334	Lines in Illinois, 1,680.20 m.; in Wisconsin, 223.10 m.; in Minnesota, 38.45 m.; in Iowa, 1,438.00 m.; in Missouri, 1,133.66 m.; in Nebraska, 2,738.06 m.; in Kansas, 260.44 m.; in Colorado, 429.35 m.; in Montana, 199.90 m.; in South Dakota, 282.49 m.; in Wyoming, 451.42 m. Total mileage, 8,875.07. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Geo. B. Harris; 1st Vice-President, Darius Miller; 2d Vice-President, Daniel Willard; Secretary, H. E. Jarvis, Burlington, Iowa; Assistant Secretary, G. H. Earl, New York; Passenger Traffic Manager, P. S. Eustis; Freight Traffic Manager, G. H. Crosby. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 299, 379 Broadway. General Offices of lines west of the Missouri River at Omaha, Neb.

* Exclusive of Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. Ry.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Chicago Great Western Railway. [Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... $9,139,087 Operating expenses 6,538,808 Net earnings..... $2,600,279 Total payments..... 1,141,270 Surplus..... $1,459,009	Minneapolis to Chicago, 430 m., Oelwein to Kansas City, 357 m., Hayfield to Clarion, 100 m., Oelwein to Omaha, 265 m.; De Kalb Br., 6 m.; Cedar Falls Br., 7 m.; Mantorville Br., 7 m., Lehigh Br., 16 m., Mankato-Osage Line, 210 m.; Winona-Rochester Line, 55 m. Total mileage, 1,453. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, A. B. Stickney; Vice-President, Ansel Oppenheim; 2d Vice-President and General Manager, S. C. Stickney; 3d Vice-President, L. S. Cass; Secretary, R. C. Wight. General Offices, St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago, Ill., New York Offices, 31 Nassau Street, 305 Broadway.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Ry. [Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... $5,988,867 Operating expenses 4,163,452 Net earnings..... $1,825,415 Other income..... 233,188 Total net income. $2,058,603 Total payments... 1,063,577 Surplus..... $995,026	Chicago to Louisville, 325.3 m.; Monon to Indianapolis, 95.1 m., Bloomfield Br., 40.3 m., Michigan City Div., 60 m.; French Lick Br., 18 m. Total mileage, 537.9. Express Co.—American.	President, W. H. McDoel, Chicago, Ill., Vice-President, M. F. Plant, New York, General Manager, B. E. Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, J. A. Hilton, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Office, 80 Broadway.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. [Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, North Dakota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$60,548,554 Operating expenses 41,686,506 Net earnings.....$18,862,048 Other income..... 1,068,736 Total net income. $19,930,784 Fixed charges..... 14,858,320 Surplus..... $5,072,464	Lines in Illinois, 412.62 m.; in Wisconsin, 1,731.75 m., in Iowa, 1,871.13 m.; in Minnesota, 1,205.63 m., in North Dakota, 153.31 m., in South Dakota, 1,512.68 m.; in Missouri, 140.27 m.; in Michigan, 159.12 m. Total mileage, 7,186.69. Express Co.—United States.	Chairman, Roswell Miller, New York, President, A. J. Earling, Chicago, Ill., 2d Vice-President, E. W. McKenna; 3d Vice-President, J. H. Hiland, Chicago; General Manager, W J. Underwood, Chicago; Secretary, E. W. Adams, Milwaukee, Wis., Assistant Secretary, J. M. McKinlay, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis.; New York Offices, 42 and 381 Broadway.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. [Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Ter., Colorado, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$54,785,414 Operating expenses 37,026,590 Net earnings.....$17,758,824 Other income..... 1,885,292 Total net income $19,644,116 Total payments.... 11,049,921 Surplus..... $8,594,195	Chicago-Colorado Springs, 1,070.94 m.; Davenport-Terral, 830.07 m.; Herington-Texhoma, 323.34 m.; Keokuk-Des Moines, 162.40 m.; Des Moines-Sibley, 176.35 m., Burlington-Minneapolis, 365.04 m.; Vinton-Watertown, 375.97 m.; Memphis-Texola, 649.40 m.; Haskell-Mirand, 298.50 m.; Kansas City-St. Louis, 209.55 m.; other lines and branches, 2,894.35 m. Total mileage, 7,355.91. Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway, 470.65 m.; Chicago, Rock Island and El Paso Railway, 111.50 m.; Express Co.—U. S.; Wells, F. & Co.	President, B. L. Winchell; 1st Vice-President, R. A. Jackson; 2d Vice-President, H. U. Mudge; 3d Vice-President, W B. Biddle; 4th Vice-President, C. W. Hillard; Vice-President, E. L. Pollock; Secretary, George H. Crosby. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 115 and 401 Broadway.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... $8,946,934 Operating expenses 6,782,125 Net earnings..... $2,164,809 Other income..... 101,924 Total net income $2,266,733 Total payments ..... 3,128,086 Deficit..... $861,353	Main line and branches, 1,037.80 m. Express Co.—United States.	Receiver, Judson Harmon. President, F. D. Underwood, New York; Vice-President, George F. Brownell, New York; Secretary, Thos. J. Walsh; General Traffic Manager, C. L. Thomas. General Offices, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. [Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois.] *For 6 mos. ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$12,439,771 Operating expense 9,716,708 Net earnings..... $2,723,063 Other income..... 53,788 Total net income $2,776,851 Total payments.... 3,426,641 Deficit..... $649,790	Cleveland-Indianapolis Div., 341 m.; Mt. Gilead Short Line, 2 m.; Cincinnati-Sandusky Div., 320 m.; St. Louis Div., 309 m.; Chicago Div., 321 m.; Cairo Div., 270 m., Peoria and Eastern Div., 352 m.; White Water Div., 70 m., Michigan Div., 302 m.; Kankakee and Seneca Div., 42 m. Total mileage, 2,330. This Road is now part of New York Central System. Express Co.—American.	President, W. H. Newman; Vice-Presidents, E. V. W. Rossiter, W. C. Brown, J. D. Layng, C. F. Daly, A. H. Harris and John Carstensen, New York; C. E. Schaff, Chicago; General Manager, J. Q. Van Winkle; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Cincinnati, O.; New York Office, Grand Central Station.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Colorado and Southern Railway.—"The Colorado Road." [Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$13,456,489 Operating expenses 9,246,918 Net earnings..... $4,209,571 Other income..... 111,082 Total net income. $4,320,653 Total payments.... 2,228,794 Surplus..... $2,091,859	Pueblo Dist., 134.05 m.; Trinidad Dist., 55.24 m., New Mexico Dist., 149.69 m., Clear Creek Dist., 65.94 m., Ft. Collins Dist., 142.30 m.; Platte Cañon Dist., 102.36 m.; Leadville Dist., 74.36 m., Gunnison Dist., 164.51 m., Wyoming Dist., 153.68 m. Total mileage, 1,042.13. Fort Worth and Denver City Ry., 454.49 m. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	Chairman of the Board, G. M. Dodge, New York; President, Frank Trumbull, New York; Vice-President, A. D. Parker; Secretary, J. S. Mackie, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col., New York Offices, 71 Broadway. Fort Worth and Denver City Ry.—President, Frank Trumbull, New York; Vice-President, D. B. Keeler, Fort Worth, Tex.; Secretary, W. S. Streater, Fort Worth, Tex. General Offices, Fort Worth, Tex., New York Offices, 71 Broadway.
Colorado Midland Railway. [Colorado.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... $2,454,610 Operating expenses 1,785,604 Net earnings..... $669,006 Other income..... 49,690 Total net income $718,696 Total payments.... 531,708 Surplus..... $186,988	Colorado Springs, Col., to Grand Junction, Col., 303 m., Aspen Br., 18 m., Jerome Park R.R., 15 m. Total mileage, 336. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, Frank Trumbull; Vice-President, C. H. Schlacks; General Manager, Geo. W. Vallery; Secretary, James S. Mackie, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col.; New York Offices, 71 and 195 Broadway.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad. [Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1906. Total earnings.....$36,669,235 Operating expenses 28,337,957 Net earnings.... $8,331,278 Total payments... 3,175,140 Surplus $5,156,138	Pennsylvania Div., 130.09 m.; Saratoga Div., 250.64 m., Champlain Div., 230.69 m., Albany and Susquehanna Div., 233.34 m. Total mileage, 844.76. Express Co.—National.	President, L. F. Loree; Vice-President, Chas. A. Peabody; 2d Vice-President, C. S. Sims, Albany, N. Y.; Secretary, F. M. Olyphant, New York. General Offices, 32 Nassau Street, New York.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.... $34,572,806 Operating expenses 18,760,270 Net earnings.....$15,812,536 Other income..... 4,802,807 Total net income.$20,615,343 Total payments.... 17,117,847 Surplus..... $3,497,496	Main Line, Hoboken, N. J. to Buffalo, N. Y., 409.85 m., Morristown Line., 34.46 m., Sussex R. R. 30.55 m., Bangor and Portland Ry. 38.38 m., Bloomsburg Br., 79.66 m.; S. B. & N. Y. R.R., 80.95 m., Oswego & Syracuse Div., 34.98 m., Utica Div., 105.51 m., Ithaca Br., 34.41 m.; other branches 108.44 m. Total mileage, 957.19. Express Co.—United States.	President, W. H. Truesdale; Vice-Presidents, B. D. Caldwell and E. E. Loomis; Secretary, Fred. F. Chambers. General Offices, 90 West Street, New York.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. [Colorado and New Mexico.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$21,409,041 Operating expenses 13,252,112 Net earnings..... $8,156,929 Other income ..... 243,379 Total net income. $8,400,308 Total payments..... 6,630,364 Surplus..... $1,769,944	Denver to Grand Junction, 449.88 m.; Salida to Grand Junction, 208.62 m.; Cuchara Junction to Silverton, 328.47 m.; Antonito to Santa Fé, 125.79 m., Pueblo to Trinidad, 91.55 m., Carbon Junction to Farmington, 47.66 m., other branches, 567.81 m. Total mileage, 1,819.78. Express Co.—Globe.	Chairman of the Board, George J. Gould, New York, President, Edward T. Jeffery, New York; Vice-President, Charles H. Schlacks, Denver, Col., Secretary, Stephen Little, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col., and Salt Lake City, Utah; New York Offices, 195 and 335 Broadway.
Detroit and Mackinac Railway. [Michigan.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... $1,311,274 Operating expenses 1,010,092 Net earnings..... $301,182 Total payments.... 295,949 Surplus..... $5,233	Bay City to Cheboygan, 195.44 m.; Prescott Div., 11.8 m., Rose City Div., 31.8 m., Lincoln Br., 14.4 m.; Au Gres Br., 8.33 m., logging branches, 81.49 m. Total mileage, 343.26. Express Co.—American.	President and General Manager, J. D. Hawks; Vice-President, G. M. Crocker; Secretary, C. B. Colebrook, New York. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.; New York Office, 40 Wall Street.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Detroit, Toledo and Ironton—"Ann Arbor System." [Michigan and Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... $4,298,924 Operating expenses 2,978,604 Net earnings..... $1,320,320 Other income..... 29,136 Total net income $1,349,456 Total payments... 1,343,637 Surplus..... $5,819	Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Ry., 436 m.; Ann Arbor R.R., 292 m. Total mileage, 728. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, E. Zimmerman; Vice-Presidents, F. A. Durban, Zanesville, O., and Bernard J. Burke, New York; General Manager, Geo. K. Lowell. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway. [Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... $3,311,878 Operating expenses 2,320,857 Net earnings..... $991,021 Other income..... 13,654 Total net income. $1,004,675 Total payments.... 1,060,210 Deficit..... $55,535	Main Line, 517.44 m.; other branches, 63.60 m. Total mileage, 581.04. Express Co.—Western. This road is now controlled by the Canadian Pacific Ry.	President and General Manager, W. F. Fitch, Marquette, Mich.; 1st Vice-President, Walter R. Baker, Montreal, Can., 2d Vice-President, George H. Church, New York, Secretary, James Clarke, New York. General Offices, Marquette, Mich.; New York Office, 44 Wall Street.
Erie Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$53,914,827 Operating expenses 38,167,039 Net earnings.....$15,747,788 Other income..... 2,720,714 Total net income $18,468,502 Total payments.... 16,762,569 Surplus..... $1,705,933	*Erie Division:* New York Div., 198 m.; Delaware Div., 104 m.; Susquehanna Div., 138 m.; Jefferson Div., 43 m.; Tioga Div., 65 m.; Rochester Div., 147 m.; Buffalo Div., 177 m.; Allegheny Div., 132 m.; Bradford Div., 84 m.; Wyoming Div., 100 m. *Ohio Division:* Meadville Div., 225 m.; Cincinnati Div., 204 m.; Mahoning Div., 167 m.; Lima Div., 127 m.; Chicago Div., 125 m. Greenwood Lake Div., 53 m.; Northern R.R. of New Jersey, 26 m. New Jersey & N. Y. R. R., 38 m. Total mileage of Erie R.R., 2,152. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, F. D. Underwood; 1st Vice-President, G. F. Brownell; 2d Vice-President, G. A. Richardson; 3d Vice-President, H. B. Chamberlain; 4th Vice-President, J. M. Graham; General Manager, J. C. Stuart; Secretary, David Bosman. General Offices, 11 Broadway, New York.
Florida East Coast Railway. [Florida.] *For year ending June* 30, 1906. Total earnings.....$2,471,152 Operating expenses 1,767,647 Net earnings..... $703,505 Other income..... 1,761 Total net income. $705,266 Total payments.... 843,340 Deficit..... $138,074	Jacksonville to Homestead, 394 m.; branch lines, 158 m. Total mileage, 552. Also connects with Steamship Lines from Miami to Key West, Havana, and Nassau. Express Co.—Southern.	President, H. M. Flagler, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, J. R. Parrott; 2d Vice-President, R. W. Parsons, New York; 3d Vice-President, J. E. Ingraham; Traffic Manager, J. P. Beckwith; Secretary, J. C. Salter, New York. General Offices, St. Augustine, Fla.; New York Office, 26 Broadway.
"Frisco System." [Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. (Exclusive of Chi. & E. Ill. R.R.) Total earnings.....$38,621,067 Operating expenses 24,872,579 Net earnings.....$13,748,488 Other income..... 1,540,866 Total net income. $15,289,354 Total payments... 11,130,771 Surplus..... $4,158,583	St. Louis & San Francisco R.R., 4,737 m.; Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry., 195.88 m.; Chicago & Eastern Illinois R.R., 947.67 m.; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Ry., 124.61 m., Paris & Great Northern R. R., 16.94 m. Total mileage, 6,022.10. Express Co.—Adams; Southern; Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, A. J. Davidson; 1st Vice-President, Robert Mather, New York; 2d Vice-President, C. R. Gray; 3d Vice-President, W. B. Biddle; 4th Vice-President, A. Douglas; Secretary, F. H. Hamilton; Freight Traffic Manager, J. A. Middleton. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices 71, 401 Broadway.
Georgia Railroad. [Georgia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings. ... $3,016,458 Operating expenses 2,543,674 Net earnings. .... $472,784 Other income..... 7,879 Total net income $480,663 Total payments... 618,955 Deficit..... $138,292	Augusta, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga., 171 m.; Macon Br., 78 m.; Athens Br., 40 m.; Washington Br., 18 m.; White Plains Br., 14 m. Total mileage, 321. Express Co.—Southern.	General Manager, Thos. K. Scott. General Offices, Augusta, Ga.; New York Office, 290 Broadway.

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Georgia Southern and Florida Ry.—"Suwanee River Route." [Georgia and Florida.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.... $2,273,345 Operating expenses 1,880,209 Net earnings..... $393,136 Other income..... 15,579 Total net income $408,715 Total payments.... 378,839 Surplus..... $29,876	Macon, Ga., to Palatka, Fla., 285 m.; Valdosta, Ga., to Grand Crossing, Fla., 106.61 m. Total mileage, 391.61. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.	President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President, S. F. Parrott; Secretary, Ben. C. Smith, General Offices, Macon, Ga.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway. [Indiana and Michigan.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$4,062,280 Operating expenses 3,287,431 Net earnings..... $774,849 Other income..... 31,356 Total net income. $806,205 Total payments..... 704,738 Surplus $101,467	Richmond, Ind., to Mackinaw City, Mich., 460 m.; Traverse City Div., 26 m.; Muskegon Div., 37 m.; Harbor Springs Br., 6 m.; other branches, 50 m. Total mileage, 579. EXPRESS Co.—Adams.	President, Joseph Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vice-President, W. R. Shelby; General Manager, J. H. P. Hughart; Secretary, R. R. Metheany. General Offices, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Grand Trunk Railway. [Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Quebec, Ontario, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan.] *For 6 mos. ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... £3,381,259 Operating expenses 2,486,544 Net earnings..... £894,715 Other income..... 131,077 Total net income £1,025,792 Total payments.... 710,474 Surplus..... £315,318	Eastern Div., 938 m.; Ottawa Div., 466 m.; Middle Div., 1,490.25 m; Northern Div., 888.36 m.; Western Div., 859.73 m. Total mileage, 4,642. EXPRESS Co.—Canadian. On Grand Trunk Western Ry., National.	President, Chas. Rivers Wilson, London, Eng.; Vice-President, A. W. Smithers, London, Eng.; 2d Vice-President and General Manager, Chas. M. Hays; 3d Vice-President, E. H. Fitzhugh; 4th Vice-President, W. Wainwright. General Offices, Montreal, Quebec; New York Office, 290 Broadway.
Great Northern Railway. [Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wisconsin.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.... $50,048,041 Operating expenses 31,484,729 Net earnings.... $18,563,312 Other income..... 3,414,798 Total net income. $21,978,110 Total payments.... 19 822,407 Surplus $2,155,703	Great Northern Ry., 5,489 m.; Montana Central Ry., 249 m.; Wilmar and Sioux Falls Ry., 437 m.; Duluth, Watertown and Pacific Ry., 70 m. Total mileage, 6,249. EXPRESS Co.—Great Northern.	President, L. W. Hill; 2d Vice-President, R. I. Farrington; 3d Vice-President and Secretary, E. T. Nichols, New York; General Manager, F. E. Ward. General Offices, St. Paul, Minn.; New York Offices, 32 Nassau Street, 379 Broadway.
Hocking Valley Railway. [Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$6,907,048 Operating expenses. 4,709,809 Net earnings.....$2,197,239 Other income..... 445,438 Total net income. $2,642,677 Total payments.... 2,320,618 Surplus..... $322,059	Toledo, O., to Pomeroy, O., 252.1 m.; Athens Br., 26.9 m., Jackson Br., 17.5 m.; other branches, 50.5 m. Total mileage, 347. EXPRESS Co.—American North of Columbus, O.; Adams South of Columbus, O.	President, N. Monsarrat; 1st Vice-President, R. W. Hickox, Cleveland, O.; 2d Vice-President, J. H. Hoyt, Cleveland, O.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. N. Cott; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, A. H. Gillard, New York General Offices, Columbus O.
Houston and Texas Central Railroad. [Texas.] Financial report included in Southern Pacific Co.	Main Line, 337.98 m.; Western Br., 115 m., Waco Br., 54.77 m.; Austin Div., 129.45 m.; Ft. Worth Br., 52.83 m.; Lancaster Br., 4.75 m. Nelleva-Mexia Cut-off. 94 m. Total mileage, 788.78. EXPRESS Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, R. S. Lovett; Vice-President, T. Fay; Secretary, W. H. Field. General Offices, Houston, Tex., New York Office, 120 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Illinois Central Railroad. [Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$56,610,633 Operating expenses 40,065,524 Net earnings.....$16,545,109 Other income..... 2,818,575 Total net income.$19,363,684 Total payments.... 19,317,325 Surplus..... $46,359	Illinois Central R. R., 705.50 m.; Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans R. R., 1,306.19 m., Dubuque and Sioux City R. R., 759.88 m., other branches, 1,577.50 m. Total mileage, 4,349.07. Yazoo and Miss. Val. R. R., 1,239.14 m. Indianapolis Southern R. R., 179.26 m. Express Co.—American.	President, James T. Harahan; Vice-President, I. G. Rawn; Vice-President and Secretary, A. G. Hackstaff, New York; Assistant Secretaries, D. R. Burbank, New York, and W. G. Bruen, Chicago, Ill. General Offices, Chicago, Ill., New York Offices, 115 and 336 Broadway. General Offices Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. R., Memphis, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill.
Intercolonial Railway. [Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec.] *For 9 mos. ending Mar.* 31, 1907. Total earnings.....$6,248,311 Operating expenses. 6,030,321 Surplus.....$217,990	Halifax and Montreal Line, 836.73 m.; St. John Br., 89.36 m., Truro and Sydney Line, 214.17 m., Oxford and Pictou Br., 69.10 m.; Canada Eastern Br., 125 m., other branches, 114.26 m. Total mileage, 1,448.62. Express Co.—Canadian; Dominion.	General Manager, D. Pottinger. General Offices, Moncton, N. B.
International and Great Northern Railroad. [Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$8,826,959 Operating expenses. 6,876,949 Net earnings.....$1,950,010 Other income..... 4,530 Total net income..$1,954,540 Total payments..... 1,780,811 Surplus..... $173,729	Gulf Div., 408.9 m.; Fort Worth Div., 372.7 m.; San Antonio Div., 422.9 m. Total mileage, 1,159.5. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, George J. Gould, New York; 1st Vice-President, Frank J. Gould, New York; 2d Vice-President and General Manager, L. Trice; Secretary, A. R. Howard; Assistant Secretary, H. B. Henson, New York. General Offices, Palestine, Tex., New York Offices, 195 and 335 Broadway.
Iowa Central Railway. [Iowa and Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... $3,132,048 Operating expenses 2,150,207 Net earnings..... $981,841 Other income..... 59,854 Total net income. $1,041,695 Total payments... 596,100 Surplus. $445,595	Albia, Ia., to Albert Lea, Minn., 205.32 m.; Oskaloosa, Ia., to Peoria, Ill., 188.90 m.; other branches, 164.21 m. Total mileage, 558.43. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Edwin Hawley, New York; Vice-President, F. H. Davis, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, L. F. Day, Minneapolis, Minn.; Secretary, A. C. Doan, New York; Freight Traffic Manager, J. N. Tittemore, Minneapolis, Minn. General Offices, Minneapolis, Minn; New York Office, 25 Broad Street.
Kansas City Southern Railway. **Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway.** [Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... $9,084,331 Operating expenses 5,339,518 Net earnings..... $3,744,813 Other income..... 78,134 Total net income.$3,822,947 Total payments.... 1,367,608 Surplus.....$2,455,339	Kansas City, Mo., to Port Arthur, Tex., 788 m.; Fort Smith Br., 16 m., Lake Charles Br., 23 m.; Air Line Branch, 6 m. Total mileage, 839. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	Kansas City Southern Ry.—President, J. A. Edson; Vice-President, H. R. Duval, New York; Secretary, R. B. Sperry, New York. General Offices, Kansas City, Mo.; New York Office, 25 Broad St. Texarkana and Fort Smith Ry.—President, J. A. Edson, Kansas City, Mo.; 1st Vice-President, W. L. Estes. General Offices, Texarkana, Tex.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For 6 mos. ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$2,432,538 Operating expenses. 1,841,117 Net earnings.. ..... $591,421 Other income..... 3,538 Total net income. $594,959 Total payments.... 594,507 Surplus..... $452	Main Line, 415.48 m.; Indianapolis and Michigan City Div., 166.25 m.; Fort Wayne and Connorsville Div., 108.57 m., Rushville Br., 24.13 m.; Minster Br., 9.95 m., Northern Ohio Ry., 161.75 m. Total mileage, 880.13. Express Co.—American. This road is controlled by Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Ry.	President, W. H. Newman; Vice-Presidents, W. C. Brown, E. V. W. Rossiter, J. Carstensen, C. F. Daly, A. H. Harris, New York; C. E. Schaff, Chicago, Ill., Secretary, D. W Pardee, New York, General Manager, E. A. Handy, Cleveland, O. General Offices, Grand Central Station, New York; Cleveland, O., and Indianapolis, Ind.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway [New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois.] *For 6 mos. ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings ....$21,589,537 Operating expenses 16,313,271 Net earnings..... $5,276,266 Other income..... 1,950,000 Total net income $7,226,266 Total payments.... 7,174,657 Surplus..... $51,609	Eastern Div., 183 m., Toledo Div., 190 m.; Michigan Southern Div., 417 m., Western Div., 101 m., Franklin Div., 179 m., Detroit Div., 160 m., Lansing Div., 290 m. Total mileage, 1,520. Express Co.—United States; American.	Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew, New York; President, W. H. Newman, New York; Vice-Presidents, W. C. Brown, E. V. W Rossiter, C. F. Daly, A. H. Harris and John Carstensen, New York; C. E. Schaff, Chicago, Ill., Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York; General Manager, E. A. Handy, Cleveland, O.; General Superintendent, J. J. Bernet, Cleveland, O. General Offices, Grand Central Station, New York, and Cleveland, O.
Lehigh Valley Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$36,068,431 Operating expenses 22,114,252 Net earnings.....$13,954,179 Other income..... 945,137 Total net income.$14,899,316 Total payments.... 8,874,363 Surplus..... $6,024,953	New Jersey and Lehigh Div., 237.83 m., Mahanoy and Hazleton Divs., 159.94 m., Wyoming Div., 185.06 m.; Pennsylvania Div., 327.32 m.; Auburn Div., 302.30 m., Buffalo Div., 131.07 m. Branches, 52.07 m. Total mileage, 1,395.59. Express Co.—United States.	President, E. B. Thomas; 1st Vice-President, J. A. Middleton, New York; 2d Vice-President, T. N. Jarvis, New York; Secretary, D. G. Baird. General Offices, Philadelphia, Pa., New York Office, 143 Liberty Street.
Long Island Railroad. [Long Island, New York.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1906. Total earnings.....$9,595,596 Operating expenses 7,481,162 Net earnings.....$2,114,434 Other income..... 406,507 Total net income.$2,520,941 Total payments.... 2,549,300 Deficit..... $28,359	Main Line—Long Island City to Greenport, 94.74 m.; Long Island City to Montauk, 115.13 m.; branches owned, 106.48 m.; branches leased, 63.75 m., New York and Rockaway Beach Ry., 11.74 m. Total mileage, 391.84. Express Co.—Long Island. This road is now controlled by the Pennsylvania R. R.	President and General Manager, Ralph Peters. General Offices, Long Island City, New York, and 128 Broadway, New York.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad. [Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$48,263,945 Operating expenses 35,781,302 Net earnings.....$12,482,643 Other income..... 1,561,755 Total net income $14,044,398 Total payments... 7,593,875 Surplus..... $6,450,523	Cincinnati to Louisville, 114 m.; Louisville to Nashville, 187 m.; Nashville to New Orleans, 625 m.; Memphis Junction to Memphis, 259 m.; St. Louis to Nashville, 320 m.; Louisville to Lexington, 94 m.; Cincinnati to Marietta, 496 m.; other branches, 2,247.56 m. Total mileage, 4,342.56. Express Co.—Adams; Southern.	President, Milton H. Smith; Chairman of Board, Henry Walters, New York; 1st Vice-President, W L. Mapother; 2d Vice-President, A. W. Morriss, New York; 3d Vice-President, A. R. Smith; 4th Vice-President, G. E. Evans; Secretary, J. H. Ellis; General Manager, B. M. Starks; Traffic Manager, C. B. Compton. General Offices, Louisville, Ky.; New York Offices, 71 and 290 Broadway.
Maine Central Railroad. [Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... $8,348,139 Operating expenses 5,664,172 Net earnings..... $2,683,967 Other income..... 97,130 Total net income. $2,781,097 Total payments.... 2,620,002 Surplus..... $161,095	Portland to Vanceboro, via Augusta, 250.90 m.; Cumberland Junction to Skowhegan, 91.20 m.; Bath to Lewiston and Farmington, 76.30 m., Belfast Br., 33.13 m., Dexter Br., 30.77 m.; Mt. Desert Br. (including Steam Ferry), 48.83 m., Portland to Lunenburg, 109.10 m., Quebec Junction to Lime Ridge, 108.18 m.; Bath to Rockland (including Steam Ferry), 49.09 m.; branches, 107.17 m. Total mileage, 931.40. Express Co.—American.	President, Lucius Tuttle; Vice-President and General Manager, George F. Evans. General Offices, Portland, Me.
Michigan Central R.R. [New York, Ontario, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For 6 mos. ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$13,833,981 Operating expenses 11,331,423 Net earnings..... $2,502,558 Other income..... 250,637 Total net income $2,753,195 Total payments.... 2,677,659 Surplus..... $75,536	Main Line, Buffalo to Chicago, 536.4 m.; Toledo Div., 58.9 m., St. Clair Div., 66.4 m.; Grand Rapids Div., 94.5 m., Mackinaw Div., 182.3 m.; Air Line Div., 104.2 m.; Saginaw Div., 115.3 m.; Bay City Div., 108.9 m., Saginaw Bay and N. W Div., 27.4 m.; other branches, 481.5 m. Total mileage, 1,745.32. Express Co.—American.	Chairman of the Board, H. B. Ledyard, Detroit, Mich.; President, W. H. Newman, New York; Vice-Presidents, W C. Brown, New York; C. E. Schaff, Chicago; Ill.; E. V W. Rossiter, John Carstensen, C. F. Daly and A. H. Harris, New York; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Grand Central Station, New York; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.—"Albert Lea Route." [Minnesota, Iowa, S. Dakota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... $3,873,668 Operating expenses 2,557,131 Net earnings..... $1,316,537 Other income..... 226,685 Total net income. $1,543,222 Total payments.... 1,305,388 **Surplus**..... $237,834	St. Paul, Albert Lea and Southern Divs., 271.15 m. Western and Pacific Divs., 217.52 m.; Southwestern Div., 153.50 m., Des Moines & Ft. Dodge Div., 156.72 m., M. D. & P. Div., 229.60 m. Total mileage, 1,028.49. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Edwin Hawley, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, L. F. Day; Secretary, Jos. Gaskell. General Offices, Minneapolis, Minn., New York Office, 25 Broad Street.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway—"Soo Line." [Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$12,892,079 Operating expenses 7,433,548 Net earnings..... $5,458,531 Other income..... 52,076 Total net income $5,510,607 Total payments.... 2,901,921 **Surplus**..... $2,608,686	*Michigan*—Main Line, 208.18 m.; Br., 42.79 m.; *Wisconsin*—Main Line, 263.91 m.; Br., 89.10 m.; *Minnesota*—Main Line, 231.28 m.; Br., 395.65 m.; *North Dakota*—Main Line, 361 m.; Br., 749.72 m.; *South Dakota*—Main Line, — m.; Branch Lines, 33.56 m. Total mileage, 2,375.19. Express Co.—Western.	President, Thomas Lowry; Vice-President and General Manager E. Pennington; Secretary, C. F. Clement. General Offices, Minneapolis, Minn.; New York Offices, 59 Wall Street, 458 Broadway.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.— [Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$26,183,958 Operating expenses 17,675,450 Net earnings..... $8,508,508 Other income..... 177,140 Total net income. $8,685,648 Total payments.... 5,523,338 **Surplus**..... $3,162,310	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., 1,725 m.; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. of Texas, 1,245 m.; Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R., 50 m.; Denison, Bonham & New Orleans R. R., 24 m., Wichita Falls Ry., 18 m.; Dallas, Cleburne & Southwestern R. R., 10 m. Total mileage, 3,072. Express Co.—American.	General Officers of the System—President, A. H. Joline, New York; Vice-President, Chas. G. Hedge, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, A. A. Allen, St. Louis, Mo., Traffic Manager, C. Haile, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, C. N. Whitehead, New York. Officers of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. of Texas—President, A. H. Joline; Vice-President and General Manager, A. A. Allen, St. Louis, Mo.; 2d Vice-President, J. N. Simpson, Dallas, Tex.; Secretary, C. S. Sherwin, Dallas, Tex. General Offices—St. Louis, Mo.; Parsons, Kan.; Dallas, Tex.; New York Offices, 49 Wall Street, 309 Broadway.
Missouri Pacific Ry. [Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 36, 1907. (Including Iron Mountain Line.) Total earnings.....$48,703,342 Operating expenses 32,515,070 Net earnings.....$16,188,272 Other income..... 3,283,282 Total net income$19,471,555 Total payments... 15,664,325 Surplus..... $3,807,230	Missouri Pacific Ry., 1,841 m.; Missouri Pacific Ry. Independent Br. Lines, 1,651 m.; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Ry., 2,594 m., Central Br. Ry., 388 m. Total mileage, 6,474. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, George J. Gould, New York, Vice-Presidents, Frank Jay Gould, New York; Charles S. Clarke, St. Louis, Mo.; Alex. G. Cochran, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, A. H. Calef, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 195 Broadway.
Mobile and Ohio R.R. [Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$10,759,519 Operating expenses 7,643,087 Net earnings..... $3,116,432 Other income ..... 123,430 Total net income. $3,239,862 Total payments.... 2,518,622 **Surplus**..... $721,240	Main Line, St. Louis, Mo., to Mobile, Ala., 644.60 m.; Aberdeen Br., 9 m.; Starkville Br., 11 m.; Montgomery Div., 167.19 m.; Blocton Br., 11.82 m.; Columbus, Miss. Br., 14 m.; Warrior Southern R.R., 13.60 m.; Warrior Br., 9.51 m.; Millstadt Br., 7 m.; Mobile and Bay Shore Ry., 38.36 m. Total mileage, 926.08. Express Co.—Southern.	Chairman of the Board, W. Butler Duncan, New York; President, W. W. Finley, New York; 1st Vice-President, A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; Vice-President, E. L. Russell, Mobile, Ala.; General Manager, R. V. Taylor, Mobile, Ala., Secretary, Henry Tacon, Mobile, Ala. General Offices, Mobile, Ala.; St. Louis, Mo.; New York Office, 80 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.—"Lookout Mountain Route." [Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$12,238,472 Operating expenses. 9,730,162 Net earnings..... $2,508,310 Other income..... 18,400 Total net income $2,526,710 Total payments .... 2,420,330 Surplus $106,380	Main Line, 320.21 m., McMinnville Br., 84.60 m.; Sequatchie Valley R. R., 68.10 m.; Tracy City Br., 31.17 m.; Centreville Br., 69.91 m.; Shelbyville Br., 8.01 m.; Lebanon Br., 29.21 m.. Western and Atlantic R. R., 136.82 m.; Rome R. R.. 18.15 m.; Huntsville and Gadsden Line, 80.08 m., Fayetteville and Columbia Br., 86.35 m.; Paducah and Memphis Div., 254.20 m.; Middle Tenn. and Ala. Div., 36.98 m.; West Nashville Br., 6.26 m. Total mileage, 1,230.05 Express Co.—Southern.	President and General Manager, J. W. Thomas, Jr.; Vice-President and Traffic Manager, H. F. Smith; Secretary, J. H. Ambrose. General Offices, Nashville, Tenn., New York Office, 71 Broadway; General Offices of Western and Atlantic R. R., Atlanta, Ga.
New York Central and Hudson River R.R. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1906. (For entire system east of Buffalo, except Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh R. R.) Total earnings.... $92,089,768 Operating expenses 66,261,955 Net earnings.....$25,827,813 Other income..... 7,707,737 Total net income.$33,535,550 Total payments... 22,567,904 Surplus.....$10,967,646	New York Central and Hudson River R.R., 806.66 m., West Shore R. R., 478.97 m., New York and Harlem R. R., 136.51 m., Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R., 624.37 m.; Beech Creek R. R., 165.88 m.; Beech Creek Extension R.R., 126.46 m., Mohawk and Malone Ry., 182.18 m., Carthage and Adirondack Ry., 45.86 m., New York and Putnam R. R., 58.88 m.; Fall Brook Ry., 91.51 m., Pine Creek Ry., 74.96 m., Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Ry., 64.24 m., Wallkill Valley R. R., 32.88 m.; other roads, 44.20 m., New York & Ottawa Line 128.40 m.; St. Lawrence and Adirondack Ry., 65.07 m. Lines operated under trackage rights, 262.77 m.; Boston & Albany R. R., 392.49 m. Total mileage, 3,588.82 Dunkirk, A. V. and P. R. R., 90.51 m. Express Co.—American. National Express on West Shore R. R.	Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew; President, William H. Newman; Senior Vice-President, W. C. Brown; Vice-Presidents, E. V. W Rossiter; Edgar Van Etten, Boston, Mass.; John Carstensen; Wm. J. Wilgus; Ira A. Place; Chas. F. Daly; Vice-President and General Manager, A. H. Smith; Secretary, D. W. Pardee. General Offices, Albany, N. Y. Operating Offices, Grand Central Station, Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-second Street, New York.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. [New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1906. Total earnings..... $9,902,209 Operating expenses 7,860,471 Net earnings .... $2,041,738 Other income..... 47,807 Total net income. $2,089,545 Total payments.... 1,691,843 Surplus..... $397,702	Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., 523 m. Express Co.—National.	Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew, New York; President, W. H. Canniff, Cleveland, O.; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Cleveland, O.; New York Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. [Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$55,601,936 Operating expenses 37,850,081 Net earnings.....$17,751,855 Other income..... 6,328,901 Total net income.$24,080,756 Total payments.... 22,092,702 Surplus..... $1,988,054	New York Div., 115 m.; Hartford Div., 146 m.; Highland Div., 174 m.; Midland Div., 154 m.; Air Line-Northampton, 191 m., Naugatuck Div., 61 m.; Berkshire Div., 181 m.; Worcester Div., 193 m.; Plymouth Div., 279 m.; Taunton Div., 231 m.; Providence Div., 82 m.; Shore Div., 195 m. Total mileage, 2,006. New England S. S. Co. is composed of the Fall River Line, Providence Line, Norwich Line, New London Line, New Bedford Line, New Haven Line, and Bridgeport Line. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Chas. S. Mellen; Vice-Presidents, T. E. Byrnes, Boston; H. M. Kocherspèrger; E. H. McHenry; E. G. Buckland, Providence, R. I.; B. Campbell; John F. Stevens; Secretary, J. G. Parker; General Manager, S. Higgins. General Offices, New Haven, Ct.; New York Offices, Grand Central Station.
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad. [New Jersey and New York.] *For year ending June* 30, 1906. Total earnings.... $2,757,925 Operating expenses 1,929,250 Net earnings..... $828,675 Other income... .. 43,054 Total net income. $871,729 Total payments.... 1,010,442 Deficit..... $138,713	Main Line, Jersey City, N. J., to Stroudsburg, Pa., 98.1 m.; Wilkes-Barre and Eastern R. R., 86 m.; Middletown Div., 34.2 m., other branches, 15.9 m. Total mileage, 234.2. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co. This road is now part of the Erie R. R. System.	President, F. D. Underwood; 1st Vice-President, G. F. Brownell; 2d Vice-President, G. A. Richardson; 3d Vice-President and General Traffic Manager, H. B. Chamberlain; General Manager, J. C. Stuart; Secretary, David Bosman. General Offices, 11 Broadway, New York.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
New York, Ontario and Western Railway. [New York, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... $8,202,360 Operating expenses 5,644,345 Net earnings..... $2,558,015 Other income..... 453,716 Total net income.. $3,011,731 Total payments.... 1,356,949 Surplus..... $1,654,782 This road is controlled by the N. Y. ,N.H.& H.R.R.	Main Line, Cornwall, N. Y., to Oswego, N. Y., 271.75 m., Delhi Br., 16.84 m., Wharton Valley R.R., 6.80 m. , New Berlin Br., 22.38 m., Utica Div., 31.30 m., Rome Br., 12.78 m. ; Scranton Div., 54.05 m. , Ellenville Br., 7.80 m. , Pecksport Ry.. 3.69 m. ; Weehawken, N. J., to Cornwall, N. Y. (trackage rights). 53.07 m. , Ellenville and Kingston R. R., 27.14 m. ; Port Jervis, Mont. and Sum. R. R., 38.27 m. Total mileage, 545.87. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Thomas P. Fowler; Vice-President, J. B. Kerr; Vice-President and General Manager, J. E. Childs; Secretary, R. D. Rickard. General Offices, 56 Beaver Street, New York.
Norfolk and Western Railway. [Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$31,164,381 Operating expenses 19,514,535 Net earnings.....$11,649,846 Other income..... 88,947 Total net income.$11,738,793 Total payments.... 11,067,241 Surplus..... $671,552	Norfolk to Columbus, O., 703.76 m.; Lynchburg to Durham, 115.43 m.; Roanoke to Hagerstown, 238.11 m.; Roanoke to Winston-Salem, 121.30 m.; Radford Junction to Bristol, 110.75 m., North Carolina Junction to Fries, 43.49 m., Graham to Norton, 100.40 m., Portsmouth Junction to Cincinnati and Ivorydale, 105.92 m., Columbus, Connecting and Terminal R. R., 3.51 m., branches, 318 21 m Total mileage, 1,860.88. Express Co.—Southern.	President, L. E. Johnson; 1st Vice-President, Wm. G. Macdowell, Philadelphia, Pa. ; 2d Vice-President and General Manager, N. D. Maher; 3d Vice-President and Traffic Manager, T. S. Davant, Secretary, E. H. Alden, Philadelphia, Pa. General Offices, Roanoke, Va.; New York Offices, 40 Exchange Place and 398 Broadway.
Northern Pacific Ry.—"Yellowstone Park Line." [Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$68,534,832 Operating expenses 40,063,035 Net earnings.....$28,471,797 Other income..... 2,338,324 Total net income.$30,810,121 Total payments ... 24,112,945 Surplus.....$6,697,176	St. Paul, Minn., to Portland, Ore., Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., 2,766 m., other divisions and branches, 2,843 m. Total mileage, 5,609. This company connects with the Great Northern S. S. Co. from Seattle and Tacoma to China, Japan and Manila, also with Boston S. S. Co., between Tacoma, Seattle, and Victoria and Japan, China, and Manila, and from Seattle to Victoria, V I. Express Co.—Northern.	President, Howard Elliott; Vice-President, James N. Hill, New York; 2d Vice-President, J. M Hannaford; 3d Vice-President, Chas. M. Levey; Secretary, G. H. Earl, New York. General Offices, St. Paul, Minn.; New York Offices, 34 Nassau Street and 319 Broadway.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. [Oregon, Washington, Idaho.] This road is now part of the Union Pacific System.	Portland, Ore., to Huntington, Ore., 405 m., Spokane Div., 245 m.; other branches, 596 m. Total mileage, 1,246. Steamer Lines: Portland to Astoria and Oregon City. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, E. H. Harriman, New York; Secretary, W. W Cotton; Assistant Secretary, Alexander Millar, New York. General Offices, Portland, Ore., New York Offices, 120 and 287 Broadway.
Oregon Short Line Railroad. [Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Oregon.] This road is now part of the Union Pacific System.	Lines in Utah, 194.34 m., in Wyoming, 111.40 m., in Idaho, 936.90 m.; in Montana, 134.82 m., in Oregon, 15.42 m. Total mileage, 1,392.88. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, Edward H. Harriman, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, W. H. Bancroft, Salt Lake City; Vice-President, Wm. D. Cornish, New York; Secretary, Alex. Millar, New York. General Offices, Salt Lake City, Utah; New York Office, 120 Broadway.
Pennsylvania Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec* 31, 1906. Total earnings....$148,239,882 Operating expenses 101,805,644 Net earnings.....$46,434,238 Less fixed charges and dividends.	Eastern Pennsylvania Div., 1,242.23 m., Western Pennsylvania Div., 620.06 m., New Jersey Div., 473.18 m., Erie Div., 599.80 m.; Northern Central Ry. Div., 462.70 m., Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. R. Div., 698.27 m; West Jersey and Sea Shore R.R. Div., 334.31 m.; Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Div., 820.85 m.; Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Ry., 87.66 m., Barnegat R. R., 7.73 m., Cherry Tree and Dixonville R. R., 36.03 m., Cumberland Valley R. R. lines, 163.15 m.; Long Island R. R. lines, 391.84 m.; Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Ry., 78 33 m., Monongahela R. R. lines, 57.49 m.; Pemberton & Heightstown R. R., 24.37 m , Rosslyn Connecting R. R., 2.69 m., Winfield R.R., 9.16 m. Total mileage lines east, 6,109.85. Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, 4,867.90 m. Total mileage, 10,977.75. Express Co.—Adams.	President, James McCrea; 1st Vice-President, John P. Green; 2d Vice-President, Charles E. Pugh; 3d Vice-President, Samuel Rea; 4th Vice-President, John B. Thayer, Jr., 5th Vice-President, Henry Tatnall; General Manager, W W Atterbury; Secretary, Lewis Neilson. General Offices, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia; New York Offices, 85 Cedar Street, 170, 1354 Broadway, and 263 Fifth Ave.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Pere Marquette R.R. [Michigan, Ohio, Indiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$14,214,194 Operating expenses 9,977,351 Net earnings..... $4,236,843 Other income..... 138,987 Total net income $4,375,830 Total payments.... 3,943,608 Surplus..... $432,222	Grand Rapids Dist., 1,013.21 m.; Saginaw Dist., 555.43 m., Detroit Dist., 372.73 m. lines to Canada (Buffalo Division), 223.41 m. Total mileage, 2,164.78. Express Co.—United States. This road is now controlled by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R.	Receiver, Judson Harmon. President, F. D. Underwood, New York. Vice-President, George F. Brownell, New York; Secretary, Thos. J. Walsh, Cincinnati, O.; Asst. Secretary, David Bosman, New York, General Manager, Wm. Cotter, Detroit, Mich. General Offices, Detroit, Mich. and Cincinnati, O., New York Offices, 11, 290 Broadway.
Philadelphia and Reading Railway. [New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$43,528,936 Operating expenses. 25,889,331 Net earnings.....$17,639,605 Total payments.... 11,595,179 Surplus..... $6,044,426	Reading Div., 349.83 m.; Philadelphia Div., 47.22 m., New York Div., 152.67 m., Harrisburg Div., 106.36 m.; Shamokin Div., 226.08 m., Wilmington and Columbia Div., 117.45 m., other lines operated separately, 477.51 m. Total mileage, 1,477.12. Express Co.—United States.	President, George F. Baer; 1st Vice-President, Theodore Voorhees; 2d Vice-President, C. E. Henderson; Secretary, W. R. Taylor. General Offices, Philadelphia, Pa., New York Office, 143 Liberty Street.
Queen and Crescent Route. [Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1906. (C., N. O. & T. P. Ry.) Total earnings.....$8,454,896 Operating expenses. 6,392,671 Net earnings.....$2,062,225 Other income..... 44,498 Total net income. $2,106,723 Total payments..... 1,968,958 Surplus..... $137,765	Comprising the following lines: Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Ry., 338 m.; New Orleans and Northeastern R. R., 196 m., Alabama and Vicksburg Ry., 142 m.; Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Ry., 171 m., Alabama Great Southern R.R., 309.41 m. Total mileage, 1,156.41. Express Co.—Southern.	C., N. O. & T. P. Ry.—President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C., Vice-Presidents, W. J. Murphy and T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, O., Secretary, R. D. Lankford, New York, General Manager, Horace Baker, Cincinnati, O. New York Office, 80, 290 Broadway. Alabama Gt. So. R. R.—President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C.; 1st Vice-President, A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; Vice-Presidents, W. J. Murphy and T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, O., General Manager, Horace Baker, Cincinnati, O.
Rio Grande Western Railway. [Colorado and Utah.] Financial report included in Denver and Rio Grande R. R.	Grand Junction, Col., to Ogden, Utah, 328.12 m.; San Pete and Sevier Br., 132.51 m., Tintic Br., 43.73 m., Pleasant Valley Br., 21.54 m., Bingham Br., 14.26 m., Little Cottonwood Br., 10.15 m., Provo Cañon Br., 26 m., Sunnyside Br., 17.38 m., Park City Br., 32.28 m.; other branches, 89.75 m. Total mileage, 715.73. Express Co.—Globe; Wells, Fargo & Co.	Chairman of the Board, George J. Gould, New York; President, E. T. Jeffery, New York; Vice-President, Chas. H. Schlacks; Secretary, Stephen Little, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col., New York Office, 195 Broadway.
Rutland Railroad. [Vermont and New York.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1906. Total earnings..... $2,799,209 Operating expenses 1,978,093 Net earnings..... $821,116 Other income..... 49,950 Total net income. $871,066 Total payments..... 721,336 Surplus..... $149,730	White Creek, Vt., to Canada Line, Que., 161.42 m., Chatham, N. Y., to Bennington, Vt., 57.21 m., Bennington, Vt., to No. Bennington, 4.67 m.; Bellows Falls, Vt., to Rutland, Vt., 52.21 m., Alburgh, Vt., to Ogdensburg, N. Y., 121.60 m., Canada Line to Noyan Jct., Que., 3.39 m., Leicester Jct., Vt., to Addison Jct., N. Y., 14.61 m. Total mileage, 415.11. Express Co.—National.	President, W. H. Newman, New York, General Manager, George T. Jarvis. General Offices, Rutland, Vt.
San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway. [Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings..... $3,666,418 Operating expenses 2,061,895 Net earnings..... $1,604,523 Total payments.... 1,603,274 Surplus..... $1,249	Houston, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex., 238 m.; Kenedy, Tex., to Corpus Christi, Tex., 88 m., Rockport Br., 21 m.; Lockhart Br., 55 m., Alice Br., 43 m., Waco Br., 171 m., Kerrville Br., 71 m., Brownsville Br., 36.3 m. Total mileage, 723.7. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, W. H. McIntyre; Vice-President and General Manager, W. M. Hobbs; 2d Vice-President, M. D. Monserrate; Secretary, Reagan Houston. General Offices, San Antonio, Tex., New York Office, 120 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Seaboard Air Line Ry. [Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$16,427,942 Operating expenses. 12,948,041 Net earnings..... $3,479,901 Other income..... 16,296 Total net income..$3,496,197 Fixed charges..... 3,954,497 Deficit..... $458,300	First Div., 370.35 m., Second Div., 386.51 m., Third Div., 398.26 m.; Fourth Div., 534.24 m., Fifth Div., 462.44 m., Sixth Div., 459.17 m. Total mileage, 2,610.97. Express Co.—Southern.	President, W A. Garrett, Norfolk. Va.; Vice-Presidents, L. Sevier, Norfolk, Va. General Manager, T. F. Whittelsey, Norfolk, Va., Secretary, D. C. Porteous, New York. General Offices, Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va.; New York Offices, 24 Broad Street, 387 and 1183 Broadway.
Southern Pacific Company.—"Sunset, Ogden and Shasta Routes." [Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. (Including water lines also.) Total earnings.....$124,864,440 Operating expenses. 82,578,907 Net receipts ...$42,285,533 Other income..... 3,665,365 Total net income $45,950,898 Total payments. 32,086,175 Surplus $13,864,723	Lines south of Portland and west of Ogden and Rio Grande River—Nevada and California Ry., 330.48 m.; Central Pacific Ry., 1,468.14 m.; Oregon & California R. R., 666.17 m.; South Pacific Coast Ry., 100 35 m.; Southern Pacific R. R., 3,193.11 m.; New Mexico and Arizona R. R. 88 19 m., Sonora R. R., 262.60 m. Total mileage, 6,110.04. Sunset Central Lines—Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. R. and Steamship Co., 350.95 m., Iberia and Vermilion R. R., 21.00 m.; Louisiana Western R. R., 198.28 m.; Texas and New Orleans R. R., 448.48 m., Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Ry., 1,342.94 m.; Houston and Texas Central R. R., 789.01 m., Houston, E. and W Texas Ry., 190.94 m., Houston and Shreveport R. R., 39.78 m. Total mileage, 3,381.38. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, E. H. Harriman, New York; Vice-Presidents, W D. Cornish, New York, J. C. Stubbs, Chicago, Ill., J. Kruttschnitt, Chicago, Ill., Vice-President and General Manager, E. E. Calvin; San Francisco, Cal., Secretary, Alex. Millar, New York. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal., New York Offices, 120 and 349 Broadway.
Southern Railway. [District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907 Total earnings.....$56,657,994 Operating expenses 44,699,282 Net earnings ....$11,958,712 Other income..... 1,829,281 Total net income.$13,787,993 Total payments.... 13,534,006 Surplus..... $253,987	*Northern District:* Washington Div., 344.83 m., Danville Div., 229.88 m.; Richmond Div., 180 m. Norfolk Div., 427.18 m., Durham Div., 241.25 m., Winston-Salem Div., 379.01 m. Total, 1,802.15 m. *Middle District:* Knoxville Div., 360.92 m., Knoxville and Augusta R. R., 27.97 m., Murphy Div., 122.50 m., Coster Div., 213.82 m., Memphis Div., 332.13 m., Asheville Div., 249 m., Knoxville and Bristol R. R., 39.84 m., Nashville Div., 217.44 m. Total, 1,561.62 m. *Eastern District:* Charlotte Div., 462 14 m., Columbia Div., 391.71 m.; Charleston Div., 211.76 m., Jacksonville Div., 160.96 m., Rock Hill Div., 234.81 m., Spartanburg Div., 236.84 m. Total, 1,698.22 m. *Western District:* Birmingham Div., 192.30 m., Mobile Div., 307.76 m.; Selma Div., 260.71 m., Atlanta Div., 379.41 m., Columbus Div., 200.28 m.; Macon Div., 285.40 m. Total, 1,625.86 m. St. Louis-Louisville Line, 517.35 m. Southern Ry. in Miss., 268 92 m. Total mileage of system, 7,474.12. Express Co.—Southern.	President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D.C., 1st Vice-President, A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C., 2d Vice-President, J. M. Culp, Washington, D.C., Vice-President and General Manager, C. H. Ackert, Washington, D. C., Vice-Presidents, H. B. Spencer, Washington, D. C., T. C. Powell, St. Louis Mo., Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, R D. Lankford, New York. General Offices, Washington, D. C. New York Offices, 80, 271, 1200 Broadway.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway. [Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$1,734,557 Operating expenses. 1,143,531 Net earnings..... $591,026 Total payments..... 172,691 Surplus $418,335	Kansas City, Mo., to Grand Island, Neb., 313 m. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, W T. Van Brunt; Secretary, W N. Purvis, General Offices, St. Joseph, Mo.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway System.—"Cotton Belt Route." [Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$10,553,135 Operating expenses 7,196,102 Net earnings.....$3,357,033 Other income..... 207,648 Total net income..$3,564,681 Total payments.... 1,852,138 Surplus.....$1,712,543	*St. Louis Southwestern Ry.*. Main Line, 425.8 m.; Stuttgart Br., 34.6 m.; New Madrid Br., 6.3 m., Little Rock Br., 44.4 m., Shreveport Br.; 62.6 m., Cairo Br., 57.7 m., Illinois Div. (joint track), 138.2 m. Total mileage, 772.7. *St. Louis Southwestern Ry. of Texas:* Main Line, 305.4 m., Sherman Br., 52.3 m.; Fort Worth Br., 154.3 m.; Hillsboro Br., 40.2 m., Lufkin Br., 115.4 m., Dallas Br., 13.7 m. Total mileage, 681.3. Grand total mileage, 1,454. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, Edwin Gould, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, F. H. Britton, St. Louis, Mo., Freight Traffic Manager, H. E. Farrell, St. Louis, Mo., Secretary, A. J. Trussell, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo., and 195 Broadway, New York. General Offices St. L. S. W. Ry. of Texas, Tyler, Tex.
Texas and Pacific Ry. [Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1906. Total earnings.....$14,914,607 Operating expenses. 9,854,922 Net earnings.....$5,059,685 Other income. ..... 56,017 Total net income. $5,115,702 Total payments..... 3,551,459 Surplus.....$1,564,243	Eastern Div., 511 m.; Rio Grande Div., 620 m., Louisiana Div., 356 m., Port Allen Br., 102 m., La Fourche Br., 28 m., Texarkana Dist., 70 m., Avoyelles Br., 56 m.; Natchitoches Br., 89 m., Napoleonville Br., 16 m. Total mileage, 1,848. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, George J. Gould; Vice-President, Frank J. Gould, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, L. S. Thorne, Dallas, Tex., Secretary, C. E. Satterlee, New York. General Offices, 195 Broadway, New York, and Dallas, Tex.
Toledo and Ohio Central Railway, and Kanawha and Michigan Ry. "Ohio Central Lines." [Ohio and West Virginia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. (Toledo and Ohio Cent. Ry.*) Total earnings.....$4,866,661 Operating expenses. 3,319,630 Net earnings.....$1,547,031 Total payments..... 1,188,500 Surplus..... $358,531	Toledo to Bremen, 172.91 m.; New Lexington to Corning, 12.33 m.; Whitmore to Thurston, 145.57 m.; Roseland to Truro Junction, 4.20 m., Peoria to St. Marys, 59.80 m.; trackage rights, 45.99 m. Total mileage, 440.80. Express Co.—United States.	Chairman of Board, Decatur Axtell, Richmond, Va., President, N. Monsarrat, Columbus, O., 1st Vice-President T. & O. C. Ry., Chas. G. Hickox, Cleveland, O., 1st Vice-President K. & M. Ry., R. W. Hickox, Cleveland, O.; 2d Vice-President and Secretary, J. M. Ferris. General Offices, Toledo, O.
Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad.—"Clover Leaf Route." [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1906. Total earnings.....$4,205,050 Operating expenses. 3 141,617 Net earnings.....$1,603,433 Other income..... 25,077 Total net income. $1,088,510 Total payments..... 617,375 Surplus..... $471,135	Toledo, O., to St. Louis, Mo., 450.72 m. Express Co.—National.	Chairman of the Board, W. A. Read, New York; President and General Manager, T. P. Shonts, Toledo, O., Vice-President, Thos. H. Hubbard, New York, 2d Vice-President and General Traffic Manager, Geo. H. Ross, Toledo, O; Secretary, James S. Mackie, New York.
Union Pacific Railroad.—"Overland Route." [Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. (Including Union Pacific, Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co., and Oregon Short Line.) Total earnings.....$76,040,727 Operating expenses 40,574,889 Net earnings.....$35,465,838 Other income..... 12,079,516 Total net income $47 545,354 Total payments... 36,392,189 Surplus. $11,153,165	Nebraska Div., 765.95 m.; Kansas Div., 711 m.; Colorado Div., 741.62 m.; Wyoming Div., 533.29 m.; Utah Div., 203.59 m. Total mileage, 2,955.45. Express Co.—Pacific. This road also controls the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western Ry., Oregon R. R. and Nav. Co., and the Oregon Short Line.	President, E. H. Harriman, New York; Vice-President, Wm. D. Cornish, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, A. L. Mohler; Traffic Director, J. C. Stubbs, Chicago; Secretary, Alexander Millar, New York. General Offices, Omaha, Neb.; New York Offices, 120 and 287 Broadway.

* Kanawha and Michigan Ry.—Total earnings, $2,377,661; operating expenses, $1,861,966; net earnings, $515,695; payments, $633,487; deficit, $117,792.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Vandalia Railroad Co.—[Indiana, Illinois, Missouri.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1906. Total earnings.....$8,904,859 Operating expenses. 6,931,890 Net earnings.....$1,972 969 Other income..... 81,905 Total net income..$2,054,874 Total payments..... 2,041,331 Surplus..... $13,543	St. Louis Div., 242 m; Centre Point Br., 8 m., Michigan Div., 275 m.; Vincennes Div., 117 m., branches, 16 m; Terre Haute and Peoria R.R., 174 m. Total mileage, 832. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Joseph Wood; Vice-Presidents, J. J. Turner, D. T. McCabe and E. B. Taylor; General Manager, Benj. McKeen, St. Louis, Mo. General Offices, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wabash Railroad. [Ontario, Canada, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$27,432,473 Operating expenses 19,505,147 Net earnings..... $7,927,326 Other income..... 942,527 Total net income $8,869,853 Total payments.... 8,408,188 Surplus..... $461,665	Lines: In New York, 31 m.; in Canada, 244.3 m., in Michigan, 105.6 m.; in Ohio, 170.2 m., in Indiana, 357.4 m.; in Illinois, 745.2 m.; in Missouri, 654 m.; in Iowa, 208.9 m.; in Nebraska, .6 m. Total mileage, 2,517.2. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, F. A. Delano, Chicago, Ill., Vice-Presidents, Edgar T. Welles, New York; W. H. Blodgett, and E. B. Pryor, St. Louis, Mo., General Manager, Henry Miller, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, J. C. Otteson, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 195 and 387 Broadway.
Western Maryland Railroad. [Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$5,600,454 Operating expenses 3,729,978 Net earnings.....$1,870,476 Other income..... 785,074 Total net income..$2,655,550 Total payments..... 2,644,586 Surplus..... $10,964	Main Line, 296 m. Total mileage, 543. Express Co.—Adams.	President, B. F. Bush; Vice-President, ——————; General Manager, A. Robertson; Secretary, L. F. Timmerman, New York. General Offices, Baltimore, Md.
Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. [Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$6,124,206 Operating expenses. 4,125,369 Net earnings.....$1,998,837 Other income..... 120,430 Total net income..$2,119,267 Total payments..... 1,592,335 Surplus..... $526,932	Toledo Div., 218 m., Cleveland Div., 144 m., Chagrin Falls Br., 8 m.; Ohio River Div., 13 m., Huron Div., 13 m., Carrollton Br., 45 m.; other branches, 47 m. Total mileage, 488. Express Co.—Pacific.	Chairman of the Board, M. T. Herrick; President, F. A. Delano, Chicago, Ill., Vice-President, A. W. Krech, New York, Vice-President and General Manager, B. A. Worthington, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Secretary, H. B. Henson, New York. General Offices, Pittsburgh, Pa.; New York Office, 195 Broadway.
Wisconsin Central Ry. [Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1907. Total earnings.....$7,577,178 Operating expenses. 5,043,376 Net earnings.....$2,533,802 Other income..... 35,127 Total net income. $2,568,929 Total payments..... 1,505,473 Surplus.....$1,063,456	Chicago, Ill., to Trout Brook Junction, Minn., 452.02 m.; Abbotsford to Ashland, 132.56 m., Portage Br., 70.75 m.; Montello Br., 7.68 m.; Marshfield Br., 22.44 m., Eau Claire Br., 9.84 m., Manitowoc Div., 44 18 m; Nekoosa Br., 32.61 m., Ladysmith Br., 44.60 m; spurs to industries, 166.81 m., other branches, 43.62 m. Total mileage, 1,027.11. Express Co.—National.	President, W. A. Bradford; Secretary, G. W. Webster. General Offices, Milwaukee, Wis.; New York Offices, 17 Nassau St., 290 Broadway.

Railway Employes in the United States.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EMPLOYES AND AVERAGE DAILY COMPENSATION.

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

CLASS.	1906.		1905.		1904.		1903.		AVERAGE DAILY COMPENSATION.		
	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.	1906.	1905.	1904.
General officers	6,090	3	5,536	2	5,165	2	4,842	2	11.81	11.74	11.61
Other officers	6,705	3	5,706	3	5,375	3	5,201	3	5.82	6.02	6.07
General office clerks	57,210	26	51,284	24	46,037	22	42,218	21	2.24	2.24	2.22
Station agents	34,940	16	35,245	16	34,918	16	34,892	17	1.94	1.93	1.93
Other stationmen	138,778	62	125,180	58	120,002	57	120,724	59	1.69	1.71	1.69
Enginemen	59,855	27	54,817	25	52,451	25	52,993	26	4.12	4.12	4.10
Firemen	62,678	28	57,892	27	55,004	26	56,041	27	2.42	2.38	2.35
Conductors	43,936	20	41,061	19	39,645	19	39,741	19	3.51	3.50	3.50
Other trainmen	119,087	53	111,405	51	106,734	50	104,885	51	2.35	2.31	2.27
Machinists	51,253	23	47,018	22	46,272	22	44,819	22	2.69	2.65	2.61
Carpenters	63,830	29	56,089	26	53,646	25	56,407	27	2.28	2.25	2.26
Other shopmen	199,940	90	176,348	81	159,472	75	154,635	75	1.92	1.92	1.91
Section foremen	40,463	18	38,217	18	37,609	18	37,101	18	1.80	1.79	1.78
Other trackmen	243,791	155	311,185	143	289,044	136	300,714	147	1.36	1.32	1.33
Switchtenders, watchmen	49,659	22	45,532	21	46,262	22	49,961	24	1.80	1.79	1.77
Tel. operators, despatchers	56,090	16	31,963	15	30,425	14	30,984	15	2.13	2.19	2.15
Emplo's—acc't float'g equip't.	8,314	4	8,753	4	7,495	3	7,949	4	2.10	2.17	2.17
All other emplo's and labor's.	198,736	89	178,965	82	160,565	76	168,430	82	1.83	1.83	1.82
Total	1,521,355	684	1,382,196	637	1,296,121	611	1,312,537	639			

Railway Accidents in the United States.

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	EMPLOYES.		PASSENGERS.		OTHER PERSONS.		TOTAL.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.
1897	1,693	27,667	222	2,795	4,522	6,269	6,437	36,731
1898	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	4,680	6,176	6,859	40,882
1899	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	4,674	6,255	7,123	44,620
1900	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	5,066	6,549	7,865	50,320
1901	2,675	41,142	282	4,988	5,498	7,209	8,455	53,339
1902	2,969	50,524	345	6,683	5,274	7,455	8,588	64,662
1903	3,606	60,481	355	8,231	5,879	7,841	9,840	76,553
1904	3,632	67,067	441	9,111	5,973	7,977	10,046	84,155
1905	3,361	66,833	537	10,457	5,805	8,718	9,703	86,008
1906	3,929	76,701	359	10,764	6,330	10,241	10,618	97,706

The total number of passengers carried in 1906 was 797,946,116, as against 738,834,667 in 1905, 715,419,682 in 1904, 1694,891,535 in 1903, 649,878,505 in 1902, 607,278,121 in 1901, 576,831,251 in 1900, 523,176,508 in 1899, 501,066,681 in 1898, and 489,445,198 in 1897.

KIND OF ACCIDENT.	EMPLOYES.		PASSENGERS.		OTHER PERSONS.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Coupling or uncoupling	298	3,884	....	.....	....	.....
Collisions	496	4,072	95	3,744	67	567
Derailments	291	2,130	51	2,309	45	392
Parting of trains	14	549	....	61	6	42
Locomotives or cars breaking down	24	344	....	11	4	7
Falling from trains, locomotives, or cars	545	6,086	53	437	375	770
Jumping on or off trains, locomotives, or cars	213	5,613	89	1,529	464	1,774
Struck by trains, locomotives, or cars	1,365	2,291	54	120	5,073	4,785
Overhead obstructions	91	1,127	....	.....	....	.....
Other causes	372	16,866	16	2,312	266	1,595
Total	3,709	42,962	358	10,523	6,300	9,932

Two hundred and fifty-one persons were killed and 34,289 injured in handling traffic, tools, machinery, supplies, etc., and in getting on or off locomotives or cars at rest and from other causes.

Railroad Clubs.

Canadian R'y Club.—James Powell, Secretary, Box 7, St. Lambert, Montreal, Que.
Central R'y Club.—Harry D. Vought, Secretary, 62 Liberty Street, New York City.
Iowa R'y Club.—W. B. Harrison, Secretary, Union Station, Des Moines, Iowa.
New England R. R. Club.—E. L. Janes, Secretary, Back Bay Post-Office, Boston, Mass.
New York R. R. Club.—Harry D. Vought, Secretary, 62 Liberty Street, New York City.
Northern R'y Club, C. L. Kennedy, Secretary, 401 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
Northwest R'y Club.—T. W. Flaunagan, Secretary, "Soo Line" Shops, Minneapolis, Minn.
R'y Club of Pittsburgh.—J. D. Conway, Sec'y, General Offices P. & L. E. R.R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pacific Coast R'y Club.—C. C. Borton, Secretary, West Oakland, Cal.
Richmond R. R. Club.—F. O. Robinson, Sec'y, Room 16, 8th & Main Streets, Richmond, Va.
Rocky Mountain R'y Club.—M. M. Currier, Secretary, Box 229, Colorado City, Col.
St. Louis R'y Club.—B. W. Frauenthal, Secretary, Union Station, St. Louis, Mo.
Southern and Southwestern R'y Club.—W. A. Love, Box 755, Atlanta, Ga.
Western R'y Club.—Jos. W. Taylor, 390 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Speed.

NOTABLE FAST RUNS OF PASSENGER TRAINS FOR LONG DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	Inclusive. Time, H. M.	Inclusive. Miles per Hour.
May, 1848.	Great Western (England)	London—Didcot	53.25	0.47	68
July, 1885.	West Shore	East Buffalo—Frankfort	201.7	4.00	50.4
Aug., 1888.	London, N.W. & Caledonian	London—Edinburgh	400	7.38	52.4
Aug., 1894.	Plant System, Atlantic Coast Line	Jacksonville—Richmond	661.5	12.51	51.48
April, 1895.	Pennsylvania	Camden—Atlantic City	58.3	0.45¾	76.50
Aug., 1895.	London & Northwestern	London—Aberdeen	540	8.32	63.28*
Sept., 1895.	New York Central & H. R.	New York—Buffalo	436.50	6.47	64.33*
Sept., 1895.	N.Y.Central "World Flyer"	Albany—Syracuse	148	2.10	68.3
Feb., 1897.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Chicago—Denver	1,025	18.52	58.74
April, 1897.	Lehigh Val., Black Diamond Exp.	Alpine, N. Y.—Geneva Junc., N. Y.	43.96	0.33	80
Aug., 1897.	Union Pacific	North Platte—Omaha	291	4.39	63.49
May, 1900.	Burlington Route	Burlington—Chicago	205.8	3.08½	65.5‡
Mar., 1902.	Burlington Route	Eckley—Wray	14.8	0.9	98.7
Aug., 1902.	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Kendallville—Toledo	91	1.15	72.8
Mar., 1903.	Atlantic Coast Line	Jacksonville—Savannah	172	2.32	70.7
May, 1903.	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Toledo—Elkhart	133.4	1.54	70.2
July, 1903.	Great Western (England)	London—Plymouth	246	3.54	63.13
April, 1904.	Michigan Central	Niagara Falls—Windsor	225.66	3.11½	70.74
July, 1904.	Great Western (England)	Paddington—Bristol	118.5	1.24	84.6
Nov., 1904.	Pennsylvania	Crestline—Fort Wayne	131	1.53	69.56
June, 1905.	Pennsylvania	Chicago—Pittsburgh	468	7.20	63.53*
June, 1905.	Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	Buffalo—Chicago	525	7.50	69.69†
June, 1905.	Pennsylvania	New York—Chicago	897	16.3	56.07
June, 1905.	New York Central	Chicago—New York	960.52	15.56	60.28‡
July, 1905.	Pennsylvania	Washington, O.—Fort Wayne	81	1.4	75.84
Oct., 1905.	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & C.	Crestline, O.—Clark Junc., Ind.	257.4	3.27	74.55

*Including stops. ‡Excluding stops.

FASTEST RECORDED RUNS FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	Time, M. S.	Miles per Hour.
May, 1893.	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Crittenden—"Empire State Exp."	1	0.32	112.5
Aug., 1895.	Pennsylvania	Landover—Anacosta	5.1	3.00	102
Jan., 1899.	Burlington Route	Siding—Arion	2.4	1.20	108
Mar., 1901.	Plant System	Run from Fleming to Jacksonville.	5	2.30	120
Jan., 1903.	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Palmyra—Macedon	7.29	4.00	109.35
April, 1904.	Michigan Central	Crisman—Lake	3.73	2.00	111.90
July, 1904.	Phila. & Reading	Egg Harbor—Brigantine Junction.	4.8	2.30	115.20
Oct., 1904.	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Croton—Ossining	3.51	2.00	105

The fastest time on record for a distance of over 440 miles was made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R.R. from Buffalo to Chicago, in June, 1905, noted above. The fastest long-distance run less than 440 miles was on the New York Central R.R. September 11, 1895, from New York to Buffalo, 436 1-2 miles, in 407 minutes actual time. Average speed, 64 1-3 miles an hour, with two stops and 28 slow-ups, and on January 1, 1903, from Albany to Buffalo, 302 miles, in 295 minutes.

Among the fastest regular trains in the United States, for a shorter distance, are believed to be the New York Central "Empire State Express," between New York and Albany, 143 miles in 160 minutes, and the "Congressional Limited," on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which makes the run from Jersey City to Washington in 4 hours, 46 minutes, a distance of 227 miles.

On August 15, 1898, on P. & R. and C. R. R. of N. J., "Royal Blue Line," between Elizabeth, N. J., and Jenkintown, a distance of 69 miles, in 61 minutes, including 2 "slow-ups," some of the miles being traversed in 38 seconds.

The quickest run between Jersey City and Washington, 231 miles, was made on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, March 2, 1897 (by a special train, bearing Vice-President-elect Hobart and party), in 4 hours 8 minutes, making the running time, including "slow-ups" for taking water, changing engines, etc., 60 miles an hour. This beat the time of the "Aunt Jack" train, made by the Madison Square Theatre Company March 10, 1890, which was 4 hours 18 minutes, each way, going and returning.

The fastest long-distance foreign trains, including all stops, are, according to the "Railroad Gazette," as follows:

Route.	Railways.	From	To	Miles.	Time—Hrs. Min.	Stops.	Inclusive Speed in Miles per Hour.
Sud Express	Orleans and Midi	Paris	Bayonne	486¼	8 59	6	54.13
East Coast	Gt. N. and N. E. Railways	London	Edinburgh	393½	7 45	3	50.77
West Coast	L. & N. W. and Caledonian Rys.	London	Glasgow	401½	8 00	3	50.18

Of long-distance runs in France one is made on the Northern Railway of France by the Paris-Calais express, which runs 185 miles in 184½ minutes, or a fraction over a mile a minute, allowing for a stoppage of 2½ minutes at Amiens.

Other notable long-distance fast runs: February 14-15, 1897—Pennsylvania Railroad and C., B. and Q., Jersey City to Denver, 1,937 miles, in 48 hours; average speed, 40.3 miles per hour. August 29-31, 1891—Canadian Pacific, Vancouver to Brockville, 2,802 miles, in 77 hours 9 minutes; average speed, 36.32 miles per hour.

The Jarrett and Palmer special theatrical train, Jersey City to Oakland (San Francisco), 3,311 miles, June, 1876, 83 hours 45 minutes; average speed, 39.53 miles per hour.

In October, 1905, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland to Jersey City (3,239 miles) in 73 hours, 12 minutes, or 44.30 miles per hour. In May, 1906, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland, Cal., to New York City in 71 hours, 27 minutes.

The "Scott Special" left Los Angeles, Cal., July 9, 1905, and arrived in Chicago (2,415.5 miles), July 11, having made the run in 44 hours 54 minutes, maintaining an average speed while in motion of 51 miles an hour.

On November 15, 1907, at Clayton, N. J., in a trial test on Pennsylvania R. R. between steam and electric locomotives, the steam engine made 93.6 miles an hour on a specially built seven-mile curved track, while the electric locomotive made but 90 miles an hour.

Countries.	Miles of Railroad.	Cost of Roads and Equipments.	Passengers Carried.	Tons of Freight Carried.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Europe	175,000	$20,100,000,000	2,700,000,000	1,145,000,000	$1,800,000,000	$1,040,000,000
America	250,000	15,800,000,000	700,000,000	1,250,000,000	1,800,000,000	1,300,000,000
Africa	12,500	760,000,000	36,000,000	11,000,000	65,000,000	34,000,000
Asia	37,500	1,500,000,000	248,000,000	42,000,000	120,000,000	60,500,000
Australia	15,000	760,000,000	62,000,000	13,500,000	55,000,000	33,000,000
Total	490,000	$38,920,000,000	3,746,000,000	2,461,500,000	$3,840,000,000	$2,427,500,000

These estimates are for 1900. Cost of roads and equipments in 1906 was estimated at $45,000,000,000, or an average of $76,000 per mile.

RAILROAD MILEAGE OF THE WORLD.

Following statistics are of date Jan. 1, 1906: Total mileage, 562,780, made up as follows: 285,957 miles in America, 192,521 miles in Europe, 50,593 miles in Asia, 16,538 miles in Africa, and 17,441 miles in Australasia. Of the mileage of European railroads Germany stands first (34,669), followed in their order by Russia (32,743), France (28,430), Austria-Hungary (24,261), the United Kingdom (22,847), Italy (10,070), Spain (9,190), Sweden (7,677) and Norway (2,931).

Railway Mileage in the United States.

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

State or Territory.	Mileage on June 30, 1906.			State or Territory.	Mileage on June 30, 1906.		
	Official.	Unofficial.	Total Mileage.		Official.	Unofficial.	Total Mileage.
Alabama	4,846.12	124.50	4,970.62	New Jersey	2,291.78	5.50	2,297.28
Alaska (See foot note)	.....	.....	.....	New Mexico	2,795.62	.....	2,795.62
Arizona	1,881.94	.....	1,881.94	New York	8,428.92	4.38	8,433.30
Arkansas	4,525.03	7.00	4,532.03	North Carolina	4,327.03	82.00	4,409.03
California	6,617.27	37.50	6,654.77	North Dakota	3,761.24	.....	3,761.24
Colorado	4,904.30	167.79	5,072.09	Ohio	9,146.64	142.95	9,289.59
Connecticut	1,017.72	.....	1,017.72	Oklahoma	2,789.53	.....	2,789.53
Delaware	334.82	.....	334.82	Oregon	1,887.92	10.00	1,897.92
District of Columbia	29.12	.80	29.92	Pennsylvania	11,157.02	108.50	11,265.52
Florida	3,764.95	28.50	3,793.45	Rhode Island	211.79	.....	211.79
Georgia	6,566.69	95.25	6,661.94	South Carolina	3,215.78	37.00	3,252.78
Idaho	1,577.52	.....	1,577.52	South Dakota	3,217.92	....	3,217.92
Illinois	12,087.43	30.74	12,118.17	Tennessee	3,698.42	14.00	3,712.42
Indiana	7,186.99	11.91	7,198.90	Texas	12,440.33	54.46	12,494.79
Indian Territory	2,708.96	18.00	2,726.96	Utah	1,775.33	38.50	1,813.83
Iowa	9,912.03	4.91	9,916.94	Vermont	1,073.34	.....	1,073.34
Kansas	8,881.18	8.34	8,889.52	Virginia	4,000.89	86.30	4,087.19
Kentucky	3,423.42	8.75	3,432.17	Washington	3,536.66	62.30	3,598.96
Louisiana	4,301.09	174.50	4,475.59	West Virginia	3,167.29	55.80	3,223.09
Maine	2,037.03	59.71	2,096.74	Wisconsin	7,249.20	163.00	7,412.20
Maryland	1,461.21	8.18	1,469.39	Wyoming	1,365.01	.....	1,365.01
Massachusetts	2,114.21	5.47	2,119.68				
Michigan	8,900.42	1.36	8,901.78	Grand total in U. S. 1906	222,571.52	1,791.65	*224,363.17
Minnesota	8,145.54	77.50	8,223.04	Grand total in U. S. 1905	217,017.68	1,083.36	218,101.04
Mississippi	3,932.48	43.00	3,975.48	Grand total in U. S. 1904	212,577.57	1,326.77	213,904.34
Missouri	8,064.49	2.25	8,066.74	Grand total in U. S. 1903	207,186.84	790.38	207,977.22
Montana	3,290.18	.....	3,290.18	Grand total in U. S. 1902	201,672.83	799.02	202,471.85
Nebraska	5,823.14	11.00	5,834.14	Grand total in U. S. 1901	196,075.07	1,162.37	197,237.44
Nevada	1,439.47	.....	1,439.47	Grand total in U. S. 1900	192,940.67	405.11	193,345.78
New Hampshire	1,259.11	.....	1,259.11	Grand total in U. S. 1899	188,277.49	1,017.17	189,294.66

* Excludes mileage (80.39) in Alaska and Hawaii.

NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS IN PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in response to an order by the Senate, compiled in 1905, the first official statement showing the number of stockholders in each railway company reporting to the Commission. The number of companies was 1,220 and among the companies showing more than 1,000 stockholders were these:

Pennsylvania	44,175	Denver & Rio Grande	2,910	Cin., Hamilton & Dayton	1,558
A., T. & S. F	17,523	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	2,642	St. Louis & San Francisco	1,521
Union Pacific	14,256	Morris & Essex	2,450	Hocking Valley	1,503
N. Y. Central	11,782	N. Y., Ont. & Western	2,437	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1,509
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	10,842	Southern Pacific	2,424	Chesapeake & Ohio	1,478
Southern Railway	9,572	Concord & Montreal	2,356	Vermont & Massachusetts	1,313
Illinois Central	9,123	Boston & Lowell	2,168	Northern Central	1,1 9
Boston & Albany	8,417	Northern Railroad	2,068	North Pennsylvania	1,100
Boston & Maine	7,402	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	2,041	Rome, Wat. & Ogd	1,094
Baltimore & Ohio	7,132	Chicago & Alton	2,039	Huntingdon & Bd. Top	1,072
Chicago Great Western	5,949	Pere Marquette	1,984	N. Y., L. & Western	1,070
C., M. & St. Paul	5,832	C., C., C. & St. L.	1,965	Rutland	1,068
Lehigh Valley	5,777	Mine Hill & Schuylkill H.	1,974	Little Miami	1,064
Old Colony	5,371	Wabash	1,974	Chi., St. P., M. & O	1,045
Erie	4,309	Missouri Pacific	1,861	Utica, C. & S. Ry	1,042
Chicago & Northwestern	4,109	Louisville & Nashville	1,672	Georgia R. R	1,038
Delaware & Hudson	3,819	Boston & Providence	1,654	P., G. & N	1,035
United New Jersey	3,585	Lackawanna	1,575	Wheeling & Lake Erie	1,004
Norfolk & Western	2,911				

Among important companies reporting less than 1,000 holders are the Atlantic Coast Line, 883, Mobile and Ohio, 798; Maine Central, 779; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 603; Central Vermont, 531, Michigan Central, 508. (No subsequent data on this subject available at time ALMANAC was printed.)

Railroad Commissions.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Martin A. Knapp, of New York, Chairman.
Judson C. Clements, of Georgia.
Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont.
Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri.
Franklin K. Lane, of California.
Edgar E. Clark, of Iowa.
James S. Harlan, of Illinois.

Edward A. Moseley, Secretary.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Alabama Railroad Commission—Montgomery. Chas. Henderson, President, Troy; W. D. Nesbitt, Birmingham; J. G. Harris, Montgomery; S. P. Kennedy, Secretary, Anniston.

Arkansas Railroad Commission—Little Rock. J. E. Hampton, Chairman; R. P. Allen, J. W Crockett; Wm. E. Floyd, Secretary.

California Railroad Commission—A. C. Irwin, President, Marysville; A. M. Wilson, San Francisco; Theo. Summerland, Los Angeles; Judson C. Brusie, Secretary, San Francisco.

Colorado State Board of Equalization—R. R. Leese, Secretary, Denver, Col.

Connecticut Board of Railroad Commissioners—Hartford. A. F. Gates, Chairman, Hartford; William O. Seymour, Ridgefield; O. R. Fyler, Torrington; Henry F. Billings, Clerk, Hartford.

Florida Railroad Commissioners—Tallahassee. R. Hudson Burr, Chairman; J. L. Morgan, White Springs; N. A. Blitch; Royal C. Dunn, Secretary.

Georgia Railroad Commission—H. W. Hill, Chairman, Greenville; Joseph F. Brown, Marietta; O. B. Stevens, Cornelia; Geo. F. Montgomery, Secretary, Marietta.

Idaho State Board of Equalization—Robt. S. Bragaw, State Auditor and Secretary, Boise City.

Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission—W. H. Boys, Chairman, Streator; B. A. Eckhart, Chicago; J. A. Willoughby, Belleville; Wm. Kilpatrick, Secretary, Springfield.

Indiana Board of Railroad Commissioners—Indianapolis. Union B. Hunt, Chairman; Wm. J. Wood, C. V. McAdams; Chas. B. Ritey, Secretary.

Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners—Des Moines. N. S. Ketchum, Chairman; D. J. Palmer, W. L. Eaton; D. N Lewis, Secretary

Kansas Railroad Commission—Topeka. G. W. Kanavel, Chairman; C. A. Ryker, F J. Ryan; E. C. Shiner, Secretary.

Kentucky Railroad Commission—Frankfort. C. C. McChord, Chairman, Springfield; McD. Ferguson, Paducah; A. T. Siler, Williamsburg; Moses R. Glenn, Secretary, Frankfort.

Louisiana Railroad Commission—Baton Rouge. C. L. de Fuentes, Chairman, New Orleans; Overton Cade, Youngsville; J. J. Meredith; W. M. Barrow, Secretary.

Maine Railroad Commissioners—Augusta. Joseph B. Peaks, Chairman, Dover; Parker Spofford, Bucksport, B. F. Chadbourne, Biddeford; E. C. Farrington, Clerk, Augusta.

Maryland—State Tax Commissioner, Buchanan Schley, Annapolis.

Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners—Boston. James F. Jackson, Chairman, Brookline; Clinton White, Melrose; George W Bishop, Newtonville; Charles E. Mann, Clerk, Malden.

Michigan Commissioner of Railroads—Lansing. C. L. Glasgow; L. C. Cramton, Deputy Commissioner.

Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission—St. Paul. Ira B. Mills, Chairman; W. E. Young, C. F. Staples; A. C. Clausen, Secretary, St. Paul.

Mississippi Railroad Commission—Jackson. S. D. McNair, President, R. L. Bradley, J. C. Kincannon; T. R. Maxwell, Secretary.

Missouri Railroad and Warehouse Commission—Jefferson City. John A. Knott, Chairman; F. A. Wightman, Rube Oglesby; T. M. Bradbury, Secretary.

Montana Railroad Commission—Helena. B. T. Stanton, Chairman; N. Godfrey. E. A. Morley; H. K. Howey, Secretary.

Nebraska State Board of Equalization—Lincoln.

Nevada—Secretary of State, Carson City.

New Hampshire Railroad Commission—Concord. Henry M. Putney, Chairman, Manchester; Arthur G. Whittemore, Clerk, Dover.

New Jersey Railroad Commission—J. W. Congdon, Paterson; Edmund Wilson, Red Bank; B. D. Whiting, Orange.

New York Public Service Commission—First District—(Greater New York) New York City—Wm. R Willcox, Chairman; Wm. McCarroll, Edward M. Bassett, Milo R. Maltbie, John E. Eustis. Second District—(all of State outside Greater New York) Albany, N. Y. Frank W. Stevens, Chairman; Chas. H. Keep, Thos. M. Osborne, James E. Sague, Martin S. Decker.

North Carolina Corporation Commission—Raleigh. Franklin McNeill, Chairman; Sam. L. Rogers, E. C. Bedingfield; H. C. Brown, Secretary.

North Dakota Commissioners of Railroads—Bismarck. C. S. Deisem, Chairman, La Moure; E. A. Stafne, Galchutt; S. Westby, Rugby; C. C. Hammond, Secretary, Ashley.

Ohio Railroad Commission—Columbus. J. C. Morris, Chairman; O. H. Hughes, O. P. Gothlin; H. D. Mannington, Secretary, Columbus.

Oregon Railroad Commission—Abolished by the Legislature, October, 1898.

Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs—Harrisburg. Isaac B. Brown, Secretary; Theo. B. Klein, Sup't Bureau of Railways.

Rhode Island Railroad Commissioner—Providence. J. P. Burlingame; D. J. White, Deputy.

South Carolina Railroad Commissioners—B. L. Caughman, Chairman, Columbia; J. H. Earle, Greenville; J. M. Sullivan, Anderson; E. P. Waring, Jr., Secretary, Columbia.

South Dakota Railroad Commissioners—Sioux Falls. D. H. Smith, Chairman, Miller; W G. Smith, Sturgis; George Rice, Flandreau; Wm. H. Stanley, Secretary, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee Railroad Commissioners—Nashville. B. A. Enloe, Chairman; Frank Avent, H. H. Hannah; Chas. H. Love, Secretary.

Texas Railroad Commission—Austin. Allison Mayfield, Chairman; O. B. Colquitt, L. J. Storey; E. R. McLean, Secretary.

Vermont State Railroad Commissioners—J. W Redmond, Chairman, Newport; Eli H. Porter, Wilmington; S. H. Jackson, Barre; R. W. Spear, Clerk, Newport.

Virginia State Corporation Commission—Richmond. Robert R. Prentis, Chairman, Richmond; Henry C. Stuart, J. E. Willard; R. T. Wilson, Clerk.

Washington—H. A. Fairchild, Chairman, Olympia; J. C. Lawrence, Olympia; J. S. Jones, Olympia.

West Virginia—State Auditor, Charleston.

Wisconsin Railroad Commissioners—Madison. B. H. Meyer, Halford Erickson, J. H. Roemer; John M. Winterbotham, Secretary.

Wyoming Board of Equalization—Cheyenne. Edward Gillette, President; Wm. R. Schnitger; Le Roy Grant, Secretary.

Railroad Equipment.

WEIGHT AND HORSE POWER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF LOCOMOTIVES INCLUDING THE MODERN ELECTRIC TRACTOR, AND ALSO THE WEIGHT, SIZE AND COST OF FREIGHT CARS, ORDINARY COACHES, PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS.

RECENT HEAVY LOCOMOTIVES.

Type.	Road.	Total Weight. (Pounds.)	Weight on Drivers. (Pounds.)	Diameter of Drivers. (Inches.)	Heating Surface. (Sq. Ft.)	Size of Cylinders. (Inches.)	Tractive Effort. (Pounds.)
Mallet Comp.	Erie	410,000	410,000	51	6,108	25 & 39x28	98,000
Mallet Comp.	Gt. Nor.	355,000	316,000	55	5,703	21½ & 33x32	71,600
Santa Fé	P. S. & N.	288,000	235,000	57	4,796	28x32	60,000
Decapod	B. R. & P.	275,000	248,000	52	3,536	24x28	55,350
Consolidation	B. & L. E.	250,300	225,200	54	3,805	24x32	63,800
Mogul	Vandalia	187,000	159,300	63	2,935	21x28	31,360
10-Wheel Switch	L. S. & M. S.	270,000	270,000	52	4,620	24x28	55,300
Pacific	Penna. L. W.	269,200	173,550	80	4,427	24x26	31,000
Prairie	A. T. & S. F.	248,200	174,700	69	4,020	17½ & 29x28	37,800
Atlantic	U. P.	209,000	110,000	81	2,655	16 & 27x28	24,281
10-Wheel	D. L. & W	201,000	154,000	69	3,378	21½x26	35,100
American	C. R. R. of N. J.	161,300	111,300	69	2,006	19x26	23,120

The Erie Mallet Compound, particulars of which are given in the first line of the table, is the largest and most powerful locomotive ever built. If worked to its full capacity it could haul a train of 225 loaded freight cars of 50 tons capacity each on a level track at 15 miles an hour. Such a train would be 1¾ miles long, and the engine would be exerting 4,000 horse power. The Pacific type locomotive for the Pennsylvania Lines West is the heaviest passenger locomotive ever built, and is capable of hauling 15 passenger cars at 60 miles an hour on level track, at which speed it would have to exert nearly 5,000 horse power.

HEAVY ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

Road.	Weight on Drivers. (Pounds.)	Dia of Drivers. (Inches.)	Type.*	Rated Horse Power.
B. & O.	160,000	42	D. C.	1,200
N. Y. C.	157,000	44	D. C.	2,200
N. Y., N. H. & H.	180,000	62	A. C.—D. C.	1,000
P. R. R. No. 1	175,100	56	D. C.	1,400
P. R. R. No. 2	195,200	56	D. C.	1,240

* D. C. signifies direct current, taken from third rail. A. C. signifies alternating current, taken from overhead trolley.

COST OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Type.	Service.	Average Weight. (Pounds.)	Cost.
Mogul	Freight.	160,000	$13,400
Consolidation	Freight.	200,000	16,500
Mallet Compound	Freight.	350,000	27,400
Atlantic	Pass.	185,000	17,000
Pacific	Pass.	225,000	18,700
Ten Wheel	Pass.	170,000	15,800

The average cost of locomotives in 1907 was about 8.2 cents per pound.

WEIGHT AND COST OF CARS.

Type.	Weight.	Capacity.	Length.	Width. (Inside Dimensions.)	Height.	Cost.
Wood Box	37,000 lbs.	80,000 lbs.	36 ft.	8 ft. 6 in.	8 ft.	$1,100
Steel Coal	42,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs	31 ft.	9 ft. 4 in.	7 ft. 6 in.	1,200
Flat	32,000 lbs.	80,000 lbs.	41 ft.	9 ft. 2 in.	.....	950
Day Coach	85,000 lbs.	68 Pass.	60 ft.	8 ft. 10 in.	9 ft. 1 in.	9,000
Parlor Car	105,000 lbs.	34 Pass.	70 ft.	8 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 4 in.	15,500
Sleeping Car	115,000 lbs.	27 Berths.	72 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	19,000

Railways of America "Grouped" by Capitalists.

THE great railroad systems of the United States have been reduced to a few "groups" by means of consolidation and reconsolidation. The following is a list of these groups, which comprise three-quarters of all the railroad lines of the country:

Groups.	Mileage.	Stocks.	Bonds.
Vanderbilt	23,416	$609,288,000	$743,350,000
Pennsylvania	18,229	758,226,000	559,312,000
Harriman	27,213	903,649,000	1,220,510,000
Hill-Morgan	12,147	372,800,000	410,729,000
Morgan	12,241	548,603,000	525,706,000
Gould	20,316	523,170,000	797,615,000
Moore's	27,000	356,000,000	470,500,000
Rockefeller	15,200	244,833,000	299,315,000
Walters'	10,817	140,300,000	190,000,000
Independent	26,213	520,000,000	450,210,000
Total	187,792	$4,976,869,000	$5,667,247,000

Includes only regular passenger lines from New York.

Steamships.	Built. Year.	Built. Place.	Builders.	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horse Power.	Dimensions in Feet. Length.	Breadth	Depth.
New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton, Pier foot Fulton St., N. R. — AMERICAN LINE. (Office, 9 Broadway.) — Established 1892.								
St. Louis	1895	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	11629	20000	554	63	42
St. Paul	1895	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	11629	20000	554	63	42
Philadelphia	1901	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	10786	20000	560	63.3	42
New York	1888	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	10798	20000	560	63.3	42
New York and Glasgow, Pier foot W. 24th St. — ANCHOR LINE. (Office, 17 Broadway.) — Established 1852.								
Furnessia	1880	Barrow	Barrow S. B. Co	5495	..	445	45	35
Astoria	1884	Dumbarton	Denny Bros.	5200	..	440	46	35
Columbia	1901	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	8900	..	503	56	..
Caledonia	1904	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	9400	..	515	58	36 6
California	1907	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	9000	..	485	58	36.3
New York and London, Pier foot W Houston St. — ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. (Office. 9 Broadway.) — Established 1892.								
Mesaba	1898	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	6833	772	482.1	52.2	31.6
Minneapolis	1900	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13401	1224	600.7	65.5	43.3
Minnehaha	1900	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13403	1227	600.7	65.5	43.3
Minnetonka	1902	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13398	1227	600.7	65.5	43.3
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool, Pier foot Jane St. — CUNARD LINE. (Office, 21 State Street.) — Established 1840.								
Campania	1892	Fairfield	Fairfield Co.	13000	30000	620	65.3	43
Lucania	1892	Fairfield	Fairfield Co.	13000	30000	620	65.3	43
Etruria	1885	Fairfield	John Elder & Co.	8200	14500	501.6	57.2	38.2
Umbria	1884	Fairfield	John Elder & Co.	8200	14500	501.6	57.2	38.2
Mauretania	1906	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	32500	70000	790	88	60.6
Lusitania	1906	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	32500	70000	790	88	60.6
New York, Mediterranean-Adriatic Service, Pier ft. Jane St. — CUNARD LINE. (Office, 21 State Street.) — Established 1904.								
Carpathia	1903	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	13564	..	540	64.5	..
Slavonia	1904	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	10600	..	526	59	33
Pannonia	1904	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	10000	..	501	59	35
Ultonia	1898	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	10200	..	500	57.4	38.1
Caronia	1905	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	20000	21000	676	72.6	44.9
Carmania	1905	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	20000	21000	676	72.6	44.9
New York and Havre, Pier foot Morton St. — FRENCH LINE (Office, 19 State Street.) — Established 1860.								
La Touraine	1890	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	9778	12000	536	55	38
La Gascogne	1886	Toulon	Soc. des Forges, etc.	7416	9000	508	52	38
La Bretagne	1886	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	7010	9000	508	51	38
La Lorraine	1899	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	15000	22000	580	60	40
La Savole	1900	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	15000	22000	580	60	40
La Provence	1904	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	18400	30000	624	66	42
La Chicago	1907	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	12000	9500	..	..	..
New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton, Boulogne, Hamburg, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, and Alexandria, Pier foot 1st St., Hoboken. — HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. (Office, 37 and 41 Broadway.) — Established 1847.								
Deutschland	1900	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	16502	37800	686.6	67	44
Pennsylvania	1896	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13333	5500	557.6	62	41
Pretoria	1898	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	13234	5400	560	62	41
Graf Waldersee	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	13193	5500	560	62	41
Patricia	1897	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	13273	6000	560	62	41
Bulgaria	1898	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	11077	4000	501.6	62.2	34.6
Batavia	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	11464	4000	501	62.2	34.6
Moltke	1902	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	12335	9500	525	62	39
Blücher	1901	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	12334	9500	525.6	63.3	35.6
Hamburg	1900	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10532	9000	493	60.5	38
Amerika	1905	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	22225	15500	690	74	53
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	1906	Stettin	Vulcan S.B. Co.	24581	17500	700	77	54
President Lincoln	1907	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	18100	7500	615	68.1	52
President Grant	1907	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	18100	7500	615	68	52
Europa (building)	....	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	29700	....	711.9	80	54.2
New York, Boulogne, and Rotterdam, Piers foot 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken. — HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE. NETHERLANDS-AMERICAN LINE. (Office. 39 Broadway.) — Established 1874.								
Statendam	1898	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	10490	....	530	60	42.6
Potsdam	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	12606	....	570	62	43.6
Ryndam	1901	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	12540	....	570	62	43.6
Noordam	1902	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	12540	....	570	62	43.6
New Amsterdam	1905	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	17250	....	615	68½	48
Rotterdam (bldg.)	1908	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	24170	....	668	77	48

FLEET OF TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGER STEAMERS—*Continued.*

Steamships.	Built. Year.	Built. Place.	Builders.	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horse Power.	Dimensions in Feet. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen, Pier foot 2d St., Hoboken, N. J. — NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. (Office, 5 Broadway.) — Established 1857.								
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	1897	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	14349	28000	649	66	43
Friedrich d. Grosse	1896	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10568	7200	546	60	35
Bremen	1896	Danzig	F. Schichau	11570	8000	569	60	35
Grosser Kurfürst	1900	Danzig	F Schichau	13182	9700	582	65	39
Rhein	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	10058	5500	520	58	40
Main	1900	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	10067	5500	520	58	40
Prinz Fr. Wilhelm	1908	Geestemünde	J. C. Tecklenborg	17000	14000	...	..	..
Kronprinz Wilhelm	1901	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co	14908	35000	663	66	43
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	1903	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co	19500	40000	707	72	44.6
Prinzess Alice	1904	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10911	9000	524	60	35
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	1907	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	20000	40000	707	72	52.6
Washington (bldg)	....	Geestemünde	J. C. Tecklenborg.	27000	20000	614	68	42
New York, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, Pier foot 2d Street, Hoboken, N. J. — NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. (Office, 5 Broadway.) — Established 1892.								
Prinzess Irene	1900	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10881	9000	525	60	38
Königin Luise	1896	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10711	7000	544	60	35
König Albert	1899	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10643	9000	525	60	38
Barbarossa	1896	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	10915	7000	546	60	35
New York and Antwerp, Pier foot Fulton St., N. R. — RED STAR LINE. (Office, 9 Broadway.) — Established 1873.								
Vaderland	1900	Glasgow	John Brown & Co.	11899	12000	580	60	42
Zeeland	1901	Glasgow	John Brown & Co.	11905	12000	580	60	42
Finland	1902	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	12000	10400	580	60	42
Kroonland	1902	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	12000	10400	580	60	42
Samland	1903	Camden	N. Y. Shipbuilding Co.	9710	..	490	58	31
New York, Christiansand, Christiania, Copenhagen, Pier foot 17th Street, Hoboken. — SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE. (Office, 1 Broadway.) — Established 1879.								
C. F. Tietgen	1897	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	8500	5500	485	53	42
Oscar II	1901	Glasgow	Stephen & Son	10000	8000	515	58	42
Hellig Olav	1902	Glasgow	Stephen & Son	10000	8000	515	58	42
United States	1903	Glasgow	Stephen & Son	10000	8000	515	58	42
New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton, Pier foot W. 11th St. — WHITE STAR LINE. (Office, 9 Broadway.) — Established 1870.								
Teutonic	1889	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	9984	16000	585	57	42
Majestic	1890	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	9965	16000	585	57	42
Oceanic	1899	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	17274	27000	704	68	49
Celtic	1901	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	20904	13000	700	75	49
Cedric	1902	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	21400	13000	700	75	49
Arabic	1903	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	15865	..	600	65	44
Baltic	1904	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	23876	13000	726	75	49
Adriatic	1907	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	24541	40000	726	75.6	52

DISPLACEMENT (TONS) OF SOME OCEAN LINERS.

Steamship.	Displacement (Tons).
CUNARD LINE.	
Mauretania	45,000
Lusitania	45,000
Caronia	30,000
Carmania	30,000
Campania	18,000
Umbria	10,500
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.	
Kaiser Wilhelm II	26,000
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	20,800
WHITE STAR LINE.	
Adriatic	40,790
Baltic	40,740
Cedric	38,020
Celtic	37,870
Oceanic	31,590
Majestic	17,800
Teutonic	17,800
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria	43,000
Amerika	42,000
Deutschland	23,600

Fastest Atlantic Ocean Passages.

Route.	*Steamer.*	*Line.*	*Date.*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*
Queenstown to New York	Lusitania	Cunard	Nov. 3-8, 1907	4	18	40
Queenstown to New York	Lucania	Cunard	Oct. 21-26, 1894	5	7	23
New York to Queenstown	Lusitania	Cunard	Nov. 16-21, 1907	4	22	43
New York to Queenstown	Lucania	Cunard	Sept. 8-14, 1894	5	8	38
Cherbourg to New York	Deutschland	Hamburg-Am	Sept. 2-8, 1903	5	11	54
Southampton to New York	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se.	No. Germ. Lloyd	Mar. 30-Apr. 5, 1898.	5	20	..
New York to Southampton	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se.	No. Germ. Lloyd	Nov. 23-29, 1897	5	17	8
Havre to New York	La Provence	French	Sept. 7-13, 1907	6	1	12
New York to Havre	La Provence	French	May 3-9, 1906	6	3	45
New York to Cherbourg	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se.	No. Germ. Lloyd	Jan. 4-10, 1900	5	16	..
New York to Plymouth	Deutschland	Hamburg-Am.	Sept. 5-10, 1900	5	7	38
Plymouth to New York	Deutschland	Hamburg-Am.	July 7-12, 1900	5	15	46
New York to Naples	Deutschland	Hamburg-Am.	Jan. 20-28, 1904	7	16	44

Approximate Distances: Sandy Hook (Lightship), New York, to Queenstown (Roche's Point), 2,800 miles; to Plymouth (Eddystone), 2,962 miles; to Southampton (The Needles), 3,100 miles; to Havre, 3,170 miles; to Cherbourg (The Mole), 3,184 knots. The fastest day's run was made by the Mauretania, of the Cunard line, November, 1907—624 knots, or 25.83 miles per hour.

1905 record.—Allen line's turbine Steamer Virginian passed Cape Race June 13, 11 A. M., inward bound, having left Moville on the afternoon of June 9, thus crossing in less than four days.

Steamship development as shown in the relativs proportions, speed, etc., of the Great Eastern and Mauretania:

Great Eastern		Mauretania	
Length	692 ft.	Length	790 ft.
Breadth	80 ft.	Breadth	88 ft.
Displacement	27,000 tons.	Displacement	45,000 tons.
Paddle, Screw and Sail: Speed	13 to 14 knots.	Quadruple Screws	27½ knots (trial speed).

THE RECORD-BREAKERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND QUEENSTOWN—EAST OR WEST.

Date.	*Steamer.*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*	*Date.*	*Steamer.*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*
1856	Persia	9	1	45	1884	America	6	10	0
1866	Scotia	8	2	48	1887	Umbria	6	4	42
1869	City of Brussels	7	22	3	1888	Etruria	6	1	55
1873	Baltic	7	20	9	1891	Majestic	5	18	8
1875	City of Berlin	7	15	48	1891	Teutonic	5	16	31
1876	Germanic	7	11	37	1892	City of Paris	5	14	24
1877	Britannic	7	10	53	1893	Campania	5	12	7
1880	Arizona	7	7	23	1894	Lucania	5	7	23
1882	Alaska	6	18	37	1907	Lusitania	4	18	40
1884	Oregon	6	11	9					

Funnel Marks and Night Signals of Transatlantic Lines

Lines.	Funnel Marks.	Night Signals.
American	Black, white band, black top.	Blue light forward, red light amidships, and blue light aft.
Anchor	Black.	White lantern, then a red.
Atlantic Transp't	Red, with black top	Six ball roman candles, with green-white-red.
Cunard	Red, with black rings and black top.	Blue light and two roman candles, each throwing out six blue balls.
French	Red, with black top	Blue light forward, white light amidships, and red light aft.
Hamburg-Amer.	Express service, buff; regular, black.	Two red-white-blue lights, in quick succession, at stern.
Netherlands-Am.	Cream, white band, with green borders.	Green light forward and aft, white light under the bridge.
Nor. Ger. Lloyd	Buff.	Two blue-red lights, one forward, one aft.
Red Star	Black, white band, black top	Three red lights, one forward, one aft, and one amidships, simultaneously.
Scandinav.-Amer	Black, red, black.	One white-red, followed by one red-white light.
White Star	Buff, with black top	Two green lights simultaneously.

House Flags of Transatlantic Lines.

Lines.	Flags.	Lines.	Flags.
American	White, with blue spreadeagle in centre.	Netherl'nds-Am	Green, white and green, N. A. S. M. in black letters in the white.
Anchor	White swallowtail flag, with red anchor.	North Ger. Lloyd	Key and anchor crossed in centre of a laurel wreath, in blue on a white field.
Atlantic Transp't	Red, white, and blue in horizontal bars, with stars.	Red Star	White swallowtail flag, red star.
Cunard	Red flag, golden lion in centre.	Scandinav.-Amer	Blue, with white Maltese cross.
French	White flag, red ball in corner, with company's name.	White Star	Red swallowtail flag, containing white star.
Hamburg-Amer.	White and blue flag, diagonally quartered, with a black anchor and yellow shield in centre, bearing the letters H.A.P.A.G.		

Immigration Into the United States, 1820-1907.

Year.	Total Alien Passengers.	Year.	Total Alien Passengers.	Year.	Total Immigrants.	Year.	Total Immigrants.
1820	8,385	1843	52,496	1866	163,594	1888	546,889
1821	9,127	1844	78,615	Fiscal year end'g June 30		1889	444,427
1822	6,911	1845	114,371	1867	298,967	1890	455,302
1823	6,354	1846	154,416	1868	282,189	1891	560,319
1824	7,912	1847	234,968	1869	352,569	1892	623,084
1825	10,199	1848	226,527	1870	387,203	1893	502,917
1826	10,837	1849	297,024	1871	321,350	1894	314,467
1827	18,875	1850	369,986	1872	404,806	1895	279,948
1828	27,382	1851	379,466	1873	459,803	1896	343,267
1829	22,520	1852	371,603	1874	313,339	1897	230,832
1830	23,322	1853	368,645	1875	227,498	1898	229,299
1831	22,633	1854	427,833	1876	169,986	1899	311,715
1832	60,482	1855	200,877	1877	141,857	1900	448,572
1833	58,640	1856	195,857	1878	138,469	1901	487,918
1834	65,365	1857	246,945	1879	177,826	1902	648,743
1835	45,374	1858	119,501	1880	457,257	1903	857,046
1836	76,242	1859	118,616	1881	669,431	1904	812,870
1837	79,340	1860	150,237	1882	788,992	1905	1,027,421
1838	38,914	1861	89,724	1883	603,322	1906	1,100,735
1839	68,069	1862	89,207	1884	518,592	1907	1,285,349
1840	84,066	1863	174,524	1885	395,346		
1841	80,289	1864	193,195	1886	334,203	Total	25,985,237
1842	104,565	1865	247,453	1887	490,109	1789 to 1820 est.	250,000

Of the whole number of immigrants in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, 1,004,756 came through the customs district of New York, 66,910 through Baltimore, 70,164 through Boston, 30,501 through Philadelphia, 3,539 through San Francisco, and 60,512 through other ports; also 48,967 through Canadian ports.

The reported occupations of immigrants arriving during the fiscal year 1907 were as follows: Laborers, 291,141; servants, 121,587, farm laborers, 323,854; tailors, 30,644; merchants and dealers, 14,470; carpenters, 20,656; shoemakers, 13,059; clerks, 11,980; mariners, 7,270; miners, 11,452. The number of professional immigrants (including 822 actors, 2,433 engineers, 1,114 musicians, and 1,673 teachers) was 12,600; of skilled laborers, 190,315; miscellaneous (including unskilled), 777,725; no occupation (including children), 304,709.

The total number of alien immigrants refused admission to the United States in the fiscal year ending 1907 was 13,064, of which 6,866 were paupers or persons likely to become public charges, 3,822 persons with loathsome or contagious diseases, 1,434 contract laborers, 189 insane, 29 idiots, 341 convicts, 18 prostitutes, 1 person who attempted to bring in prostitutes, 70 returned in one year after landing, 925 returned within three years because here in violation of law.

IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRIES IN FISCAL YEARS 1906 AND 1907.

Countries.	1906.	1907.	Countries.	1906.	1907.
Austria-Hungary	265,138	338,452	Wales	1,841	2,660
Belgium	5,099	6,396	Other Europe	48	107
Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro	4,666	11,359	Total Europe	1,018,365	1,199,566
Denmark	7,741	7,243	China	1,544	961
France, including Corsica	9,386	9,731	Japan	13,835	30,226
German Empire	37,564	37,807	India	216	898
Greece	19,489	36,580	Turkey in Asia	6,354	8,053
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia	273,120	285,731	Other Asia	351	386
Netherlands	4,946	6,637	Total Asia	22,300	40,524
Norway	21,730	22,133	Africa	712	1,486
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Islands	8,517	9,608	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,682	1,947
Roumania	4,476	4,384	Pacific Islands, not specified	51	42
Russian Empire, and Finland	215,665	258,943	British North America	5,063	19,918
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Islands	1,921	5,784	Central America	1,140	935
Sweden	23,310	20,589	Mexico	1,997	1,406
Switzerland	3,846	3,748	South America	2,757	2,779
Turkey in Europe	9,510	20,767	West Indies	13,656	16,689
England	49,491	56,637	Other countries	33,012	22
Ireland	34,995	34,530			
Scotland	15,866	19,740	Grand total	1,100,735	1,285,349

Owing to the great difficulty in obtaining accurate statements of the immigrants from the contiguous countries of Canada and Mexico, no statistics of immigration into the United States of citizens of those countries are gathered by the Bureau of Immigration. The constant ebb and flow of persons entering and leaving the United States from and to Mexico and Canada, at the numerous points where such movements can be conveniently made, renders accurate statements on this subject extremely difficult, and the Bureau of Immigration in its annual report for 1902 states that "the immigrants do not include arrivals from the neighboring countries of Mexico and Canada except such as come from abroad through ports in these countries for the avowed purpose of entering the United States." The fact, however, that the Census of 1900 shows the presence of 1,183,225 persons in the United States born in Canada and 103,445 persons born in Mexico proves that the number of arrivals from those countries, proper to be considered as immigrants, must be large.

BETWEEN NEW YORK CITY AND PLACES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

EXPLANATION: Day rate, 40-3, means 40 cents for ten words and 3 cents for each additional word; night rate, 30-2, means 30 cents for ten words and 2 cents for each additional word. Address and signature are free. Rates given are Western Union rates.

Places.	Rate. Day.	Rate. Night.
Alabama	50-3	40-3
Alaska:		
Eagle City	3.80-35	3.80-35
Juneau	2.60-23	2.60-23
Nome	4.80-45	4.80-45
St. Michael	4.30-40	4.30-40
Sitka	2.40-21	2.40-21
Skagway	2.90-26	2.90-26
Valdez	3.40-31	3.40-31
Arizona	1.00-7	1.00-7
Arkansas	60-4	50-3
British Columbia: Grand Forks, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Rossland, Vancouver, Victoria	1.00-7	1.00-7
Atlin	3.25-24	3.25-23
Port Simpson	2.75-19	2.75-18
California	1 00-7	1.00-7
Colorado	75-5	60-4
Connecticut	25-2	25-1
Delaware	30-2	25-1
District of Columbia	30-2	25-1
Florida	60-4	50-3
Georgia	60-4	50-3
Idaho	1.00-7	1.00-7
Illinois	50-3	40-3
Indiana	50-3	40-3
Indian Territory	75-5	60-4
Iowa	60-4	50-3
Kansas	60-4	50-3
Kentucky: Covington, Newport	40-3	30-2
All other places	50-3	40-3
Klondike: See Alaska and Yukon.		
Louisiana	60-4	50-3
Maine: Portland	35-2	25-1
All other places	40-3	30-2
Manitoba: Winnipeg	75-5	60-4
Maryland: Annapolis, Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown	30-2	25-1
Cumberland	35-2	25-1
All other places	40-3	30-2
Massachusetts	25-2 to 30-2	25-1
Michigan: Detroit, Mount Clemens, Port Huron	40-3	30-2
All other places	50-3 to 60-4	40-3 to 50-3

Places.	Rate. Day.	Rate. Night.
Minnesota	60-4	50-3
Mississippi	60-4	50-3
Missouri:		
St. Louis	50-3	40-3
All other places	60-4	50-3
Montana	75-5	60-4
Nebraska	60-4	50-3
Nevada	1.00-7	1.00-7
New Brunswick	35-2	25-1
Newfoundland: St. John's	1.10-9	1.00 9
New Hampshire	35-2	25-1
New Jersey	25-2	25 1
New Mexico	75 5	60-4
New York:		
New York City	20-1	20-1
All other places	25-2 to 35-2	25-1
North Carolina	50-3	40-3
North Dakota	75-5	60-4
Nova Scotia	50-3	40-3
Ohio	40-3	30-2
Oklahoma	75-5	60-4
Ontario:		
Sault Ste. Marie	60-4	50-3
All other places	50-3	40-3
Oregon	1.00-7	1.00-7
Pennsylvania	25-2 to 40-3	25-1 to 30-2
Prince Edward Island:		
Charlottetown	75-5	65-5
Quebec	50-3	40-3
Rhode Island	30-2	25-1
South Carolina	60-4	50-3
South Dakota	75-5	60-4
Tennessee	50-3	40-3
Texas	75-5	60-4
Utah	75-5	60-4
Vermont	35-2	25-1
Virginia	40-3 to 50-3	30-2 to 40-3
Washington	1.00-7	1.00-7
West Virginia	40-3	30-2
Wisconsin: Milwaukee	50-3	40-3
All other places	60-4	50-3
Wyoming	75-5	60-4
Yukon:		
Dawson	4.25-29	4.25-29

TELEGRAPH RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

These rates are from New York City. The address and signature are included in the chargeable matter, and the length of words is limited to fifteen letters. When a word is composed of more than fifteen letters, every additional fifteen or the fraction of fifteen letters will be counted as a word.

	Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.
Abyssinia	$.80	Denmark	$0.35	Martinique	$1.00	Russia (Asia)	$.50
Algeria	0.32	Ecuador	1.25	Matanzas	.20	Santo Domingo	1.32
Alexandria (Egypt)	.50	England	.25	Melbourne, Vic.	0.66	Scotland	25
Antigua	.81	France	.25	Mexico City, $1.75, 10 wds.		Servia	.34
Argentine Repub.	1.00	Germany	.25	Nassau (Bahamas)	.35	Sicily	.31
Austria	.32	Gibraltar	.43	Natal (So. Africa)	.86	Siam	1.05
Barbados	.91	Greece	.36	New South Wales	.66	Singapore	1.11
Belgium	.25	Guatemala	.55	New Zealand	.66	Spain	.38
Bermuda	.42	Havana	.15	Norway	.35	St. Thomas	.96
Bolivia	1.25	Hayti	1.05 to 1.55	Orange River Col'y	.86	Sweden	.38
Brazil	.85 to 1.60	Holland	.25	Panama	.50	Switzerland	.30
Bulgaria	.35	Honolulu	.47	Paraguay	1.00	Sydney (N. S. W.)	.66
Burmah	74	Hungary	.32	Penang	1.11	Tangier	.45
Callao (Peru)	1.25	Iceland	.42	Peru	1.25	Tasmania	.66
Cairo (Egypt)	.50	India	.74	Philippine Is. (Luzon, Manilla, etc.)	1.12	Transvaal	.86
Cape Colony (S. Af.)	.86	Ireland	.25	Other islands	1.27	Trinidad	.98
Ceylon	.76	Italy	.31	Porto Rico	.75	Turkey (Europe)	.37
Chile	1.25	Jamaica	48	Portugal	.39	Turkey (Asia)	.45
China	1.22	Japan	1.33	Queensland	.66	Uruguay	1.00
Cochin China	1.19	Java	1.20	Roumania	.34	Venezuela	1.50 to 1.60
Colon	.50	Korea (Seoul)	1.33	Russia (Europe)	.43	Vera Cruz, $1.75, 10 wds.	
Cyprus	.50	Malta	.35			Victoria (Aus.)	.66
Demerara	1.44						

TELEGRAPH RATES—*Continued.*

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Statement exhibiting the mileage of lines operated, number of offices, number of messages sent, receipts, expenses, and profits for 1870, 1875, 1880, and 1890, and each year from 1895 to 1907, inclusive:

Year.	Miles of Poles and Cables.	Miles of Wire.	Offices.	Messages.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.
1870	54,109	112,191	3,972	9,157,646	$7,138,737.96	$4,910,772.42	$2,227,965.54
1875	72,833	179,496	6,565	17,153,710	9,564,574.60	6,335,414.77	3,229,157.83
1880	85,645	233,534	9,077	29,215,509	12,782,894.53	6,948,956.74	5,833,937.79
1890	183,917	678,997	19,382	55,878,762	22,387,028.91	15,074,303.81	7,312,725.10
1895	189,714	802,651	21,360	58,307,315	22,218,019.18	16,076,629.97	6,141,389.21
1896	189,918	826,929	21,725	58,760,444	22,612,736.28	16,714,756.10	5,897,980.18
1897	190,614	841,002	21,769	58,151,684	22,638,859.16	16,906,656.03	5,732,203.13
1898	189,847	874,420	22,210	62,173,749	23,915,732.78	17,825,581.52	6,090,151.26
1899	189,856	904,633	22,285	61,398,157	23,954,312.05	18,085,579.19	5,868,732.86
1900	192,705	933,153	22,900	63,167,783	24,758,569.55	18,593,205.87	6,165,363.68
1901	193,589	972,766	23,238	65,657,049	26,354,150.85	19,668,902.68	6,685,248.17
1902	196,115	1,029,984	23,567	69,374,883	28,073,095.10	20,780,766.21	7,292,328.89
1903	196,517	1,089,212	23,120	*69,790,866	29,167,686.80	20,953,217.07	8,214,471.73
1904	199,350	1,155,405	23,458	*67,909,973	29,249,390.44	21,361,915.46	7,887,474.98
1905	200,224	1,184,557	23,815	*67,477,320	29,033,635.04	21,845,570.32	7,188,064.72
1906	202,959	1,256,147	24,323	*71,487,082	30,675,655.00	23,605,072.00	7,070,583.00
1907	205,646	1,321,199	24,760	*74,804,551	32,856,406.25	26,532,196.20	6,324,210.05

* Not including messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts.

The capital stock is $97,370,000. Funded debt, $35,815,000.

The average toll per message in 1868 was 104.7; in 1890 was 32.4; in 1891 was 32.5; in 1892 was 31.6; in 1893 was 31.2; in 1894 was 30.5; in 1895 was 30.7; in 1896 was 30.9; in 1897 was 30.5; in 1898 was 30.1; in 1899 was 30.8; in 1900 was 30.8; in 1901 was 30.9; in 1902 was 31.0; in 1903 was 31.4; in 1904 was 31.7; in 1905 was 31.6; in 1906 was 31.6; in 1907 was 33.7. The average cost per message to the company in 1868 was 63.4; in 1890 was 22.7; in 1891 was 23.2; in 1892 was 22.3; in 1893 was 22.7; in 1894 was 23.3; in 1895 was 23.3; in 1896 was 24.0; in 1897 was 24.3; in 1898 was 24.7; in 1899 was 25.1; in 1900 was 25.1; in 1901 was 25.1; in 1902 was 25.7; in 1903 was 25.6; in 1904 was 26.1; in 1905 was 27.3; in 1906 was 27.6; in 1907 was 30.2.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company also transacts business with the United States, and in 1906 operated 59,674 miles of poles and 321,570 miles of wire, by means of which it reached 23,975 places.

GROWTH OF THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD.

Number of messages, 1870: Norway, 466,700; Sweden, 590,300; Denmark, 513,623; Germany, 8,207,800; Netherlands, 1,837,800; Belgium, 1,998,800; France, 5,663,800; Switzerland, 1,629,235; Spain, 1,050,000; Italy, 2,189,000; Austria, 3,388,249; Hungary, 1,489,000; United States, 9,157,646; Great Britain and Ireland, 9,650,000.

Number of messages, 1905-06: Norway, 2,389,437; Sweden, 3,024,103; Denmark, 2,582,205; Germany, 50,837,315; Netherlands, 6,182,390; Belgium, 18,571,259; France, 53,555,880; Switzerland, 4,590,876; Spain, 4,947,761; Italy, 14,270,407; Austria, 18,247,444; Hungary, 17,759,447; Russia, 149,422,305; United States (1907), 90,000,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 89,478,000; Japan, 23,083,837; Australia, 11,369,139; New Zealand, 5,640,219; Argentine Republic, 2,121,543; India, 10,461,117; Mexico, 3,383,518; Canada, 5,963,247; Turkey, 6,057,473; Bulgaria, 1 525,112; Egypt, 1,925,051, Roumania, 2,389,073; Cape Colony, 2,952,643; Portugal, 3,343,738; Brazil, 1,638,140; Chile, 4,603,528; Greece, 1,304,573; Servia, 1,382,194; Guatemala, 1,281,419; Uruguay, 293,943; Colombia, 1,388,388; Persia, 216,171; Peru, 152,806; Paraguay, 103,820.

Messages, per capita: New Zealand, 5 05; Australia, 2.39; Belgium, 2.15; Great Britain and Ireland, 2.15; France, 1.25; Switzerland, 1.19; United States, 1.08; Netherlands, 1.04; Norway, 1.01; Germany, 0.68; Italy, 0.24; Spain, 0.28.

For statement regarding wireless telegraphy see article on "Electrical Progress in 1907."

MANUFACTURE OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE APPARATUS.

(From Census Bulletin No. 73 of 1907.)

An apparent falling off in the production of telegraph apparatus from $1,642,266 in 1900 to $1,111,194 in 1905 is accounted for in part by the growing custom among the larger telegraph systems of making and repairing their own apparatus. The value of the factory product in 1905 is distributed thus: 76,826 intelligence instruments (key, sounder, etc.), valued at $187,744, police, fire, district, and miscellaneous, valued at $592,070; wireless telegraph apparatus, valued at $114,050; and switchboards and parts and supplies, valued at $217,330. The most important recent improvements have been the introduction of printing telegraph systems and the development and extension of wireless telegraphy.

The total value of telephonic apparatus manufactured, as reported at the census of 1905, was $15,863,698, as compared with $10,512,412 for the census of 1900. Of this total value, $824,204 represented the value of 850,815 transmitters; $696,113, the value of 831,195 receivers; $6,483,418, the value of 887,447 complete sets of instruments, $68,826, the value of 4,560 interior systems complete without instruments; $5,154,447, the value of 4,283 central switchboards; $564,795, the value of 3,917 private exchange boards; and $2,071,895, the value of telephone parts and supplies (chiefly the signalling apparatus in magneto-telephone sets and the line protector fuses, etc.).

Illinois is the great centre of telephonic manufacturing industry in the United States, both as to number of factories and as to output. More than half the total product, or $8,357,521, was from this State. The output of New York was also large, but not quite half that of Illinois.

Recent inventions involving the use of telephonic apparatus are: A system of music production and distribution by means of electrical currents over the telephone circuits; the Poulsen telegraphone, the object of which is to furnish a record of the speech received over the telephone; a system of submarine signalling based on the use of the telephone; and the "telegraphone," an instrument used in connection with railway telegraph circuits.

(From report issued by the International Bureau of Telegraph Administrations.)

THE following table sets forth the entire system of submarine cables of the world, including those along the shores and in the bays, gulfs, and estuaries of rivers, but excepting those in lakes and the interior watercourses of continents. The list includes all cables operated by private companies, and in addition thereto under the name of each nation is given the list of cables operated by the government of that nation.

COMPANIES.	Number of Cables.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles
Anglo-American Telegraph Co.	14	9,554
Transatlantic System — Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content (Newfoundland).		
Commercial Cable Co.	12	15,450
Transatlantic System—Waterville (Ireland) to Canso (Nova Scotia).		
Canso, N. S., to New York.		
Canso, N. S., to Rockport, Mass.		
Commercial Pacific Cable Co.	6	10,004
San Francisco to Manila.		
Manila to Shanghai.*		
De l'ils de Peel (Bonins) à Guam.		
Direct United States Cable Co.	2	3,095
Ballinskellig's Bay (Ireland) to Halifax (Nova Scotia).		
Halifax, N. S., to Rye Beach, N. H.		
Western Union Telegraph Co.	13	7,478
Transatlantic System—Sennen Cove, near Penzance, England, to Dover Bay, near Canso, N. S.		
Dover Bay, N. S., to New York.		
Gulf of Mexico System.		
Compagnie Française des Câbles Télégraphiques	32	12,102
Brest (France) to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Brest (France) to St. Pierre-Miq.		
St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Cape Cod, Mass., to New York.		
African Direct Telegraph Co.	11	3,029
Black Sea Telegraph Co.	1	337
Western Telegraph Co.	28	18,759
Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island), to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Horta (Azores) to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island).		
Central and South American Telegraph Co.	18	*7,500
Compania Telegrafico-Telefonica del Plata	1	25
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co.	10	1,143
Direct Spanish Telegraph Co.	4	727
Direct West India Cable Co.	2	1,265
Bermuda - Turk's Island, and Turk's Island-Jamaica.		
Eastern and South African Telegraph Co.	18	9,067
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co.	36	23,532
Eastern Telegraph Co.	98	40,911
Anglo - Spanish - Portuguese System.		
System West of Malta.		
Italo-Greek System.		
Austro-Greek System.		
Greek System.		
Turko-Greek System.		
Turkish System.		
Egypto-European System.		
Egyptian System.		
Egypto-Indian System.		
Cape Town to St. Helena.		
St. Helena to Ascension Island.		
Ascension Island to St. Vincent.		
Natal-Australia System.		
Europe and Azores Telegraph Co.	2	1,053
Compagnie Allemande des Câbles Transatlantiques	5	9,520
Borkum Island to Azores to Coney Island, N. Y.		
Borkum Island to Vigo, Spain.		
Grande Compagnie des Télégraphes du Nord	31	8,483
Cables in Europe and Asia.		
Deutsch-Niederlandische Telegraphen gesellschaft	3	3,416
Menado (Célèbes)—Japan (Caroline); Guam (Mariannes); Shanghai.		
Osteuropaische Telegraphengesells.	1	185
Kilios (Constantinople)—Constantza (Roumanie).		
Halifax and Bermuda Cable Co.	1	849
Indo-European Telegraph Co.	3	23
India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Co.	3	145
Mexican Telegraph Co.	3	1,528
River Plate Telegraph Co.	1	32
South American Cable Co.	2	1,968
United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Co.	1	1,391
West African Telegraph Co.	6	1,471
West Coast of America Telegraph Co.	7	1,979
West India & Panama Telegraph Co.	23	4,649
Grand total	390	200,673

CABLES OWNED BY NATIONS.

Austria	48	224	Bahama Islands	1	213
Belgium	3	77	British America	2	399
Denmark	98	306	British India	8	1,993
France	87	11,178	Portuguese Possessions in Africa	2	26
Germany	87	3,167	Japan	127	† 2,153
Great Britain and Ireland	191	2,304	Macao	1	2
Greece	46	54	Nouvelle Calédonie	1	1
Holland	36	243	Netherlands Indies	14	† 2,155
Italy	41	1,073	Senegal, Africa	1	3
Norway	626	970	Siam	3	13
Portugal	4	115	Indo-Chine Française	3	1,479
Russia	25	314	*Pacific Cable Board* (cables in the Pacific between British America and Australia)	5	837
Russia in Asia	3	171	Philippine Islands	33	313
Spain	15	1,870	United States (Alaska)	11	2,678
Sweden	16	209			
Switzerland	2	9			
Turkey	23	352			
Argentine Republic and Brazil	41	105	Total	1,649	43,445
Australia and New Zealand	46	439			

* Length of new cables marked * not obtainable, and not included in totals when ALMANAC went to press. † Approximate. Length of new cables not included.

Telephone Statistics.

THE following are the latest statistics made public by the American (Bell) Telephone Company. (See article on "Electrical Progress in 1907" in reference to other telephone companies.) The figures are for January 1 of each year:

	1905.	1906.	1907.		1905.	1906.	1907.
Exchanges and Branch offices	4,080	4,532	4.889	Miles of wire submarine.	6,671	9,373	11,690
Miles wire poles and Buildings	1,654,379	2,159,567	2,754,571	Total miles of wire	3,549,810	4,514,682	6,007,732
Miles underground	1,888,760	2,345,742	3,241,471	Total circuits	930,251	1,135,449	1,384,175
				Total employes	59,451	74,718	90,324
				Total stations	1,799,633	2,241,367	2,727,289

The number of instruments in the hands of licensees under rental at the beginning of 1907 was 7,107,836. The number of exchange connections daily in the United States is 16,478,058, or a total per year of about 5,305,900,000 The average number of daily calls per subscriber is six. The capital of the company is $158,661,800.

What are known as independent telephone companies, as distinguished from Bell companies, are nearly all represented in the International Independent Telephone Association. Of these there are about 9,000 companies operating an aggregate of over 3,500,000 instruments. The capital invested is approximately $350,000,000, the number of stockholders 500,000, and the income roughly is $105,000,000. During the last year the principal feature of the independent companies' activities was the extension of long-distance business. The Middle West has been best developed, and at present over independent lines continuous communication is possible throughout nearly all of the territory within the east and west limits of Philadelphia and Nebraska and Kansas, and the north and south limits of Minneapolis and Birmingham. The increase in business, according to locality, during 1907, varied from 10 to 40 per cent. and averaged between 15 and 20 per cent. (See also Electrical Progress in 1907).

Telephone messages per annum (latest reports): France, 205,685,374; Germany, 1,207,446,753; Great Britain and Ireland, 723,246,368; United States, 9,000,000,000; Austria, 166,474,183; Denmark, 108,750,035; Hungary, 82,909,800; Belgium, 53,977,696; Switzerland, 36,803,415; Netherlands, 31,470,095. In Italy and Spain the use of the telephone is very limited.

Canals.

STATEMENT showing the cost and date of construction, length, number of locks, and navigable depth of the principal canals of the United States used for commercial purposes.

CANALS. *And improvements.	Cost of Construction.*	When Completed	Len'h miles.	No. of Locks.	Depth feet.†	Location.
Albemarle and Chesapeake	$1,641,363	1860	44	1	7½	Norfolk, Va., to Currituck Sound, N. C.
Augusta	1,500,000	1847	9	...	11	Savannah River, Ga., to Augusta, Ga.
Black River	3,581,954	1849	35	109	4	Rome, N. Y., to Lyons Falls, N. Y.
Cayuga and Seneca	2,232,632	1839	25	11	7	Montezuma, N. Y., to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, N. Y.
Champlain	4,044,000	1822	81	32	6	Whitehall, N. Y., to Watervliet, N. Y.
Chesapeake and Delaware	3,730,230	1829	14	3	9	Chesapeake City, Md., to Delaware City, Del.
Chesapeake and Ohio	11,290,327	1850	184	73	6	Cumberland, Md., to Washington, D. C.
Companys	90,000	1847	22	1	6	Mississippi River, La., to Bayou Black, La.
Delaware and Raritan	4,888,749	1838	66	14	8–9	New Brunswick, N. J., to Bordentown, N. J.
Delaware Division	2,433,350	1830	60	33	6	Easton, Pa., to Bristol, Pa.
Des Moines Rapids	4,582,009	1877	7½	3	5	At Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River.
Dismal Swamp	2,800,000	1822	22	7	6	Connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound.
Erie	52,540,800	1826	387	72	7	Albany, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.
Fairfield	.....	....	4½	None.	..	Alligator River to Lake Mattamuskeet, N. C.
Galveston and Brazos	340,000	1851	38	...	3½	Galveston, Tex., to Brazos River, Tex.
Hocking	975,481	1843	42	26	4	Carroll, O., to Nelsonville, O.
Illinois and Michigan	7,357,787	1848	102	15	5	Chicago, Ill., to La Salle, Ill.
Illinois and Mississippi	7,250,000	1895	75	3	7	Around lower rapids of Rock Riv., Ill. Connects with Miss. R.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	4,455,000	1821	108	57	6	Coalport, Pa., to Easton, Pa.
Louisville and Portland	5,578,631	1872	2½	2	..	At Falls of Ohio River, Louisville, Ky.
Miami and Erie	8,062,680	1835	274	93	5½	Cincinnati, O., to Toledo, O.
Morris	6,000,000	1836	103	33	5	Easton, Pa., to Jersey City, N. J.
Muscle Shoals and Elk R. Shoals.	3,156,919	1889	16	11	6	Big Muscle Shoals, Tenn., to Elk River Shoals, Tenn.
Newberne and Beaufort	.....	....	3	None.	..	Clubfoot Creek to Harlow Creek, N. C.
Ogeechee	407,810	1840	16	5	3	Savannah River, Ga., to Ogeechee River, Ga.
Ohio	4,695,204	1835	317	150	4	Cleveland, O., to Portsmouth, O.
Oswego	5,239,526	1828	38	18	7	Oswego, N. Y., to Syracuse, N. Y.
Pennsylvania	7,731,750	1839	193	71	6	Columbia, Northumberland, Wilkes-Barre, Huntingdon, Pa.
Portage Lake and Lake Super'r.	528,892	1873	25	None.	15	From Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior.
Port Arthur	.....	1899	7	...	26	Port Arthur, Tex., to Gulf of Mexico.
Santa Fe	70,000	1880	10	...	5	Waldo, Fla., to Melrose, Fla.
Sault Ste. Marie (ship canal)	4,000,000	1895	3	2	18	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River.
Schuylkill Navigation Company	12,461,600	1826	108	71	6¼	Mill Creek, Pa., to Philadelphia, Pa.
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Mich'n.	99,661	1881	1¼	None.	15	Between Green Bay and Lake Michigan.
St. Mary's Falls	7,909,667	1896	1⅓	1	21	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Susquehanna and Tidewater	4,931,345	1840	45	32	5½	Columbia, Pa., to Havre de Grace, Md.
Walhonding	607,269	1843	25	11	4	Rochester, O., to Roscoe, O.
Welland (ship canal)	26,080,366	1833	26¾	26	14	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

The Harlem River Ship Canal, connecting the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, by way of Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River, was opened for traffic on June 17, 1895, and cost about $2,700,000. † Navigable depth.

FOREIGN SHIP CANALS.	Length, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Bottom Width, Feet.	Cost.
Suez—Mediterranean and Red Seas	90	31	108	$100,000,000
Cronstadt—St. Petersburg	16	20½	...	10,000,000
Manchester Ship—Manchester and Liverpool	35½	26	120	75,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm—Baltic and North Seas	61	29½	72	40,000,000
Elbe and Trave	41	10	72	6,000,000

Game Laws of the

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME

THE following table shows the close season for all game in the United States, with the exception of mountain sheep and goat and a few unimportant species. Where no dates are given kind of game does not exist, or close season at all times. Local laws, where operative, should be consulted.

		Mammals.				Birds.
		Deer.	Elk, Antelope, Moose, Caribou.	Squirrel.	Rabbit.	Quail.
1	Alabama	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (6)	.....	Feb. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
2	Alaska	Feb. 1–Aug. 1	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....
3	Arizona	Dec. 1–Sept. 15 (a)	At all times	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Oct. 15
4	Arkansas	Feb. 1–Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
5	California	Oct. 1–July 15 (a)	At all times	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Feb. 15–Oct. 15
6	Colorado	Oct. 21–Oct. 1	To Oct. 15, 1911	.....	.....	To Oct. 1, 1920
7	Connecticut	To June 1, 1911	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 1
8	Delaware	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 15	Jan. 1–Nov. 15	Jan. 1–Nov. 15
9	Dist. of Col.	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	Mar. 15–Nov. 1
10	Florida	Feb. 1–Nov. 1	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
11	Georgia	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 15–Nov. 1
12	Idaho	Jan. 1–Sept. 15	Jan. 1–Sept. 15 (1)	.....	.....	Dec. 1–Nov. 1
13	Illinois	To 1917 (11)	.....	Nov. 16–July 1	.....	Dec. 21–Nov. 10
14	Indiana	At all times	.....	Nov. 1–July 1	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 10
15	Long Island	4 days in Nov. (13)	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1
16	Iowa	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Dec. 15–Nov. 1
17	Kansas	.....	To Mar. 13, 1908	At all times	.....	Dec. 15–Nov 15
18	Kentucky	Mar. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 15	Sept. 15–Nov. 15	Jan. 1–Nov. 15
19	Louisiana	Local Seasons	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
20	Maine	Dec. 16–Oct. 1 (12)	Dec. 1–Oct. 15 (2)	To May 1, 1911	April 1–Sept. 1	At all times
21	Maryland	Local laws.	.....	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	Local laws.	Local laws
22	Massachusetts	To Nov. 1, 1908	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Mar. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Nov. 1
23	Michigan	Dec. 1–Nov. 10 (12)	To 1913	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 15
24	Minnesota	Dec. 1–Nov. 10	Dec. 1–Nov. 10 (a)	.....	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1
25	Mississippi	Mar. 1–Nov. 15	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
26	Missouri	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	.....	Jan. 1–June 1	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1
27	Montana	Dec. 15–Sept. 1	Dec. 1–Sept. 1 (3)	.....	.....	At all times
28	Nebraska	At all times	At all times	At all times	.....	Dec. 1–Nov. 15
29	Nevada	Nov. 15–Sept. 15 (a)	At all times (7)	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Sept. 15
30	New Hampshire	Dec. 15–Dec. 1 (17)	At all times	To Oct. 1, 1913	Mar. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 15–Oct. 1
31	New Jersey	To Nov. 10, 1909	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 10	Jan. 1–Nov. 10	Jan. 1–Nov. 10
32	New Mexico	Dec. 1–Oct. 15 (a)	At all times	.....	.....	Feb. 1–Oct. 1*
33	*New York	Nov. 1–Sept. 16*	At all times	Dec. 1–Sept. 16*	*See below	Dec. 1–Nov. 1*
34	North Carolina	Feb. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Local laws	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1
35	North Dakota	Dec. 1–Nov. 10	At all times	.....	.....	Oct. 15–Sept. 1
36	Ohio	.....	.....	Oct. 15–Sept. 1	Dec. 5–Nov. 15	Dec. 5–Nov. 15
37	Oklahoma	At all times	At all times	.....	.....	Feb. 1–Oct. 15
38	Oregon	Nov. 1– July 15 (20)	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1 (12)
39	Pennsylvania	Dec. 1–Nov. 15	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Nov. 1
40	Rhode Island	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–Nov. 1
41	South Carolina	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (12)	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 15 (12)
42	South Dakota	Dec. 1–Nov. 1	To Jan. 1, 1911	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 1
43	Tennessee	To Oct. 1, 1911 (14)	.....	Mar. 1–June 1 (12)	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 15
44	Texas	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (a)	To July 1, 1912	.....	.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 1
45	Utah	Nov. 1–Oct. 1 (b)	At all times	.....	.....	At all times (12)
46	Vermont	Oct. 27–Oct. 21	At all times	Dec. 1–Sept. 15	May 1–Sept. 15	Dec. 1–Sept. 15
47	Virginia	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Local laws	Local laws	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)
48	Washington	Dec. 15–Sept. 15	Nov. 1–Sept. 15 (a)	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 1
49	West Virginia	Dec. 16–Oct. 15	.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 15	Jan. 1–Sept. 15	Dec. 20–Nov. 1
50	Wisconsin	Dec. 1–Nov. 11 (12)	At all times	Mar. 1–Sept. 1	May 1–Sept. 1	To Oct. 1, 1915
51	Wyoming	Nov. 15–Sept. 15	Nov. 15–Sept. 15	.....	.....	At all times

1 Elk only. 2 Cow and calf moose and caribou, all year. 3 Moose, ca ibou, bison or Buffalo, all the year. 4 Prairie chicken—Oklahoma, Jan. 1–Sept. 1. 5 Snipe—California, April 1–Oct. 15; Colorado, April 16–Sept. 10; New Hampshire, Dec. 1–Oct. 1. 6 Female protected all the year. 7 Antelope (males)—Nevada, Nov. 15–Sept. 15. 8 Rail—Connecticut, Jan. 1–Sept. 12. 10 Certain species. 11 Deer raised in inclosure for market, may be killed at any time. 12 Local exceptions. 13 First two Wednesdays and first two Fridays after first Tuesday in November. 14 Except Fentress County, Jan. 1–Dec. 1. 15 In Suffolk County. 16 Plover—Louisiana, Mar. 1–Aug. 1; Missouri, Jan. 1–Aug. 1; Nebraska, Dec. 1–Sept. 15; New York, Jan. 1–Aug. 16. 17 In Carroll and Coos counties, Dec. 1–Oct. 1; Grafton County, Dec. 15–Nov. 1. 18 Except July. 19 Except Mar. 1–April 20; Sundays and Mondays are also closed seasons for ducks and other waterfowl. 20 Female deer, Nov. 1–Sept. 1. 21 Swan, all year; Goose, May 1–Sept. 1. Prohibitory laws against hunting doves and robins exist in nearly all States. Sale of game during close season is prohibited in most States. License fees from non-residents required in some States.

(a) Female deer and elk and deer without horns protected at all times. (b) Except deer without horns. Non-resident not permitted to kill.

*NEW YORK (Exceptions). DEER—Orange and Sullivan counties, Nov. 16–Nov. 1. Fawns at all times. Hunting with dogs traps, or devices of any kind prohibited.

SQUIRREL—Greene County, Dec. 16–Oct. 1; Orange County, Dec. 16–Oct. 16; Chautauqua County, Dec. 1–Oct 16; Dutchess, Rensselaer and Sullivan counties, Dec. 1–Oct. 1, Richmond County, gray squirrel at all times; Saratoga County, Nov. 1 Sept. 16.

RABBIT, HARE—Albany, Genesee, Monroe, Orleans and Wyoming counties, Dec. 16–Sept. 16, Broome and Cortland counties, Dec. 1–Sept. 16; Dutchess County, Dec. 1–Oct. 16; Erie, Madison, Rensselaer, Steuben and Sullivan counties, Feb. 16–Oct. 1, Livingston and Ulster counties, Jan. 16–Oct. 1, Richmond County, Dec. 16–Nov. 1, Westchester County, Dec. 1–Nov. 1; Greene, Schenectady, and Fulton counties, Feb. 1–Nov. 1; Oneida and Herkimer counties, Feb. 15–Sept. 16; Orange County, Dec. 16–Oct. 16; Rockland County, Dec. 31–Nov. 1.

QUAIL—Orange and Ulster counties, Dec. 16–Oct. 16; Rensselaer County, Dec. 1–Oct. 1; Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties, Dec. 1–Oct. 16.

GROUSE AND WOODCOCK—Greene, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Dutchess and Tioga counties, Dec. 1–Oct. 1; Orange and Ulster counties, Dec. 16–Oct. 16; Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties, Dec. 1–Oct. 16; Saratoga County, Nov. 1–Sept. 16.

PHEASANTS—Dutchess and Suffolk counties, Jan. 1–Nov. 1.

WILD BIRDS—Catching, killing, or the possession of live or dead, and robbing of nests prohibited at all times—except English sparrow, crane, hawk, crow, owl, and blackbird.

Hunting and shooting on Sunday prohibited.

Export of game or birds taken in the State is prohibited.

Several States, 1908.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first date of the close season and the first date of the open season are given. Open season may be found by reversing the dates.

Compiled and corrected to September 1, 1907.

BIRDS.

Grouse and Prairie Chicken.	Wild Turkey.	Pheasant.	Woodcock.	Duck, Goose, Swan.	Plover, Snipe, Rail.	
To Dec. 1, 1912	Mar. 1–Dec. 1 (6)	To Dec. 1, 1912	Mar. 1–Nov. 1	Mar. 1–Nov. 1	May 1–Nov. 1	1
Dec. 16–Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 1–Sept. 1	Dec. 16–Sept. 1	2
Mar. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Sept. 15	Mar. 1–Oct. 15	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Oct. 15	3
Dec. 1–Oct. 31	May 1–Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
To Sept. 1, 1909	.....	At all times	.....	Feb. 15–Oct. 1	Feb. 15–Oct. 15 (5)	5
Oct. 2–Aug. 20	At all times	At all times	.....	April 16–Sept. 10	Oct. 31–Aug. 1 (5)	6
Dec. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (8)	7
.....	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 15	.....	.....	Feb. 2–Sept. 1	8
Mar. 15–Sept. 1	Dec. 26–Nov. 1	Dec. 26–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–July 1	April 16–Oct. 1	April 1–Sept. 1	9
.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1	.....	.....	April 1–Oct. 1	.....	10
.....	Mar. 15–Nov. 1	Mar. 15–Nov. 1	Feb. 1–Sept. 1	Feb. 1–Sept. 1 (10)	Mar. 15–Sept. 1	11
Dec. 1–Aug. 15	.....	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 15	Jan. 1–Sept. 15	12
To July 1, 1911	To July 1, 1913	To July 1, 1913	Dec. 1–Aug. 1	April 16–Sept. 1	May 2–Sept. 1	13
Jan. 1–Nov. 10	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1–July 1	April 1–Sept. 1	April 1–Sept. 1	14
Jan. 1–Nov. 15	.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1 (15)	Jan. 1–Aug. 1	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	Jan. 1–July 16	15
Dec. 1–Sept. 1	Dec. 15–Nov. 1	Dec. 15–Nov. 1	Jan. 1–July 10	April 15–Sept. 1	April 15–Sept. 1	16
Oct. 15–Sept. 15 (12)	.....	To 1913	.....	April 15–Sept. 1	Sept. 15–July 15	17
Jan. 1–Nov. 15	Feb. 1–Sept. 1	At all times	Feb. 1–June 20	April 1–Aug. 15	.....	18
To July, 1909	April 1–Dec. 1	.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1	April 1–Sept. 1	May 15–Aug. 1 (16)	19
Dec. 1–Sept. 15	.....	To 1913	Dec. 1–Sept. 15	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (10)	May 1–Aug. 1	20
Local laws	Local laws	Dec. 25–Nov. 1	Local Laws	April 10–Nov. 1	May 1–Aug. 15	21
Dec. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Dec. 1–Nov. 1 (6)	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Mar. 1–Sept. 1 (10)	Mar. 1–July 15	22
To 1910	To 1910	To 1910	Jan. 2–Sept. 1	Jan. 2–Sept. 1	Jan. 2–Sept. 1	23
Nov. 1–Sept. 1	.....	To Jan. 1, 1910	Nov. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Nov. 1–Sept. 1	24
.....	May 1–Jan. 1 (6)	.....	.....	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	Mar. 1–Sept. 1	25
To Dec. 1, 1919	Feb. 1–Dec. 1	To Dec. 1, 1910	Jan. 1–Aug. 1	May 1–Sept. 15	May 1–Sept. 15 (16)	26
Dec. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	.....	27
Dec. 1–Sept. 15	At all times	At all times	.....	April 11–Sept. 15	April 11–Sept. 15 (16)	28
Mar. 1–Sept. 15	.....	.....	Mar. 1–Sept. 15	Mar. 1–Sept. 15	Mar. 1–Sept. 15	29
Dec. 1–Oct. 1	.....	.....	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Feb. 1–Oct. 1	Feb. 1–Oct. 1 (5)	30
Jan. 1–Nov. 10	Jan. 1–Nov. 10	Jan. 1–Nov. 10	Jan. 1–Oct. 1 (18)	May 1–Sept. 1	Jan. 1–May 1	31
Jan. 1–Oct. 1	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	At all times	.....	.....	.....	32
Dec. 1–Sept. 16*	.....	To 1910*	Dec. 1–Sept. 16*	Jan. 1–Sept. 16	Jan. 1–Sept. 16 (16)	33
.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1	.....	Local laws	Local laws	.....	34
Oct. 15–Sept. 1	.....	Oct. 15–Sept. 1	Oct. 15–Sept. 1	May 1–Sept. 1	.....	35
To Nov. 10, 1908	.....	To Nov., 1908	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	Dec. 1–Sept. 1 (19)	Dec. 1–Sept. 1 (19)	36
At all times (4)	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	Jan. 1–Dec. 1	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Aug. 1	37
Dec. 1–Aug. 15	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	Feb. 1–Sept. 1	Jan. 1–Aug. 1	38
Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Oct. 15	Dec. 1–Oct. 1	April 10–Sept. 1	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	39
Jan. 1–Nov. 1	.....	To Oct. 1, 1910	Jan. 1–Nov. 1	April 1–Aug. 15	.....	40
.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 15 (12)	Mar. 1–Nov. 15 (12)	Mar. 1–Nov. 15 (12)	.....	.....	41
Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	May 1–Sept. 1	May 15–Sept. 1	42
Mar. 1–Nov. 1	Mar. 1–Nov. 1 (12)	Jan. 1–Dec. 1	April 15–Oct. 1	April 15–Oct. 1	April 15–Oct. 1	43
To July 1, 1912	April 1–Dec. 1	To July 1, 1912	.....	.....	.....	44
Dec. 1–Aug. 1	.....	Dec. 1–Aug. 1	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	45
Dec. 1–Sept. 15	.....	To Oct. 1, 1909	Dec. 1–Sept. 15	Jan. 1–Sept. 1	Dec. 1–Sept. 1 (15)	46
Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)	Feb. 1–Nov. 1 (12)	April 1–Oct. 15 (10)	Jan. 1–July 20	47
Jan. 1–Sept. 1	.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 1	.....	Mar. 1–Sept. 1 (12)	Mar. 1–Aug. 15	48
Dec. 15–Oct. 15	Dec. 15–Oct. 15	Dec. 15–Oct. 15	Nov. 2–July 15	April 1–Oct. 1	July 1–Mar. 1	49
Oct. 15–Oct. 1 (12)	.....	To Oct. 1, 1915	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	Jan. 1–Sept. 1 (21)	Dec. 1–Sept. 1	50
Sept. 1–Aug. 1	.....	To Sept. 1, 1912	.....	May 1–Sept. 1	May 1–Sept. 1	51

FISH LAWS, NEW YORK STATE, OPEN SEASON.

Trout.—Open season April 16 to August 31 (inclusive). Long Island, last Friday in March to August 30. May only be sold in New York City during open season. Monroe and Livingston counties, March 29 to August 31 (inclusive). Schoharie County (except Schoharie River), May 1 to July 31 (inclusive). Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Cortland counties, April 16 to July 15 (inclusive). Warren and Washington counties, May 1 to August 31 (inclusive).

Trout shall not be taken from streams in Albany, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Greene, Livingston, Otsego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Steuben, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, and Wyoming counties at any time for selling or offering to sell.

Trout less than six inches long must not be taken from waters in New York State; must not be molested while spawning. Transportation allowed only with owner. Fish must not be taken in waters where trout exist except by angling.

Lake Trout and Land-Locked Salmon.—Open season April 16 to September 30 (inclusive)—except lakes Erie and Ontario at all times—Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland, Westchester, and Richmond, April 1 to June 30 (inclusive); Long Island, April 1 to September 30. Must be fifteen inches long and not molested while spawning.

Muskallonge.—Open season May 31 to last day of February. In St. Lawrence River, June 10 to December 31.

Salmon.—Open season March 2 to August 14.

Black Bass.—Open season June 16 to December 31, St. Lawrence River and Jefferson County, June 10 to December 31. Lake George and Schroon Lake, August 1 to December 15. Long Island, May 30 to December 31. Black bass less than ten inches long must not be taken.

Salt Water Striped Bass less than eight inches long shall not be taken from waters in New York State, nor possessed; and shall not be taken from Hudson River by net between April 30 and July 30.

Pickerel and Pike.—Open season May 1 to last day in February. License may be had to sell pickerel or pike taken without the State.

Fishing on Sunday prohibited within the State.

Rod and Reel-Casting Records.

FLY-CASTING.

Salmon Casting (Professional)—John Enright, 152 feet (rod 20 feet, 48 ounces), made at Central Park, New York, October 12, 1906. *Amateur*—Fred N. Peet, 121 feet (rod 16 feet, 23 ounces). Made at International tournament, Racine, Wis., August 16, 1907.

Switch Fly-Casting—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet (rod 11 feet). Made at Central Park, N. Y., 1887.

Light Rod Casting—Peter Cooper Hewitt, 100 feet 5½ inches (rods not to exceed 5¾ ounces). Made at Madison Square Garden, 1887.

Fly-Casting for Black Bass—R. C. Leonard, 101 feet 6 inches. Made at Madison Square Garden, 1897.

Light Rod Contest—Walter D. Mansfield, 129 feet 6 inches (rod 5 ounces). Made at San Francisco, 1902.

Single-Handed Fly-Casting—Walter D. Mansfield, 134 feet (rod 11 feet, 10 ounces). Made at San Francisco, 1902.

Single-Handed Fly-Casting—H. C. Golcher, 140 feet (rod 11 feet, 10⅞ ounces). Made at a club contest of the San Francisco Fly-Casting, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, 1902. At the same club T. W Brotherton made a cast of 137 feet in a heavy rod contest.

Dry Fly-Casting—For delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40, and 45 feet. Fred N. Peet, 99 5-15 per cent., at Kalamazoo, Mich., August 3, 1906, in the International Tournament.

Distance and accuracy at buoys 50, 55, and 60 feet. H. G. Hascall, winner, 99 10-15 per cent., at Chicago, August 18, 1905, in the International Tournament.

WEIGHT-CASTING.

Striped Bass Casting (Light)—H. W. Hawes, 129 6-10 feet, average of five casts; sinker 1½ ounces. Made at Central Park, N. Y., 1884.

Striped Bass Casting (Heavy)—John A. Roosevelt, 204 feet 3 inches, average of five casts in lane 35 feet wide; rod 7 feet 5 inches; sinker 2½ ounces. Made at Central Park, N. Y., 1884.

Striped Bass Casting (Heavy)—W. H. Wood, 250 feet, longest single cast without lane; rod 9 feet; sinker 2½ ounces. Made at Central Park, N. Y., 1885.

Minnow Casting for Black Bass—E. C. Sturges, 140 feet 11 inches, average of five casts; sinker ½ ounce. Made at Camp Lake, Wis., 1891.

Minnow Casting for Black Bass—F. B. Davidson, 167 1-5 feet, average of five casts; sinker ½ ounce. Made at Chicago, 1894. Best single cast of 173 feet.

LURE CASTING WITH SOLID RUBBER FROG.

Ashley C. Smith, 98 2-5 per cent., in open contest, Chicago, August 18, 1900.

Following are the records made with ¼ ounce casting weight:

One-quarter ounce contest for accuracy at buoys 60, 65, 70, 75, and 80 feet from platform, three casts at each buoy. Weight dropping in circle 30 inches in diameter to be scored perfect. Every foot or fraction of a foot from said circle to be scored a demerit. The total of the demerits divided by fifteen and subtracted from 100 gives the percentage. 99 1-15 per cent., made by Wm. Stanley, in the International Tournament, Racine, Wis., August 16, 1907.

One-half ounce contest at buoys 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100 feet, same rules as above. 99 per cent., made by E. R. Letterman, in the International Tournament, Racine, Wis., August 17, 1907.

Long distance cast on the lawn, ½ ounce weight. E. B. Bartholomew, with an average score of 183 49-60 feet for five casts. Longest lawn cast on record 230 feet, by O. E. Becker, at club contest of Chicago Fly Casting Club, June 1, 1907.

In the Angler's Club tournament at Central Park, New York, May 18, 1907, R. C. Leonard made a new world's record for professionals of 214 ft. 7 in. in the single-handed bait casting contest, and Charles Stettath also made a new world's record for amateurs of 200 feet.

Team casting, Chicago won against San Francisco, with 97 15-30 against 94.7. Made at San Francisco, Cal., 1902. Height of the platform over water 18 inches.

ENGLISH FLY AND BAIT-CASTING RECORDS.

Salmon Fly-Casting, Amateur—J. J. Hardy, 140 feet 3 inches (1895) (rod 18 feet), Wimbledon. John Enright, 147 feet (1896) (rod 20 feet), Wimbledon. Afterward, with the same rod, Mr. Enright made an exhibition cast before reliable witnesses of 151 feet 3 inches.

Salmon Fly-Casting, Scotch Professional—J. Stevens, 126 feet (1890), Twickenham.

Switch Salmon-Casting, Amateur—C. M. P. Burns, 108 feet (1888), Twickenham.

Trout Fly-Casting, Single-Handed Rod—P. D. Mallock, 92 feet (this distance was made by measuring the line after casting); R. B. Marston and Hyde Clark, tie, 74 feet; Reuben Wood (of Syracuse, N. Y.), 82 feet 6 inches.

Trout Fly-Casting, Two-Handed Rod—John Enright, 123 feet (1896), Wimbledon.

**Thames Bait-Casting, Amateur*—R. Gillson, 191 feet 11 inches.

Longest Cast, Heavy (3 ounces lead)—Mr. Hobden, 216 feet.

†*Nottingham Bait-Casting, Amateur (2½ ounces lead)*—J. T. Emery, 263 feet (1898).

Light Bait-Casting, Amateur (1¾ ounces lead)—J. T. Emery, 204 feet 6 inches (1896).

*In Thames casting the line is coiled at the feet of the caster.

†In Nottingham casting the cast is made from the reel.

Contributed by Fred. N. Peet, Chicago, Ill.

Quoits.

The fortieth annual quoit contest for the Bell Medal, representing the championship of the Grand National Curling Club of America, was held at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, September 19. The summaries:

FIRST ROUND. Rink No. 1—John Pepper, Van Cortlandt C. C., 21; C. S. Ogden, Van Cortlandt C. C., 4. Rink No. 2—T. Nicholson, St. Andrews C. C., 21, J. F Conley, St. Andrews C. C., 6. Rink No. 3.—Ed Sheridan, Yonkers C. C., 21; George B. Allen, Utica C. C., 0.

SECOND ROUND. John Pepper, Van Cortlandt, 21; Ed Sheridan, Yonkers C. C., 10; T. Nicholson, St. Andrews, a bye.

FINAL ROUND. Pepper—0, 1, 0, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2. Total, 21. Nicholson—2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0. Total, 11.

Referee—George Grieve, St. Andrews C. C.

Rifle and Revolver Shooting.

Remarkable scores were made by rifle and revolver marksmen during the season of 1907, as the following records will show:

INTERNATIONAL PALMA MATCH.

The Palma trophy was shot for at Rockcliffe range, Ottawa, Canada, September 7, and the American team won, with a score of 1,712 out of a possible 1,800, 142 points higher than the best previous world's record, made by the Great Britain team in 1902. Bryant, of the winning team, also made a world's record of 74 out of a possible 75 at 1,000 yards. Other total scores were: Canada, 1,671; Australia, 1,653; Great Britain, 1,580.

Scores at respective distances of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards were: Americans—Major Winder, Ohio, 75, 73, 71, Captain Tewes, New Jersey, 74, 72, 69; Dr. Hudson, New York, 74, 69, 72; Sergeant Orr, Ohio, 71, 73, 61; Captain Semon, Ohio, 75, 71, 63; Captain Benedict, Ohio, 72, 73, 70; Captain Casey, Delaware, 75, 71, 69; Sergeant Bryant, New York, 74, 71, 74. Canada—566, 554, 551. Australia—570, 553, 530. Great Britain—551, 526, 503. Canadian scores were: McInnes, 212; Russell, 214; Smith, 207; McHarg, 202; Graham, 212; Kelly, 211; Skedden, 206; Richardson, 207.

NATIONAL MATCHES, 1907.

Team Match—Won by U. S. Navy; score, 3,421. Other scores were: Massachusetts, 3,418; Ohio, 3,368; U. S. Cavalry, 3,366; Washington, 3,361; Naval Academy, 3,347; Pennsylvania, 3,346.

National Individual Match—Won by Midshipman W. A. Lee, U. S. Naval Academy; score, 318.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Wimbledon Cup (long range championship)—Won by Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Delaware N. G., score, 88.

Leach Cup Match—Won by Capt. J. C. Semon, Ohio N. G.; score, 97.

President's Match—Won by Sergt. W. A. Berg, Washington N. G., score, 310.

Regimental Team Championship—Won by the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry; score, 740.

Championship Regimental Skirmish Match—Won by Second Infantry, Washington N. G., score, 419.

Championship Co. Team Match—Won by Company D, Second Ct. Infantry; score, 419.

Press Match—Won by Lieut. M. J. Phillips, Daily Press-American, Owosso, Mich.; score, 48.

Life Members' Match—Won by Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York; score, 65.

State Secretaries' Match—Won by Maj. J. E. Bell, District of Columbia; score, 47.

NEW JERSEY STATE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Dryden Trophy (at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards; eight men)—Won by U. S. Cavalry; score, 1,001.

Columbia Trophy—Won by Second Regiment, Elizabeth; score, 1,066.

Tyro and Company Matches—Won by Company C, Fourth Regiment; scores, 129 and 298.

Inspectors' Match—Won by Capt. S. W. Wise, Sixth Massachusetts; score, 93.

Spencer Match—Won by G. W Chesley, New Haven; score, 71.

Interstate Regimental Match—Won by Sixth Massachusetts; score, 756.

Revolver Match—Won by J. A. Dietz, New York; score, 125.

Hall Match—Won by Lieut. T. Whalen, U. S. Infantry; score. 49.

Stokes Championship Medal—Won by Maj. A. Rowland, New Jersey; score, 180.

OTHER RIFLE RECORDS.

In the Ohio State Association shoot the Herrick Trophy was won by Ohio; score, 1,585.

The McAlpin Trophy Match in the New York State Association shoot was won by New York; score, 1,023.

The Sixth Regiment Infantry, Massachusetts, won the tri-color trophy in the Massachusetts State shoot; score, 2,038.

A. D. Topperwein, of San Antonio, Tex., broke 7,000 wooden targets of 2½ inches. A. F. Laundensack, of New Haven, made a string of 86 shots in one minute at the tournament of the Indoor Twenty-two-Calibre Rifle League.

REVOLVER RECORDS.

Indoor revolver championships of the U. S. Revolver Association (distance, 20 yards; artificial light; any revolver; 50 shots on Standard American target) resulted as follows: W. G. Kreig, Chicago, 454 out of a possible 500; S. E. Sears, St. Louis, 445; Lieut. R. H. Sayre, New York, 443, and J. A. Dietz, New York, 441. Pistol championships (same rules as above)—J. A. Dietz, 455 out of a possible 500; W. G. Kreig, 445; P. Hanaford, New York, 439; Lieutenant Sayre, 434. State champions. Revolver—W. G. Kreig, Ill., E. Hochen, Jr., La., W. M. Fawcett, Me., C. E. Heath, Mass., S. E. Sears, Mo., Maj. S. J. Fort, Md.; Ralph M. Ryder, N. J.; Lieutenant Sayre, N. Y.; F. B. Barrett, N. C., B. L. Devers, Pa., E. C. Parkhurst, R. I. Pistol champions—W. G. Kreig, Ill.; Dr. H. P. Holmes, Iowa; S. B. Adams, Me., S. E. Stasberg, Mo., R. M. Ryder, N. J., J. A. Dietz, N. Y.; F. B. Barrett, N. C., William Almy, R. I.

Outdoor Championships. Distance, 50 yards. National—J. A. Dietz, New York, 445 out of a possible 500; Lieutenant Sayre, 444. State champions; revolver—J. A. Dietz, N. Y., 445; Ivan W. Lee, Ill., 435; J. H. Wessels, La., 358; F. L. Hayden, O. E. Gerrish and S. B. Adams, Me., 410; Maj. S. J. Fort, Md., 347; K. D. Jewett, Mass., 350; Charles Dominic, Mo., 442; R. M. Ryder, N. J., 443; G. R. Decker, Ohio, 420; J. T. Moore, Ore., 416. Pistol champions—P Hanford, N. Y., 455; W. G. Kreig, Ill., 461; J. H. Wessels, La., 413; S. B. Adams, Me., 426; Dr. M. R. Moore, Mo., 420; R. M. Ryder, N. J., 442; P. D. Hale, Ohio. State military champions—Lieutenant Sayre, N. Y., 516; W. G. Kreig, Ill., 515; W. E. Thorne, N. J., J. B. Anderson, Ohio.

Lieut. F B. Barrett, New York, won the Pinehurst pistol event by a score of 361 to 293 for Capt. E. O. Greuner, of New Haven.

Rudolph Gute made the high score of 2,469 out of a possible 2,500 in the indoor gallery match of the Zettler Rifle Club of New York.

Skating.

Important skating fixtures for the season of 1907, in their order, and the winners are as follows:

Canadian Amateur Skating Association Championships.—At Montreal, February 2. Amateur. 220 yds. (boys under 16 years)—F. Logan, Verona Lake, N. J., 20 1-5s. One mile (boys under 16 years)—E. Lamly, Saranac Lake, N. Y., 2.53 3-5. One-half mile (boys under 12 years)—Claudius Lamly, Saranac Lake, 1.57 3-5. 880 yds.—F. Logan, Verona Lake, 1.28 1-5. One Mile—E. Lamly, 3.06. Three miles—F. Logan, Verona Lake, 9.34 4-5. 880 yds. backward—A. Aird, Montreal, 1.37 4-5. 220 yds. hurdles—W. E. McGee, Montreal, 30 3-4s. Professional. One-half mile—Norval Baptie, Bathgate, N. Dak., 1.22 2-5. One mile—Norval Baptie, 3.01. Three miles—Norval Baptie, 9.34 4-5.

National Championships.—Orange Lake, N. J., February 12. Quarter-mile—Morris Wood, Brooklyn, 44s. Half-mile—Wood, 1.33 3-5. One mile—E. Lamly, Saranac Lake, 3.19. Five miles—Wood, 17.47 4-5.

Metropolitan Championships.—Beacom's Rink, New York, February 23. 100 yds. dash—A. J. Mendes, 11 1-5s. 440 yds., 880 yds., and one mile—Phil Kearney, in 42 4-5s., 1.30 3-5, and 3.21 respectively. Five miles—E. A. Taylor, 19.33 1-5.

Indoor National Championships.—Duquesne Garden, Pittsburgh, February 23. One mile—E. Lamly, Saranac Lake, 3.04 3-4. Quarter-mile—Morris Wood, Brooklyn, 1.26 2-5. Five miles—E. Lamly, 15.09. Professional (held same place March 2). Half mile—Norval Baptie, 1.19 4-5. Two miles—Baptie, 5.58. Quarter-mile, backward—J. K. McCulloch, Winnipeg, 49 3-5s.

National A. A. U. Championships.—Woodlands Lake, N. J., March 16. 100 yds.—A. G. Stolz, Northwestern A. C., 11 1-5s. 440 yds.—E. A. Taylor, Irish-American A. C., 46 1-5s. 880 yds.—Phil Kearney, New York A. C., 1.36. One Mile—Phil Kearney, 3.23 1-5. Five miles—E. A. Taylor, 19.03 2-5.

International Meet.—Davos, Switzerland, February 2-3. 500 metres (546.8 yds.)—Oeholm, Davos, 44 4-5s. 5,000 metres (3 miles 188.6 yds.)—Oeholm, 9.06 4-5. 1,500 metres (1,640.42 yds.)—Oeholm, 2.31 4-5. 10,000 metres—Schilling, Christiania, 18.44 1-5.

Skating Records.—Revised, 1906, by a committee appointed by the National Amateur Skating Association, consisting of F. M. Clark, S. J. Montgomery and J. C. Hemment. 50 yards—6s., S. D. See and C. B. Davidson, Dec. 28, 1885. 75 yards—8 3-5s., S. D. See, Dec. 30, 1883. 100 yards—9 4-5s., J. S. Johnson, March 1, 1893. 150 yards—15⅞s., G. D. Phillips, Jan. 27, 1883. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., G. D. Phillips, Dec. 26, 1885. 200 yards—16 2-5s., J. C. Hemment, Jan. 24, 1895. 220 yards—19 4-5s., LeRoy A. See, Feb. 2, 1900. 300 yards—31 2-5s., G. D. Phillips, Dec. 30, 1883. 440 yards—35 1-5s., H. P Mosher, Jan. 1, 1896. 600 yards—55¼s., O. Rudd, March 5, 1893. 880 yards—1m. 20 2-5s., J. Neilson, Feb. 1, 1896. 1,320 yards—2m. 13s., J. S. Johnson, Feb. 26, 1894. 1 mile—2m. 36s., J. Neilson, Feb. 2, 1895. 1 mile (straightaway, with wind)—2m. 12 3-5s., Tim Donoghue, February, 1887. 2 miles—5m. 42 3-5s., O. Rudd, Jan. 25, 1895. 3 miles—8m. 23s., J. F. Donoghue, Feb. 4, 1897. 4 miles—12m. ½s., J. Nilssen and A. Schiebe, Feb. 13, 1894. 5 miles—14m. 24s., O. Rudd, Feb. 20, 1896. 10 miles—31m. 11 1-5s., J. S. Johnson, Feb. 26, 1894. 30 miles—1h. 53m. 20s., J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. 40 miles—2h. 34m. 46s., J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. 50 miles—3h. 15m. 59 2-5s., J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. 60 miles—4h. 7m. 3-5s., J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. 70 miles—4h. 55m. 15 3-5s., J. F Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. 80 miles—5h. 41m. 55s., J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. 90 miles—6h. 25m. 57 3-5s., J. F. Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. 100 miles—7h. 11m. 38 1-5s., J F Donoghue, Jan. 26, 1893. Best metre records.—500 metres (546.8 yards)—41 4-5s., J. S. Johnson, Jan. 24, 1895. 600 metres (656.17 yards)—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Feb. 13, 1904. 1,000 metres (1,093.61 yards)—1m. 47s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 10, 1897. 1,500 metres (1,640.42 yards)—2m. 40 4-5s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 6, 1897. 5,000 metres (3 miles 188.06 yards)—9m. 25 2-5s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 10, 1897.

Curling.

Annual events held under the auspices of the Grand National Curling Club of America, the date and place of their occurrence, in 1907, were as follows:

North vs. South of Scotland, Van Cortlandt Lake, New York, January 31. North—George Grieve, skip, 10; D. G. Morrison, skip, 12; Thomas Archibald, skip, 21; Thomas J. Watt, skip, 15. Total, 58. South—Robert Boyd, skip, 16; William Stewart, skip, 24; I. Frazier, skip, 9; S. Peene, skip, 12. Total, 61. W. Stewart won the Hoagland flag and T. Archibald the Kirkpatrick medal.

Dewar Cup match, Hoboken, N. J., rink, February 5. Utica, No. 1, G. H. Brown, skip, 20 vs. Empire, No. 1, Manhattan, D. G. Morrison, skip, 15. Utica No. 2, T. K. Baxter, skip, 13 vs. Caledonian, T. Archibald, skip, 15. St. Andrews, J. Leslie, skip, 11 vs. Thistle, No. 2, A. F. Dickson, skip, 12. Empire, No. 2, Manhattan, D. Ballantyne, skip, 10 vs. Thistle No. 1, T. J. Watt, skip, 18. Second tie. Thistle, No. 1, 14 vs. Thistle, No. 2, 22. Caledonian, 12 vs. Utica, No. 1, 19. Third tie. Utica, No. 1, 15 vs. Thistle, No. 2, 12. Utica, No. 1, having won the cup three times, becomes permanent owner.

Mitchell Medal match, Albany, N. Y., February 7. St. Andrews, No. 1, New York, J. Leslie, skip, 15 vs. Empire, No. 2, Albany, W. S. McEwen, skip, 12. St. Andrews, No. 2, R. Boyd, skip, 5 vs. Empire, No. 1, J. E. Frederick, skip, 20. Utica, A. H. Munson, skip, 9 vs. Terrace City, Yonkers, J. Kellock, skip, 13. Second tie. Terrace City, 17 vs. Empire, No. 1, 8. Third tie. St. Andrews, No. 1, 13 vs. Terrace City, 12. St. Andrews, No. 1, won.

Gordon Medal match, Utica, N. Y., February 8. Yonkers, George Grievé, skip, 4 vs. Utica, J. E. McLaughlin, skip, 31. St. Andrews, New York, T. Nicholson, skip, 24 vs. Empire, Albany, W McMurray, skip 9. Final. Utica, 22 vs. St. Andrews, 9. Utica won.

International Gordon Medal match, United States vs. Canada, Utica, N. Y., February 9. St. Andrews, New York, T. Nicholson, skip, 16 vs. St. Lawrence, Montreal, D.

Guthrie, skip, 16. Utica, H. Riddings, skip, 15; St. Lawrence, Montreal, W. Kinghorn, skip, 22. Canadians won, 38 to 31.

Scots vs. Americans, for John Patterson medal, at Van Cortlandt Park, February 12. Scots—Rink No. 1, D. G. Morrison, skip, 9; No. 2, J. Johnston, skip, 12; No. 3, J. Stalker, skip, 13; No. 4, J. Leslie, skip, 14; No. 5, R. Lauder, skip, 19. Total, 67. Americans—Rink No. 1, Ed. Sheridan, skip, 21; No. 2, J. Brown, skip, 18; No. 3, A. P. Roth, skip, 14; No. 4, George Grieve, skip, 11; No. 5, J. Kellock, skip, 5. Total, 69. Americans won.

Scots vs. Other nationalities, at Van Cortlandt Park, February 22. Scots—Rink No. 1, R. Boyes, skip, 15; No. 2, W. Stewart, skip, 21; No. 3, T. J. Watt, skip, 13; No. 4, T. Nicholson, skip, 17. Total, 66. Other nationalities—Rink No. 1, George Grieve, skip, 13; No. 2, J. Kellock, skip, 13; No. 3, E. Sheridan, skip, 8; No. 4, J. Brown, skip, 10. Total, 44. Scots won.

MEDAL GAMES THIS YEAR AND OFFICERS.

The Committee on Medals has arranged the following contests to be played during 1907-1908: St. Andrews vs. Empire-Albany, Thistles vs. Utica, Terrace City vs. Boston, Yonkers vs. Empire-Manhattan, Caledonian vs. Van Cortlandt, Brookline vs. Tuxedo, Van Cortlandt vs. Wilkes-Barre; Newark vs. Jersey City.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: J. A. Lehman, Albany, president; Thomas J. Watt, New York, first vice-president; James Buchanan, Boston, second vice-president; George W. Reene, Yonkers, treasurer, and F. Dykes, Hoboken, secretary.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Big matches decided last season in the Montreal district were as follows: Governor General's Prize—Won by Caledonian Club, Montreal, from Ottawa Club, at Ottawa, by 4 points. Jubilee Trophy—Won by Heather Club, Montreal, defeating the Montreal Curling Club by 10 points in the final game. M. A. A. A. Trophy—Won by Heather Club, defeating Montreal C. C. by 18 points.

Ski.

The National Ski Association of America was organized February 21, 1905, and has a membership of 2,000 representing twenty-five clubs. Present officers are: President, Carl Tellefsen, Ishpeming, Mich., Vice-President, John C. Lohrbauer, St. Paul, Minn.; Secretary, Aksel H. Holter, Ashland, Wis., Treasurer, H. R. Beebe, Utica, N. Y.

Annual championship contests in long-distance and cross-country runs and in ski jumping are held, the last being at Ashland, Wis., February 7-8, 1907. Asarja Autio, Ely, Minn., won the nine-mile running contest: time, 47m. 20s. Oluf Jomurne, Coleraine, Minn., won the ski championship in two jumps, each measuring 91.2 feet. The next national tournament will be held at Duluth, Minn.

Previous to 1905 the American ski jumping record was held by Carl Ek, Red Wing, Minn., who covered 103 feet in 1902. In 1905 Gustav Bye, Duluth, Minn, made a record of 106 feet. January 23, 1907, Ole Feiring, Duluth, covered 112 feet, and the present record holder is Ole Mangseth, Coleraine, Minn., who, the same day, cleared 114 feet. The longest jump on record was made in Modum, Norway, February 9, 1902, by Nels Gjestvang, who cleared 135 feet without a fall.

Hockey.

The Wanderers' Hockey Club of Montreal won the championship of Canada and also the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world's championship, winning every contest against eighty teams during the season.

The season in New York was one of great interest. St. Nicholas team proved a great surprise, winning the championship in the Amateur Hockey League with six straight victories. Princeton, by four straight wins, also made a successful season in the Intercollegiate League. The standing:

Amateur Hockey League.

Team.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent.
St. Nicholas	6	0	1.000
Crescent A. C.	4	2	.666
New York A. C.	2	4	.200
Hockey Club of New York	0	6	.000

Intercollegiate Hockey League.

Team.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent.
Princeton	4	0	1.000
Harvard	3	1	.750
Dartmouth	2	2	.500
Yale	1	3	.250
Columbia	0	4	.000

Previous winners of the Amateur Hockey League championship, 1899, Brooklyn Skating Club; 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903, Crescent Athletic Club; 1904, Wanderers' Hockey Club; 1905 and 1906, Crescent A. C.

Houghton, Mich., won the championship of the International Hockey League, which had a season of great brilliancy, this being the third since the organization in 1904. Games won and lost by each team were as follows: Houghton, 16, 8; Canadian Soo, 13, 11; Pittsburgh, 12, 11; American Soo, 10, 13; Calumet (Mich.), 8, 16.

Victoria Hockey Club team, of Montreal, visited New York, and on March 9 defeated St. Nicholas (weakened by absence of players and injured members) 14 goals to 8.

Crescent A. C. team visited Canada in February, losing to Peterborough, and later to Toronto University, 15 goals to 5.

Rowing.

YALE VS. HARVARD—UNIVERSITY EIGHTS.

YALE and Harvard eights have rowed forty-one races, beginning in 1852 on Lake Winnipiseogee at two miles. In 1855 the course was changed to Springfield and lengthened to three miles. Lake Quinsigamond was the scene for nine years, and Lake Saltonsall for 1869. After an interval of seven years the crews in 1876-77 went to Springfield, Mass., when the four-mile course was inaugurated. In 1878 the crews changed again to New London, Ct. The records:

DATE.	Won By.	TIME.		DATE.	Won By.	TIME.	
		Won.	Lost.			Won.	Lost.
Aug. 3, 1852...	Harvard..	....	....	June 26, 1885....	Harvard..	25.15½	26.30
July 21, 1855....	Harvard..	....	....	July 2, 1886....	Yale.....	20.41¼	21.05
July 26, 1857....	Harvard..	19.18	20.18	July 1, 1887....	Yale.....	22.56	23.10¾
July 27, 1859....	Yale.....	19.14	19.16	June 29, 1888....	Yale.....	20.10	21.24½
July 24, 1860 ...	Harvard..	18.53	19.05	June 29, 1889 ...	Yale.....	21.30	21.55
July 29, 1864....	Yale.....	19.01	19.43½	June 27, 1890....	Yale.....	21.29	21.40
July 28, 1865....	Yale.....	17.42½	18.09	June 26, 1891...	Harvard..	21.23	21.57
July 27, 1866....	Harvard..	18.43	19.10	July 1, 1892....	Yale.....	20.48	21.42½
July 19, 1867....	Harvard..	18.13	19.25½	June 3, 1893....	Yale.....	25.01½	25.15
July 24, 1868....	Harvard..	17.48½	18.3[illegible]½	June 28, 1894 ...	Yale.....	22.47	24.40
July 23, 1869....	Harvard..	18.02	18.11	June 28, 1895....	Yale.....	21.30	22.05
July 22, 1870...	Harvard..	Foul.	Disq.	June 29, 1899....	Harvard..	20.52½	21.13
July 30, 1876....	Yale.....	22.02	22.33	June 28, 1900....	Yale.....	21.12 4-5	21.37 2-5
June 30, 1877....	Harvard..	24.36	24.44	June 27, 1901....	Yale.....	23.37	23.45
June 28, 1878....	Harvard..	20.44¾	21.29	June 26, 1902....	Yale.....	20.20	20.33
June 27, 1879....	Harvard..	22.15	23.58	June 25, 1903 ...	Yale.....	20 19 4-5	20.29 3-5
July 1, 1880....	Yale.....	24.27	25.09	June 30, 1904 ...	Yale.....	21.40½	22.10
July 1, 1881....	Yale.....	22.13	22.19	June 29, 1905....	Yale.....	22.33	22.36
June 30, 1882....	Harvard..	20.47	20.50½	June 28, 1906.....	Harvard..	23.02	23.11
June 28, 1883....	Harvard..	24.26	25.59	June 27, 1907...	Yale.....	21.10	21.13
June 26, 1884....	Yale.....	20.31	20.46				

INTERCOLLEGIATE 'VARSITY RACES.

Intercollegiate 'Varsity races since 1900 have resulted as follows:

June 30, 1900.—At Poughkeepsie. Four miles. Pennsylvania, 19.44 3-5; Wisconsin, 19.46 2-5; Cornell, 20.04 1-5; Columbia, 20.08 1-5; Georgetown, 20.19 1-5.

July 2, 1901.—At Poughkeepsie. Four miles. Cornell, 18.53 1-5; Columbia, 18.58; Wisconsin, 19.06 4-5; Georgetown, 19.21; Syracuse, 19.49; Pennsylvania, 19.58 1-5.

June 21, 1902.—At Poughkeepsie. Four miles. Cornell, 19.05 3-5; Wisconsin, 19.13 3-5; Columbia, 19.18 3-5; Pennsylvania, 19.26; Syracuse, 19.31 2-5; Georgetown, 19.32.

June 26, 1903.—At Poughkeepsie. Four miles. Cornell, 18.57; Georgetown, 19.27; Wisconsin, 19.29 2-5; Pennsylvania, 19.36 2-5; Columbia, 19.54 4-5.

June 28, 1904.—At Poughkeepsie. Four miles. Syracuse, 20.22 3-5; Cornell, 20.31½; Pennsylvania, 20.42; Columbia, 20.45 2-5; Georgetown, 20.52 2-5; Wisconsin, 21.01 1-5.

June 29, 1905.—At Poughkeepsie. Four miles. Cornell, 20.2[illegible] 2-5; Syracuse, 21.47 2-5; Georgetown, 21.49; Columbia, 21.53 4-5; Pennsylvania, 21.59 4-5; Wisconsin, 22.06 1-5.

June 23, 1906.—At Poughkeepsie. Four miles. Cornell, 19.36 4-5; Pennsylvania, 19.43 4-5; Syracuse, 19.45 1-5; Wisconsin, 20.13 4-5; Columbia, 20.18 3-5; Georgetown, 20.36.

June 26, 1907.—At Poughkeepsie. Four miles. Cornell, 20.02 3-5; Columbia, 20.04; Annapolis, 20.13 4-5; Pennsylvania, 20.33 2-5. Wisconsin, Georgetown, Syracuse.

FRESHMAN EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

Winners.—1900, Wisconsin, 9.45 2-5; 1901, Pennsylvania, 10.20 1-5; 1902, Cornell, 9.39 4-5; 1903, Cornell, 9.18; 1904, Syracuse, 10.01, 1905, Cornell, 9.35 2-5; 1906, Syracuse, 9.51 3-5; 1907, Wisconsin, 9.58; Syracuse, 10.03; Pennsylvania, 10.04; Columbia, 10.05 2-5; Cornell, 10.07 4-5.

'VARSITY FOUR-OARED—TWO MILES.

Winners.—1900, Pennsylvania, 10.31 1-5; 1901, Cornell, 11.39 3-5; 1902, Cornell, 10.43 3-5; 1903, Cornell, 10.34; 1904, Cornell, 10.53 3-5; 1905, Syracuse, 10.15 2-5; 1906, Cornell, 10.35 1-5; 1907, Syracuse, 10.37 1-5; Cornell, 10.40; Pennsylvania, 10.49; Columbia, 10.59 3-5.

IMPORTANT REGATTA RESULTS IN 1907.

May 11.—Columbia 'Varsity eight-oared defeated Harvard on the Charles River, Boston, by three-quarters of a length over a course of a mile and seven-eighths. Columbia's time, 9.16.

May 18.—Annapolis eight beat Columbia at Annapolis a length and a half over a two-mile course. Winner's time, 10.33 4-5.

May 25.—American Rowing Association, at Philadelphia. One mile 550 yards. Pair-oared shells—Dunn and Fuessel, New York, 8.26. Eight-oared—New York A. C., 6.32 1-5 (new record). Singles—D. Miller, New York A. C., 8.28, and Freas, West Philadelphia, 8.33. Second eight-oared—Yale, 6.54 4-5. Octuple—Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, 6.46 4-5. Four-oared sculls—Philadelphia B. C., 7.22. Four-oared shells—Bachelor B. C., Philadelphia, 7.31½. Junior Collegiate eight-oared—Yale, 7.36.

May 30.—Harlem Regatta. Juniors—Singles, J. A. Miller, New York A. C., Centipede, Nonpareil B. C., eight-oared, First Bohemian B. C., four-oared, Columbia University; double sculls, Emery and Spencer, Hudson B. C. Intermediate—Singles, H. Hart, Wyanoke B. C.; four-oared gigs, Columbia University; double sculls, Breen and Ryan, Harlem R. C.; eight-oared, Columbia University. Association—Singles, A. Scrymser, Staten Island B. C. Senior—Singles, F. Shepheard, Seawanhaka B. C., double sculls, Mulcahy and

ROWING—*Continued.*

Varley, Atalanta B. C., four-oared shells, Bachelor B. C., Philadelphia; eight-oared, Columbia University. Interscholastic—High School of Commerce.

July 4.—People's Regatta, Philadelphia. Juniors—Singles, Smith, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; double sculls, Undine B. C., Philadelphia: quadruple sculls, West Philadelphia B. C., eight-oared, Potomac B. C., Washington, D. C. Intermediate—Singles, Doyle, West Philadelphia B. C., double sculls, West Philadelphia B. C., eight-oared, West Philadelphia B. C. Seniors—Quarter-mile dash, F. Fuessel, Metropolitan B. C., New York, and F. Shepheard, Seawanhaka B. C., New York; double sculls, Bachelor B. C., Philadelphia; four-oared shells, Seawanhaka B. C., New York; pair-oared, Nonpareil B. C., New York; eight-oared, New York A. C.

July 2-6.—Henley Regatta. Finals; heats; distance, a mile and five-sixteenths. Diamond sculls—Won by Captain Darrell, First Life Guards, from McCulloch in 8.57. Stewards' Cup—Won by Magdalen College, Oxford, from Leander R. C. in 9.42. Wyfold Cup—Won by Magdalen from London R. C. in 8.40. Thames Cup—Won by Christ College, Cambridge, from Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 7.45. Visitors' Cup—Won by Magdalen from First Trinity in 8.07. Silver Goblets—Won by Leander from Thames R. C. in 8.52. Ladies' Plate—Won by Trinity Hall, Cambridge, from First Trinity, Oxford, in 7.44. Grand Challenge Cup—Won for the second year by a crew of the Sport Nautique du Gand, Belgium, from Leander B. C. in 7.31.

August 9-10.—National Regatta, Philadelphia. Finals; heats; distance, a mile and a half straightaway. Intermediate—Singles, Alex Warner, Springfield, Mass., 9.36 3-5; double sculls, Johnson and McDowell, Undine B. C., Philadelphia, 10.35 2-5; pair-oared shells, Kuehne and Knapp, Nonpareil B. C., New York, 9.40 4-5; four-oared shells, Arundel B. C., Baltimore; eight-oared shells, Potomac B. C., Washington, D. C., 7.44 1-5. Association—Single sculls, Durando Miller, New York A. C., 9.04 2-5. Seniors—Championship single sculls, H. S. Bennett, Springfield B. C., 9.03 3-5; pair-oared shells, Jakes and Tones, Argonaut R. C., Toronto, 9.16 1-5; double sculls, Jacob and Bowler, Don R. C., Toronto, 8.18 1-5; four-oared shells, Argonaut R. C., Toronto, 8.10 1-5; International four-oared shells, Seawanhaka B. C., New York, 8.11 2-5; eight-oared shells, Argonaut, Toronto, 7.25; Inter-City, Octopede, Philadelphia.

September 2.—Middle States Regatta, Harlem River. One mile, finals. Juniors—Single sculls, H. von Bartheld, Metropolitan B. C., New York, 5.51¼, double shells, Webb and White, Pennsylvania Barge Club, 5.43; four-oared, Hudson B. C., New York, 6.23; four-oared gigs, Fairmount R. A., Philadelphia, 5.15; four-oared barges, Hudson B. C., New York, 6.23; octuple, Harlem R. C., New York, 5.53; eight-oared, Staten Island B. C., 4.50. Intermediate—Singles, dead heat, Smith, Vesper, Philadelphia, and Miller, New York A. C., 5.40; double shells, Kuehne and Kuehne, Nonpareil, New York, 5.27½. four-oared gigs, Flushing B. C., 6.02½, quadruple sculls, Nonpareil, New York; eight-oared, Atalanta, New York, 4.55. Association—Singles, Thomas McGee, Ravenswood, New York, 6.14. Seniors—Singles, D. Miller, New York A. C., 5.33½, doubles, Dunn and Fuessel, Metropolitan, New York, 5.24 3-5; four-oared shells, Seawanhaka, New York, 5.42; four-oared barges, Active B. C.; eight-oared shells, New York A. C., 5.13.

September 2.—New England Amateur R. A., Charles River. Distance, a mile and a half; finals. Junior—Single sculls, J. L. Ryan, West End B. C., Boston, 11.04; four-oared, St. Joseph A. A., East Boston, 10.05. Senior—Single sculls, E. L. Pope, Boston A. A., 10.22; doubles, Bennett and Warnock, Springfield.

March 23.—C. S. Titus, national champion at sweeps and sculls, retired and began to coach Princeton oarsmen on Carnegie Lake.

March 2.—George Towns, of Australia, defeated Edward Durnan, of Canada, on the Nepean River, Sydney, N. S. W., by three lengths for the world's professional sculling championship.

August 4.—Webb, of New Zealand, defeated Towns for the championship on the Paramatta by two lengths. Time for two miles 1,560 yards was 20.07.

Ice Yacht Club Races.

FOR CHALLENGE PENNANT OF AMERICA.

Date.	Name.	Owner.	Challenging Club.	Winning Club.	Course.	Miles	Time. H. M. S.	Wind.	Condition of Ice.
Feb. 14, 1887	Jack Frost.....	Arch'd Rogers.....	H.R.I.Y.C.	H.R.I.Y.C	P.I.Y.C....	16	0.43.40	Steady, S.	Hard
Mar. 8, 1888	Icicle.....	J. A. Roosevelt.....	N.S.I.Y.C..	H.R.I.Y.C.	H.R.I.Y.C.	12	0.36.59	Strong, N. W.	Soft
Feb. 25, 1889	Icicle.....	J. A. Roosevelt.....	N.S.I.Y.C..	H.R.I.Y.C.	H.R.I.Y.C.	16	0.51.41	Steady, N. W.	Hard
Feb. 5, 1892	Icicle.....	J. A. Roosevelt.....	N.S.I.Y.C..	H.R.I.Y.C.	H.R.I.Y.C.	20	0.46.19	Strong, N. W	Hard
Feb. 9, 1893	Jack Frost.....	Arch'd Rogers.....	O.L.I.Y.C..	H.R.I.Y.C.	H.R.I.Y.C.	20	0.49.30	Steady, S. W.	Hard
Jan. 21, 1899	Icicle.....	J. A. Roosevelt.....	C.I.Y.C....	H.R.I.Y.C.	H.R.I.Y.C.	20	1 09.37	Steady, S.	Soft
Feb. 7, 1902	Jack Frost.....	Arch'd Rogers.....	N.S.I.Y.C..	H.R.I.Y.C.	H.R.I.Y.C.	20	1.02.21 2-5	Steady, S. S. E.	Hard
*Feb. 13, 1902			N.S.I.Y.C..	H.R.I.Y.C.	H.R.I.Y.C.	20	0.53.24	Strong, N. W.	Hard

Abreviations Explained.—P.I.Y.C., Poughkeepsie Ice Yacht Club; O.L.I.Y.C., Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club; H.R.I.Y.C., Hudson River Ice Yacht Club; C.I.Y.C., Carthage Ice Yacht Club. *Race under the new Deed of Gift. No races have been sailed since 1902, the club holding the trophy having received no challenge. Contributed to THE WORLD ALMANAC by John A. Roosevelt, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

In the races at Gull Lake, Kalamazoo, Mich., in March, 1904, the Wolverine, owned by Commodore D. C. Olin, of the Kalamazoo Club, won the Stuart International Trophy. In the last heat over a 20-mile two-point course, the time of the Wolverine was 42 minutes.

IMPORTANT RACES IN 1907.

At Kalamazoo, Mich., February 24, the Wolverine, owned by the Kalamazoo Ice Yacht Club, broke all world's records for a two-point course, sailing 20 miles in 39 minutes, 50 seconds. The boat was required to turn every two miles.

Imp of the North Shrewsbury Ice Boat Club won the third-class world's championship pennant at Red Bank, N. J., March 10, sailing 20 miles in 57 minutes, 17 seconds. H. S. Terhune's X. L. N. C. won the Board of Trade Cup for the South Shrewsbury Club. Hazel L won the third leg, sailing a 15-mile course in 30 minutes, 43 seconds. Red Rover won the Patten Inter-State trophy.

Yachting.

Sir Thomas Lipton, through the Royal Irish Yacht Club of Dublin, challenged, in September, for the America's Cup, but acceptance was refused by the New York Yacht Club as custodian of the trophy on the ground that while the challenge called for a race between yachts in Class J (68-foot rating) the conditions under the deed of gift require competition by boats of highest type (90-foot rating). Later efforts were made for a race by the Royal Swedish Yacht Club of Stockholm and by the Brooklyn Yacht Club, the latter offering a trophy for an international race of 70-footers.

INTERNATIONAL RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Date.	Course.	American Yacht.	Time. H. M. S.	English Yacht.	Time. H. M. S.	Result. M. S.
Aug. 22, 1851	Around Isle of Wight....	America.....	10.37.00	Aurora	10.55.00	Am. boat first home by 18.00.
Aug. 8, 1870	New York Y. C. course....	Magic	3.58.26 2-10	Cambria	4.37.38 9-10	American boat won by 39.12.
Oct. 16, 1871	New York Y. C. course....	Columbia	6.19.41	Livonia	6.46.45	American boat won by 27.04.
Oct. 18, 1871	20 m. windward and back.	Columbia	3.07.42	Livonia	3.18.15	American boat won by 10.33.
Oct. 19, 1871	New York Y. C. course....	*Columbia....	4.17.35	Livonia	4.02.25	* English boat won by 15.10.
Oct. 21, 1871	20 m. windward and back.	Sappho	5.39.02	Livonia	6.09.23	American boat won by 30.21.
Oct. 23, 1871	New York Y. C. course....	Sappho	4.46.17	Livonia	5.11.44	American boat won by 25.27.
Aug. 11, 1876	New York Y. C. course....	Madeleine	5.23.54	Countess of Dufferin	5.34.53	American boat won by 10.59.
Aug. 12, 1876	20 m. windward and back.	Madeleine	7.18.46	Countess of Dufferin	7.46.00	American boat won by 27.14.
Nov. 9, 1881	New York Y. C. course....	Mischief.	4.17.09	Atalanta	4.45.39½	American boat won by 28.30¼.
Nov. 10, 1881	16 m. leeward and back...	Mischief.	4.54.53	Atalanta	5.33.47	American boat won by 38.54.
Sept. 14, 1885	New York Y. C. course ...	Puritan.....	6.06.05	Genesta	6.22.24	American boat won by 16.19.
Sept. 16, 1885	20 m. leeward and back...	Puritan.....	5.03.14	Genesta	5.04.52	American boat won by 1.38.
Sept. 9, 1886	New York Y. C. course....	Mayflower....	5.26.41	Galatea	5.38.43	American boat won by 12.02.
Sept. 11, 1886	20 m. leeward and back...	Mayflower ...	6.49.00	Galatea	7.18.09	American boat won by 29.09.
Sept. 27, 1887	New York Y. C. course....	Volunteer.....	4.53.18	Thistle	5.12.41¾	American boat won by 19.23¾.
Sept. 30, 1887	20 m. windward and back.	Volunteer.....	5.42.56½	Thistle	5.54.45	American boat won by 11.48¾.
Oct. 7, 1893	15 m. windward and back.	Vigilant	4.05.47	Valkyrie II...	4.11.35	American boat won by 5 48.
Oct. 9, 1893	30 m. triangular course ...	Vigilant	3.25.01	Valkyrie II...	3.35.36	American boat won by 10.35.
Oct. 13, 1893	15 m. windward and back.	Vigilant	3.24.39	Valkyrie II ..	3.25.19	American boat won by .40.
Sept. 7, 1895	15 m. windward and back.	Defender	4.59.54 9-10	Valkyrie III..	5.08.44	American boat won by 8.49 1-10.
Sept. 10, 1895	30 m. triangular course....	Defender	3.55.56	Valkyrie III..	† disqualified	American boat won on foul.
Sept. 12, 1895	15 m. leeward and back...	Defender	4.43.43	Valkyrie III..	withdrew	American boat had walk over.
Oct. 16, 1899	15 m. windward and back.	Columbia	4.53.53	Shamrock I...	5.04.01	American boat won by 10.08.
Oct. 17, 1899	30 m. triangular course....	Columbia	3.27.00	Shamrock I...	disabled	American boat had walk over.
Oct. 20, 1899	15 m. leeward and back...	Columbia	3.38.09	Shamrock I...	3.44.43	American boat won by 6.34.
Sept. 28, 1901	15 m. windward and back.	Columbia	4.30.24	Shamrock II..	4.31.44	American boat won by 1.20.
Oct. 3, 1901	30 m. triangular course....	Columbia	3.12.35	Shamrock II..	3.16.10	American boat won by 3.35.
Oct. 4, 1901	15 m. leeward and back...	Columbia	4.32.57	Shamrock II..	4.33.38	‡ American boat won by .41.
Aug. 22, 1903	15 m. windward and back.	Reliance.....	3.32.17	Shamrock III.	3.39.20	American boat won by 7.03.
Aug. 27, 1903	30 m. triangular course...	Reliance.....	3.14.54	Shamrock III.	3.16.13	American boat won by 1.19.
Sept. 3, 1903	15 m. leeward and back..	Reliance.....	4.28.06	Shamrock III.	.....	English boat lost in fog.

* Columbia disabled, but finished race. † Valkyrie III. fouled Defender, and the race was awarded to American boat, though the challenger finished 47 secs. ahead in 3.55.09. ‡ Shamrock II. finished first, but lost race on time allowance of 43 secs. The Reliance allowed the Shamrock III. 1m. 57s. in all their races, Reliance measuring 108.41 ft. and Shamrock III. 104.37 ft. In the preliminary trials between Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia the Constitution won three races, although Reliance was selected as the Cup defender.

SONDER KLASSE RACES.

Ten boats competed in the preliminary races off Marblehead, Mass., in June, and three —Chewink (F. G. Macomber, Jr.), Marblehead (Sumner Foster), and Spokane (J. Lewis Stackpole)—were selected for the German-American races for the Kaiser's Cup at Kiel in August. The German boats won as follows: First race, Wittlesbach (Paul Francke); second race, Tilly (Prince Henry of Prussia); third and fourth races, Wansee (Otto Protzen). Wansee won the fifth race and the cup, the American boats being withdrawn. Later the American boats went to Bilboa, Spain, where one race for the King's Cup was won by Spokane and the next three by the Spanish boat Doriga Santi Chouta.

CUP RACES AT JAMESTOWN.

Races for the King Edward and other cups were sailed off Hampton Roads September 11-20. Roy A. Rainey's schooner Invader finished first in the 400-mile race, from Greenwich, Ct., to a point off Cape Henry, in the elapsed time of 68.37.50. George Lauder's schooner Endymion was second, in 73.24.15. On time allowance Robert Olyphant's 43-foot water-line schooner Venona won the race, her elapsed time being 78.09.13 and corrected time 63.48.09. Capsicum, C. Sherman Hoyt, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., New York, won the King's Cup for 22-footers, and Sue, E. F Luckenbach, Atlantic Y. C., New York, the Roosevelt Cup for 27-footers. Eleanor, F. F. Fabyan, Eastern Y. C., Boston, won the Lipton Cup.

KING'S AND ASTOR CUP RACES.

The second race for the cup presented by King Edward, and won in 1906 by F F. Smith's sloop Effort, was sailed under the auspices of the New York Y. C. off Newport August 17 and was won by the Herreshoff schooner Queen, owned by J. Rogers Maxwell, and sailed by his son Harry. Queen sailed the 35½-mile course in the elapsed time of 3hr. 46m., beating her closest competitor, Morton F. Plant's schooner Ingomar, by 3m. 28s. Queen's corrected time was 3.30.32. Allowances were made on a 90-foot racing measurement. Corrected time of other yachts (all sloops) were: Avenger, 3.43.24; Istalena, 3.43.43; Aurora, 3.46.17; Winsome, 3.46.30; Neola, 3.51.27.

The Astor Cup races, under the auspices of the New York Y. C., were sailed off Newport August 15, the cup for schooners being won by Frederick F. Brewster's Elmira, and

that for the sloops by Robert W. Emmons's Avenger. Fluky winds prevailed over the course of 38½ miles. Elmira's corrected time was 5.24.38 and Avenger's 5.17.40.

BERMUDA OCEAN RACE.

Twelve yachts started in the Bermuda ocean race from Gravesend Bay, Brooklyn, to Hamilton, Bermuda, June 5-10. The distance was 650 nautical miles. The schooner Dervish, H. A. Morss, Corinthian Y. C. of Philadelphia, won the Maier Cup, first prize for yachts of 50 to 90 feet racing length, and the yawl Lila, R. D. Floyd, Brooklyn Y. C., won the Three Clubs' prize (Brooklyn, New Rochelle, and Royal Bermuda) for boats under 50 feet racing length. The corrected time of Dervish was 90hr. 20m. and that of Lila 97hr. 5m., the former having an allowance of an hour and a half and the latter six and three-quarter hours.

Seneca, Rochester Y. C.'s defender of the Canada's Cup, defeated Adele, the Royal Canadian Y. C.'s challenger in three straight races at Charlotte, Lake Ontario, August 10, 12 and 13.

Cherry Circle, owned by the Chicago A. A. syndicate, for the second time won the Lipton Cup for 21-footers on Lake Michigan.

Trap Shooting.

William H. Herr won the national yearly average. He shot at 14,055 flying targets in competition, breaking 96.3, a world's record. Mr. Herr is a U. M. C.-Remington professional.

The national shoots given by the Interstate Association for the promotion of trap shooting proved a great success, 1,025 competing in the five tournaments. The winners and scores:

Southern Interstate Handicap, at Richmond, in May. Preliminary Handicap—Won by R. J. Stokley, scoring .92, and 19 ex 20 on shoot-off. Southern Handicap—Won by G. S. McCarthy, scoring .92, and 38 ex 40 on shoot-off.

Grand American Handicap, at Chicago, in June. Preliminary Handicap—Won by George Lyon, scoring .96. Grand American Handicap—Won by J. J. Blanks, scoring .96. Amateur championship—Won by Hugh Clark, scoring 198 ex 200. Professional championship—Won by William Crosby, scoring 192 ex 200.

Eastern Interstate Handicap, at Boston, in July. Preliminary Handicap—Won by D. A. Upson, scoring 94 ex 100 and 19 ex 20 on shoot-off. Eastern Handicap—Won by Horace Bonser, scoring .93, and 20 straight on shoot-off.

Western Interstate Handicap, at Denver, in August. Preliminary Handicap—Won by Henry Anderson, scoring .98, and 39 ex 40 on shoot-off. Western Handicap—Won by Tom Graham, scoring .99. J. M. Hughes made the best amateur average of .97, and William Herr the best professional average of .97.

Pacific Coast Handicap, at Spokane, in September. Preliminary Handicap—Won by Frank Bartoe, scoring .88. Pacific Coast Handicap—Won by M. E. Hensler, scoring .93.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Delaware—Won by A. B. Richardson, Dover.
Arkansas—Won by A. L. Willis, Pine Bluff.
Kansas—Won by Henry Anderson, Salina.
Illinois (amateur)—Won by J. B. Bartoe, Chicago.
West Virginia—Won by T. H. Neill, Fairmont.
North Carolina—Won by C. C. Bates.
Pennsylvania—Won by S. W. Bilsing, Pittsburgh.
Kentucky—Won by T. H. Clay.
Indiana—Won by Edward Foust, Warren.
Iowa (amateur)—Won by O. N. Ford, Central City
Ohio (amateur)—Won by Dr. J. A. Van Fossen, Columbus. Ohio State—Won by John R. Taylor, Newark.
New Jersey (amateur)—Won by George R. Piercy, Jersey City.
Nebraska—Won by Charles Holzworth.
New York—Won by H. E. Welles.
Arizona—Won by J. G. Naquin.

OTHER TOURNAMENTS.

Sunny South Handicap at birds was won by E. F. Forsgard, killing 25 straight.

Championship of the Metropolitan Clubs was shot at Montclair, N. J., and won by John Martin, scoring .95.

Cosmopolitan Amateur Championship of Greater New York was won by J. H. Hendrickson, who scored .87 in a severe wind storm.

Camp Perry (Ohio) National Rifle Association shoot. Individual Military Championship—Won by H. T. Smith. National team match—won by the Navy team, ten teams competing. Championship revolver team match—Won by Squadron A, of New York. President's match—Won by W. A. Berg.

In a ten-men team match at Port Lavaca, Tex., January 31, the participants averaged 95 9-16, at 160 targets, regular programme events including ten doubles, as follows: Barkely, 157; Hubby, 154; Hatcher, Young, Irwin, Merritt, Heikes, Crosby and Taylor, 152 each, and Mrs. Topperwein, 151.

Six-men teams from the Crescent A. C., Brooklyn, and the Yale Intercollegiate champions shot a 100-target per man home-and-home series in March, both won by the former. The scores: Crescent A. C., 472 and 467; Yale, 410 and 465.

The Cosmopolitan Amateur Championship was shot at Bergen Beach, Brooklyn, October 9-10. Forty-five faced the traps, and J. H. Hendrickson won with a score of 87 out of a possible 100. J. A. R. Elliott scored 89 among the professionals.

The Oxford-Cambridge Boat Races.

Year.	Date.	Winner.	Course.	Time. M.	Time. S.	Won by.
1897	April 3	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	19	11 4-5	2½ lengths.
1898	March 26	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22	15	12 lengths.
1899	March 25	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	21	4	3¼ lengths.
1900	March 31	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	18	47	Won easily.
1901	March 30	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22	31	2-5 lengths.
1902	March 23	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	19	9	Won easily.
1903	April 1	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	19	32½	6 lengths.
1904	March 26	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	21	34	4½ lengths.
1905	April 1	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	20	35	3 lengths.
1906	April 7	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	19	24	.....
1907	March 16	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake	20	26	4½ lengths.

The above table covers ten years of the sixty-four in which the race has been rowed. The distance is about four miles, and the best time is 18.47, made by Oxford in 1893 and equalled by Cambridge in 1900.

Homing Pigeons.

(Compiled by John Fischer, Secretary The International Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers.)

CHAMPION RECORDS—OLD BIRDS.

Distances.	Speed. Yards per Minute.	Year	Owner.	Loft at—
100 miles	2511-87	1900	W. J. Lautz	Buffalo, N. Y.
200 "	1893-59	1897	C. H. Watchman	Baltimore, Md.
300 "	1848-00	1896	E. Rouff	Detroit, Mich.
400 "	1703-61	1905	Wm. Compa	Paterson, N. J.
500 "	1608-04	1898	Wm. J. Lautz	Buffalo, N. Y.
600 "	1612-23	1907	Fred. May	Minneapolis, Minn.
700 "	1546-97	1898	Wm. J. Lautz	Buffalo, N. Y.
836 "	2nd d., 5.11 P.M.	1902	Reuben Peters	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1004 "	2 ds., 5 h., 50 min., 28 secs.	1907	Dr. J. Schilling	Ft. Wayne, Ind.

General average, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 miles, 1394.63 yards; 1900, Harry Robertson, Brooklyn, N. Y. National general averages, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 miles, 1177.19 yards; 1899, Chas. Bang, Staten Island, N. Y. 1222.48 yards; 1905, F. C. Hersey, Jr., Wellesley, Mass. Average percentage nominated birds, 80 per cent.; 1906, Eli Moreton, Newark, N. J.

CHAMPION RECORDS—YOUNG BIRDS.

Distances.	Speed. Yards per Minute.	Year.	Owner.	Loft at—
100 miles	1597-75	1903	Wm. P. Betts	Buffalo, N. Y.
150 "	1800-95	1900	F. G. Thon	Rochester, N. Y.
200 "	1875-45	1894	P. G. Clark	Philadelphia, Pa.
300 "	1665-25	1905	F. P. Fetes	Buffalo, N. Y.
400 "	1060-97	1896	Jacob Eberle	Newark, N. J.
500 "	1191-30	1904	E. B. Walker	Buffalo, N. Y.
600 "	557-78	1897	G. W. Schaefer	Cream Ridge, N. J.

General average, 100, 150, 200 miles, 1356.73 yards; 1897, Adolph Busch, Staten Island, N. Y. National general averages, 1260.13 yards; 1904, Otto Kreger, Paterson, N. J. Average percentage nominated birds, 83⅓ per cent. 1905, Paul F. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Roque.

The annual meeting and tournament of the National Roque Association of America was held at Norwich, Ct., beginning the third Tuesday in August. F. M. Thompson, Danbury, Ct. is the National President and N. L. Bishop, Norwich Ct., Secretary and Treasurer. Tournament results were as follows:

First Division—H. Bosworth, New London, Ct., champion first prize E. Edward Clark, Springfield, Mass., second prize.

Second Division—W. H. Kidd, Bridgeport, Ct., first prize; H. C. Clark, Springfield, Mass., second prize.

Third Division—C. B. Crowell, Brattleboro, Vt., first prize; J. D. Miner, East Greenwich, R. I. second prize.

Basket Ball.

Yale won the Intercollegiate championship among the Eastern colleges. Pennsylvania and Harvard, because of a disagreement, forfeited two games. The standing of teams follow:

College.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	College.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Yale	9	1	.900	Harvard	4	6	.400
Columbia	8	2	.800	Princeton	2	8	.200
Pennsylvania	6	4	.600	Cornell	1	9	.100

Previous winners were: Yale, 1901-2 and 1902-3; Columbia, 1903-4 and 1904-5; Pennsylvania, 1905-6.

In other games played Dartmouth beat Harvard, Yale and Pennsylvania and was in turn beaten by Harvard and Williams. Yale was beaten by Williams, 74 to 6.

Williams won the New England championship with a record of seventeen games won and only one lost, Dartmouth being the only team to score a victory over the champions. Games won and lost in the New England League were as follows: Williams, 5—1, Dartmouth, 4—2; Brown, 2—4; Wesleyan, 1—5.

There was a triple tie in the Western Collegiate League, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Chicago each winning 6 and losing 2 games. Purdue won 2 and lost 6, while Illinois lost 8. In the Southwest, Baker University, of Baldwin, Kan., had the championship team.

In the Freshmen Collegiate, Harvard beat Yale, 26—22; Columbia beat Pennsylvania, 25—17, and in the play-off Columbia beat Harvard, 33—10.

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The three Metropolitan Championships had the following results:

UNLIMITED CLASS.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Team.	Won.	Lost.
Brooklyn Cent. Y. M. C. A.	5	1	Gordon House	3	3
Clark House	4	2	Montclair Y. M. C. A.	2	4
Xaviers	3	2	Seventy-first Regiment	0	5

In the play off for first place Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. defeated Clark House. In the play off for fourth place Gordon House defeated Montclair Y. M. C. A.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN POUND CLASS.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Team.	Won.	Lost.
University Settlement	9	0	National Turn Verein	3	6
Clark House	7	2	Anchor A. C.	3	6
Christ Church	7	2	Cathedral B. C.	1	8
Gordon House	6	3	Union Settlement	1	8
Boys' Club	5	4	Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn	0	9
Oxfords	4	5			

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY POUND CLASS.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Team.	Won.	Lost.
University Settlement	10	0	Boys' Club	5	5
Clark House	9	1	National Turn Verein	4	6
Christ Church	8	2	Anchor A. C.	4	6
Gordon House	7	3	Cathedral B. C.	3	7
Y. M. Hebrew Association	5	5	Union Settlement	2	8

PROTECTIVE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Games of the Protective Basket Ball and Athletic Association of the Eastern States resulted as follows:

LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF NEW YORK

Team.	Won.	Lost.
Wanitas	6	0
St. Christopher Alerts	5	1
Wanderers	4	2
Franklin A. C.	3	3
Pelham A. C.	2	4
Yorkville	1	5
Nassau	0	6
Portchester A. C.	Withdrew.	

LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF NEW JERSEY.

Team.	Won.	Lost.
Diamond Five	5	1
Crescent Juniors	4	2
Association Five	4	2
Diamond Juniors	3	3
St. John's Institute	3	3
Rubber Five	2	4
Kennawah Club	0	6

LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIPS OF BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND, AND STATEN ISLAND.

Team.	Won.	Lost.
Emeralds	6	0
Nameless Five	5	1
Cedars	4	2
Peerless Five	3	3
Keystone A. C.	2	4
Second Signal Corps, Jrs.	1	5
Newkirk A. C.	0	6

FINAL ROUND LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS.

Team.	Won.	Lost.
Wanitas	3	0
Emeralds	2	1
Diamond Five	1	2

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Team.	Won.	Lost.
Lauter Five	6	0	Xenia A. A.	2	4
Loughlin Lyceum	5	1	Ariel F. C.	1	5
Knickerbocker Five	4	2	St. Thomas A. C.	0	6
Second Signal Corps	3	3			

The Crescent team of Paterson, N. J., and Company G team of Gloversville, N. Y., both cracks, arranged to play a series for the championship, but after each had won one game a disagreement arose and the contest was not settled.

Automobiles.

RECORDS ON TRACK AND ROAD.

(Compiled by A. G. Batchelder, Editor of "The Automobile.")

TRACK RECORDS.

HEAVYWEIGHT (1,432 TO 3,304 POUNDS) GASOLENE CARS.

MILES.	Time.	Driver.	H. P.	Machine.	Meet.	Date.
1	* 0.51 3-5	Strang	130	Christie	Birmingham	October 18, 1907
1	0.52	Christie	130	Christie	St. Paul	September 7, 1907
2	1.46 2-5	Oldfield	60	Peerless	Los Angeles	December 21, 1904
3	2.39 4-5	Oldfield	60	Peerless	Los Angeles	December 21, 1904
4	3.35	Oldfield	60	Peerless	Los Angeles	December 21, 1904
5	4.41	Chevrolet	90	Fiat	Empire City	June 26, 1905
6	5.22 2-5	Oldfield	60	Peerless	Los Angeles	December 21, 1904
7	6.15 4-5	Oldfield	60	Peerless	Los Angeles	December 21, 1904
8	7.09 1-5	Oldfield	60	Peerless	Los Angeles	December 21, 1904
9	8.04	Oldfield	60	Peerless	Los Angeles	December 21, 1904
10	9.12 3-5	Oldfield	60	Peerless	New York	October 29, 1904
15	14.03 3-5	Oldfield	60	Peerless	Fresno	December 13, 1904
20	18.45 2-5	Oldfield	60	Peerless	Denver	November 5, 1904
25	23.38 3-5	Oldfield	60	Peerless	Fresno	December 13, 1904
30	28.38 2-5	Oldfield	60	Peerless	Fresno	December 13, 1904
35	33.35 2-5	Oldfield	60	Peerless	Fresno	December 13, 1904
40	38.31 4-5	Oldfield	60	Peerless	Fresno	December 13, 1904
45	43.30 4-5	Oldfield	60	Peerless	Fresno	December 13, 1904
50	48.40 1-5	Oldfield	60	Peerless	Fresno	December 13, 1904
60	1.06.12 2-5	Clemens	30	National	Indianapolis	November 4, 1905
70	1.19.33 2-5	Clemens	30	National	Indianapolis	November 4, 1905
80	1.30.46 1-5	Clemens	30	National	Indianapolis	November 4, 1905
90	1.42.14	Clemens	30	National	Indianapolis	November 4, 1905
100	1.53.21 4-5	Clemens	30	National	Indianapolis	November 4, 1905
200	4.03.56	Vaughan	40	Decauville	Empire City	June 24, 1905
300	5.58.52	Vaughan	40	Decauville	Empire City	June 24, 1905
400	8.20.09	Vaughan	40	Decauville	Empire City	June 24, 1905
500	10.24.42	Vaughan	40	Decauville	Empire City	June 24, 1905
600	12.49.07	Vaughan	40	Decauville	Empire City	June 24, 1905
700	15.10.29 3-5	Clemens-Merz	30	National	Indianapolis	November 17, 1905
800	17.17.26 1-5	Clemens-Merz	30	National	Indianapolis	November 17, 1905
900	19.44.48 1-5	Clemens-Merz	30	National	Indianapolis	November 17, 1905
1000	21.58.00 4-5	Clemens-Merz	30	National	Indianapolis	November 17, 1905
1094 3-16	24 hours.	Clemens-Merz	30	National	Indianapolis	November 17, 1905

*Official acceptance delayed.

MIDDLEWEIGHT (881 TO 1,432 POUNDS) GASOLENE CARS.

1	0.56 2-5	E. Cedrino	24	Fiat	Empire City	October 27, 1906
2	1.52 4-5	E. Cedrino	24	Fiat	Empire City	October 27, 1906
3	2.49	E. Cedrino	24	Fiat	Empire City	October 27, 1906
4	4.01 3-5	Tracy	30	Renault	Empire City	September 24, 1904
5	5.00	Vaughan	40	Decauville	Syracuse	September 18, 1905
10	* 9.47 1-5	Cedrino	24	Fiat	Empire City	May 30, 1907

*11 miles, 10.46; 12 miles, 11.45 2-5; 13 miles, 12.44 1-5; 14 miles, 13.44 2-5; 15 miles, 14.45.

LIGHTWEIGHT (551 TO 881 POUNDS) GASOLENE CARS.

1	*0.55	Kulick	20	Ford	Empire City	November 8, 1904
2	1.52	Kulick	20	Ford	Empire City	November 8, 1904
3	2.51	Kulick	20	Ford	Empire City	November 8, 1904
4	3.48 2-5	Kulick	20	Ford	Empire City	October 29, 1904
5	4.43 3-5	Kulick	20	Ford	Empire City	October 29, 1904

*Intermediate mile.

STEAM (ALL WEIGHTS).

1	0.54 4-5	Baldwin	40	Stanley	Readville	September 14, 1907
2	2.05 3-5	Ross	20	Stanley	Providence	September 10, 1904
3	3.05 3-5	Ross	20	Stanley	Providence	September 10, 1904
4	4.05 4-5	Ross	20	Stanley	Providence	September 10, 1904
5	4.58	Webb Jay	20	White	Empire City	June 26, 1905
10	10.22 1-5	Webb Jay	20	White	Harlem Track	May 27, 1905

STRAIGHTAWAY RECORDS.

FREE-FOR-ALL, GASOLENE.

1 kilo	0.19 2-5	Chevrolet	200	Darracq	Ormond, Fla	January 25, 1906
1	0.30 3-5	Chevrolet	200	Darracq	Ormond, Fla	January 25, 1906
2	0.58 2-5	Demogeot	...	Darracq	Ormond, Fla	January 24, 1906
5	2.34	Hemery	200	Darracq	Ormond, Fla	January 24, 1906
10	6.15	MacDonald	90	Napier	Ormond, Fla	January 24, 1906
15	10.00	Lancia	110	Fiat	Ormond, Fla	January 29, 1906
30	20.37	Thomas	90	Mercedes	Ormond, Fla	January 31, 1905
50	38.51	Fletcher	80	De Dietrich	Ormond, Fla	January 31, 1905
100	1.15.40 2-5	Earp	80	Napier	Ormond, Fla	January 27, 1906

FREE-FOR-ALL, STEAM.

1 kilo	0.18 2-5	Marriott	..	Stanley	Ormond, Fla	January 25, 1906
1	0.28 1-5	Marriott	..	Stanley	Ormond, Fla	January 25, 1906

AUTOMOBILES—*Continued.*

EUROPEAN ROAD RECORDS IN 1907.

Grand Prix, July 2, Dieppe, France—Nazzaro (Fiat), 478.4 miles in 6.46.33. Average, 70.61 miles an hour. Szisz (Renault) second in 6.53.10, and Baras (Brazier) third in 7.05.05 3-5. Duray (De Dietrich) made the fastest circuit, in 37.54, and was leading in the eighth round when his racer broke down. Alfred Clement was killed while training for this race.

Targa Florio, April 21, Sicily—Nazzaro (Fiat), 279.45 miles in 8.17.00. Average, 33.45 miles an hour. Lancia (Fiat) was second by 12 minutes, and Fabry (Itala) third of 45 starters.

German Emperor's Race, June 14, Germany—Nazzaro (Fiat), 500 kilometres (312 miles) in 5.34.26. Average, 55.5 miles an hour. Hautvast (Belgian entry) with a Pipe car was second by 4.44, and Michel (German), Opel car, third.

Ardennes Circuit, July 27, Belgium, Grand Prix rules—Baron de Caters (Mercedes), 6.29.10. Average, 57.5 miles an hour.

Ardennes Circuit, July 25, Belgium, German Emperor rules—Moore Brabazon (Minerva), 6.14.5. Average, 59.8 miles an hour.

Coupe de la Presse, August 7, Lisieux, France—Renaux (Peugeot), 4.32.56. Distance, 243.8 miles. Average, 53.7 miles an hour.

Twenty-four hour record, one car, one driver, paced, Brooklands Track, June 28-29—Edge (Napier), 1,581 miles. Average 65 miles.

Lacrosse.

The annual competition of the National Lacrosse Union of Canada for the Minto Cup, representing the world's championship, was won by the Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal, winning ten games in a twelve-game schedule. Tecumseh, second, won nine games, and Cornwall, third, seven games. The National, Toronto, Montreal and Capitol clubs were the other contenders.

Cornell won the championship of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League in the Northern Division and Johns Hopkins in the Southern Division.

The Crescent A. C. team, of Brooklyn, played the best lacrosse of the year, meeting the college teams and several of the Canadians in thirteen games and scoring 94 points to 45 for opponents. In a contest with the Shamrocks, of Montreal, the Crescents won, 9 to 5. Although an exhibition game, the result stamped the winners as one of the best teams in the world.

Endurance Records.

Long Distance Riding—Ten miles in 18.17 by Mme. Marantette (changing horses), Lansing, Mich., 1883. 50 miles in 1.50.03 (ten horses), Carl Pugh, San Bernardino, Cal., 1883. 100 miles in 4.19.40 (30 horses), George Osbaldiston, England, 1831. 200 miles in 8 hours (30 horses), N. H. Mowry, San Francisco, 1868. 1,071½ miles in 72 hours (12 hours daily), C. M. Anderson, San Francisco, 1884.

Swimming (Professional)—20¾ miles in 5.51.00, Fred Cavill, River Thames, London, July, 1876. 34 miles in 9.39.00, J. Wolfe, Herne Bay, England, August, 1905. 35 miles, Dover to Calais, English Channel, Capt. Matthew Webb, Aug. 24-25, 1875. 40 miles in 9.57.00, River Thames, with tide, Capt. M. Webb, July, 1878. 74 miles in 84 hours (14 hours a day), Capt. Webb, Lambeth Baths, England, May, 1879.

Walking (Amateur)—10 miles in 1.17.38 4-5, W. J. Sturgess, England, 1895. 20 miles in 2.47.52, T. Griffith, England, 1870. 25 miles in 3.40.20 and 50 miles in 7.52.27, J. Butler, England, 1895. 100 miles in 19.41.50, A. W. Sinclair, England, 1881. One hour, 8 miles 439 yds., G. E. Larner, England, 1904. 12 hours, 64 miles 180 yds., A. W. Sinclair, England, 1881. 104½ miles (London to Brighton and return), 20.31.53, H. W. Norton, 1903. Professional—10 miles in 1.14.45, J. W. Raby, England, 1883. 25 miles in 3.55.14, W. Franks, England, 1882. 50 miles in 7.14.56, J. Hibbard, England, 1888. 100 miles in 18.53.40, Dan O'Leary, Chicago, 1875. Greatest walk without a rest, 121 miles 385 yds., C. A. Harriman, California, 1883. 144 hours, 531 miles 135 yds., G. Littlewood, England, 1888. Six days, 12 hours per day, 363 m. 1,510 yds., Joe Scott, England, 1888.

Running (Amateur)—10 miles in 50.40 3-5 and 11 miles 1,136 yds. in 1 hour, A. Schrubb, England, 1904. 20 miles in 1.51.54, G. Crossland, England, 1894. 50 miles in 6.18.26 1-5, J. E. Dixon, England, 1885. 100 miles in 17.36.14, J. Saunders, New York, 1882. 23¼ miles in 3.24.14 (road), T. E. Hammond, England, 1907. 100 miles, Milwaukee to Chicago, in 18.33.00, Albert Corey, Chicago, 1907. Professional—10 miles in 51.05, H. Watkins, England, 1898. 25 miles in 2.33.42, L. Hurst, England, 1903. 50 miles in 5.55.04, George Cartwright, England, 1887. 100 miles in 13.26.30, Charles Rowell, New York, 1882. 600 miles in 135 hours, George Littlewood, New York, 1888. Six days (142 hours) 623 miles 1,320 yds., G. Littlewood, New York, 1888.

Skating—25 miles in 1.31.29; 50 miles in 3.15.59; 75 miles in 5.19.16; 100 miles in 7.11.38; J. F. Donoghue, Stamford, Ct., January, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Throwing—Lacrosse ball, 497 ft. 7½ in.; B. Quinn, Ottawa, 1902. Baseball—135 yds. ½ in.; Ed. Crane, New York, 1884. Cricket ball—347 feet; J. Van Iffland, Ottawa, 1883.

Football—Place kick, 200 ft. 8 in., W. P. Chadwick, Exeter, N. H., November, 1887. Drop kick—189 ft. 11 in.; P. O'Dea, Madison, Wis., 1898.

Chinning—Pulling body up by little finger, one hand, six times, and one arm, twelve times; A. Cutler, Louisville, Ky., 1878. Both arms, thirty-nine times; A. Mumford, Cambridge, 1888.

Boxing—Longest fights, James Kelly and Jonathan Smith, 6¼ hours (bare knuckles), Australia, 1789. Largest number rounds, 276 (4½ hours), Jack Jones beat Patsy Tunney, England, 1825. Gloves—Andy Bowen and J. Burke, 7 h. 19 m. (110 rounds), New Orleans, April, 1893. Shortest with gloves—Battling Nelson knocked out W. Rosser, Harvey, Ill., 1902, 3 seconds. Largest stake—Jack Couper and Woolf Bendoff, $22,500, South Africa, 1889. Largest money—Corbett and Sullivan (purse $25,000, stake $20,000), New Orleans, 1892.

Bicycling.

(Official Records compiled by R. F. Kelsey, Chairman Board of Control, National Cycling Association.)

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS—AMATEUR.

(Under N. C. A. Rules.)

Dist.	Time.	Made By	Place.	Dist.	Time.	Made By	Place
2 m.	5.27 4-5	C. A. Sherwood, N. Y. A. C.	Valley Stream, L. I.	20 m.	55.02	C. Nerent, Roy Wheelmen.	Valley Stream, L. I.
5 m.	14.09	C. Nerent, Roy Wheelmen.	Jamaica, L. I.	25 m.	1.03.10	Wm. F. Blum, Chicago ...	Chicago, Ill.
10 m.	34.08	H. Schaefer, Dunkirk, N.Y.	Cleveland, O.	50 m.	2.47.00	C. A. Sherwood, N. Y. A. C.	Atlantic City, N. J.
15 m.	34.47 4-5	I. Lewin, C. R. C. Ass'n.	Valley Stream, L. I.				

PROFESSIONAL MOTOR-PACED RECORDS IN COMPETITION.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1 m.	1.09 1-5	Hugh McLean.	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27,1903	26 m.	29.22 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
2 m.	2.19	Hugh McLean.	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27,1903	27 m.	30.30 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
3 m.	3.31 3-5	James Moran..	Chas.Riv.Park	June 28,1904	28 m.	31.37 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
4 m.	4.43	H. Caldwell....	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903	29 m.	32.48	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
4 m.	4.43	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	30 m.	33.52 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
5 m.	5.51	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	31 m.	36.26	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
6 m.	7.00 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	32 m.	37.37 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
7 m.	8.07 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	33 m.	38.48 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
8 m.	9.14 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	34 m.	39.57 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
9 m.	10.22	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	35 m.	41.07 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
10 m.	11.29 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	36 m	42.18 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
11 m.	12.36 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	37 m.	43.28 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
12 m.	13.43	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	38 m.	44.39 1-5	H. Caldwell ..	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
13 m.	14.50 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	39 m.	45.49 2-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
14 m.	15.57 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	40 m.	47.00	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
15 m.	17.03 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	41 m.	48.10 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
16 m.	18.10 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	42 m.	49.21 1-5	H. Caldwell ...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1003
17 m.	19.17 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	43 m.	50.31 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
18 m.	20 24 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	44 m.	51.41 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
19 m.	21.30 4-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	45 m.	52.50 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
20 m.	22.37 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	46 m.	54.23 4 5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
21 m.	23.44 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	47 m.	55.49 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
22 m.	24.51 4-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	48 m.	57.21 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
23 m.	25.59	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	49 m.	58.43 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
24 m.	27.07 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	50 m.	59 59	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
25 m.	28.14 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	100 m.	2.48.11 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Revere,Mass..	Sept. 8,1904

Fastest mile in competition, 1.06 1-5, R. A. Walthour, Charles River Park, Mass., May 31, 1904.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—PACED RECORDS.

¼ m..	0.20	Major Taylor...	Chicago	Nov. 9,1899	2 m..	2.20 1-5	Joe Nelson.....	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27,1903
⅓ m..	0.27 4,5	J. S. Johnson...	Nashville	Oct. 29,1896	3 m..	3 30 1-5	Joe Nelson.....	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27,1903
½ m..	0.41	Major Taylor..	Chicago	Nov. 10,1899	4 m..	4.41 1-5	Joe Nelson.....	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27,1903
¾ m	0.58 3-5	W.W.Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	Mar. 2,1896	5 m..	5.51	Joe Nelson.....	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27,1903
1 m..	1.06 1-5	R. A.Walthour.	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904					

All competition records upward have erased time trials.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—UNPACED RECORDS.

¼ m..	0.23 4-5	Iver Lawson...	Salt Lake City.	July 4,1906	4 m..	8.50	F. J. Titus.....	Woodside Park	July 2,1898
⅓ m..	0.34 1-5	W.W.Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	Mar. 2,1896	5 m..	11.04 1-5	Alex. Peterson.	Dayton, Ohio..	Aug. 4,1902
½ m..	0.51 1-5	W. M. Sam'lson	Ogden	July 13,1905	10 m..	23.09 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
¾ m..	1.14 1-5	W. C. Sanger..	Denver.....	Nov.16,1885	15 m..	35.03	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
1 m..	1.53 2-5	W.M.Sam'lson.	Salt Lake City.	July 25,1901	20 m..	47.08 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col....	July 9,1898
2 m..	4.08 2-5	W.M.Sam'lson.	Salt Lake City.	July 21,1904	25 m..	59.13 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col....	July 9,1898
3 m..	5.32 4-5	F. J. Titus. ...	Woodside Park	July 2,1898					

1 hour, 25 miles, 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, July 9, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL HANDICAP—RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Holder.	Handicapper.	Place.	Date.
¼ mile	00.28 2-5	F. L. Kramer.....	J. C. Wetmore.....	Vailsburg.....	Sept. 5,1904
½ mile.	00.53 3-5	A. J. Clark..	F. E. Schefski.....	Salt Lake City.....	June 11,1907
⅝ mile.....	1.18	W. F. Sims.	W. Jose.....	Washington	Aug. 15,1898
¾ mile.....	1.21	F. L. Kramer.....	F. E. Schefski	Salt Lake City.....	July 5,1907
1 mile.....	1.48 3-5	A. J. Clark	F. E. Schefski.....	Ogden, Utah.....	July 17,1907
2 miles	3.41	Iver Lawson.....	F. E. Schefski.....	Salt Lake City	July 28,1906
3 miles.....	5.49	Iver Lawson.....	F. E. Schefski.....	Salt Lake City	June 22,1906
5 miles	10.15	W. S. Fenn.....	J. C. Wetmore.....	Vailsburg	Aug. 25,1901
10 miles.....	21.53 1-5	W. S. Fenn.....	J. C. Wetmore.....	Vailsburg	July 27,1902

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—UNPACED RECORDS.

A handicap record is recognized as competition record if the time made is better than has been made in any scratch race of same distance.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼ m.	0.28 1-5	F. L. Kramer	Vailsburg.....	May 4,1902	3 m..	5.35 3-5	Iver Lawson.....	Salt Lake City	July 25,1906
½ m.	0.38 2-5	E. C. Bald..	Charl'tte,N.C.	Nov. 3,1897	5 m..	9.48 1-5	Ernest A. Pye....	Ogden, Utah..	July 11,1906
*½ m.	0.54 4-5	F. L. Kramer.....	Vailsburg. ...	June 15,1902	10 m..	21.29 3-5	W E. Samuelson..	Salt Lake City	Aug. 5,1905
*¾ m.	1.22 4-5	C. L. Hollister....	Salt Lake City	Aug. 18,1905	15 m..	33.44	F. L. Kramer.....	Vailsburg. ...	Sept. 22,1901
*1 m.	1.49 2-5	F. L. Kramer.....	Vailsburg.....	Sept. 11,1904	20 m..	46.06 1-5	E. C. Hausman....	Mad. Sq.Gard.	Sept. 28,1901
*2 m.	3.48	W. E. Samuelson..	Salt Lake City	Aug. 4,1905	25 m..	57.52 4-5	F. L. Kramer.... .	Mad. Sq.Gard.	Sept. 28,1901

* Made in handicap.

One hour, 28 miles, 19 yards, W. Hedspath, Dayton, O., July 31, 1902.

BICYCLING—*Continued.*

AMERICAN COMPETITION—PROFESSIONAL PACED HOUR RECORDS.

Hrs.	M.	Yds.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Hrs.	M.	Yds.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1....	50	3	Harry Caldwell..	Chas.Riv .Pk.	Sept. 1,1905	13 ...	3:5	1,540	W. F. King..	Salt LakeCity	Sept.15.1901
2....	77	440	James Moran.....	Revere.....	Aug. 8,1903	14....	555		W. F. King.....	Salt LakeCity	Sept.15.1901
3....	106	900	Harry Caldwell..	Revere.....	Sept. 5,1904	15....	372		W. F. King.....	Salt LakeCity	Sept.15,1901
4....	137	275	Hugh McLean....	Revere... ...	Sept. 5,1904	16....	397	220	W. F. King.....	Salt LakeCity	Sept.15 1901
5....	168	910	James Moran.....	Revere.....	Sept. 5,1904	17....	403	440	W. F. King.....	Salt LakeCity	Sept.15,1901
6 ...	197	220	James Moran.....	Revere... ...	Sept. 5,1904	18....	416		John Lawson.....	Los Angeles..	June 10,1900
7....	199	220	Chas. Turville....	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15,1901	19....	432		John Lawson.....	Los Angeles..	June 10,1900
8....	218	440	W. F. King.....	Salt LakeCity	Sept. 15,1901	20....	450	1,540	John Lawson.....	Los Angeles..	June 10 1900
9....	246	440	W. F. King.....	Salt LakeCity	Sept. 15,1901	21....	466	66	John Lawson.....	Los Angeles..	June 10,1900
10 ...	265		W. F. King.....	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15,1901	22....	485	220	John Lawson.....	Los Angeles..	June 10,1900
11....	289		W. F. King..... ..	Salt LakeCity	Sept. 15,1901	23....	507	1,320	John Lawson.....	Los Angeles..	June 10.1900
12....	312	880	B. W. Pierce.....	Waltham.....	July 3,1899	24....	528	925	John Lawson.....	Los Angeles..	June 10,1900

AMATEUR HANDICAP RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Holder.	Handicapper.	Place.	Date.
¼ mile.....	0.29 3-5	M. L. Hurley.....	John C. Wetmore.....	Vailsburg.....	May 30,1902
½ mile.....	0.38 4-5	W. S. Fenn.....	R. F. Kelsey.....	Hartford.....	Sept. 3,1900
¼ mile.....	0.56 4-5	W. De Mara.....	F. E. Schefski.....	Salt Lake City.....	Aug. 20,1907
¾ mile.....	1.24 4-5	W. De Mara.....	F. E. Schefski.....	Ogden, Utah	July 21,1907
1 mile.....	1.55 3-5	J. B. Hume.....	F. E. Schefski.....	Salt Lake City.... . .	July 28 1906
2 miles.....	4.06 4-5	J. B. Hume.....	F. E. Schefski.....	Salt Lake City.....	Aug. 25,1905
3 miles.....	7.25	R. A. Cann.....	R. F. Kelsey.....	Brookside Park.....	Sept. 11,1900
5 miles.....	10.36	J. B. Hume.....	F. E. Schefski.....	Salt Lake City.....	Aug. 4,1906

AMATEUR COMPETITION—UNPACED.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼ m.	.28 2-5	M. L. Hurley...	Vailsburg.....	July 27,1902	10 m.	21.23	J. P. Linley....	New Haven....	May 30,1902
*½ m.	.38 4-5	W. S. Fenn.....	Hartford.....	Sept. 3,1900	15 m.	35.32	G. H. Collett....	New York City.	May 30,1900
*½ m.	.56 4-5	W. De Mara ...	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 20,1907	20 m.	45.40 2-5	E. Stauder.....	New Haven....	Aug. 5,1900
*¾ m.	1.18	M. L. Hurley...	Providence....	July 1,1901	25 m.	1.00.39	Ed.W. Forrest..	Vailsburg.....	July 28,1901
*¾ m.	1.24 4-5	W. De Mara....	Ogden, Utah ..	July 21,1907	30 m.	1.13.36	J. P. Jacobson..	New York City	Aug. 25.1899
*1 m.	1.55 3-5	J. B. Hume.....	Salt Lake City.	July 28,1906	40 m.	1.39.56 3-5	J. P. Jacobson..	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
*2 m.	3.56 2-5	S. H. Wilcox....	Salt Lake City.	July 18,1905	50 m.	2.05.00 4-5	J. P. Jacobson..	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
3 m.	5.57 1-5	A. Carter.....	Ogden, Utah...	Aug. 3,1905	75 m.	3.30.36 1-5	W. Torrence....	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
4 m.	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 m.	4.57.24 2-5	W. Torrence....	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
5 m.	10.31 2-5	S. H. Wilcox....	Ogden, Utah..	June 28,1905					

* Made in handicap.

1 hour, 24 miles, 1,472 yards, George H. Collett, New York City, May 30, 1900.

AMATEUR AGAINST TIME—UNPACED.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼ m..	.25	Calvin Snow.....	Providence....	Aug. 25,1896	1 m..	2.00 2-5	John Hume.....	Ogden, Utah..	July 20.1905
¼ m..	.25	N. C. Hopper.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 19,1902	2 m..	4.25	F. S. Dusenberg...	Ottumwa, Ia..	July 24,1899
⅛ m..	.33 2-5	A. B. Simons.....	Deming.....	May 26,1896	3 m..	6.39 1-5	F. S. Dusenberg...	Ottumwa, Ia..	July 24,1899
½ m..	.53 2-5	N. C. Hopper.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 7,1902	4 m..	9.31 2-5	O.B.Hackenberger	Denver.....	Dec. 13,1895
⅝ m..	1.21 1-5	J. G. Hell.....	Denver	July 31,1897	5 m..	11.56 4-5	O.B.Hackenberger	Denver.....	Dec. 13,1895
¾ m..	1.32 3-5	S. H. Wilcox.....	Ogden, Utah..	July 20,1905					

AMATEUR TANDEM COMPETITION.

1 m.	1.52 3-5	Hausman-Rutz. ...	.....	.....	3 m.	5.47 2-5	Wilcox-McCormack	Salt L.City	July 27,1905
2 m.	4.53	Wilcox-McCormack	SaltLakeCity	Aug.1,1905	5 m.	10.15	Wilcox-McCormack	Salt L.City	June 13,1905

IMPORTANT CYCLING EVENTS OF 1907.

E. A. Herr, National Turn Verein Wheelmen, Newark, won the nineteenth annual 25-mile Irvington-Milburn road race, May 30, in 1h 14m.17s. He had a 6-minute handicap. W. Horton, Harrison, N. J. and J. Brennan, N.T.V W., Newark, 6½-minute men, were second and third respectively. James Zanes, N.T.V. W., Newark, won time prize from scratch in 1h.10m.44s.

D'Arragon won the 100-kilometre world's professional paced championship at Park des Princess track, Paris, July 7; time 1h.18m.22s. Guiguard holds the record at 1h.3.m.6 3-5s. Meredith won the amateur championship, same conditions, in 1h.28m.52s.

Hugh McLean, Chelsea, won the 30-mile motor paced race and the American championship at Revere Beach track in 44m.49 2-5s. J. Moran was second and R. Walthour third.

THE WORLD ALMANAC Sporting Records

are authentic, having been compiled by

experts and from official sources.

Lawn Tennis.

The great feature of the tennis season of 1907 were the many victories scored by Miss May Sutton in England, and the game, but unsuccessful, effort of Beals C. Wright and Karl Behr to win the Davis Cup. Miss Sutton defeated Mrs. Chambers, Great Britain's woman champion, 6—2, 6—4. She won for the third time the eighty-guinea bowl, representing the Welsh championship, and presented by the Marquis of Bute, besides other trophies. Wright and Behr were defeated in their round for the Davis Cup by Brooks and Wilding, the Australian, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

National Indoor Championship.—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett retained their title, defeating W. C. Grant and H. L. Westfall at the Seventh Regiment Armory, New York, February 22, 7—5, 6—1, 6—0. Wylie C. Grant, the title holder, was defeated by Theodore R. Pell, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 1—6, 6—0. Miss Elizabeth H. Moore defeated Miss Marie Wagner in the women's singles, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

National Outdoor Championships.—William A. Larned, Annapolis, Md., defeated Robert Leroy, Columbia, New York, in the twenty-seventh annual tournament at Newport, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. W. J. Clothier defaulted in the final, and Larned secured permanent posession of the cup. Results in previous years in challenge rounds:

Year. Champion.	Winner.	Year. Champion.	Winner.
1884—R. D Sears.	.....	1896—R. D. Wrenn.	F H. Hovey.
1885—R. D. Sears.	H. A. Taylor.	1897—R. D. Wrenn.	R. D. Wrenn.
1886—R. D. Sears.	G. M. Brinley.	1898—M. D. Whitman.	W. V. Eves.
1887—R. D. Sears.	R. L. Beeckman.	1899—M. D. Whitman.	*. .....
1888—H. W Slocum.	H. W. Slocum.	1900—M. D. Whitman.	J. P Paret.
1889—H. W Slocum.	*.	1901—W. A. Larned.	W. A. Larned.
1890—O. S. Campbell.	O. S. Campbell.	1902—W. A. Larned.	* .....
1891—O. S. Campbell.	Q. A. Shaw, Jr.	1903—H. L. Doherty.	R. F Doherty.
1892—O. S Campbell.	C. Hobart.	1904—H. Ward.	H. L. Doherty.
1893—R. D. Wrenn.	F. H. Hovey.	1905—B. C. Wright.	*.....
1894—R. D. Wrenn.	* ...	1906—W. J. Clothier.	B. C. Wright.
1895—F. H. Hovey.	M. F. Goodbody.	1907—W. A. Larned.	W. J. Clothier.

*No challenge round; champion did not play.

Gulf States Championship—Phelps and Logan, New Orleans, defeated Thornton and Grant, Atlanta, 6—2, 8—6, 2—6, 6—1. Singles—Nat Thornton, Atlanta.

Women's State Tournament, Pennsylvania—Miss Edith Rotch, Boston, defeated Miss Eleanor Sears, Boston, at Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—4.

Women's National Championship—Miss Carrie B. Neely, Cincinnati, and Miss Marie Weimer, Washington, defeated the Misses Wildey, Plainfield, N. J., at Philadelphia, 6—1, 2—6, 6—4. Miss Evelyn Sears, Boston, defeated Miss Carrie B. Neely, Cincinnati, in the singles, 6—3, 6—2.

Wimbledon Double Championships—Beals C. Wright and Karl Behr defeated A. W. Gore and Roper Barrett, 8—10, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2. Miss May Sutton defeated Miss Meyer in the women's open championship, 6—0, 6—3.

Middle States Championships, Singles—William A. Larned (holder) defeated Raymond D. Little at Orange L. T. C., New Jersey, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2. Doubles—H. H. Hackett and R. D. Little defeated W. A. Larned and W. J. Clothier (holders) by default. Miss Carrie B. Neely defeated Miss Marie Wagner in the final round of women's singles, 6—4, 6—3, and won the title from Mrs. Marshall McLean by default.

New York State Championship—H. H. Hackett (holder) defeated H. L. Westfall, 10—8, 6—4, 7—5. Doubles—W. C. Grant and H. L. Westfall.

Pennsylvania State Championship—W. J. Clothier defaulted to J. B. Carpenter, Jr., Germantown. Doubles—W. J. Clothier and George H. Brooke.

Long Island and Metropolitan—Irving Wright and F. B. Alexander.

New England and Connecticut State—Theodore R. Pell (by default of Karl Behr) and Dr. P B. Hawk.

Massachusetts State Singles and Bay State Doubles—R. C. Seaver defeated N. W. Niles, and Johnson brothers defeated Irving Wright and E. W. Leonard.

Western Championships—Nat Emerson, Cincinnati, holder in 1905 and 1906, defeated L. H. Waidner at Chicago, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3. Miss C. B. Neely defeated Mrs. R. Williams, 7—5, 6—3.

Eastern Championships—W. A. Larned and W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated W. C. Grant and H. L. Westfall, New York, at Boston, 6—4, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4. Clarence Hobart defeated R. Leroy in singles (final), 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2. Hobart defaulted to Larned (holder) in the challenge round.

Intercollegiate Championship—W. F. Johnson, Pennsylvania, defeated Arthur Sweetzer, Harvard, at Newport, 7—5, 6—3, 7—9, 7—5.

Match Game, West vs. South—H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander, Western champions, defeated Thornton and Grant, Atlanta, at Crescent A. C., Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1.

Canadian and International Championships—Foulkes, of Ottawa, defeated Burns, of Toronto, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, for the Canadian honors, but lost to Irving C. Wright, Boston (holder), in challenge round, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1. Miss May Sutton defeated Miss Edith Rotch, Boston, 6—2, 6—1, for the women's international singles. In international doubles, Wright and Niles, Boston, defeated Chase, California, and Kirkover, Buffalo, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3. Canadian women's singles—Miss Moyes, Toronto, beat Miss Hague, Montreal, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3. Canadian doubles (men)—Burns and Glasco, Toronto, defeated Brown and Campbell, Kingston, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4. Mixed doubles—Miss Rotch and Niles defeated Miss Moore and Wright, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Newport Women's Doubles—Miss Gertrude Fish and Miss Edith Deacon, New York, defeated the Misses Irene and Mildred Sherman, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

East Jersey Championships—Mrs. W H. Pouch defeated Miss Marie Wagner, 6—1, 0—6, 6—1. Miss Wagner and Mrs. Pouch defeated Miss E. B. Handy and Miss M. A. Irving, Staten Island, 6—0, 6—2. Mrs. B. C. Edgar and L. V. Dunham defeated Miss Clare Johnson and W F. Johnson, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Tri-State Championships, Singles—Robert Leroy, New York, defeated R. C. Seaver, Boston, at Cincinnati, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4, 9—11, 6—4. Miss May Sutton (holder) defeated

LAWN TENNIS—*Continued.*

Miss Martha Kinsey, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—1. Doubles—Nat Emerson and R. D. Little defeated R. Leroy and Irving Wright, 5—7, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2. Miss Cowing and Miss Kinsey defeated Miss Kruse and Miss Breed, 6—1, 6—4.

Intercollegiate Championships. At Philadelphia. Singles—G. P Gardner defeated N. W Niles, both of Harvard, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2. Doubles—N. W. Niles and A. Dabney, Harvard, defeated S. Gordon and A. Gerlach, Princeton, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

New Jersey Championships. Singles; women's—Miss Alice L. Day defeated Miss Elizabeth H. Moore (challenger), 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, and obtained permanent possession of the cup. Men's—Edwin P Larned (challenger) defeated F G. Anderson, 6—4, 8—6, 3—6, 6—4. Doubles —T. R. Pell and R. Leroy defeated W C. Grant and R. H. Palmer, 6—2, 2—6, 8—6, 2—6, 8—6. Mrs. W. H. Pouch and Miss M. Wagner defeated Miss A. L. Day and Miss A. Kruse, 6—2, 6—4. Miss E. H. Moore and Wylie C. Grant defeated Mrs. G. L. Chapman and N. W. Niles, 6—3, 7—5.

Metropolitan League. Singles—R. Leroy, New York L. T. C., defeated R. D. Little, West Side L. T. C., 4—6, 6—1, 6—2; T. R. Pell, New York, defeated H. H. Hackett, West Side L. T. C., 6—3, 1—6, 6—1. Doubles—H. H. Hackett and R. D. Little, West Side L. T. C., defeated T. R. Pell and R. Leroy, New York L. T. C., 7—5, 6—4.

Longwood Open Tournament—Miss Evelyn Sears defeated Miss Edith Rotch in the finals (6—3, 2—6, 6—1), and then defeated Mrs. Barger-Wallach in Edwin Sheafe Challenge Cup round, 6—3, 6—4. Miss Sears is the second player to have her name inscribed on the cup for the second time, the other being Mrs. Arthur Ashurtleff, who won the event in 1903 and 1904.

Yale-Columbia Annual Dual Meet, at New Haven—Yale won both doubles and two out of three singles.

Bowling.

The seventh annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress was held in St. Louis March 16-31, 1907, and the regular events resulted as follows:

All Events (nine games)—Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids; score, 1,767. Previous winners: 1906, J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis, 1,794; 1905, J. G. Reilly, Chicago, 1,791, 1904, Martin, Kern, St. Louis, 1,804; 1903, Fred Strong, Chicago, 1.896; 1902, John Koster, New York, 1,841; 1901, Frank H. Brill, Chicago, 1,736.

Individual—Marshall B. Levy, Indianapolis, and R. F. Matak, St. Louis, tied on 624. In the roll-off Levy won—582 to 385. Previous winners: 1906, F. J. Favour, Oshkosh, Wis., 669; 1905, C. M. Anderson, St. Paul, 651; 1904, M. Kern, St. Louis, 647; 1903, D. A. Jones, Milwaukee, 683; 1902, Fred H. Strong, Chicago, 649; 1901, Frank H. Brill, Chicago, 648.

Two-Men Teams—E. C. Richter-E. M. Bigley, Louisville, 1,164. Previous winners: 1906, J. N. Reed-E. Dresbach, Columbus, 1,247; 1905, R. Rolfe-E. Stretch, Chicago, 1,213; 1904, H. Krauss-C. H. Spiess, Washington, 1,184; 1903, A. Selbach-H. Collin, Columbus, 1,227; 1902, J. McClean-H. Steers, Chicago, 1,237; 1901, J. Voorheis-C. K. Starr, New York, 1,203.

Five-Men Teams—Furniture Cities, Grand Rapids, 2 775. Previous winners and tournament cities: 1906, Centurys, Chicago (Louisville), 2,794; 1905, Gunthers No. 2, Chicago (Milwaukee), 2,795; 1904, Ansons, Chicago (Cleveland), 2,737; 1903, O'Learys, Chicago (Indianapolis), 2,819; 1902, Fidelias, New York (Buffalo), 2,792; 1901, Standards, Chicago (Chicago), 2,720.

N. B. A. TOURNAMENT.

The first annual tournament of the National Bowling Association was held at Atlantic City, N. J., March 25-April 8, 1907. Results follow·

All Events (nine games)—John J. Voorheis, Brooklyn; score, 1,965.

Individual—Frank Sauer, New York, 657; W. Edwards, Brooklyn, 643; Lee R. Johns, Newark, 641.

Two-Men Teams—Tuthill-Nelson, Brooklyn, 1,220; Voorheis-Ehler, Brooklyn, 1,187; Koster-Schultz, New York, 1,180.

Five-Men Teams—Corinthians, New York, 2,814; Subway, Brooklyn, 2,812; Algonquin No. 1, New York, 2,765.

OTHER TOURNAMENTS AND HIGH SCORES.

The annual tournament of the Western Bowling Congress was held in Denver in March. Winners and scores were as follows: Individual—G. Morris, 676. Two-men team—Voght and Everhardt, 1,299. Five-men team—J. B. Paulsons, 2,797.

The National Duck and Candle Pin Bowling Congress was held in Providence, R. I., in February. Winners and scores were as follows: Individual candle—W Armstrong, Boston, 332. Individual duck—G. B. Sweet, Slocum, R. I., 357. Two-men candle—McNally-Banks, Providence, 605. Two-men duck—Burnham-Smith, Providence, 670. Five-men duck—Night Hawks, Fall River, 1,580. Five-men candle—Casino No. 2, Boston, 1,486.

Eastern League results, with seven cities represented, and games won and lost were as follows: Individual—New York, 36, 24; average, 193. Two-men—Trenton, 23, 13; average, 376. Three-men—Brooklyn, 25, 11, average, 574. Five-men—Newark, 26, 10; average, 945.

Big Tournament Scores (mostly world's records)—Thompson's Colts, Chicago (Thompson, Keppler, Chalmers, Stoike and Woodbury), made a total of 2,853 for three games in the Canadian Association tournament at Toronto. Voght and Everhardt, Kansas City, scored 1,299 in the Western B. A. tournament at Denver. Charles Schaeder rolled six games of 236, 255, 267, 279, 268 and 232 (average, 256 1-6) at the Amphion alleys, Brooklyn. John Koster, New York, averaged 283 for three games, 238 for thirteen games, and 240 for eight games. Harry Cohn, Brooklyn, averaged 233 5-12 for twelve games. Howard's Mavors, Chicago, rolled three games (as a five-men team) of 1,207, 1,200 and 1,085. Roseville (five-

BOWLING—*Continued.*

men team) rolled 541 in a headpin tournament, and Rosedales, also of New Jersey, rolled 543 in practice on New York alleys.

John Voorheis defeated Jimmy Smith for the Eastern championship in a series of forty-three games on three alleys. Averages—Voorheis, 215 27-43; Smith, 212 10-43.

EVENING WORLD FREE HEADPIN TOURNAMENT.

The Evening World free headpin tournament of 1906-07, held at Thum's White Elephant alleys, was the most important event ever held in America. Four hundred and eighty-seven teams participated, and 255 watch fobs were given to bowlers making scores of 100 or more. The ten highest team scores made were:

Casino No. 1	524	Empire No. 1	508
Algonquin No. 2	523	Logan	507
Pastime No. 1	523	Ravenswood	505
Nonpareil No. 1	520	Onawa	504
Spartan No. 1	516	Morris No. 1	503

High Individual Score—Henry Steinbruck, Imperial B. C. of Jersey City, 114. Casino comes from Long Island City.

Polo.

The thirteenth annual national championships of the Polo Association were held on Onwentsia Club field, Chicago, July 19-27. Bryn Mawr Polo Club, Philadelphia, won the Junior Trophy Cup, presented by Samuel D. Warren, and the Rockaway Hunting Club, Long Island, the W. W Astor Cup, representing the senior championship. The summary:

Juniors; first event. Onwentsia—J. F Lord, F McLaughlin, W W Keith and R. R. McCormick defeated Buffalo II., Coleman Curtiss, Seward Cary, W. Littauer and George Cary, 17 goals to 5. Second event. Bryn Mawr—L. L. Downing, Alex Brown, M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., and W H. T. Huhn defeated Fort Riley, Lieut. F B. Hennessy, Lieut. E. V Armstrong, Capt. W. Lassiter and Lieut. Emil Engle, 16¾ goals to 1. Finals—Bryn Mawr defeated Onwentsia, 10 goals to 5¾.

Seniors. Bryn Mawr—Alex Brown, W H. T. Huhn, M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., and C. Wheeler defeated Fort Riley, Lieut. Hennessy, Lieut. Armstrong, Capt. Lassiter and Emil Engle 23 goals to ½. Second event. Rockaway—J. A. Rawlins, R. LaMontague, Jr., Foxhall P. Keene and D. Chauncey, Jr., defeated Buffalo I., 19 goals to 1. Final—Rockaway defeated Bryn Mawr, 13 goals to 2½.

Junior Polo Cups, presented by William A. Hazard. Philadelphia games were played at Penllyn Polo Club, Pa. Philadelphia Country Club—Lawrence Butler, George D. Widener, Jr., and Gilbert Mather defeater Penllyn, H. Voorhees, Harry Ingersoll and Albert Smith, 5 goals to 2. Boston and New York events were not held.

Saratoga tournament; United States Hotel Cups. New Haven—J. Watson Webb, Hugh Drury, C. P Dixon and F S. Butterworth defeated Montreal I., F S. Meighen, F. A. Pickering, H. F Robertson and J. D. Freeman, 15 goals to 14¼. Saratoga Cups. Saratoga—A. Belmont, Jr., R. Belmont, August Belmont and F S. von Stade defeated Freebooters, F. Ambrose Clark, M. Belmont, G. Mather and Stephen Clark, 9 goals to 2.

Monmouth Challenge Cup; at Long Branch. Rumson I.—W S. Jones, W. McClure, H. S. Borden and R. Keator defeated Rumson II., C. F Parsons, C. Habin, A. McClure and F. W. Lee, 11 goals to 7¾.

Dedham, No. 1 team, won the Myopia Cup from New Haven, 11 goals to 9; won the Perry trophy from New Haven, 15¼ goals to 10¾, and the Karlstein Cup from Dedham II., 15½ to 10¼.

Motorcycle.

THIS sport has suffered in high speed development because after the destruction of the scientifically banked board track at Charles River Park, Cambridge, Mass., and the cement track at Chicago, no courses have been available, excepting the unbanked dirt tracks not well adapted for the terrific speed of motorcycles. Wray and Curtiss made their straightaway records on the beach at Ormond, Fla., in January, 1907. The Federation of American Motorcyclists recognizes records made under the international weight limit of 110 pounds, which records are as follows:

STRAIGHTAWAY RECORDS.

Distance.	Style of Start.	Character of Record.	Holder.	Where Made.	Date.	Time.
1 mile	*F S.	Against time.	W. H. Wray, Jr.	Ormond Beach	Jan. 24, 1907	.44 2-5
1 mile	F S.	Competition	Glen H. Curtiss	Ormond Beach	Jan. 23, 1907	.46 2-5

TRACK RECORDS.

½ mile	F. S.	Competition	J. B. De Rosier	Cambridge, Mass.	Aug. 1 , 1905	.38 4-5
1 mile	F. S.	Against time.	F. C. Hoyt	Cambridge, Mass.	Aug. 19, 1905	56 2-5
1 mile	**S. S.	Competition	F C. Hoyt	Cambridge, Mass.	Aug. 19, 1905	1.10 1-5
2 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Glen H. Curtiss	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 18, 1905	2.04 4-5
2 miles	S. S.	Competition	F. C Hoyt	Cambridge, Mass.	Aug. 19, 1905	2 10 1-5
5 miles	F S.	Against time.	F C. Hoyt	Chicago, Ill	May 30, 1906	5.07 3-5
5 miles	S S.	Competition	F. C. Hoyt	Chicago, Ill	Aug. 19, 1905	5.12 2-5
10 miles	S. S.	Competition	F. C. Hoyt	Chicago, Ill	May 30, 1906	10.38
20 miles	S. S.	Competition	F. C. Hoyt	Chicago, Ill	May 30, 1906	21.11 3-5
41 1-16 miles	S. S.	Competition	S. T. Kellogg	Rochester, N. Y.	July 5, 1906	1 hour

*Flying start, **Standing start.

WINNERS OF 1907 CHAMPIONSHIPS.—Run at National Meet Federation of American Motorcyclists, at Providence, R.I., August 1-12, 1907. One mile—Stanley T. Kellogg, Springfield, Mass. Time, 1.37. Two miles—Walter Goerke, Brooklyn, N. Y. Time, 3.14 2-5. Ten miles—Stanley T. Kellogg, Springfield, Mass. Time, 15.33 2-5.

Golf.

Thirteenth annual National Open Championship of U. S. Golf Association. Philadelphia Cricket Club, Philadelphia, June 20-21—Alex Ross, professional, Brae Burn Country Club, Boston, won, his score for 72 holes being 302. Gilbert Nicholls, Woodland Club, Boston, scored with 304. Previous winners—1895, Horace Rawlins, at Newport; 1896, James Foulis, at Shinnecock Hills; 1897, Joe Lloyd, at Chicago; 1898, Fred Herd, at Myopia; 1899, Will Smith, at Baltimore; 1900, Harry Vardon at Wheaton; 1901, Will Anderson, at Myopia; 1902, Lawrence Auchterlonie, at Garden City; 1903, Will Anderson, at Baltusrol; 1904, Will Anderson, at Chicago; 1905, Will Anderson, at Myopia.

Metropolitan Championship. Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, May 21-25—Jerome D. Travers, of Montclair, won for second consecutive year, beating Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau, 8 up and 7 to go, at 36 holes.

New Jersey Championship. Baltusrol, June 6-8—Jerome D. Travers won, with 7 up and 6 to go, over Max Behr, Morris County.

Thirteenth annual Amateur Championship of the U. S. G. A.. Euclid Club, Cleveland, O., July 9-13—Jerome D. Travers won, with 6 up and 5 to go at 36 holes, from Archibald Graham, North Jersey Country Club, Paterson. Previous winners—1895, Charles B. Macdonald, at Newport; 1896, H. J. Whigham, at Shinnecock Hills; 1897, H. J. Whigham, at Wheaton; 1898, Findlay S. Douglas, at Morris County; 1899, Herbert M. Harriman, at Lake Forest; 1900, Walter J. Travis, at Garden City; 1901, Walter J. Travis, at Atlantic City; 1902, Louis N. James, at Glen View; 1903, Walter J. Travis, at Nassau; 1904, H. Chandler Egan, at Baltusrol; 1905, H. Chandler Egan, at Wheaton.

Amateur Championship of Great Britain. St. Andrew's Club, Scotland, May 27-31—John Ball, Royal Liverpool Club, won, beating C. A. Palmer 6 up and 4 to go at 36 holes. Previous winners—1887, Horace Hutchinson; 1888, J. Ball, Jr.; 1889, J. E. Laidlay; 1890, J. Ball, Jr., 1891, J. E. Laidlay; 1892, J. Ball, Jr., 1893, P Anderson; 1894, J. Ball, Jr.; 1895, L. Balfour Melville; 1896, F. G. Tait; 1897, A. J. T. Allan; 1898, F G. Tait; 1899, J. Ball, Jr.; 1900, H. H. Hilton; 1901, H. H. Hilton; 1902, Charles Hutchings; 1903, Robert Maxwell; 1904, W J. Travis; 1905, A. G. Barry; 1906, J. Robb.

British Open Championship. Hoylake, England, June 18-21—Arnaud Massey made his four rounds in 312 strokes; J. H. Taylor, second, 314; Tom Vardon, third.

Metropolitan Women's Championship. Knollwood, White Plains, N. Y., May 21-25—Miss Georgiana Bishop, Brooklawn Club, Bridgeport, Ct., won with 1 up, 21 holes from Miss Julia Mix, Englewood Club.

Second Annual Women's Eastern Championship. Atlantic City, June 11-14—Miss Mary Adams, Boston, won with the remarkable score of 1 up, 74 holes, from Miss Fanny Osgood, Boston, former title-holder. First contest was at 36 holes.

Griscom Cup team match. Atlantic City, June 11-14—Boston won from Philadelphia, 12 points to 3, after Boston had beaten New York, 13 points to 2.

Greater New York Championship. Van Cortlandt Park, August 31—Channing Floyd, New York Golf Club, won for the second consecutive year, beating F K. Flaugh, Scottish-American Club, 1 up, 18 holes.

New golf records were made by W H. Horne, professional, at Beckenham, near London, who drove the ball 381 yards. E. Blackwell, in 1892, and with a gutta-percha ball, is credited with a drive of 366 yards from the seventeenth tee at St. Andrew's, Scotland, and Walter J. Travis, at Garden City, made a drive of 374 yards. Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex Country Club, Boston, made a women's record in America of 220 yards in the Women's National tournament on Midlothian Club links, Chicago, October 7.

Women's National Championship. At Midlothian Country Club, Chicago, October 7-12—Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, Boston, made low-medal score of 95 among thirty-two players. Miss Pauline Mackay made a cou e record of 92 for women. Semi-final round—Miss M. Curtis defeated Miss M. W Phelps, Brae Burn, 6 to 5, and Miss Harriet Curtis, Essex County, defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, Philadelphia, 5 to 4. In the final Miss Margaret Curtis defeated her sister 7 to 6. Previous winners were—1895, Mrs. C. S. Brown, at Meadowbrook; 1896, Miss Beatrix Hoyt, at Morris County; 1897, Miss Beatrix Hoyt, at Essex County; 1898, Miss Beatrix Hoyt, at Ardsley; 1899, Miss Ruth Underhill, at Philadelphia Country Club; 1900, Miss F C. Griscom, at Shinnecock Hills; 1901, Miss Genevieve Hecker, at Baltusrol; 1902, Miss Genevieve Hecker, at Brookline; 1903, Miss Bessie Anthony, at Wheaton; 1904, Miss Georgiana Bishop, at Merion; 1905, Miss Pauline Mackay, at Morris County.

New England Intercollegiate. At Woodland Golf Club, Newton, Mass., October 17-19—Semi-final: H. W Stucklen, Dartmouth, defeated R. D. Campbell, Williams, 1 up, 19 holes; F A. Martin, Dartmouth, defeated J. Matless, Williams, 6 up, 5 to play. Finals: Stucklen defeated Martin, 4 up, 3 to play, 32 holes.

Philadelphia Women's Championship—Miss Frances Griscom, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. Caleb F Fox, Huntingdon Valley, 1 up, 18 holes.

News of the World Cup. Fifth annual professional at Sunningdale, London, October 20—James Braid, Walton Heath, defeated J. H. Taylor, Mid-Surrey, 4 up, 2 to play.

Intercollegiate Championship. At Nassau Country Club, L. I., October 16-20. Teams—Princeton defeated Pennsylvania 9½ points to 2½, Yale defeated Harvard 13 to 6½; Yale defeated Princeton 20 to 0. Individual—Ellis Knowles, Yale, made low score of 77 in the medal round of 18 holes. Seven Yale, four each of Harvard and Princeton, and one Pennsylvania player qualified. Semi-final round: R. Peters, Jr., Princeton, defeated Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Harvard, 1 up, 21 holes; Ellis Knowles, Yale, defeated W H. Lyon, Yale, 5 up, 4 to play, 36 holes. Final: Knowles defeated Peters 2 up, 1 to play.

Tri-City Championship. At Country Club, Brookline, Mass., October 25-26—Philadelphia defeated Boston 9 points to 6; New York defeated Philadelphia, 13 to 2, and retained possession of the Lesley Cup.

In the River Platte tournament, Buenos Ayres, F A. Sutton, formerly of England, won the annual championship.

Australia—Hon. Maurice Scott, Royal North Devon Club, won the amateur and open championships. His score for 72 holes in the open was 318.

Eastern Professional Championship (36 holes). Country Club, Brookline, Mass. Alexander Campbell, Country Club, won with 144 strokes; George Low, Baltusrol, and Alexander Smith, Nassau, tied for second with 151; Gilbert Nichols, Woodland, 154.

Cricket.

The visit of the Marylebone team, of England, in September, was a feature of the season. Rain, however, caused a draw in four of the five games in the East. Against the All New York team in the opening game the visitors scored 338 runs for four wickets against 45 for two for New York. Two American records were made—157 for the first and 285 for the second wicket. Rain the second day caused a draw. With the All Philadelphia team the score was 162 against 25 runs for one wicket for the locals the first day and 64 for three against 157 for Philadelphia the second day, when again rain caused a draw. Marylebone then defeated the Philadelphia Colts by one inning and 173 runs, the score standing 329 to 156. With the Gentlemen of Philadelphia the visitors played their closest game, the final score being: Marylebone, 222-124; Philadelphia, 227-60 for nine wickets.

The University of Pennsylvania team, Captain Lothrop Lee, visited Great Britain in June and July to test the strength of the public school teams, winning eight of sixteen games played, tied in six and lost with Harrow and Woodbrook, of Bray. The Americans defeated Winchester, which had beaten Eaton in the Spring Championships, tied with University of Dublin, and beaten Charter House, Repton, Shrewsbury and Clifton.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Staten Island for the fourth successive year won the championship in the Metropolitan District Cricket League, Class A, going through the season without defeat. In Section B the Prospect Park team also made a good record, losing only one game. The summaries:

SECTION A.

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Per cent.
Staten Island	14	11	0	3	1.000
Brooklyn	14	9	3	2	.750
Columbia Oval	14	9	3	2	.750
Yonkers	14	7	6	1	.538
Bensonhurst Thistles	14	5	7	2	.416
Manhattan	14	4	9	1	.307
Kings County	14	3	10	1	.230
Montclair	14	2	12	0	.142

SECTION B.

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Per cent.
Prospect Park	14	11	1	2	.916
Kings County	14	9	3	2	.750
Columbia Oval B.	14	8	4	2	.666
Manhattan	14	5	7	2	.416
Yonkers	14	5	8	1	.384
Brooklyn	14	4	8	2	.333
Columbia Oval C.	14	4	9	1	.307
Bensonhurst Thistles	14	4	10	0	.285

BATTING AVERAGES.

Section A.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R.	Av.
A. Hoskins, Col. Oval.	11	5	*90	511	85.16
B. Kortlang, Col. Oval.	12	6	*76	458	76.33
E. H. L. Steinthal, S. I.	11	3	*159	379	47.37
A. G. Laurie, S. I.	12	3	*149	426	47.33
A. F Spooner, S. I.	4	0	83	161	40.25
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn.	13	2	*114	423	38.15
A. Brown, Brooklyn	10	1	78	261	29.00

*Not out.

Section B.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R.	Av.
J. J. Hewitt, Pros. P.	13	0	38	339	26.08
C. Pearson, Kings Co.	8	0	53	191	23.87
J. E. Gillette, Pros. P.	14	2	59	279	23.25
H. A. Smith, Col. Oval.	9	1	*75	186	23.25
J. B. Barrow, Pros. P.	10	1	69	183	20.33
J. E. K. Jordan, K. Co.	12	2	*53	193	19.30
A.E.R.Whitehue, Col.O.	9	1	36	150	18.75

*Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Section A.	Balls.	Mds.	R.	W.	Av.
A. Hoskins, Col. Oval.	746	31	263	52	5.05
F F Kelly, S. I.	872	45	301	52	5.78
A. G. Laurie, S. I.	426	18	154	24	6.41
M. R. Cobb, S. I.	710	21	286	41	6.97
H. Rushton, Brooklyn.	830	45	281	40	7.02
B. Kortlang, Col. O.	329	8	136	19	7.15
F. S. Franklyn, Thist.	543	13	252	32	7.87

Section B.	Balls.	Mds.	R.	W	Av.
T. H. Clarke, K. Co.	590	16	232	38	6.10
J. L. Webster, Col. O.	738	35	284	46	6.17
J. J. Hewitt, Pros. P	532	21	237	33	7.18
G. E. Bradshaw, Man.	681	26	305	42	7.26
G. Shaw, Col. Oval.	588	22	222	30	7.40
H. Lohmer, Col. Oval.	528	17	237	31	7.64
D. McArdle, Yonkers.	450	11	233	30	7.76

The annual game between the Staten Island and Philadelphia clubs, played on the former's grounds in September, resulted in a local victory, 123 to 69 runs.

A. M. Woods, of Belmont Club, led the batsmen of the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia, with an average of 50.22 for thirteen innings. His high score was 88 and total runs 452. H. G. Pearce led in bowling averages, with 6.88 for 17 wickets, while J. B. King had 9.02 for 49 wickets. For the Philadelphia Cup, W A. Allison averaged 35.00 for seven innings in batting, and G. Priestman 3.60 for ten wickets in bowling.

Nottinghamshire won the English County Championship with an undefeated record of fifteen games won and four drawn. The order of finish was as follows:

Club.	Played.	Won.	Drs.	Lost.
Nottinghamshire	19	15	4	0
Worcestershire	18	8	8	2
Yorkshire	26	12	11	3
Surrey	28	12	12	4
Middlesex	20	8	8	4
Lancashire	26	11	8	7
Essex	22	10	5	7
Kent	26	12	5	9

Club.	Played.	Won.	Drs.	Lost.
Warwickshire	19	6	8	5
Gloucestershire	22	8	2	12
Leicestershire	20	6	4	10
Hampshire	24	6	7	11
Sussex	26	7	6	13
Somersetshire	18	3	3	12
Northamptonshire	20	2	6	12
Derbyshire	20	2	1	17

BEST SCORES IN CRICKET.

A. C. MacLaren scored 424 for Lancashire vs. Somerset at Taunton, Eng., July, 1895, the record in a first-class match. A. E. J. Collins, playing at Clifton, June, 1899, for Clarke's House vs. North Town, scored 628 not out, the record in any match. Melbourne University scored 1,094 against Essendon at Melbourne, 1898, the highest authenticated record. In a match between A. E. Stottart's English team and New South Wales 1,739 runs were scored, a record in first-class cricket. The longest partnership on record was 623 by Captain Oates and Private Fitzgerald, First Royal Munster Fusiliers vs. Army Service Corps at Cunagh, 1895.

Best records in the United States and Canada are: G. S. Patterson's eleven, playing against A. M. Woods' eleven at Philadelphia, scored 689. J. B. King scored 344 not out for Belmont vs. Merion Team B in 1906. W Robertson, 206 not out, and A. G. Sheath, 118 not out, scored 340 runs in partnership without the loss of a wicket at San Francisco in 1894. Smallest score was Americus, 0, vs. Roseville at Guttenburg, N. J., in 1897. Largest score in the Metropolitan District Cricket League Championship, New Jersey Athletic Club, 385 for five wickets, vs. Manhattan, at Bayonne, N. J., 1897. Smallest score in the same series, Crescent Athletic Club, 4, against the New Jersey Athletic Club, 1896. J. Wisden, bowling for George Parr's English eleven vs. United States and Canada's twenty-two, in 1859, at Rochester, secured six wickets in six consecutive balls.

Billiards and Pool.

BILLIARDS.

The season of 1906-7 in billiards awakened deep interest among patrons and was alike prosperous to the players and manufacturers. All the tournaments were well attended, and the scores of the amateurs as well as the professionals were the best made in years. The outlook for billiards and pool in America this season is flattering. Match and tournament contests of 1906-7 follow:

Championship of the World at 18.2.—Grand Central Palace, New York, Dec. 8, 1906, second match of second series for silver Challenge Cup and $500 a side—George Sutton, 500—107—26.32 (total, high run and winning average); William F Hoppe, challenger, 258—78—13.2. Orchestra Hall, Chicago, Jan. 21, 1907, third match—George Sutton, 500—71—17.86; Orlando E. Morningstar, challenger, 472—72—17.11. Orchestra Hall, Chicago, Nov. 5, 1907, fourth match—George Sutton, 500—232—33.33; Jacob Schaefer, challenger, 241—93—16.06.

World's Championship at 18.1.—Electing to go abroad, William F Hoppe forfeited the championship challenge medal and $250 to challenger, George Sutton, Jan. 2, 1907. Orchestra Hall, Chicago, March 11, third contest of second series, $500 a side and medal—Jacob Schaefer, challenger, 500—100—13.88; George Sutton, 448—51—12.44. Schaefer's run of 100 is the highest in a championship match (not record contest merely) at 18.1 balkline.

Championship of America at 18.2.—New York Theatre concert hall, Nov. 19 to Dec. 1, 1906. Prizes aggregating $950 in cash and challenge emblem; open only to experts who have not been prize-winners in first-class championship events at balkline. Games, 400 points up. Twenty-one games.

	Won.	H. R.	W Av.	G. Av.		Won.	H. R.	W. Av.	G. Av.
A. G. Cutler.....	5	162	26.67	14.31	Al. Taylor	3	94	20.	13.33
H. P. Cline.....	5	109	25.	14.52	Chas. Peterson....	1	56	14.29	9.26
T. J. Gallagher...	4	118	18.18	10.02	Frank Hoppe.....	0	37	..	6.02
Ed. McLaughlin...	3	80	12.90	9.15					

McLaughlin-Taylor tie not played off. That between Cutler and Cline determined at Maurice Daly's Dec. 3, Cutler winning by 400 to 230.

Philadelphia Interclub Handicap.—Championship at 14.2, February, 1907; contestants all members of social or athletic clubs—T. Mortimer S. Rolls, winner, with 11.54 as high average; J. E. C. Morton second, with 7.24; Joseph Mayer third, with 5.48; J. Jules, Hovey, Pa.; William E. Uffenheimer, James S. Alcorn and Warren A. Hawley. This event is an annual. Rolls is always at "scratch," 300. This year Morton and Mayer were both at 275.

National Amateur Championship.—German Liederkranz Society's Club House, New York, March 4 to 14, second annual tournament of the second 14.2 championship series of the N. A. A. B. P. Fifteen regular games, 300 points up.

	Won.	H. R.	W Av.	G. Av.		Won.	H. R.	W Av.	G. Av.
Calvin Demarest...	5	115	27.27	14.85	J. F Poggenburg..	2	101	21.43	11.55
C. F Conklin.....	3	68	12.	9.18	Dr. L. L. Mial....	2	94	14.29	9.51
E. W. Gardner....	3	101	10.71	9.39	T. M. S. Rolls.....	0	96	..	8.10

Playing off the ties gave Demarest and Conklin, both Chicago representatives, first and second prizes, Gardner third, and Poggenburg fourth. In defeating Mial in play-off Poggenburg ran 115 and averaged 42.86. The latter figures are by far the best record for 14.2 in their maker's class, but neither they nor the 115 have any bearing on the prizes for best run and both averages, all three of which went to Demarest, whose general average is the best in America for this class. His successive winning averages were 9.38, 18.75, 27.27, 13.04 and 15.79.

French "Amateur Championship at Du Monde."—Billiard Palace, Paris, ending March 15, third and final annual tournament of the series, Lucien Revolle, of Toulouse, having won all three. Games, 400 points, 14.2. Revolle was undefeated, his high run being 103 and his winning averages 13.33, 20, 21.05, 17.39 and 26.67, making his general average 18.69 in 2,000 points, which is the best of his class in the world. The highest run of the tournament was 130, by Davantiere, whose best winning average (16.67) was surpassed by Revolle's only. The other contestants were M. M. Francois, Pasco, Blanc and Mortier.

POOL.

World's Championship Matches at Continuous Ball Pool, Challenge Emblem and $150 a Side.—Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 21 to 23, 1906, Jerome Keogh, champion, 600; Fred Tallman, challenger, 346. Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 27 to 29, 1906, Thomas Hueston, challenger, 600; Jerome Keogh, 507. New York City, Feb. 7 to 9, Thomas Hueston, 600; Edward Dawson, challenger, 368. New York City, March 21 to 23, Thomas Hueston, 600; Jerome Keogh, challenger, 497. Greensburg, Pa., April 23 to 25, Thomas Hueston, 600; William H. Clearwater, challenger, 537.

In all these tournaments the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company has given the trophies, which are very valuable and are recognized as emblematic of the championship they represent.

BEST RECORD AVERAGES.

Professionals.—100 points at 18.2, George Sutton, New York, 1906; 31.25 at 18.1 by Frank C. Ives, Chicago, 1897; 100 at 14.2 by Jacob Schaefer, New York, and F. C. Ives, Chicago, 1903; 40 at 8.2 by Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, 1883. Cushion Caroms—10 by Jacob Schaefer, New York, 1883 (4½x9 table), and at Chicago, 1887 (5x10 table). Champion's Game—37.97 by George F Slosson, Paris, 1882.

Amateur.—33.33 at 18.2 by Lucien Revolle, Paris, 1904; 27.27 at 14.2 by Calvin Demarest, New York, 1906. In playing off tie in championship won by Demarest, J. Ferdinand Poggenburg averaged 42.86 in 300 points.

BEST RECORD RUNS.

Professional.—307 at 18.2 by Willie Hoppe, Chicago, 1906; 139 at 18.1 by Jacob Schaefer, 1899; 566 at 14.2 by J. Schaefer, New York, 1903; 246 at 8.2 by Maurice Vignaux, Chicago,

BILLIARDS AND POOL—*Continued.*

1883. Cushion Caroms—85 by F. C. Ives, Boston, 1896. Champion's Game—398 by George F Slosson, Paris, 1882.

Amateur.—109 at 18.2 by Lucien Revolle, Paris, 1904; 139 at 14.2 by Wayman C. McCreery, New York, 1899.

Miscellaneous—Willie Hoppe made a run of 51 points "off the red" in a Paris academy, 1907; Thomas Bush, Elmira, N. Y., pocketed 88 balls from the "break," 1907; Charles Nolan, in a St. Louis academy game, 1907, made a high run of 6, an average of 1.40, in a three-cushion game of 25 points; George Sutton, in practice for Schaefer at 18.1, ran 221 points. By use of the anchor cannon stroke (now barred) C. Dawson, in London, April, 1907, made an unfinished run of 23,769, remaining at the table six nights in a match with Lovejoy, who, by the irony of fate, claimed to have discovered the stroke.

Wrestling.

A. A. U. Championships—These bouts were held in Newark, March 28 and 29, and the winners were as follows: 105-pound class—George Taylor, Newark Turn Verein; 125-pound class—George S. Dole, Yale; 135-pound class—B. Bradshaw, Boys' Club, New York; 145-pound class—Richard Jaeckel, N. Y. A. C., middleweight (158 lbs.) Frank Narganes, Columbia; heavyweight class—Jacob Gunderson, Dovre Sporting Club, New York.

Intercollegiate Championships—Yale won in the bouts held at Princeton, scoring 11 points to 7 each for Princeton and Columbia and 3 for Pennsylvania. Winners in finals: 115-pound class—Passarella, Princeton. 125 pounds—Dole, Yale. 135 pounds—Dole, Yale, and Latimer, Princeton, a draw. 145 pounds—Lindo, Columbia. 158 pounds—F. Narganes, Columbia. 175 pounds—Folwell, Pennsylvania. Heavyweight—Gibel, Yale. In the dual meets Yale defeated Columbia, Princeton defeated Pennsylvania and Cornell defeated Pennsylvania, all 4 bouts to 3. Narganes made the best showing, winning three bouts with Yale in the 158, 175 and heavyweight classes.

New York A. C. Championships—Winners: Dr. L. W. Ely, heavyweight; C. R. Woods, middleweight; L. P. Bessave, Jr., welterweight, and H. Flammer, lightweight.

Y. M. C. A. Championship—Winners: A. Swanson, Harlem, lightweight; Fred Purvis, Brooklyn, 125-pound class; A. Peterson, Harlem, 135 pounds; L. Rath, Second Avenue, 145 pounds; W. Fernicks, Harlem, 158 pounds; Charles Marr, West Side, heavyweight class.

Racquet and Court Tennis.

One of the most important events of the year was the brilliant victory of Jay Gould, the 18-year-old son of George Gould, over Eustace H. Miles, for the British amateur court tennis championship. Young Gould defended his title as American champion at Boston, March 23, when he beat Joshua Crane, Jr., 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2. At Queen's Club, London, May 4, Gould defeated Miles, 3 sets to 2, the scores reading 6—4, 4—6, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4. Mr. Gould won five contests in England and lost none.

National Racquet Championship.—R. R. Fincke, New York, defeated George H. Brooke, Philadelphia, at New York Racquet and Tennis Club, 15—5, 7—15, 17—14, 15—6.

Eastern States Amateur Championship for the Tuxedo Gold Racquet, Valued at $500, Presented by Hugh Baring.—Clarence H. Mackay, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated George H. Brooke, Philadelphia, 15—8, 15—8, 15—12. As a result of this contest at Tuxedo, Mackay, in winning the cup three years in succession, it became his personal property.

National Racquet in Doubles.—R. R. Fincke and R. D. Wrenn, New York, defeated Willing Spencer and Edgar Scott, Philadelphia, at Boston, 15—4, 15—0, 15—0, 15—8.

Canadian Racquet Championship—R. F. McDougall, Montreal, defeated E. Hewitt, New York, 15—11, 8—15, 15—12, 17—14.

Swimming.

The swimming season of 1907 was notable for the development of swimmers the world over, and more particularly in the United States. The number and quality of competing men improved wonderfully. To Americans the feature of the season was undoubtedly the formation of an intercollegiate swimming association. Five of our leading colleges—Princeton, Yale, Pennsylvania, Harvard and Brown—took membership in it, which shows that this sport is becoming an important university sport.

Among the brilliant performances of the year those of C. M. Daniels, of the New York A. C., stand supreme. His 100-yard swim in 55 2-5 sec. in the championship of England is the most sensational performance ever credited to a swimmer, and his mile in 23.40, in a 60-foot pool, places him in a class by himself. He is a better all-around swimmer than even the great Barney Keran, of Australia, and undoubtedly the fastest sprinter the world has ever produced.

NOTABLE EVENTS OF 1907.

National A. A. U. Championships at Jamestown Exposition, July 25-27—Junior, 50 yards, J. W Lawrence, New York A. C., 0.29; plunge for distance, C. L. Healey, Chicago A. A., 66 ft., back stroke, 50 yards, W. R. Quayle, Chicago A. C., 0.37 4-5; 440 yards, D. Hesser, N. Y. A. C., 6.55 2-5; fancy diving, W Abbey, Princeton; 100 yards, Roy Nelson, Baltimore A. C., 1.08 2-5; breast stroke, 50 yards, R. T. Laughlin, Chicago A. A., 0.37 3-5; 880 yards, C. C. Mengel, Yale, and G. Gaidzik, Chicago A. A., tied, 15.01; one mile, V de P Goodwin, N. Y. A. C., 32.28; 220 yards, W R. Quayle, Chicago A. A., 3.08 2-5; Senior—100 yards, C. M. Daniels, N. Y. A. C., 1.03 2-5; 880 yards, L. B. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C., 13.02 2-5; back stroke, 100 yards, H. J. Handy, Illinois A. C., 1.23; one mile, H. J. Handy, I. A. C., 29.20 4-5; 220 yards, C. M. Daniels, N. Y. A. C., 3.13 4-5; breast stroke, 200 yards, H. J. Handy, I. A. C., 3.17 3-5; 50 yards, C. M. Daniels, N. Y. A. C., 0.26 3-5; 440 yards, C. M. Daniels, N. Y. A. C., 6.26 4-5; fancy diving, G. Gaidzik, Chicago A. C.; plunge for distance, C. L. Healey, 67 ft. Point honors—Junior, New York A. C., 37; Chicago A. A., 32; Princeton, 10; Baltimore A. C., 6; Yale, 5. Senior, New York A. C., 73; Illinois A. C. (Handy), 18; Chicago A. C., 15; Baltimore A. C., 1.

Metropolitan A. A. U. Championships at Brooklyn Yacht Club Anchorage, Bensonhurst,

SWIMMING—*Continued.*

L. I.—Junior—100 yards, M. C. Manley, N. Y. A. C., 1.13 4-5; 440 yards, C. B. Trubenbach, N. Y. A. C., 6.27; 880 yards, E. E. Wenck, N. Y. A. C., 15.07. Senior—100 yards, J. W. Lawrence, N. Y. A. C., 1.14; 880 yards, L. B. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C., 15.16 2-5; one mile, L. B. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C., 30.08 3-5.

Middle States A. A. U. Championships at Schuylkill River, Lafayette, Pa., Aug. 24.—Sackett Cup, 100 yards, Dan B. Renear, U. of Penn., 1.08; 100 yards, championship, D. B. Renear, 1.09; half mile, R. Ferguson, S. B. Y. M. C. A., 14.58 3-5.

C. M. Daniels defeated H. J. Handy in a 1,000-yard match race in the N. Y. A. C. tank, Feb. 24, and broke all American records from 250 yards up. Daniels' time, 13.21 3-5; Handy, 15.06.

Intercollegiate Championships.—Princeton won the championship, and Yale the water polo honors. New records were: 50 and 100 yards, Chambers, Princeton, 0.27 1-5 and 1.03; 220 yards, Mengel and Richards, Yale, 2.39 2-5; plunge for distance, Sherman, Yale, 67 ft.; 200 yards relay, Yale, 2.00; 800 ft. relay, Princeton, 2.46 2-5.

Marathon Races.—N. Y. A. C., from Travers Island to Larchmont Yacht Club house, 3½ miles, Long Island Sound, against tide—L. B. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C., 2.05.15 2-5; E. E. Wenck, second, 2.15.34. Battery Park to Coney Island, 13 miles—Alfred Brown (4.53.00), Captain of the Flushing Bay Station, American Life Saving Society, was the only one of four starters to finish.

SWIMMING RECORDS.

Distance	Amateur Records. Made in Bath. Holder.	Time.	Made in Open Water. Holder.	Time.	Professional Records. *Open Water. Others made in baths. Holder.	Time.
		H. M. S.		M. S.		M. S.
25 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	11 3-5	.....	....	.....	....
50 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	25 1-5	A. Wickham (Aus.)	24 3-5	.....	....
60 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	31 1-5	.....	....	.....	....
75 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	41 3-5	.....	....	.....	....
100 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	55 2-5	C. Healy (Aus.)...	58	J. Nutall (E.)....	1.01½
120 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	1.11 4-5	.....	....	J. Nutall (E.)....	1.18 2-5
150 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	1.33	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	1.39
200 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	2.13 2-5	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	2.19
220 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	2.28 2-5	B. Keran (Aus.)...	2.35	J. Nutall (E.)....	2.37
300 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	3.31 4-5	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	3.35
350 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	4.13 4-5	.....	....	.....	....
400 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	4.51 1-5	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	5 03
440 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	5.19	B. Keran (Aus.)...	5.22 1-5	J. Nutall (E.)....	5.31
500 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	6.07 1-5	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	6.18
600 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	7.32 2-5	.....	....	.....	....
700 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	8 54 1-5	.....	....	.....	....
800 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	10.11 3-5	.....	....	.....	....
880 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	11 11 3-5	H. Taylor (E.).....	11.25 2-5	J. Nutall (E.)....	11.46
900 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	11.35 2-5	.....	....	.....	....
1,000 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	12.52 2-5	D. Billington (E.).	13.34 4-5	D. Billington (E.)	13.16
1,100 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	14.22 1-5	.....	....	.....	....
1,200 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	15.44	.....	....	.....	....
1,300 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	17.04 3-5	.....	....	.....	....
1,320 yards	W. Springfield (Aus.)	18.07 1-5	D. Billington (E.).	18.24	D. Billington (E.)	17.45 2-5
1,400 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	18.23 2-5	.....	....	.....	....
1,500 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	19.47 4-5	.....	....	.....	....
1,600 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	21. 9 2-5	.....	....	.....	....
1,700 yards	B. Keran (Aus.).....	22.31 1-5	.....	....	.....	....
1 mile.....	B. Keran (Aus.).....	23.16 4-5	D. Billington (E.).	24.42 2-5	J. Nutall (E.)....	26.08
2 miles....	Geo. Read (Aus.).....	54.54	.....	....	.....	....

RECORDS OF WOMEN.

		H. M. S.				
75 yards	Miss G. Smith (E.)...	57 4-5	.....	....	.....	....
100 yards	Miss J. Fletcher (E.).	1.17	.....	....	.....	....
200 yards	Miss E. McKay (E.)..	2.57	.....	....	.....	....
440 yards	Miss E. McKay (E.)..	6.51	.....	....	.....	....
1 mile.....	Miss Kellerman (Aus.)	32.44	.....	....	.....	....

(A.) American. (Aus.) Australian. (E.) English.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Swimming on the back—100 yards, C. Martin (E.), 1.13; 150 yards, C. Unwin (E.), 1.57 45.

Breast stroke—200 yards, W. W. Robinson (E.), 2.47.

Plunge for distance—one minute time limit—W. Taylor (E.), 82 ft. 7 in.

Under water swimming—E. P. Swateck (A.), 106 yds. 2 ft.

Five-men relay race—500 yards, Australian team (C. Healy, A. Wickham, J. Yartakorer, H. Baker, F. C. V. Lane), 5m. 4s.

Four-men relay race—200 yards, bath, New York A. C. team (C. D. Trubenbach, L. S. Crane, T. E. Kitching, C. M. Daniels), 1.48 1-5; 200 yards, open water, New York A. C. team (C. M. Daniels, L. de B. Handley, Bud Goodwin, J. A. Ruddy), 1.54 1-5.

WATER POLO CHAMPIONSHIPS.

For the sixth year the water polo team of the New York A. C., coached by the great national expert, L. de B. Handley, showed its superiority over all comers, going through the season of 1907 without a defeat, and taking the national championship at the Jamestown Exposition. The men who took part in the most important matches were Captain L. de B. Handley, Ogden M. Reid, Bud Goodwin, Dave Hesser, J. A. Ruddy, C. D. Trubenbach, Lester Crane, James Steen and Foster Naething. Eight match games were played during the season, the N. Y. A. C. men aggregating 31 points to 5 for their opponents.

Public Schools Athletic League.

During the year more than 2,500 boys of the public schools of Greater New York competed in the various games for the Elementary and High School boys. THE SUNDAY WORLD held a series of track and field games for the Elementary schools, and THE EVENING WORLD gave a trophy for target shooting.

Best records in all events are as follows:

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS INDOOR RECORDS (weight classifications only).—50 yds. dash (80-lb. class)—6 4-5s.; H. Linicus, P S. No. 9, Bronx. 60 yds. dash (95-lb. class)—7 4-5s., William Harris, P. S. No. 2, Brooklyn. 70 yds. dash (115-lb. class)—8 3-5s., J. O. Hare, P. S. No. 18, Manhattan. 100 yds. dash (unlimited weight)—11 3-5s., G. Phillips, P. S. No. 19, Manhattan. 220 yds. run (unlimited weight)—26 1-5s., F. Suarez, Jr., P. S. No. 3, Brooklyn. 360 yds. relay (80-lb. class)—47 2-5s., P. S. No. 77, Manhattan. 440 yds. relay (95-lb. class)—55s., P. S. No. 40, Manhattan. 880 yds. relay (unlimited weight)—1m. 51 1-5s., P. S. No. 166, Manhattan. Putting 8-lb. shot (115-lb. class)—32ft. 6in., W Vaughn, P S. No. 6, Manhattan. Putting 12-lb. shot (unlimited weight)—36ft. 1 1-8in.; O. Heintz, P S. No. 123, Brooklyn. Standing broad jump (80-lb. class)—7ft. 8in.; E. Lieb, P. S. No. 32, Bronx. Running high jump (95-lb. class)—4ft. 6in., J. Van Alst, P S. No. 10, Brooklyn.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OUTDOOR RECORDS.—50 yds. dash (80 lbs.)—6 2-5s.; C. Schneider, P S. No. 77, Manhattan. 60 yds. dash (95 lbs.)—7 1-5s.; J. Meffert, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan. 70 yds. dash (115 lbs.)—8s., N. Patto, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan. 100 yds. dash (unlimited weight)—11s.; D. Conklin, P. S. No. 25, Manhattan. 360 yds. relay (80 lbs.)—44 4-5s., P. S. No. 77, Manhattan. 440 yds. relay (95 lbs.)—52 3-5s.; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan. 440 yds. relay (115 lbs.)—50 2-5s., P. S. No. 24, Manhattan. 880 yds. relay (heavy weight)—1m. 41s., P. S. No. 24, Manhattan. Running broad jump (80 lbs.)—17ft.; J. Keller, P S. No. 77, Manhattan. Running high jump (80 lbs.)—4ft. 5⅞in.; W. Fisher, P S. No. 40, Manhattan. Running broad jump (95 lbs.)—16ft. 11½in.; C. Thompson, P. S. No. 144, Brooklyn. Running high jump (95 lbs.)—4ft. 8in., Zeiss, P. S. No. 18, Manhattan. Putting 8-lb. shot (115 lbs.)—38ft. 7in.; J. Dobin, P. S. No. 10, Brooklyn. Running broad jump (115 lbs.)—18ft. 8¼in., N. Sloane, P. S. No. 12, Bronx. Putting 12-lb. shot (heavy weight)—36ft. 2½in.; Rappaport, P. S. No. 6, Manhattan. Running high jump (heavy weight—5ft. 2in.; J. Myer, P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn.

HIGH SCHOOL INDOOR RECORDS.—Juniors.—100 yds. dash—11 1-5s.; L. Perkins, Commerce. 220 yds. dash—26s.; A. Cozzens, Manual Training.

Seniors.—50 yds. dash—6s.; E. C. Jessup, Boys'. 100 yds. dash—10 3-5s.; E. C. Jessup, Boys'. 220 yds. run—26s., L. R. Murphy, Boys'. 440 yds. run—56 2-5s.; R. A. Geis, Commerce. 880 yds. run—2m. 10 3-5s.; A. B. Collins, Boys'. 1-mile run—4m. 49 1-5s.; G. Hurlbut, DeWitt Clinton. 100 yds. high hurdles—14 3-5s., A. L. Goulden, Boys'. 880 yds. midget relay—1m. 49 4-5s., Morris (Wilson, Flood, Hands, Blum). 880 yds. freshman relay—1m. 44s., Manual Training (G. Kelly, G. Dale, E. Minden, A. Cozzens). 704 yds. freshman relay—1m. 24 3-5s., Boys' (C. S. Bryce, L. E. Fackner, E. B. Jones, A. G. Salmon). 1-mile school relay—3m. 48s., Erasmus Hall (J. Kopke, E. B. Hutchings, Ray McNulty, E. J. O'Connor). 100-lb. relay (440 yds.)—53 3-5s., DeWitt Clinton (J. K. Winkler, C. Hunicke, J. Shapiro, L. Vogel). 120-lb. relay (880 yds.)—1m. 45 3-5s., DeWitt Clinton (J. Stoughton, A. Wronker, A. Harris, R. Proskauer). Putting 12-lb. shot—42ft. 8¼in.; C. Hirschman, Commerce. Running high jump—5ft. 3½in., J. L. Taw, DeWitt Clinton.

HIGH SCHOOLS OUTDOOR RECORDS.—Junior.—100 yds. dash—10. 3-5s.; George McNulty, Erasmus Hall. 220 yds. run—23 3-5s.; George McNulty, Erasmus Hall.

Senior.—100 yds. dash—10 2-5s.; A. Cozzens, Manual Training. 220 yds. dash—22 4-5s., F Tompkins, DeWitt Clinton. 440 yds. run—52 4-5s.; A. Cozzens, Manual Training. 880 yds. run—2m. 5 2-5s.; D. Whitney, Erasmus Hall. 1-mile run—4m. 40 3-5s.; F. Youngs, Manual Training. 120 yds. high hurdles—16 4-5s., James S. Wiley, DeWitt Clinton. 220 yds. low hurdles—26 2-5s.; H. Starr, Boys'. 1-mile schools relay—3m. 34 3-5s.; Commerce (K. McAlpin, N. Pfletschinger, L. Vorhis, R. A. Geis). 100-lb. relay (440 yds.)—51s.; Commerce (Weurfeld, Wronker, Simpson, Barrett). 120-lb. relay (880 yds.)—1m. 40 2-5s., DeWitt Clinton (A. Wronker, R. Proskauer, T. Spates, J. Stoughton). Heavy-weight relay (1 mile)—3m. 37 4-5s.; Manual Training (A. Cozzens, E. Lynch, A. Clunan, G. Dale). Running high jump—5ft. 6in.; H. Hoffman, Commerce. Running broad jump—21ft. 2 in., H. Ludlam, Commerce. Pole vault—9ft. 10in.; M. F. Harmon, Boys'. Putting 12-lb. shot—44ft. 6½in., H. Hirschman, Commerce. Throwing the discus (Greek style)—104ft. 10¾in.; D. Matthews, Erasmus Hall.

TARGET SHOOTING.

President Roosevelt offered as a prize to the boy making the best record in target shooting a personal letter of commendation. It was won by A. Scharfenberg. Thirty-

eight boys competed, and the best possible score was 170. Scores of the first ten boys follow:

Name and High School.	Whitney Gun Co. Match.	Du Pont Match.	Match.	Total.
A. Scharfenberg, Manual Training	50	63	45	158
C. Slaughter, Boys'	47	65	43	155
A. Garcia, Curtis	48	59	46	153
A. Leach, Boys'	48	62	42	152
T. Byrnes, Morris	47	60	44	151
William Slichter, De Witt Clinton	47	65	38	150
W. Frees, Commercial	49	56	45	150
E. J. Carr, Commerce	48	62	39	149
E. Galloway, Curtis	47	61	40	148
J. Ehrlich, Morris	49	58	41	148

INTERSCHOLASTIC RIFLE MATCHES AT CREEDMORE.

Number of boys competing, 59. Possible score, 50.

Name and School.	100 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
A. V. Arnold, Boys'	23	24	47
J. Ehrlich, Morris	24	23	47
L. Oeder, Morris	21	25	46
A. A. Leach, Jr., Boys'	23	23	46
J. H. Byrnes, Morris	23	23	46
A. Garcia, Curtis	21	24	45
C. J. Austrian, Stuyvesant	24	22	46
I. Terwilliger, Bryant	21	24	45
C. A. Warner, Commerce	23	22	45
G. Thompson, Morris	23	22	45

THE SUB-TARGET GUN MACHINE COMPANY MATCH (INDOOR).

Number of boys competing, 51. Possible score, 70.

Name and School.	100 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
W Hickerson, Manual Training	32	34	66
C. W. Slaughter, Boys'	30	35	65
W Schlichter, De Witt Clinton	32	33	65
A. Scharfenberg, Manual Training	30	33	63
R. De Mott, Boys'	32	31	63
G. Calloway, Bryant	30	32	62
E. J. Carr, Commerce	28	34	62
C. A. Warner, Commerce	30	32	62
A. A. Leach, Boys'	33	29	62
S. Fletcher, Commercial	34	28	62

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS INDOOR SWIMMING MEET.—20 yds. (80 lbs.)—15 3-5s., F. Bourgognon, P S. No. 77, Manhattan. 40 yds. (95 lbs.)—30s., E. McAuliffe, P. S. No. 6, Manhattan. 60 yds. (115 lbs.)—48 2-5s., H. McDonough, P S. No. 6, Manhattan. 80 yds. (unlimited weight)—57s., J. McLoughlin, P. S. No. 87, Manhattan. 160 yds. relay (unlimited weight)—2m. 7 4-5s.; P. S. No. 77, Manhattan (Culhane, Meffert, R. Storace, T. Storace.)

HIGH SCHOOL INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP —Tub race (20 yds.)—17 2-5s.; G. Guiteras, Commerce. 50 yds. race—35s., C. Beavers, Erasmus Hall. 75 yds. race—57 3-5s., M. Thompson, Commerce. Relay race (160 yds.), four boys—1m. 47 4-5s.; Commerce (O'Neill, H. Greenwald, J. Boyle, M. Thompson).

HIGH SCHOOL ROWING CHAMPIONSHIP —Eight-oared shell, distance, one mile; Harlem River course; time, 5m. 35s.—Won by High School of Commerce (F. F. O'Neill, stroke, captain; H. Steinkamp, 2; P Harnishfeger, 3; H. Gottschaldt, 4; W. H. Groff, 5; W. G. Broadhead, Mgr., 6; J. H. Veseley, 7; B. K. Garvin, bow; W Kremer, coxswain, won; DeWitt Clinton, second. The other crews finished in the following order: Stuyvesant, Townsend, Harris Hall, Morris.

HIGH SCHOOLS ICE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.—440 yds.—54 1-5s.; Lawrence, Cremin, DeWitt Clinton. 880 yds.—1m. 56 4-5s., Louis Barnett, DeWitt Clinton. 1-mile—3m. 59 2-5s.; Lawrence Cremin, DeWitt Clinton.

Fencing.

The various tournaments held under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America resulted as follows:

New York Athletic Club won the three-weapon cup against the Brooklyn Fencers' Club and New York Turn Verein. Winners—V. Curti, A. G. Anderson, W. D. Lyon.

Champion Team Cup, Foils.—Won by New York Athletic Club; A. G. Anderson, V. Curti, W. D. Lyon.

Saltus Cup and Medals.—Won by New York Athletic Club; Charles Bothner, W. D. Lyon, V. Curti.

National Championships.—Winners:

Foil.—C. Waldbott, F Lage, V. Curti.

Duelling Sword.—W D. Lyon, P. Benzenberg, W Eckard.

Sabre.—A. G. Anderson, K. B. Johnson, F. J. Byrne.

The fourteenth annual intercollegiate fencing competition was won by Annapolis. Eight teams competed, the championship being formerly held by West Point. Final scores were: Annapolis won 14 and lost 4 bouts; West Point won 10 and lost 8, and Cornell won 3 and lost 15. Yale, Columbia, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Princeton finished in the order named.

Important fencing bouts of the year were as follows: West Point beat Cornell 5 bouts to 4; Annapolis beat Pennsylvania 6 bouts to 3; Princeton beat Pennsylvania 6 bouts to 3; West Point beat Yale 6 bouts to 1. West Point beat Columbia 7 bouts to 2; Columbia beat Cornell 5 bouts to 4; Annapolis beat Cornell 7 bouts to 2; West Point beat Princeton 7 bouts to 2; Annapolis beat Columbia 5 bouts to 4. Cornell won in a triangular contest, with 6 points to 2 for Yale, and 1 for Harvard. Yale won a triangular contest, with 12 points to 10 for Columbia, and 5 for Massachusetts Technology.

West Point won the Saltus medals for junior competition with foils. Scores by rounds: Brooklyn F C., 5; New York Turn Verein, 2; West Point, 5; New York A. C., 1; New York Fencers' Club, 5; Brooklyn F C., 2; West Point, 5; Fencers' Club, 2.

The Inter-Club series between Boston A. A. and New York A. C. resulted in a victory for the former—5 bouts to 4.

Sunday World Field Days.

In the Spring of 1906 one hundred grammar schools in New York City held individual sets of field day games. This great series of athletic meets, known as the Sunday World Field Days, was planned by the Sunday World, which also gave the prizes. The games were under the direction of the New York Public Schools Athletic League. They were held in every borough of the city. All the playground parks of Manhattan equipped with running tracks were used, armories in Manhattan and Brooklyn, the roof gymnasiums of some of the larger schools, fields in the outlying districts, and the tracks of various athletic clubs. The programme of each of the meets consisted of individual and relay races, jumping and weight throwing.

In the Spring of 1907 the Sunday World separate school field days were continued, one hundred schools again holding the meets. The same number of medals were awarded as in 1906. This year the boys were divided into classes according to their weights, and there were contests for each of the following classes: 80-pound boys, 95-pound boys, 115-pound boys and in unlimited class of heavier weights.

Both in 1906 and 1907 there was a grand final meet in the Autumn, in which the 100 schools that had held Sunday World field days during the year were each entitled to enter twenty contestants. These big final meets excited much interest. Ten thousand people witnessed the exciting contests for the championship gold, silver and bronze medals at Celtic Park in the 1907 meet.

In the two years of the Sunday World Field Days nearly 40,000 boys have taken part in the athletic games. The percentage of boys entering the games was very large, from many of the schools exceeding 50 per cent. of the total enrolment in the grammar grades, while in some it went very much higher, an unprecedented record in New York school field athletics.

An honor plaque, a large shield appropriately inscribed, was presented by the Sunday World to the school in each of the five boroughs which entered the largest percentage of boys in its field day. These were awarded as follows: School No. 7, Manhattan, 89.32 per cent.; School No. 32, Bronx, 97.06 per cent., School No. 128, Brooklyn, 58 per cent.; School No. 83, Queens, 86.32 per cent., School No. 12, Richmond, 99 per cent.

The P. S. A. L. rule that only boys having a certain high mark in scholarship effort and deportment could enter the games was strictly enforced.

In many cases the entire school—teachers and pupils—was present to witness the field day contests. The games had a strong influence in creating and stimulating the athletic spirit among great numbers of boys in the New York public schools, and were also highly approved by the principals and teachers because of their effect in encouraging good conduct and good scholarship.

Following are the results of the Sunday World Grand Final Field Day, at Celtic Park, Sept. 28, 1907:

50-yard dash, 80-pound class—Won by A. Perry, P. S. 101, Brooklyn. Time, 7s.

60-yard dash, 95-pound class—Won by H. Rabinowitz, P. S. 62, Manhattan. Time, 8s.

70-yard dash, 80-pound class—Won by W. Sherin, P. S. 40, Manhattan. Time, 8 2-5s.

80-yard dash, 95-pound class—Won by G. Ottinger, P. S. 40, Manhattan. Time, 9 2-5s.

90-yard dash, 115-pound class—Won by M. Palto, P. S. 77, Manhattan. Time, 10 4-5s.

100-yard dash, unlimited weight—Won by Z. Goldstein, P. S. 62, Manhattan. Time, 11 3-5s.

220-yard dash, unlimited weight—Won by S. Salvatore, P. S. 19, Manhattan. Time, 27 1-5s.

300-yard relay race, 80-pound class—Won by P. S. 89, Manhattan (team, F. Pruesch, M. Gilbert, H. Harris, J. Hodgins). Time, 48s.

440-yard relay race, 95-pound class—Won by P. S. 40, Manhattan (team, J. Lamm, H. Adelman, G. Densroche, G. Beck). Time, 54s.

440-yard relay race, 115-pound class—Won by P. S. 10, Manhattan (team, H. Senler, L. Schiff, B. McGowan, O. Powers). Time, 54 2-5s.

FIELD EVENTS.

Putting the 12-pound shot, unlimited weight class—Won by J. Elliott, P. S. 12, Bronx, 36 ft. 8 in.

Running broad jump, 80-pound class—Won by E. Bernstein, P. S. 84, Brooklyn, 14 ft. 10½ in.

High jump, 95-pound class—Won by H. Crowe, P. S. 32, Bronx, 4 ft. 6½ in.

Broad jump, 115-pound class—Won by W. Klages, P. S. 1, Queens, 16 ft. 10 in.

The Sunday World point trophy was won by P. S. 77, Manhattan.

Canoe Racing.

The national regatta of the American Canoe Association was held at Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River, in August, 1907, with the following results:

Record Series, Combined Sailing and Paddling, 3 miles—H. D. Murphy won; H. M. Moore, second. Time, 35m. 40s. Paddling only, one-half mile—E. V. Walker won; H. D. Murphy, second. Time, 6m. 25s. Sailing, Open Canoe, 4½ miles—A. M. Poole won; H. M. Moore, second. Time, 1h. 17m. 52s.

A. C. A. Trophy Sailing, Decked Canoe, 9 miles—W. J. Ladd won; H. M. Moore, second. Time, 1h. 53m. 20s.

"Mab" Trophy, Decked Canoes, 7½ miles—H. D. Murphy won; D. B. Goodsell, second. Time, 2h. 04m. 40s.

A. C. A. Open Canoe Sailing Trophy, three races, 3 miles each—George P. Douglass won; A. M. Poole, second.

A. C. A. Trophy, Paddling, 1 mile, double blades, straightaway racing class—E. B. Nellis won; A. G. Mather, second. Time, 8m. 45s.

Racing Class, Single Single, one-half mile—A. G. Mather won; F. J. Kenny, second. Time, 5m. 13 3-5s. Tandem Single, one-half mile—Rouse and Mather won; Kenny and Gray, second. Time, 4m. 30 2-5s. Single Doubles, one-half mile—E. B. Nellis won; A. G.

CANOE RACING—*Continued.*

Mather, second. Time, 4m. 31s. Tandem Doubles, one-half mile—Mather and Nellis won; Rouse and Kenny, second. Time, 4m. 15s.

Cruising Class, Single Single, one-half mile—A. A. Vail won; —— Sparrow, second. Time, 5m. 27s. Tandem Single, one-half mile—Walker and Vail won; Pratt and Hunter, second. Time, 4m. 37s. Single Doubles, one-half mile—H. D. Murphy won; E. V. Walker, second. Time, 5m. 9½s. Tandem Doubles, one-half mile—Walker and Vail won; Sparrow and Spink, second. Time, 4m. 40s.

The meet for 1908 will be held on August 7-21 at Sugar Island.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN RACES.

The New York Canoe Club races were held September 9 and those of the Brooklyn Club September 23. The results follow:

New York Club: Half-Mile Open Race, Single—A. M. Poole won; W. H. Sayles, second. Time, 2m. 2½s. Half-Mile Open Tandem—Robinson and Douglass won; Roeloff and Muriel, second. Time, 1m. 42 2-5s. Half-Mile Race, Four Paddling—Clayton, Poole, Sawyer, and Plummer won; Muriel, Sayles, Roeloff, and Robinson, second. Time, 52s. Tail-end Race—J. P Douglass won; W B. Robinson, second. Time, 1m. 42s. Three-Mile Open Race—R. S. Foster won. Time, 1h. 14m.

Brooklyn Club: Half-Mile Tandem Paddling—R. J. Wilkin and W. S. Hallett won; R. A. Marshall and H. A. Raitzenstein, second; J. F Eastmond and J. M. Buchanan, third. Half-Mile, Deck-Sailing Canoes, Double-Blade Paddling, for the Rudd Trophy—R. J. Wilkin won; J. F Eastmond, second. Half-Mile, Open-Blade Paddling—H. A. Raitzenstein won; R. J. Wilkin, second; A. W. Walter, third. Three-Mile Sailing Race—Thomas Brown won; R. J. Wilkin, second.

Chess.

FOLLOWERS of chess enjoyed the rare treat of witnessing a match for the world's championship in 1907, between Dr. Emanuel Lasker, holder of the title since 1893, and Frank J. Marshall. The match was for a purse of $1,000 and play began in Brooklyn on January 26. Series of the games were also played in Manhattan, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, and Memphis. Dr. Lasker won, the final score on April 6 being: Dr. Lasker 8, Marshall 0, drawn 7.

The revival of the international cable matches between America and Great Britain was another feature of the year and the Sir George Newnes trophy, held by the Brooklyn Chess Club for eight years, was recovered by the City of London Chess Club by a score of 5½ to 4½, on February 22 and 23.

The fifteenth annual tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton, held in New York during the Christmas holidays, was won by Columbia with a score of 11½ out of a possible 12. The winning team comprised J. R. Capablanca, L. J. Wolff, H. Blumberg and O. Brown. Harvard finished second with 8 points, Princeton third with 3½ and Yale last with one point.

A tie between Brown University and the University of Pennsylvania, at 5 points each out of a possible 8, was the outcome of the eighth annual meeting of the Triangular College Chess League held just before the new year. Cornell finished third with 2 series won and 6 lost.

On February 12, the championship tournament of the New York State Chess Association, with ten entries, resulted in the victory of Julius Finn, who scored 3½ points in four rounds. A tie for second place at 2½ points each resulted between H. Helms. P Johner and C. Jaffe. The general tournament, with 12 entries, was won by J. H. Taft, Jr., of the Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn, after a tie with J. Patay. Other prizes were won by F. F. Russell, third; O. W. Field and B. Bernstein, fourth and fifth.

A match for the woman's chess championship of the United States was played between Mrs. C. P Frey of Newark, N. J., and Mrs. S. R. Burgess of St Louis, Mo., at the Martha Washington Hotel, New York, March 2 to 9. It resulted in favor of Mrs. Burgess, the challenger, by the score of 4 wins, 1 loss and 1 draw.

On March 23, the Universities of America and England played by cable for the seventh time. America, represented by players from Columbia, Harvard and Yale, scored 3 points, as did Great Britain, represented by Oxford and Cambridge. The match went on record as a tie and the Isaac L. Rice trophy remained abroad.

The tournament of the Greater New York Interscholastic Chess League was concluded on March 16, with the Brooklyn Boys' High School winner of the I. L. Rice trophy.

The annual championship tournament of the Manhattan and Brooklyn Clubs were won by Paul Johner and Charles Curt, respectively. On May 30 the Manhattan Chess Club defeated the Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia by 10½ to 5½.

Members of the New York State Chess Association indulged in a novel contest during the week of August 23-29, when the Rice trophy and general tournaments were held on board the steamship Alexandria, plying between Charlotte, N. Y., and Quebec. State Champion Finn represented the association and won the trophy. D. F. Searle, of Rome, N. Y., and H. Zirn, of Brooklyn, tied for first place in the general contest.

E. Michelsen, of Chicago, won the championship of the Western Chess Association, held at Excelsior, Minn., August 19-25. J. Daniels, Kansas City, was second. The Mississippi State meeting at Castalian Springs was won by M. D. McGrath, of Brookhaven.

Of the principal international tournaments held abroad, G. Shories, of England, won the amateur event at Ostend; Dr. S. Tarrasch, of Germany, the Masters Championship at Ostend, and A. Rubinstein, of Russia, and Dr. O. S. Bernstein, of Germany, tied for chief honors in the General Masters' tournament there. A Rubenstein won the tournament at Carlsbad; Jacques Mieses, of Germany, won at Vienna; F. J. Marshall, of America, at the Café de la Regence in Paris; and P. S. Leonhardt, of Germany, at Copenhagen.

Under the auspices of the *American Chess Bulletin*, Dr. E. Lasker and F. J. Marshall both made extensive tours of the United States.

(Edited by Herman Helms).

The American Turf.

(Revised to December 1, 1907.)

Aside from the very successful season at the Metropolitan tracks and the interesting features of local interest, the turf year for the thoroughbreds was especially marked in the success of Richard Croker, who won the English Derby with a horse of American breeding and an American jockey; the wonderful career of the peerless Colin, and the stable winnings of James R. Keene, which aggregated slightly above $400,000—the largest amount ever won by any one owner in the world.

Two other Americans, aside from Mr. Croker, have won the Derby—Pierre Lorillard with Iroquois, in 1881, and the late William C. Whitney with Volodyoski, in 1901, but these were not of the owners' breeding. Orby, the chestnut son of Orme and the American mare Rhoda B., was bred by Mr. Croker, who also headed the list of winning owners on the Irish turf for 1907.

A large part of Mr. Keene's winnings came from three of the great horses of the year—Colin, $131,000; Peter Pan, $87,000, and Ballot, $59,000. The Duke of Portland held the former record of $369,292 won in 1889, a large part by Donovan, a three-year-old by Galopin-Mowerina, $193,355 won in eight starts of seven victories and one second; Ayrshire, $100,425, and Semolina, $45,032. The record of Colin as compared with his grandsire, Domino, in 1893 follows, it being remembered, however, that the Futurity of that year was worth $49,350 and other stakes were also richer. Miller had all the mounts on Colin, except in the Eclipse, when Mountain was up.

COLIN'S RECORD.

Races.	Wt.	Time.	Value.
Purse, five fur., straight	110	1.01	$940
National Stallion, five furlongs, straight	122	0.58	9,662
Eclipse, five and a half furlongs, straight	125	1.06 3-5	8,735
Great Trial, six furlongs, Futurity Course	129	1.12 2-5	19,950
Brighton Junior, six fur.	127	1.12 1-5	11,750
Saratoga Special, six fur.	122	1.12	14,500
Grand Union Hotel Stakes, six furlongs	127	1.13	8,250
Futurity, six furlongs, Futurity Course	125	1.11 1-5	24,830
Flatbush, seven furlongs, Futurity Course	120	1.24 4-5	8,420
Brighton Produce, six fur.	125	1.12 3-5	9,874
Matron Stakes (colts), six furlongs, straight	129	1.12	9,255
Champagne Stakes, seven furlongs, straight	122	1.23	5,775
Total			$131,541

* Record time.

DOMINO'S RECORD.

Races.	Wt.	Time.	Value.
Sweepstakes, five furlongs	112	1.02	$895
Great American, five fur.	118	1.01¾	18,675
Great Eclipse, six furlongs	118	1.12¾	16,750
Great Trial, six furlongs, Futurity Course	125	1.14	23,100
Hyde Park Stakes, six fur.	123	1.14	16,900
Produce Stakes, Monmouth Park, six furlongs, short course	128	1.14½	19,875
Futurity, about six furlongs, Futurity Course	130	1.12 4-5	48,885
Matron, about six furlongs	128	1.09	24,560
Total			$169,640

August 31, 1893, Domino and Dobbins, each carrying 118 pounds, ran a dead heat at about six furlongs in 1.12 3-5.

Tremont as an unbeaten two-year-old in 1886 won 13 races and $41,000. Other unbeaten two-year-olds were: Sensation, eight, in 1879, and French Park, in 1888, and El Rio Rey, in 1889, seven races each.

WINNERS OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

KENTUCKY DERBY, LOUISVILLE.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903	C. R. Ellison's Judge Himes, Early, Bourbon	2.09	$4,850
1904	L. Durnell's Elwood, Ed. Tierney, Brancas	2.08½	4,850
1905	S. S. Brown's Agile, Ram's Horn, Layson	2.10¾	4,850
1906	George J. Long's Sir Huron, Lady Navarre, James Reddick	2.08¼	4,850
1907	J. H. Woodford's Pink Star, Zal, Overlands	2.12 3-5	4 850

Record, 2.06¼, by Lieutenant Gibson in 1900.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP, BELMONT PARK.

(Distance, 1 mile.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903	H. P. Whitney's Gunfire, Old England, Lux Casta	*1.38½	$11,080
1904	H. B. Duryea's Irish Lad, Toboggan, Beldame	1.40	10,880
1905†	James R. Keene's Sysonby, O. L. Richard's Race King, Colonial Girl	1.41 3-5	9,230
1906	J. A. Drake's Grapple, Dandelion, Oxford	1.39	10,850
1907	J. H. McCormick's Glorifier, Okemite, Roseben	1.40 4-5	10,570

† Dead heat.

CARTER HANDICAP, AQUEDUCT.

(Distance, 7 furlongs.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903	J. A. Kyle's Ahumada, Yellow Tail, Illyria	1.33	$2,735
1904	N. Bennington's Beldame, Peter Paul, Wotan	1.27	7,710
1905	Sydney Paget's Ormonde's Right, Roseben, Little Em	1.26 4-5	7,100
1906	D. C. Johnson's Roseben, Southern Cross, Red Knight	1.26 2-5	7,850
1907	J. H. McCormick's Glorifier, Roseben, Don Diego	1.28 1-5	7,850

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

EXCELSIOR HANDICAP, JAMAICA.

(Distance, 11-16 miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	W. C. Whitney's Blackstock, Heno, Yellow Tail.....	1.46 2-5	$6,730
1904.....	F. R. Doctor's Rostand, Red Knight, Lord Badge.....	1.45 3-5	6,660
1905.....	Albemarle Stables' Santa Catalina, Rapid Water, Sinister.....	1.46 2-5	6,450
1906.....	Newcastle Stables' Merry Lark, Ormonde's Right, Eugenia Burch...	1.47 1-5	7,350
1907.....	T. D. Sullivan's Dr. Gardner, Glorifier, Cairngorm.....	1.48 1-5	7,350

SARATOGA HANDICAP, SARATOGA.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	J. B. Haggin's Waterboy, Hunter Raine, Caughnawaga.....	2.05 3-5	$8,800
1904.....	Aug. Belmont's Lord of the Vale, Bad News, Caughnawaga.....	2.05	8,800
1905.....	J. Sanford's Caughnawaga, Water Light, Beldame.....	2.07	8,300
1906.....	F. R. Hitchcock's Dandelion, Tangle, Gallavant.....	2.04 3-5	8,300
1907.....	Newcastle Stables' McCarter, Running Water, Dandelion.....	2.05 3-5	8,300

SUBURBAN HANDICAP, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	Hampton Stable's Africander, Herbert, Hunter Raine.....	2.10 2-5	$16,490
1904.....	E. R. Thomas' Hermis, The Picket, Irish Lad.....	*2.05	16,800
1905.....	August Belmont's Beldame, Proper, First Mason.....	2.05 3-5	16,800
1906.....	A. Shield's Go-Between, Dandelion, Colonial Girl.....	2.05 1-5	16,800
1907.....	C. E. Durnell's Nealon, Montgomery, Beacon Light.....	2.06 2-5	16,800

BRIGHTON HANDICAP, BRIGHTON BEACH.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	J. B. Haggin's Waterboy, Roehampton, River Pirate.....	2.03 1-5	$8,000
1904.....	Capt. S. S. Brown's Broomstick, Irish Lad, Highball.....	*2.02 4-5	21,750
1905.....	H. P. Whitney's Artful, Ort Wells. Beldame.....	2.04 4-5	21,750
1906.....	W. S. Williams's Ram's Horn, First Mason, Tokalon.....	2.03 3-5	19,750
1907.....	J. R. Keene's Peter Pan, McCarter, Montgomery.....	2.03 2-5	19,750

THE FUTURITY, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

(Distance, 6 furlongs.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	Sydney Paget's Hamburg Belle, Leonidas, The Minute Man.....	1.13	$35,930
1904.....	H. B. Duryea's Artful, Tradition, Sysonby.....	1.11 4-5	42,880
1905.....	Ormondale Stables' Ormondale, Timber, Belmere.....	1.11 4-5	38,680
1906.....	W. Lakeland's Electioneer, Pope Joan, De Mund.....	1.13 3-5	37,270
1907.....	J. R. Keene's Colin, Bar None, Chapultepec.....	*1.11 1-5	24,830

BROOKLYN HANDICAP, GRAVESEND.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	Westbury Stable's Irish Lad, Gunfire, Heno.....	*2.05 2-5	$14,950
1904.....	Waldeck Stable's The Picket, Irish Lad, Proper.....	2.06 3-5	15,800
1905.....	J. R. Keene's Delhi, Ostrich, Graziallo.....	2.06 2-5	15,800
1906.....	J. W. Fuller's Tokalon, Dandelion, The Picket.....	2.05 3-5	15,800
1907.....	J. R. Keene's Superman, Beacon Light, Nealon,.....	2.09	15,800

THE ENGLISH DERBY, EPSOM DOWNS—(ENGLISH TURF).

(Distance, about 1½ miles.)

Year.	Owner and Winner.	Sire.	Time.	Second.
1903..	Sir J. Miller's Rock Sand.....	Sainfoin.....	2 42 4-5	Vinicius.
1904...	Leopold de Rothschild's St. Amant.....	St. Frusquin.....	2.45 4-5	John O'Gaunt.
1905..	Lord Rosebery's Cicero.....	Satire.....	2.39 3-5	Jardy.
1906..	Maj. Loeder's Spearmint.....	Carbine.....	2.36 4-5	Picton.
1907..	Richard Croker's Orby.....	Orme.....	2.4[illegible]	Slieve Gallion.

* Record time for race.

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

RECORD OF BEST PERFORMANCES ON THE RUNNING TURF.

Distance.	Name, Age, Weight, and Sire.	Place.	Date.	Time.
¼ mile	Bob Wade, 4	Butte, Mont.	Aug. 20, 1890	0.21¼
⅜ "	Atoka, aged, 103 lbs	Butte, Mont.	Sept. 7, 1906	0.33½
3½ furlongs	Judge Thomas, aged, 134 lbs	Butte, Mont.	July 14, 1902	0.40½
½ mile	Geraldine, 4, 122 lbs	Morris Park (st. c.)	Aug. 30, 1889	0.46
	Bessie Macklin, 3, 100 lbs	Dallas, Tex.	Oct. 3, 1899	0.46½
4½ furlongs	Tanya, 2, 107 lbs	Morris Park (st. c.)	May 12, 1904	0.51½
	Old England, 2, 108 lbs	Oakland (Cal. J. C.)	Dec. 18, 1901	0.53
⅝ mile	Maid Marian, 4, by Imp. Great Tom, 111 lbs	Morris Park (st. c.)	Oct. 9, 1894	0.56¾
	George F Smith, 4, 100 lbs	San Fran. (Cal. J. C.)	Mar. 7, 1895	0.59
5½ furlongs	Plater, 2, by Henry of Navarre, 107 lbs	Morris Park (st. c.)	Oct. 21, 1902	1.02½
	McGee, 3, 105 lbs	Chicago (Harlem)	Oct. 1, 1903	1 05 1-5
Futurity c.	Charlie Eastman, 4, 113 lbs	New Orleans (City P).	Jan. 19, 1907	1. 05 1-5
¾ mile	Kingston, aged, 139 lbs	Sheepshead Bay	June 22, 1891	1.08
	Artful, 2, 130 lbs	Morris Park (st. c.)	Oct. 15, 1904.	1.08
	Roseben, 4, 147 lbs	Belmont Park	Oct. 6, 1905.	1.11 3-5
6½ furlongs	Lady Vera, 2, 90 lbs	Belmont Park (st. c.)	Oct. 19, 1906	1 16 3-5
	Brookdale Nymph, 4, 124 lbs	Belmont Park	Oct. 14, 1907	1.17 2-5
7 furlongs	Roseben, 5. 126 lbs	Belmont Park	Oct. 16, 1906	1.22
7½ furlongs	Dainty, 4, 109 lbs	Oakland (Cal. J. C.).	Dec. 19, 1904	1.32
	Welbourne, 3, 97 lbs	Belmont Park	June 6, 1906	1.32
1 mile	Salvator, 4, by Imp. Prince Charlie, 110 lbs†	Monmouth P. (st. c.)	Aug. 28, 1890	1.35½
	Kildeer, 4, 91 lbs	Monmouth P. (st. c.)	Aug. 13, 1902	1.37¼
	Kiamesha, 3, 104 lbs	Belmont Park	Oct. 9, 1905	1.37 2-5
	Dick Welles, 3, 112 lbs	Chicago (Harlem)	Aug 14, 1903	1.37 2-5
1 " 20 yds.	Macy, 4, by Hindoo, 107 lbs	Chicago (Wash. Park)	July 2, 1898	1.40
	Maid Marian, 4, by Imp. Great Tom, 106 lbs	Chicago (Wash. Park)	July 19, 1893	1.40
1 " 50 yds.	Six Shooter, 5, 111 lbs	Chicago (Wash. Park)	June 27, 1903.	1.40
1 " 70 yds.	Haviland, 6, 99 lbs	Chicago (Wash. Park)	July 7, 1903	1.41 1-5
1 " 100 yds.	Jiminez, 3, 101 lbs.	Chicago (Harlem)	Sept. 5, 1901	1.42 3-5
	Dalvay, 3, 96 lbs	Chicago (Harlem)	Aug. 31, 1904.	1.42 3-5
1 1-16 miles	Grand Opera, 4, 77 lbs	Chicago (Harlem)	Aug. 12, 1903	1.44 3-5
	Israelite, 4, 101 lbs	Brighton Beach	Sept. 25, 1905	1.44 3-5
	Glassful, 3, 101 lbs	Chicago (Wash. Park)	July 2, 1903	1.44 3-5
1⅛ "	Charles Edward, 3, 126 lbs	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	July 16, 1907	1.50 3-5
1 3-16 "	Scintillant II., 6, 109 lbs	Chicago (Harlem)	Sept. 1, 1902	1.57 2-5
1¼ "	Broomstick, 3, 104 lbs	Brighton Beach, N. Y	July 9, 1904	2.02 4-5
1 5-16 " "	Bedouin, 3, 111 lbs	Belmont Park	Oct. 2, 1905	2.10 3-5
	Ironsides, 3, 107 lbs	Belmont Park	Oct, 8, 1906	2.10 3-5
1 m. 500 yds.	Swift Wing, 5, 100 lbs	Latonia, Ky	July 8, 1905	2.10 1-5
1⅜ miles	Irish Lad, 4, 126 lbs	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	June 25. 1904	2.17 3-5
1½ " "	Goodrich, 3, by Patron, 102 lbs	Chicago (Wash. Park)	July 16, 1898	2.30¼
1⅝ " "	Africander, 3, 126 lbs	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	July 7, 1903	2.45 1-5
1¾ " "	Major Daingerfield, 4, 120 lbs	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 3, 1903	2.57
1⅞ " "	Julius Cæsar, 5, 108 lbs	New Orleans, La.	Feb. 27, 1900	3.19
2 " "	Judge Denny, 5, by Fonso, 105 lbs	Oakland (Cal. J. C.).	Feb. 12, 1898	3.26½
2⅛ " "	Joe Murphy, 4, by Isaac Murphy, 99 lbs	Chicago (Harlem)	Aug. 30, 1894	3.42
2¼ " "	Ethelbert, 4, 124 lbs	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	Aug. 4, 1900	3.49 1-5
2½ " "	Kyrat, 3, by Teuton, 88 lbs	Newport, Ky	Nov. 18, 1899	4.24½
2⅝ " "	Ten Broeck, 4, by Imp. Phaeton, 104 lbs	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 16, 1876	4.58½
2¾ " "	Hubbard, 4, by Planet, 107 lbs	Saratoga, N. Y	Aug. 9. 1873	4.58¾
3 " "	Mamie Algol, 5, 108 lbs	New Orleans (City P.)	Feb. 16, 1907	5.19
4 " "	Lucrezia Borgia, 4, by Imp. Brutus, 85 lbs.†	Oakland (Cal. J. C.)	May 20, 1897	7.11
	The Bachelor, a, by Judge Murray, 118 lbs.	Oakland (Cal. J. C.)	Feb. 22, 1899	7.16½
	Los Algeleno, aged, 111 lbs	Oakland (Cal. J. C.)	Ap'l 13, 1907	7.16 1-5

HEAT RACES.

¼ mile.	Sleepy Dick, aged	Kiowa, Kan.	Oct. 19, 1888	0.21½	—0.22¼
⅜ "	Bob Wade, 4	Butte, Mont.	Aug. 16, 1890	0.36¼	—0 36½
½ "	Eclipse, Jr., 4	Dallas, Tex.	Nov. 1, 1890	0.48	—0.48—0.48
	Bogus, aged, 113 lbs	Helena, Mont.	Aug. 22, 1888	0.48	—0.48
	Bill Howard, 5, 122 lbs	Anaconda, Mont.	Aug. 17, 1895	0.47½	—0.48½
⅝ "	Kittie Pease, 4, 82 lbs	Dallas, Tex.	Nov. 2, 1887	1.00	—1 00
	Fox, 4, 113 lbs	San Francisco, Cal.	Oct. 31, 1891	1.00 3-5	—1.01 1-5
¾ "	Tom Hayes, 4, 107 lbs	Morris Park (st. c.)	June 17, 1892	1.10½	—1.12¾
	Lizzie S., 5, 118 lbs	Lousville	Sept. 28, 1883	1.13¼	—1.13¼
1 "	Guido, 4, 117 lbs	Chicago (Wash. Pk.)	July 11, 1891	1.41½	—1.41
1 (3 in 5)	L'Argentine, 5, 115 lbs	St. Louis	June 14, 1879	1.43—1.44	—1.47¾
1 1-16 m.	Slipalong, 5, 115 lbs.	Chicago (Wash. Pk.)	Sept. 2, 1885	1.51½	—1.48½
1⅛ mile.	What-er-Lou, 5, 119 lbs	San. Fran. (Ingleside)	Feb. 18. 1889	1.56	—1.54¾
1¼ "	Glenmore, 5, 114 lbs.	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 25, 1880	2.10	—2.14
1½ "	Patsy Duffy, aged, 115 lbs	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 17, 1884	2.41¾	—2.41
2 "	Miss Woodford, 4, 107½ lbs	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 20. 1884	3.33	—3 31½
3 "	Norfolk, 4, 100 lbs	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 23. 1865	5.27½	—5 29¼

† Races against time. St. c., straight course.

Harness Racing.

While the harness racing season of 1907 was not prolific in record-breaking performances the sport was of excellent quality. The six best performers of the year were:

Trotters—Stallion: Mainsheet, 2.05, blk. h., by Director General. Mare: Sonoma Girl, 2.05¼, br. m., by Lynwood W., 2.20½. Gelding: George G., 2.05¼, b. g., by Homeward.

Pacers—Stallion: John A., 2.03¾, ch. h., by Eddie Hal, 2.15. Mare: Citation, 2.03¼, b. m., by Norvalson. Gelding: Angus Pointer, 2.01¾, b. g., by Sidney Pointer, 2.07¼.

FASTEST TROTTING RECORDS IN 1907.

Trotters—Two-Year-Olds—Colt: Trampfast, 2.12¼, rn. c., by The Tramp. Filly: Helen Hale, 2.13¼, b. f., by Prodigal, 2.16. Gelding: John Gray, 2.22¼, g. g., by Prodigal, 2.16.

Three-Year-Olds—Colt: General Watts, 2.06¾, b. c., by Axworthy, 2.15½. Filly: Bell Bird, 2.11¼, blk. f., by Jay Tine.

Four-Year-Olds—Colt: Codero, 2.09¾, rn. c., by Bingen, 2.06¼. Filly: Maxine, 2.17¼, ch. m., by Elyria. Gelding: Bud Bonner, 2.13½, b. g., by Prodigal, 2.16.

Five-Year-Olds—Stallion: Athasham, 2.09¼, br. h., by Athadon, 2.27. Mare: Claty Latus, 2.08¼, ch. m., by Pilatus, 2.09¼. Gelding: Jack Leyburn, 2.08½, ch. g., by Alto Leyburn, 2.24½.

Fastest New Performers—Stallion: Tregantle, 2.09¼, br. h., by Simmons, 2.28. Mare: Sonoma Girl, 2.05¼, br. m., by Lynwood W., 2.20½. Geldings: Highball, 2.06¼, b. g., by Dr. Hooker, 2.23¾; Axcyell, 2.06¼, b. g., by Axcyone, 2.21¾; Wilkes Heart, 2.06¼, b. g., by Great Heart, 2.12½.

Half-Mile Track—Stallion: Quintell, 2.14¼, ch. h., by Actell, 2. 18¾. Mare: Sweet Marie, 2.07, b. m., by McKinney, 2.11¼. Gelding: George G., 2.06¾, b. g., by Homeward, 2.13¼.

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (world's record)...	Lou Dillon*.....	Memphis, Tenn.†.....	Oct. 24, 1905	.....	.....	1.58½
1 " in a race.....	Cresceus.....	Brighton Beach, N. Y...	Aug. 15, 1901	.....	.....	2.03¼
1 " on half-mile track.	George G*...	Allentown, Pa.....	Oct. 16, 1907	.....	.....	2.06¾
1 " by a stallion	Cresceus*.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Aug. 2, 1901	.....	.....	2.02¼
1 " " gelding	Major Delmar*....	Memphis, Tenn.†.....	Oct. 22, 1903	.....	.....	1.59¾
1 " " mare	Lou Dillon*.....	Memphis, Tenn.†.....	Oct. 24, 1903	.....	.....	1.58½
1 " (with runn'g mate)	Ayres P *.....	Kirkwood, Del. (kite) ...	July 3, 1892	.....	.....	2.03½
1 " by a yearling	Pansy McGregor	Holton, Kan. (kite).....	Nov. 18, 1893	.....	.....	2.23¾
	Adbell*.....	San Jose, Cal. (reg.).....	Sept. 28, 1894	.....	.....	2.23
1 " " two-year-old..	Arion*.....	Stockton, Cal. (kite).....	Nov. 10, 1891	.....	.....	2.10¾
	Trampfast.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Oct. 10, 1907	.....	.....	2.12¼
1 " " three-year-old	General Watts....	Lexington, Ky.....	Oct. 18, 1907	.....	.....	2.06¾
1 " " four-year-old.	Directum.....	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.)..	Oct. 18, 1893	.....	.....	2.05¼
	Fantasy*.....	Terre Haute, Ind. (reg.).	Sept. 13, 1894	.....	.....	2.06
1 " " five-year-old..	Lou Dillon*.....	Memphis, Tenn.†.....	Oct. 24, 1903	.....	.....	1.58½
1 " " six-year-old ..	Lou Dillon*.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Nov. 11, 1904	.....	.....	2.01
1 " to high wheel sulky	Major Delmar*....	Memphis Tenn.....	Oct. 26, 1904	.....	.....	2.07
Best 2 heats.....	Sweet Marie	Syracuse, N. Y.....	Sept. 12, 1906	.....	2.04¾	2.03¾
" 3 "	Cresceus.....	Brighton Beach, N. Y...	Aug. 15, 1901	2.03¼	2.06¼	2.05
2 miles.	Cresceus*..... ...	Memphis, Tenn.†.....	Oct. 22, 1902	.....	.....	4.17
3 "	Nightingale*	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.)..	Oct. 20, 1893	.....	.....	6.55½
	Fairy Wood.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	July 1, 1895	.....	.....	7.16½
4 "	Bertie R	Blackpool, England †...	Sept. 11, 1899	.....	.....	9.58
	Senator L.....	San José, Cal. (reg.).....	Nov. 2, 1894	.....	.....	10.12
5 "	Bishop Hero.....	Oakland, Cal. (reg.).....	Oct. 14, 1893	.....	.....	12.30¾
10 "	Pascal*	New York, N. Y. (reg.)..	Nov. 2, 1893	.....	.....	26.15
	Controller.....	San Francisco, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 23, 1878	.....	.....	27.23¼
20 "	Capt. McGowan*...	Boston, Mass. (reg.).....	Oct. 31, 1865	.....	.....	58.25
30 "	Gen. Taylor*.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Feb. 21, 1857	..*...	.....	1.47.59
50 "	Ariel*.....	Albany, N. Y.....	May, 5, 1846	.....	.....	3.55.40½
100 "	Conqueror*.....	Centreville, L. I.....	Nov. 12, 1853	.....	.....	8 55.53

* Against time. † Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shield, runner preceding trotter.

Trotting—To Wagon.

1 mile (against time).....	Lou Dillon*.....	Memphis, Tenn.†.....	Oct. 28, 1903	.....	.....	2 00
1 " in a race.....	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 21, 1903	.....	.....	2.04¾
Best 2 heats.....	Lou Dillon.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 21, 1903	2.04¾	.....	2.04¾
Best 3 heats.....	Hopeful.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Oct. 12, 1878	2.16½	2.17	2.17
2 miles.....	Ed. Bryan.....	Point Breeze, Phila.....	Sept. 1. 1907	.....	.....	4.43
3 "	Ed. Bryan.....	Point Breeze, Phila.	Nov. 8, 1905	.....	.....	7.30½
5 "	Fillmore.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	April 18, 1863	.....	.....	13.16
10 "	Julia Aldrich.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	June 15, 1858	.... .	.....	29.04½
20 "	Controller.....	San Francisco. Cal.....	April 20, 1878	.....	.....	58.57

Trotting—By Teams.

1 mile.....	The Monk*.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 21, 1904	.....	.....	2.07¾
	Equity*.....					
1 " in a race	Rose Leaf	Columbus, Ohio.....	Sept. 27, 1894	.....	.....	2.15¼
	Sally Simmons.					
1 " road wagon	Maud S.*	Fleetwood Park, N. Y..	June 15, 1883	.... .	.... .	2.15½
	Aldine*.....					
Best 3 heats in a race.....	Arab.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Nov. 26, 1887	2.30½	2.23	2 18¾
	Conde.....					

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shield, runner preceding trotter.

HARNESS RACING—*Continued.*

Fastest Pacing Records in 1907.

Pacers—Two-Year-Olds—Colt: Ray-o'-Light, 2.13½, br. c., by Searchlight, 2.03¼. Filly: Sarah Horne, 2.19¼, b. f., by Prodigal, 2.16. Gelding: Lord Prodigal, 2.23¼, br. g., by Prodigal, 2.16.

Three-Year-Olds—Colt: Shakespeare, 2.09¾, b. c., by Jay McGregor, 2.07¼. Filly: Betty Brent, 2.10¼, b. f., by Wiggins, 2.19½. Gelding: Hymettus, 2.08½, b. g., by Zombro, 2.11.

Four-Year-Olds—Colt: Dr. Munson, 2.08¾, b. c., by Gambetta Wilkes, 2.19¼. Filly: Elsie H., 2.10¾, b. f., by Belwood Allen. Gelding: The Dude, 2.09¼, b. g., by Newton Boy, 2.10¼.

Five-Year-Olds—Stallion: John A., 2.03¾, b. h., by Eddie Hal, 2.15. Mare: Mona Wilkes, 2.06½, b. m., by Demonio, 2.11¼. Gelding: Hidalgo, 2.04¼, b. g., by Warren C., 2.11¼.

Fastest New Performers—Stallion: Straight Advice, 2.05½, ch. h., by Free Advice, 2.10¼. Mare: Reproachless, 2.04½, blk. m., by Direct Hal, 2.04¼. Gelding: Hidalgo, 2.04¼, b. g., by Warren C., 2.11¼.

Half-Mile Track—Stallion: McKaig Simmons, 2.08¾, b. h., by Simmons, 2.28. Mare: Eleanor, 2.08¼, ch. m., by Waltz, 2.22. Gelding: Angus Pointer, 2.06¼, b. g., by Sidney Pointer, 2.07¼.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (world's record)	Dan Patch*	St. Paul, Minn †	Sept. 8,1906			1.55
1 " by a stallion	Dan Patch*	St. Paul, Minn †	Sept. 8,1906			1.55
1 " by a gelding	Prince Alert*	New York, N. Y. †	Sept. 23, 1903			1.57
1 "	Dan Patch	Memphis, Tenn	Nov. 8,1905			1.58
1 " by a mare	Daniel	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 24,1903			2.00¼
1 " (half mile track)	Dan Patch	Allentown, Pa	Sept. 21,1905			2.02
1 " in a race	Star Pointer	Springfield, Ill	Oct. 1,1897			2 00½
1 " yearling filly	Belle Acton*	Lyons, Neb.	Oct. 14,1892			2.20¾
1 " yearling colt	Manager H.	Springfield, Ill				2.20
1 " two-year-old	Directly*	Galesburg, Ill	Sept. 20,1894			2.07¾
	Ecstacy	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 15,1898			2.10½
1 " three-year-old	Klatawah	Louisville, Ky	Sept. 28,1898			2.05½
1 " four-year-old	Ouline*	Sioux City, Iowa	Oct. 12,1894			2.04
1 " high-wheel sulky	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga. †	Nov. 30,1903			2 04¾
½ mile	Dan Patch	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 27,1903			.56
2 miles	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga†	Nov. 30,1903			4.17
3 "	Joe Jefferson*	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.)	Nov. 6,1891			7.33¼
	James K. Polk	Centreville, L. I. (reg.)	Sept. 13,1847			7.44
4 "	Joe Jefferson*	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.)	Nov. 13,1891			10.10
5 "	Fisherman	San Francisco, Cal. (reg.)	Dec. 19,1874			13.03½
Best 2 heats	Prince Alert	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 26,1901		2.02½	2.00¾

To Wagon.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (against time)	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 27,1903			1.57¼
1 " in a race	Angus Pointer	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 20,1904			2.04½
2 miles	Young America					4.58½
3 "	Longfellow	Sacramento, Cal	Sept. 7,1869			7.53
4 "	Longfellow	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 31,1869			10.42½
5 "	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 11,1874			12.54¾
Best 2 heats	Edith W	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 22,1902		2.05¾	2.05¾
Best 3 heats	Johnston	St. Paul, Minn	Sept. 16,1887	2.16¼	2.15½	2.15¼

By a Team.

1 mile	Direct Hal* / Prince Direct	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 26,1902			2.05½

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or a dust shield, the runner preceding the pacer.

Records compiled by S. S. Toman, editor of The Trotter and Pacer.

Evolution of the Two-Minute Horse.

Yankee (2.59) was the first to trot a mile under three minutes. That was on June 5, 1806. Lady Suffolk was the first in the 2.30 list, she making a mark of 2.29½ at Beacon Course October 15, 1845. Flora Temple (2.19¾), at Kalamazoo, October 15, 1859, heralded the way for the 2.20 class. Dexter made a stallion record of 2.17¼ at Buffalo August 14, 1867. Smuggler, at Hartford, August 31, 1876, lowered this mark to 2.15¼. Rarus made a gelding record of 2.13¼ at Buffalo August 11, 1878. Goldsmith Maid made the first record below 2.15 by trotting a mile at Rochester August 12, 1874, in 2.14¾. Jay Eye See got a mark of 2.09¼ at Cleveland in 1884, and Maud S. the following year at Cleveland did a mile in 2.08¾. Later records were: Axtell, three-year-old stallion record of 2.12 at Terre Haute, October, 1889; Sunol, 2.08¼ at Stockton, Cal., October, 1891; Arion, two-year-old, 2.10¾, at Stockton, October, 1891, Nancy Hanks, 2.04 (bicycle-wheeled sulky), at Terre Haute. September, 1892; Directum, four-year-old, 2.05¼, at Nashville, October, 1893; Alix, 2.03¾, at Galesburg, Ill., September, 1894; The Abbott, 2.03¼, at Terre Haute, September, 1900; Cresceus, 2.02¾, at Cleveland, July, 1901, Major Delmar, 2.02¼, at Readville, August, 1903; Lou Dillon, 1.58½, at Memphis, October, 1903; Dan Patch, 1.55, at St. Paul, September, 1906.

National A. A. U. Championships.

The annual outdoor meet was held at the Jamestown Exposition, Sept. 6-7, 1907, and the winners were as follows:

Junior Events: 100-yard dash—P. C. Gehart, Olympic Club, San Francisco; time, 10 2-5 sec. 220-yard dash—W. J. Keating, Irish-American A. C., New York; time, 22 1-5 sec. 440-yard run—G. B. Ford, N. Y. A. C., time, 51 2-5 sec. Half-mile run—F. Sheehan, Boston; time, 1.56 2-5. New record. One-mile run—James J. Sullivan, Boston; time 4.30 4-5. Five-mile run—A. R. Welton, Lawrence (Mass.) Y. M. C. A., time, 27.10 1-5. 120-yard hurdle—C. Brinsmade, N. Y. A. C., time, 16 1-5 sec. 220-yard hurdle—W. S. Lee, N. Y. A. C., time, 25 2-5 sec. Running broad jump—Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C., distance, 22 ft. 4½ in. Running high jump—F F Risley, Irish-American A. C.; distance, 5 ft. 9½ in. Pole vault for height—E. T. Cook, Irish-American A. C.; distance, 12 feet. New junior record. 16-pound hammer—Matt McGrath, N. Y. A. C.; distance, 161 ft. 2 in. 16-pound shot—W. Gilmore, Olympic, San Francisco; distance, 43 ft. 11¼ in. 56-pound weight—P. McDonald, I.-A. A. C., distance, 37 ft., 6¾ in. New junior record. Discus, free style—Lee Talbott, I.-A. A. C., distance, 113 ft. 6½ in. Discus, Greek style—W. W Zeeig, Western University of Penn., distance, 72 ft. 2¼ in.

Seniors: 100-yard run—H. J. Huff, Chicago A. A., time, 10 1-5 sec. 880-yard run—M. W. Sheppard, I.-A. A. C., time, 1.55 1-5. New record. One-mile run—J. P Sullivan, I.-A. A. C., time, 4.29. 440-yard run—J. B. Taylor, University of Pennsylvania; time, 51 sec. 5-mile run—J. J. Daly, I.-A. A. C., time, 26.04. New record. 220-yard low hurdle—J. J. Eller, Jr., I.-A. A. C., time, 25 1-5 sec. 220-yard run—H. J. Huff, Chicago A. A.; time, 22 1-5 sec. New record. 120-yard high hurdle—Forest Smithson, Multnomah A. A. A., Oregon; time, 15 3-5 sec. 16-pound hammer—J. J. Flanagan, I.-A. A. C.; distance, 171 ft. ¾ in. 16-pound shot—Ralph Rose, Olympic Club; distance, 49 ft. 6½ in. New record. 56-pound weight—J. J. Flanagan, I.-A. A. C., distance, 38 ft. 8 in. New record. Running high jump—Con Leahy, Cork, Ireland; distance, 6 ft. 1 in. Running broad jump—Dan Kelly, University of Oregon; distance, 23 ft. 11 in. Discus, free style—Martin J. Sheridan, I.-A. A. C., distance, 129 ft. 5¾ in. Discus, Greek style—Martin J. Sheridan, I.-A. A. C., distance, 97 ft. 3½ in. Pole vault for height—E. T. Cook, I.-A. A. C., and Claude A. Allen, I.-A. A. C., tied for first place with 12 ft. 3 in. New record. On the jump-off Cook won. In point honors the Irish-American won 62; New York A. C., 21; Chicago A. A., 17; Olympic Club, 14, and Boston A. A., 9.

NATIONAL A. A. U. INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The National A. A. U. indoor championships were held in Madison Square Garden, Oct. 25-26. The winners: Running high jump—H. F. Porter, I.-A. A. C., distance, 6 ft. 1⅛ in. 1,000-yard run—M. W. Sheppard, I.-A. A. C., time, 2.25. Standing broad jump—Ray Ewry, N. Y. A. C.; distance, 10 ft. 8 in. 75-yard run—C. J. Seitz, N. Y. A. C.; time, 8 sec. 300-yard run—L. B. Dorland, Pastime A. C., time, 33 3-5 sec. 56-pound weight for height—Matthew McGrath, N. Y. A. C., distance, 15 ft. 3 in. 8-pound shot—W W. Coe, Boston A. A., distance, 61 ft. 2½ in. Two-mile run—G. V. Bonhag, I.-A. A. C.; time, 9.42 1-5. Pole vault for distance—M. J. Sheridan, I.-A. A. C., distance, 28 ft. 3 in. New world's record. 220-yard hurdles—F Smithson, Portland, Ore., time, 29 sec. Hop, step and jump—P. Adams, N. Y. A. C., distance, 44 ft. 9 in. One-mile walk—Sam Liebgold, Pastime A. C., time, 7.41 1-5. 150-yard dash—F. A. Lukeman, Montreal A. A.; time, 16 2-5 sec. Five-mile run—George Bonhag, I.-A. A. C., time, 25.59 1-5. 600-yard run—E. B. Parsons, N. Y. A. C., time, 1.14 4-5. 24-pound shot—W. W. Coe, Boston A. A., distance, 35 ft. 5¾ in. 60-yard dash—J. F O'Connell, N. Y. A. C.; time, 6 3-5 sec. Three standing broad jumps—R. C. Ewry, N. Y. A. C.; distance, 32 ft. 7⅜ in. 300-yard hurdle race—Harry Hillman, N. Y. A. C., time, 37 sec. Pole vault for height—Claude Allen, I.-A. A. C.; distance, 11 ft. 3 in. 3-mile walk—Sam Liebgold, Pastime A. C., time, 24.56.

Point score—N. Y. A. C., 76; I.-A. A. C., 66; Pastime A. C., 16; Boston A. A., 14; Multnomah A. A., Ore., 11; Montreal A. A., 6; Y. M. C. A., 3; St. Aloysius, Boston, St. Bartholomew and Ireland, 1 each.

CANADIAN A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The championships were held at Montreal, Sept. 21. The winners were: 100-yard run—W. D. Eaton, Boston A. A.; time, 10 1-5 sec. 220-yard dash—Dead heat between F. L. Lukeman, Montreal A. A., and H. J. Huff, Chicago A. A. Huff won the toss. 440-yard dash—M. W. Sheppard, Irish-American A. C., New York; time, 50 sec. 880-yard run—M. W Sheppard, I.-A. A. C., time, 1.58 2-5. 1-mile run—J. Eisele, Jr., N. Y. A. C.; time, 4.31 2-5. 3-mile run—J. J. Daly, I.-A. A. C., time, 15.15. New Canadian record. 120-yard hurdle—F Smithson, Multnomah A. C., Oregon; time, 15 3-5 sec. Running high jump—H. A. Gidney, Boston A. A., distance, 5 ft. 10 in. Discus—Ralph Rose, Olympic, Cal.; distance, 130 ft. 5½ in. 16-pound shot—Ralph Rose; distance, 49 ft. 7¼ in. (old record, 49 ft. 6½ in.). Pole vault—W. Happenny, Montreal A. A.; distance, 11 ft. 5⅛ in. New Canadian record. 56-pound weight—M. P. McGrath, N. Y. A. C.; distance, 30 ft. 6 in. 16-pound hammer—M. P. McGrath; distance, 172 ft. 7½ in. (Later McGrath put up a new mark of 173 ft. 7 in.).

INTERCOLLEGIATE MEET.

The Eastern Intercollegiate Meet was held at Cambridge, June 1, and the following were the winners in the various events: 100-yard run—N. J. Cartmell, Pennsylvania; time, 10 sec. 120-yard hurdles—J. C. Garrels, Michigan; time, 15 1-5 sec. 440-yard run—J. B. Taylor, Pennsylvania; time, 48 4-5 sec. New intercollegiate record. 220-yard run—N. J. Cartmell, Pennsylvania; time, 21 4-5 sec. 16-pound shot—W. F. Krueger, Swarthmore; distance, 46 ft. 5½ in. New intercollegiate record. Pole vault—W. R. Dray, Yale; distance, 11 ft. 11¾ in. New intercollegiate record. Running high jump—T. Moffit, Pennsylvania; distance, 6 ft. 3¼ in. New intercollegiate record. 16-pound hammer—N. F. Horr, Syracuse; distance, 150 ft. 1½ in. Running broad jump—W R. Knox, Yale; distance, 22 ft. 10 in. 1-mile run—Guy Haskins, Pennsylvania; time, 4.20 3-5. New intercollegiate record. Half-mile run—Guy Haskins, Pennsylvania; time, 1.57 4-5. 2-mile run—Floyd R. Rowe, Michigan; time, 9 34 4-5. New intercollegiate record. 220-yard hurdle—John C. Garrels, Michigan; time, 24 sec.

Number of points scored—Pennsylvania, 33; Michigan, 29; Yale, 23; Cornell, 15; Princeton, 10; Syracuse, 8; Harvard, 7; Swarthmore, 6; Dartmouth, 5; Amherst, 4;

Williams, 2; Johns Hopkins, 1. First places—Pennsylvania, 6; Michigan, 3; Yale, 2; Syracuse, 1, Swarthmore, 1.

WESTERN AND DUAL MEETS.

The Western Intercollegiate Games were held in Chicago, June 1, and University of Illinois scored 31 points, against 29 1-3 for Chicago University, 17 for Wisconsin and 9 each for Missouri and Drake. Smithson, of Notre Dame, cut a fifth of a second from the Western intercollegiate mark for the 120-yard high hurdles, 15 2-5 sec., made by F. G. Moloney in 1902, and the Western record for the 100-yard dash was equalled by May, of Illinois.

In the Yale-Harvard meet at New Haven, May 18, W. R. Dray made a new world's record of 12 ft. 5½ in. in the pole vault, and J. W. Marshall, also of Yale, made a new dual meet mark of 6 ft. 1½ in. in the high jump. Harvard won 55½ and Yale 48½ points.

Yale won seven events and 54 points in the dual meet at Princeton, May 11, the latter scoring 50 points in six events won. Dartmouth defeated Amherst, at Hanover, 82 points to 44 in their dual meet; Yale freshmen defeated Princeton at New Haven, 64 points to 40; Chicago University lost to Illinois, 78 to 48, at Chicago, and Pennsylvania freshmen defeated Cornell, 62 to 56 points.

GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The national gymnastic championships of the A. A. U. were held at the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, March 30. New York University won the team honors with 25 points, while Fred Steffens, National A. C., Brooklyn, won the individual championship with 16 points. The winners: Indian clubs—R. O. Wilson, unattached. Rope climbing—E. F. Keenatt, Archer A. C., Jersey City. Rings—E. F. Keenatt, Archer A. C. Side horse—R. E. Moine, New York Turn Verein. Horizontal bar—A. Schnall, New York University. Tumbling—A. Schnall, New York University. Parallel bars—F. Anastas, West Side Y. M. C. A. Long horse—L. Haim, Newark Turn Verein.

MILITARY ATHLETIC RECORDS.

The Military Athletic League held its annual competitions in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, April 5-6, and the following records were established: 100-yard dash—Lawson Robertson, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery, and A. T. Crockett, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers; time, 10 2-5 sec. 880-yard run, novice—R. S. Robbins, Twenty-third Regiment, New York; time, 2.07 4-5. Sack race (176 yards)—T. MacMeekin, Twenty-third Regiment, New York; time, 26 sec. 1-mile bicycle race—O. J. Devine, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery, New York; time, 2.29 1-5. 440-yard dash—Harry L. Hillman, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery, New York; time, 52 sec. 880-yard run—Melvin W. Sheppard, Twenty-second Regiment, New York; time, 1.58 4-5. Obstacle race (220 yards)—H. A. Riddick, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery; time, 16 2-5 sec. 2-mile bicycle race—O. J. Devine, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery; time, 5.11 2-5. 50-yard (three-legged) race—Harry L. Hillman and Lawson Robertson, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery; time, 6 2-5 sec. 220-yard dash—Lawson Robertson, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery; time, 23 3-5. 220-yard hurdle race—Harry L. Hillman, Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery; time, 26 sec. Wall scaling (50 yards and return)—Eighth Regiment, New York; time, 42 2-5 sec. 1-mile run—J. P. Sullivan, Twenty-second Regiment, New York; time, 4.30 3-5. 1-mile relay—Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery; time, 3.21 3-5.

INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Forty-three preparatory schools in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York made entries in the interscholastic championships in Brooklyn, Feb. 9. Winners and records were: 75-yard dash, juniors—J. Ringwald, N. Y., 8 4-5 sec. 75-yard novice—A. A. Hammond, N. Y., 8 4-5 sec. 100-yard dash, seniors—H. W. Farraday, N. Y., 10 4-5 sec. Half-mile run—H. Lesher, N. Y., 2.11 1-5 (new record). 440-yard run—A. Cozzens, Manual Training, N. Y., 55 sec. (new record). 220-yard run, junior—J. Ringwald, 26 sec. (new record). 12-pound shot—D. Sourau, N. Y., 42 ft. 11 in. Standing broad jump—W. Caufield, St. Paul's, 9 ft. 7½ in. (new record). Running high jump—W. Caufield, 5 ft. 10 in. Pole vault—C. Robbins, 10 ft. 3 in. (new record).

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

The figures given below are those made by winners in the annual athletic meet at Vassar, May 11, and following these are the best American records for each event:

50-yard run—Miss A. Ware, 6 3-5 sec. (6 1-5 sec.). 100-yard run—Miss M. English, 13 1-5 sec. (13 sec.). 100-yard hurdle—Misses S. and M. English tied, 16 4-5 sec. (16 3-5 sec.). Throwing basketball—Miss H. Waite, 63 ft. 11 in. (72 ft. 5½ in.) Throwing baseball—Miss I. Milholland, 186 ft. 1 in. (195 ft. 3 in.). Fence vault—Miss M. Vilas, 4 ft. 10¾ in. (new record). Running high jump—Miss H. Clarke, 4 ft. 1½ in. (4 ft. 6 in.). Running broad jump—Miss H. Gates, 12 ft. 10 in. (14 ft. 6½ in.). Standing broad jump—Miss A. Belding, 7 ft. 6½ in. (7 ft. 11¾ in.). 8-pound shot—Miss I. Milholland, 31 ft. 8¼ in. (32 ft. 3 in.). Other best records other than those mentioned above are: 75-yard run, 10 1-5 sec., 220-yard run, 30 3-5 sec.; 40-yard hurdles, 7 1-5 sec.; 120-yard low hurdle, 20 sec., hop, step and jump, 27 ft. 5 in.

ALL-ROUND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Martin J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C., New York, won the all-round A. A. U. championship, July 4, making a new percentage record of 7,130½ points for the ten events and breaking his old record of 6,820½, made in 1905. Thomas J. Kiely won in 1906. Sheridan's performance was all the more remarkable in that he had only one competitor—Richard Cotter—whom he outclassed and was therefore compelled largely to make his own pace. Events and records of Sheridan: 100-yard run—10 4-5 sec., 790 points; 16-pound shot, 34 ft. 3½ in., 808 points; running high jump—5 ft. 8 in., 736 points; half-mile walk—3.51 1-5, 756 points; 16-pound hammer, 108 ft. 8½ in., 563½ points; pole vault—10 ft. 6⅞ in., 774 points; 120-yard hurdle—17 sec., 790 points; 56-pound weight—27 ft. 10 in., 616 points; running broad jump—16 ft. 7⅛ in., 720 points; one-mile run—5.42 2-5, 577 points. Cotter (2,645 points) finished in only five events.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS—*Continued.*

Previous Winners—1884, W. E. Thompson, Montreal, P. Q.; 1885, M. W. Ford; 1886, M. W. Ford; 1887, A. A. Jordan; 1888, M. W. Ford; 1889, M. W. Ford; 1890, A. A. Jordan; 1891, A. A. Jordan; 1892, M. O'Sullivan; 1893, E. W. Goff; 1894, E. W. Goff; 1895, J. Cosgrove; 1896, L. P. Sheldon, N. Y. A. C.; 1897, E. H. Clark, B. A. A.; 1898, E. C. White, Cornell University; 1899, J. Fred Powers, St. Paul's Lyceum, Worcester, Mass.; 1900, H. Gill, Toronto, Y. M. C. A., Ont., 1901, A. B. Gunn, Central Y. M. C. A.; 1902, Adam B. Gunn, Central Y. M. C. A., 1903, Ellery H. Clark, Boston A. A.; 1904, Thomas F. Kiely, Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland; 1905, Martin J. Sheridan; 1906, Thomas F. Kiely, Ireland.

TEN-MILE RUN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The 10-mile run championship of the A. A. U. was held at the Polo Grounds, New York, October 12, 1907, and the three leading men and their times were as follows: John J. Daly, Irish-American A. C., 55m. 16 4-5s., Thomas Collins, I.-A. A. C., 56m. 46s.; John J. Gallagher, Shanahan Catholic Club, Philadelphia, 57m. 58s.

TEN-MILE RIVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

The first annual national A. A. U. 10-mile river swim was held September 2, 1907, in the Mississippi at St. Louis, and 54 of the 56 starters finished. The first three men were: H. J. Handy, of Chicago, unattached, 1h. 40m. 04s.; A. M. Goessling, Missouri A. C., St. Louis, 1h. 41m. 57 4-5s., Gwynn Evans, M. A. C., 1h. 43m. 56 2-5s.

Best Athletic Records.

(Compiled by James E. Sullivan, President A. A. U., for The World Almanac.)

Best American records, including those made in 1907, for amateur athletes and at standard weights and distances, as accepted by the Amateur Athletic Union are as follows:

Running—20 yards—2 4-5s., E. B. Bloss, Roxbury, Mass., February 22, 1892. 40 yards—4 2-5s., W. D. Eaton, Boston, February 11, 1905. 50 yards—5 2-5s., Victor S. Rice, Chicago, February 20, 1904; W. D. Eaton, New York, October 10, 1905; R. L. Murray, St. Louis, March 17, 1906. 75 yards—7 3-5s., L. H. Cary, Princeton, May 9, 1891; B. J. Wefers, Boston, January 25, 1896; Archie Hahn, Milwaukee, March 11, 1905. 100 yards—9 3-5s., Dan J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash., June 23, 1906. 120 yards—11 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, September 26, 1896. 220 yards—21 95-100s. (electrical timing), H. Jewett, Montreal, September 24, 1892 (slight curve). Straightaway, 21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, New York, May 30, 1896. Quarter-mile path—21 4-5s., J. H. Maybury, Madison, Wis., May 9, 1896. Slight curve, 21 1-5s., Dan J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash., June 23, 1906. 440 yards, straightaway—47s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, October 4, 1900. Round path, 352 yards circuit, 47 4-5s., M. W. Long, Travers Island, New York, September 29, 1900. 600 yards—1m. 11s., T. E. Burke, Williamsbridge, N. Y., September 19, 1896. 880 yards—1m. 53 2-5s., C. H. Kilpatrick, New York, September 21, 1895. 900 yards—2m. 01 4-5s., M. W Sheppard, Long Island City, September 1, 1907. 1,000 yards—2m. 13s., L. E. Myers, New York, October 8, 1881. 1 mile—4m. 15 3-5s., T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, August 28, 1895. 2 miles—9m. 27 4-5s., Alex Grant, Travers Island, September 23, 1903. 3 miles—14m. 39s., W. D. Day, Bergen Point, N. J., May 30, 1890. 4 miles—20m. 11 1-5s., George V. Bonhag, New York, February 22, 1907. 5 miles—25m. 23 3-5s., E. C. Carter, New York, September 17, 1887. 6 miles—31m. 27 1-5s., E. C. Carter, Bergen Point, N. J., October 21, 1893. 7 miles—36m. 54s. 8 miles—42m. 19s., E. C. Carter, New York, November 6, 1886. 9 miles—47m. 41 4-5s., S. Thomas, Staten Island, October 26, 1889. 10 miles—52m. 38 2-5s., W. D. Day, Staten Island, October 26, 1889. 25 miles—2h. 52m. 24s., J. Gassman, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1884. 50 miles—7h. 29m. 47s., P. Golden, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1883. 100 miles—17h. 36m. 14s., J. Saunders, New York, February 21-22, 1882.

Walking—75 yards—12¼s., F. J. Mott, New York, April 18, 1878. ⅛ mile—36 3-5s., Wm. Young, Portland, Ore., August 3, 1905. ¼ mile—1m. 23s., H. L. Curtis, New York, September 26, 1891. ½ mile—3m. 2 2-5s., F. P. Murray, New York, October 22, 1883. ¾ mile—4m. 40½s., T. H. Armstrong, Jr., New York, October 26, 1877. 1 mile—6m. 29 3-5s., F. P. Murray, New York, October 27, 1883. 2 miles—13m. 48 3-5s., F. P Murray, Williamsburg, L. I., May 30, 1884. 3 miles—21m. 9 1-5s., F. P. Murray, New York, November 6, 1883. 4 miles—29m. 40 4-5s., T. H. Armstrong, Jr., New York, November 6, 1877. 5 miles—38m. 00⅝s., W. H. Purdy, New York, May 22, 1880. 6 miles—45m. 28s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, October 5, 1880. 7 miles—54m. 07s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, October 5, 1880. 8 miles—1h. 2m. 8½s., J. B. Clark, New York, September 8, 1880. 9 miles—1h. 10m. 8s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. 10 miles—1h. 17m. 40¾s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, October 5, 1880. 15 miles—2h. 14m. 44s., W. O'Keefe, Williamsburg, L. I., December 31, 1880. 20 miles—3h. 8m. 10s.; 25 miles—4h. 3m. 35s., J. B. Clark, New York, December 5, 1879. 50 miles—9h. 29m. 22s.; 75 miles—15h. 00m. 15s.; 100 miles—21h. 00m. 42s., G. B. Gillie, New York, May 10-11, 1878.

Hurdles—40 yards, high, 3 hurdles—5 4-5s., T. P. Curtis, Boston, March 14, 1896. 60 yards, high, 5 hurdles—8 1-5s., S. C. Northridge, New York, February 9, 1907. 100 yards, low, 8 hurdles, 10 yards apart, first hurdle 20 yards from start, last hurdle 10 yards from finish—12 1-5s., J. S. Hill, Baltimore, January 9, 1907. 100 yards, high, 8 hurdles, 10 yards apart, first hurdle 15 yards from start, last hurdle 15 yards from finish—12 1-5s., J. S. Hill, Baltimore, February 9, 1907. 100 yards low, 10 hurdles—12 1-5s., S. C. Northridge, Brooklyn, March 30, 1907. 220 yards, 10 hurdles, low—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, New York, May 28, 1898; 10 hurdles, 3 feet high—28 4-5s., C. T. Wiegand, Brooklyn, July 10, 1886; 10 hurdles, high—28 4-5s., J. J. Eller, New York, November 9, 1906. 440 yards, 10 hurdles, low—54 3-5s., H. L. Hillman, Travers Island, New York, October 1, 1904; 10 hurdles, high—1m. 08 3-5s., J. T. Mahoney, Buffalo, N. Y., August 29, 1901.

Jumping—Standing high, without weights—5 ft. 5¼in., Ray C. Ewry, Buffalo, N. Y., September 7, 1901. Running high, without weights—6ft. 5⅝in., M. F. Sweeney, New York, September 21, 1895. Standing long, without weights—11ft. 4⅞in., Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, August 29, 1904; with weights—12ft. 9½in., L. Hellwig, Williamsburg, L. I., November 20, 1884. Backward, with weights—9ft., J. J. Carpenter, Ann Arbor, Mich., November 8,

BEST ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

1884. Three standing—35ft. 8¾in., Ray C. Ewry, New York, September 7, 1903. Standing hop, step, and jump, without weights—30ft. 3in., J. Cosgrove, Albany, N. Y., April 25, 1894. With weights—31ft. 7in., W. W. Butler, Boston, June 18, 1886. Running hop, step, and jump, without weights—48ft. 6in., E. B. Bloss, Chicago, September 16, 1893. Running long, without weights—24ft. 7¼in., M. Prinstein, Philadelphia, April 28, 1900.

Vaulting—Fence vaulting—7ft. 3¾in., C. H. Atkinson, Cambridge, March 22, 1884. One-hand fence vaulting—5ft. 6½in., I. D. Webster, Philadelphia, April 6, 1886. Pole vaulting for height—12ft. 5½in., W. R. Dray, New Haven, May 18, 1907. Pole vaulting for distance—28ft., Martin J. Sheridan, New York, October 25, 1907.

Hammer Throwing—12-pound hammer, 7-foot circle—190ft. 9in., L. J. Talbott, April 20, 1907. 16-pound hammer, 7-foot circle—173ft. 7in., M. J. McGrath, Montreal, September 21, 1907.

Shot Putting—8-pound—67ft. 7in.; 12-pound—55ft. 11¾in.; 14-pound—51ft. 6⅜in.; 16-pound—49ft. 7¼in.; 18-pound—43ft. 9½in., 21-pound—40ft. 3⅜in., 28-pound—34ft. 5¾in., all by Ralph Rose, of San Francisco, from 7-foot circle, at Travers Island, N. Y., September 14, 1907, except the 16-lb. shot record, which was made by Rose at Montreal, September 21, 1907. 28-lb. weight, with follow—36ft. 3in., Dennis Horgan, Travers Island, September 29, 1906. 42lb. stone, with follow—26ft. 8½in., J. S. Mitchel, New York, September 7, 1903. 56-lb. shot, with follow—23ft. ½in., W. Real, Boston, October 4, 1888.

Weight Throwing—14-pound, from shoulder, with follow—58ft. 2in., J. S. Mitchel, Boston, October 4, 1888. 56-pounds, one hand, without run or follow—28ft. 9in., J. S. Mitchel, New York, August 26, 1905; with two hands, without run or follow—31ft. 5in., John Flanagan, New York, August 26, 1905; two hands from a 7-foot circle, without follow—38ft. 8in., John Flanagan, Jamestown Exposition, September 7, 1907; two hands, unlimited run and follow—40ft. 2in., John Flanagan, Long Island City, July 17, 1904; thrown for height—15ft. 6⅜in., J. S. Mitchel, Bayonne City, September 6, 1897; Irish style, one hand, with unlimited run and follow—38ft. 5in., J. S. Mitchel, New York, September 7, 1903.

Throwing the Discus—Free style—136ft. 10in., M. J. Sheridan, Long Island City, June 23, 1907. Greek style—97ft. 3½in., M. J. Sheridan, Norfolk, Va., September 7, 1907.

Throwing the Javelin—140ft. 2in., M. J. Sheridan, Long Island City, October 20, 1907. (American record).

Relay Racing—1,280 yards—2m. 28 4-5s., Georgetown University team (Edmunson, McCarthy, Reilly, Mulligan), St. Louis, March 26, 1904. 1,760 yards, for men, each to run 440 yards—3m. 21 2-5s., New York A. C. team (B. J. Wefers, M. W Long, T. E. Burke, H. S. Lyons), New York, August 28, 1898; Harvard team (Schick, Lightner, Willis and Rust); Philadelphia, April 26, 1902. 2,400 yards, each man to run 600 yards—5m. 11 3-5s., Irish-American A. C. team (Odell, Riley, Bromilow, Sheppard), Long Island City, May 30, 1907. 2 miles—7m. 54 4-5s., N. Y. A. C. team (H. W. Cohn, J. A. Taylor, A. S. Macdonald, Joseph Bromilow), Travers Island, N. Y., June 10, 1905. 4 miles—17m. 58s., I.-A. A. C. team (J. P. Sullivan, G. V. Bonhag, H. W. Cohn, M. W. Sheppard), New York, February 3, 1906 (indoor); 18m. 10 2-5s., University of Michigan team (J. W. Maloney, H. P. Ramey, H. L. Coe, F. A. Rowe), Philadelphia, April 28, 1906 (outdoor).

Sack Racing—35 yards—5 3-5s., R. Mercer, Rochester, N. Y., March 15, 1901. 50 yards, over 4 hurdles, 1 foot high—9¾s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, N. Y., December 6, 1890. 50 yards—7s., R. Mercer, Buffalo, N. Y., April 20, 1901. 75 yards—10 4-5s., R. Mercer, Buffalo, April 20, 1901. 75 yards, over 6 hurdles 1 foot high—16s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, December 6, 1890. 100 yards—15 3-5s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, July 11, 1891. 100 yards, over 10 hurdles 18in. high—21¼s., J. M. Nason, New York, September 29, 1882.

Hopping—50 yards—7 1-5s., 80 yards—10 4-5s.; 100 yards—13 3-5s., S. D. See, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 15, 1885.

Running Backwards—50 yards—7 4-5s.; 75 yards—11 1-5s., S. S. Schuyler, New York, October 8, 1887. 100 yards—14s., A. Forrester, Toronto, Ont., June 23, 1888.

Three-Legged Races—50 yards—6s., H. L. Hillman, Jr., and Lawson Robertson, Brooklyn, November 11, 1905. 75 yards—8 4-5s., Hillman and Robertson, New York, February 2, 1907. 100 yards—11 2-5s.; 120 yards—14s., Hillman and Robertson, Brooklyn, November 17, 1906. 220 yards—33s., H. K. Zust and F. C. Puffer, New York, April 1, 1893.

Stone Gathering—8 stones, 2 yds. apart, a 5-yd. finish—31s., Charles J. P. Lucas, Medford, Mass., August 27, 1902. 10 stones, 5ft. interval, total distance 183 1-3 yds., with 19 rightabout turns—42s., Charles J. P. Lucas, St. Louis, October 12, 1904. 15 stones, 2yds. interval, total distance 480yds., with 29 rightabout turns—1m. 57¼s., E. P Harris, Amherst, Mass., October 9, 1881. 25 stones, 1yd. interval, total distance 650yds., with 49 rightabout turns—2m. 39½s., M. Brewer, Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 18, 1879. 50 stones, 1yd. interval, total distance 1 mile 79 yds., with 99 rightabout turns—11m. 29s., G. R. Starke, Montreal, June 8, 1878.

Dumbbells—Holding one dumbbell in each hand at arm's length perpendicular above the head and dropped down to straight out from the shoulder horizontally, right hand, 79½lbs.; left hand, 57½lbs.—F. Winters, St. Louis, September 1, 1904. Pushing up slowly one dumbbell in each hand from the shoulder to arm's length, right hand, 100¼lbs., left hand, 79½lbs.—F Winters, St. Louis, September 1, 1904. Jerking up one dumbbell in each hand from the shoulder to arm's length, right hand, 100¼lbs., left hand, 94¼lbs.—O. C. Osthoff, St. Louis, September 1, 1904. Tossing up one dumbbell with both hands from ground to shoulder, 215½lbs.—John Y. Smith, Boston, May 19, 1899. Pushing up one dumbbell with both hands five times from shoulder to full arm's length, 219lbs. 6oz., W. Stoessen, New York, December 17, 1897. Tossing up one dumbbell, weighing 201lbs., with one arm, six times, from shoulder to full arm's length—C. O. Breed, Boston, January 30, 1884. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 100lbs., 20 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—G. N. Robinson, San Francisco, November 25, 1875. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 50lbs., 94 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—A. A. Hylton, San Francisco, May 19, 1885. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 25lbs., 450 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—G. W W. Roche, San Francisco, November 25, 1875. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 12lbs., 14,000 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—A. Corcoran, Chicago, October 4, 1873. Curling and putting up from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder two dumbbells

BEST ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

at the same time, one in each hand, each weighing 100lbs.—W. B. Curtis, Chicago, September 10, 1859.

Lifting—With hands alone—1,384lbs., H. Leussing, Cincinnati, March 31, 1880. With harness—3,239lbs., W. B. Curtis, New York, December 20, 1868. Lifting the bar bell, 246lbs.—Perikles Kakousis, St. Louis, August 31, 1904.

Rope Climbing—Using both hands and feet—35ft. 8in. up, in 14 4-5s., C. E. Raynor, South Bethlehem, Pa., April 2, 1887. Using hands alone—18ft. up, 3 3-5s., Edward Kunath, Anchor A. C., Jersey City, March 25, 1902; bell 22ft. from the floor. 21ft. up, 6 3-5s., Kunath, New York, March 17, 1899; bell 35ft. above floor. 25ft. 6 2-5s., Kunath, New York, September 1, 1901.

Parallel Bars—Three successive arm-jumps, without swing—15ft., S. Strasburger, New York, November 10, 1873. With swings—19ft. 9in., A. A. Conger, New York, November 10, 1873. Push-ups, without swing—58 times, S. L. Foster, Cambridge, Mass., April 18, 1884.

Kicking—Double kick—8ft. 1¾in., F. C. Crane, Aurora, Ill., November 20, 1901. Running hitch and kick—9ft. 1in., C. R. Wilburn, Annapolis, June 6, 1888. Running high kick—9ft. 8in., C. C. Lee, New Haven, Ct., March 19, 1887.

Jumping from Springboard—Running high jump—7ft. 7¼in., David Lane, Bridgeport, Ct., March 13, 1901. Running high dive—8ft. 6½in., Charles Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., September 19, 1893.

Pulling the Body Up by the Arms—Pulling the body up by the little finger of one hand—6 times; by one arm—12 times, A. Cutter, Louisville, Ky., September 18, 1878. By both arms—65 times, H. H. Seelye, Amherst, Mass., October, 1875.

Best Indoor Records.

The A. A. U. does not recognize indoor records, but the following list, compiled by George V. Bonhag, will be found to be in the main correct:

Track Records—40-yard dash—W. D. Eaton, at Boston, Mass., 4 2-5s. 50-yard dash—W. D. Eaton, at Boston, Mass., 5 2-5s. 60-yard dash—Washington Delgado, at New York, 6 2-5s. 70-yard dash—William A. Schick, at New York, 7 1-5s. 100-yard dash—Bernard J. Wefers, at Brooklyn, 10s. 150-yard dash—Lawson Robertson, at New York, 16 1-5s. 220-yard dash—Lawson Robertson, at New York, 23 1-5s. 300-yard dash—Lawson Robertson, at New York, 33 1-5s. 440-yard dash—Harry Hillman, at Brooklyn, 50 4-5s. 600-yard dash—M. W Sheppard, at New York, March 30, 1907, 1m. 14s. 880-yard run—Melvin W. Sheppard, at New York, 1m. 58s. 1,000-yard run—Melvin W. Sheppard, at New York, 2m. 17 4-5s. 1-mile run—Frank Nebrich, at New York, 4m. 24s. 1½-mile run—D. C. Munson, at New York, 6m. 57 3-5s., February, 1905. 2-mile run—George V. Bonhag, at New York, 9m. 39 1-5s. 3-mile run—George V. Bonhag, Buffalo, 14m. 43 3-5s. 3¾-mile run—George V. Bonhag, at New York, 19m. 1-5s., Feb. 22, 1907. 4-mile run—George V. Bonhag, at New York, 20m. 11 1-5s. 5-mile run—George V. Bonhag, at New York, 25m. 52 1-5s.

Hurdles—60 yards—High hurdle, 3ft. 6in., 8 1-5s., S. C. Northridge, New York, Feb. 9, 1907. 100 yards, 8 hurdles, 2ft. 6in. high, 10 yards apart; first hurdle 20 yards from start, last hurdle 10 yards from finish, 12 1-5s., J. S. Hill, Baltimore, Jan. 9, 1907. 100 yards—10 hurdles, 2ft. 6in. high, 12 1-5s., S. C. Northridge, Brooklyn, March 30, 1907. Three records are also world's records. 220 yards, 10 hurdles, 3ft. 6in.—John J. Eller, at New York, 28 4-5s. 10 hurdles, 2ft. 6in.—Harry L. Hillman, at New York, 26 1-5s.

Shot Putting—12-pound—55ft., 16-pound—47ft. 6½in., M. W. Coe.

Pole Vault—28ft. 3in., M. J. Sheridan.

Best I. C. A. A. A. A. Records.

100 yards—9 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896. 220 yards—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896. 440 yards—48 4-5s., J. B. Taylor, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, June 1, 1907. ½-mile—1m. 56s., E. B. Parsons, Yale, Philadelphia, May 27, 1905. 1 mile—4m. 20 3-5s., Guy Haskins, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, June 1. 1907. 2-mile run—9m. 34 4-5s., F A. Rowe, Michigan, Cambridge, June 1, 1907. Running broad jump—24ft. 4½in., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 27, 1899. Running high jump—6ft. 3¼in., T. Moffit, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, June 1, 1907. Putting 16lb. shot—46ft. 5½in., W. F. Krueger, Swarthmore, Cambridge, June 1, 1907. Throwing the hammer—164ft. 10in., J. R. DeWitt, Princeton, New York, May 31, 1902. Pole vault—12ft. 5½in., Walter Dray, Yale, New Haven, May 18, 1907. 120 yards hurdle—15 2-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 27, 1889. 220 yards hurdle—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898. 1-mile walk—6m. 45 2-5s., W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898.

Best Interscholastic Records.

100 yards run—10s., T. Bigelow, 1894; H. Loomis, 1895; J. McCulloch, 1897; T. McDonald, 1899; C. Pierce, 1900; W. Schick, C. Blair, 1901; Walter Eckersall, 1903; W. Hogenson, E. F. Annis, E. C. Jessup, 1904; Rector, E. C. Jessup, Meyer, Ralph Strother, 1905; E. E. Nelson, A. Richard, E. T. Cook, Harvey Blair, 1906. 220 yards run—21 3-5s., W. Schick, 1900-01. 440 yards run—50 1-5s., C. Long, 1901. 880 yards run—1m. 59 3-5s., H. E. Manvel, Princeton Interscholastic Meet, 1897. 1-mile run—4m. 28 3-5s., M. W. Sheppard, Ithaca, N. Y., May 13, 1905. 2-mile run—9m. 59 2-5s., M. W. Sheppard, Philadelphia, May 8, 1905. 120 yards hurdle—15 4-5s., R. G. Leavitt, 1903. 220 yards hurdle—25s., F. Scheuber, 1901. Running high jump—6ft. 2½in., J. S. Spraker, Princeton Meet, 1899. Running broad jump—23ft. 5in., E. T. Cook, Chillicothe, Ohio, May 25, 1906. Pole vault—11ft. 3¼in., C. Freeney, Chicago, Ill., June 9, 1906. Putting 12-pound shot—53ft. 1 1-3in., L. J. Talbot, Philadelphia, March 9, 1907. Putting 16lb. shot—45ft. 6¼in., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, May 2, 1903. Throwing 12lb. hammer—190ft. 9in., L. J. Talbot, Princeton, April 20, 1907. Throwing discus—126ft. 8½in., L. J. Talbot, Mercersburg Academy. ½-mile relay—1m. 32 2-5s., Lewis Institute, at Northwestern University, May 2, 1903. 1-mile relay—3m. 30 1-5s., Centenary Collegiate Institute team, Middletown, Ct., May 26, 1906.

Baseball.

For the first time since 1884 the Chicago Nationals won a world's championship series in straight games, defeating the Detroit Americans in five contests, the first being a draw. The summaries:

At Chicago, October 8 (12 innings). Chicago—3 runs, 10 hits, 3 errors. Detroit—3 runs, 9 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Overall, Reulbach and Kling; Donovan and Schmidt.

At Chicago, October 9. Chicago—3 runs, 8 hits, 1 error. Detroit—1 run, 10 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Pfeister and Kling; Mullin and Payne.

At Chicago, October 10. Chicago—5 runs, 10 hits, 0 errors. Detroit—1 run, 7 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Reulbach and Kling; Siever, Killian and Schmidt.

At Detroit, October 11. Chicago—6 runs, 7 hits, 1 error. Detroit—1 run, 6 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Overall and Kling; Donovan and Schmidt.

At Detroit, October 12. Chicago—2 runs, 7 hits, 0 errors. Detroit—0 runs, 7 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Brown and Kling; Mullin and Archer.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES AT A GLANCE.

CHICAGO.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	S.H.	S.B.	S.O.	B.B.	2B.	3B.	T.B.	P.C.	O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Slagle, cf	5	22	3	6	0	5	3	2	0	0	6	.273	13	0	0	1.000
Sheckard, lf	5	21	0	5	1	1	3	0	2	0	7	.238	10	0	0	1,000
Chance, 1b	4	14	3	3	0	3	2	3	1	0	4	.214	44	1	0	1.000
Howard, 1b	2	5	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	.201	10	1	0	1.000
Steinfeldt, 3b	5	17	2	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	11	.471	10	7	0	1.000
Kling, c	5	19	2	4	1	0	4	1	0	0	4	.212	25	9	1	.971
Evers, 2b-ss	5	20	2	7	1	3	0	0	2	0	9	.350	9	12	3	.875
Schulte, rf	5	20	3	5	0	1	2	1	0	0	5	.250	6	2	1	.888
Tinker, ss	5	14	4	3	1	2	3	3	0	1	5	.214	15	23	3	.927
Zimmerman, 3b	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1,000
Overall, p	2	6	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	.167	0	6	0	1,000
Reulbach, p	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.200	1	2	0	1,000
Pfiester, p	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	1.000
Brown, p	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.000	1	1	0	1,000
Totals	5	169	19	44	7	17	24	13	6	2	54	.261	144	65	8	.963

DETROIT.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	S.H.	S.B.	S.O.	B.B.	2B.	3B.	T.B.	P.C.	O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Jones, lf	5	17	1	6	1	2	0	4	0	0	6	.353	10	2	0	1,000
Schaefer, 2b	5	21	1	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	3	.143	13	20	0	1,000
Crawford, cf	5	21	1	5	0	0	3	0	1	0	6	.238	7	2	0	1,000
Cobb, rf	5	20	1	4	0	0	3	0	1	1	7	.200	9	0	0	1.000
Rossman, 1b	5	20	1	9	0	1	0	1	0	1	11	.450	50	5	1	.982
Coughlin, 3b	5	20	0	5	0	1	4	1	0	0	5	.250	9	4	2	.867
Schmidt, c	4	12	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	.167	17	8	2	.929
Payne, c	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	.250	5	1	1	.857
Archer, c	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000	4	1	0	1,000
O'Leary, ss	5	18	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	.056	9	17	1	.963
Donovan, p	2	8	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	.000	3	4	1	.875
Mullin, p	2	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000	1	4	0	1.000
Siever, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Killian, p	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.500	0	0	0	.000
Totals	5	173	6	37	3	6	22	9	2	2	43	.214	138	68	8	.963

Left on Bases—Chicago, 36; Detroit, 34. First base on errors—Chicago, 6. Detroit, 6. Double plays—Tinker (unassisted), 2; Tinker and Chance, 2; Evers and Tinker; Steinfeldt, Evers and Chance; Schaefer and Rossman; Crawford and Schaefer. First base on balls—Off Overall, 4; off Reulbach, 3; off Pfiester, 1, off Brown, 1; off Donovan, 6; off Mullin, 6; off Killian, 1. Struck out—By Overall, 11; by Reulbach, 4; by Pfiester, 3; by Brown, 4; by Donovan, 14; by Mullin, 8; by Siever, 1; by Killian, 1. Hit by pitchers—By Pfiester, 1 (Cobb); by Donovan, 2 (Sheckard, Chance); by Mullin, 1 (Steinfeldt). Hits—Off Overall, 16 in 18 innings; off Reulbach, 9 in 12 innings; off Pfiester, 9 in 9 innings; off Brown, 7 in 9 innings; off Donovan, 17 in 21 innings; off Mullin, 16 in 17 innings; off Siever, 8 in 4 innings; off Killian, 3 in 4 innings. Umpires—Sheridan and O'Day.

Previous series for the world's championship resulted as follows:

Year.	Contesting Teams.	Results of Series.					
1884	Providence *vs.* Metropolitan	Providence	3	Metropolitan	0	Drawn	0
1885	Chicago *vs.* St. Louis	Chicago	3	St. Louis	3	Drawn	1
1886	Chicage *vs.* St. Louis	Chicago	2	St. Louis	4	Drawn	0
1887	Detroit *vs.* St. Louis	Detroit	11	St. Louis	4	Drawn	0
1888	New York *vs.* St. Louis	New York	6	St. Louis	4	Drawn	0
1889	New York *vs.* Brooklyn	New York	6	Brooklyn	3	Drawn	0
1890	Brooklyn *vs.* Louisville	Brooklyn	3	Louisville	3	Drawn	1
1903	Boston *vs.* Pittsburgh	Boston	5	Pittsburgh	3	Drawn	0
1905	New York *vs.* Philadelphia	New York	4	Philadelphia	1	Drawn	0
1906	Chicago Am. *vs.* Chicago Nat.	Americans	4	Nationals	2	Drawn	0
1907	Chicago Am. *vs.* Chicago Nat.	Americans	4	Nationals	2	Drawn	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1907.

CLUBS.	Detroit.	Philadelp'a.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	New York.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Washington	Games Won	Per Cent.
Detroit	..	11	9	11	13	14	16	18	92	.613
Philadelphia	8	..	12	14	9	14	14	17	88	.607
Chicago	13	10	..	10	12	16	11	15	87	.576
Cleveland	11	8	11	..	15	12	13	15	85	.559
New York	8	10	10	7	..	8	12	15	70	.473
St. Louis	8	6	6	10	14	..	12	13	69	.454
Boston	6	8	10	8	8	10	..	9	59	.396
Washington	4	4	6	7	7	9	12	..	49	.325
Games lost	58	57	64	67	78	83	90	102	...	

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1907.

CLUBS.	Chicago.	Pittsburgh.	Philadelp'a.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Cincinnati.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Games Won	Per Cent.
Chicago	..	12	14	16	15	17	17	16	107	.704
Pittsburgh	10	..	8	12	16	12	13	20	91	.591
Philadelphia	8	14	..	10	13	13	11	14	83	.566
New York	6	10	11	..	12	13	13	17	82	.536
Brooklyn	5	6	8	10	..	15	7	14	65	.439
Cincinnati	5	10	8	9	7	..	13	14	66	.431
Boston	5	9	8	9	12	9	..	6	58	.392
St. Louis	6	2	7	5	8	8	16	..	52	.340
Games lost	45	63	64	71	83	87	90	101	...	

PREVIOUS PENNANT WINNERS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

YEAR.	Champions.	Won.	Lost.	PerCent.	YEAR.	Champions.	Won.	Lost.	PerCent.
1876..	Chicago	52	14	.788	1892..	Boston	102	48	.680
1877..	Boston	31	17	.648	1893..	Boston	86	44	.662
1878..	Boston	41	19	.707	1894..	Baltimore	89	39	.695
1879..	Providence	55	23	.705	1895..	Baltimore	87	43	.669
1880..	Chicago	67	17	.798	1896..	Baltimore	90	39	.698
1881..	Chicago	55	28	.667	1897..	Boston	93	39	.705
1882..	Chicago	55	29	.655	1898..	Boston	102	47	.685
1883..	Boston	63	35	.643	1899..	Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1884..	Providence	84	28	.750	1900..	Brooklyn	82	54	.603
1885..	Chicago	87	25	.770	1901..	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647
1886..	Chicago	90	34	.725	1902..	Pittsburgh	103	36	.745
1887..	Detroit	79	45	.637	1903..	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650
1888..	New York	84	47	.641	1904..	New York	106	47	.693
1889..	New York	83	43	.659	1905..	New York	105	48	.686
1890..	Brooklyn	86	43	.667	1906..	Chicago	116	36	.763
1891..	Boston	87	51	.630	1907..	Chicago	107	45	.704

PREVIOUS PENNANT WINNERS OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

YEAR.	Champions.	Won.	Lost.	PerCent.	YEAR.	Champions.	Won.	Lost.	PerCent.
1900..	Chicago	82	53	.607	1904..	Boston	95	59	.617
1901..	Chicago	83	53	.610	1905..	Athletic	92	56	.621
1902..	Athletic	83	53	.610	1906..	Chicago	93	58	.616
1903..	Boston	91	47	.659	1907..	Detroit	92	58	.613

BASEBALL RECORDS.

The first official baseball records in America, aside from regularly scheduled games, were made in the field day events at Cincinnati September 11. Winners received $100 in cash and a gold medal. The summaries:

Long-Distance Fungo Hitting—Won by Mike Mitchell, outfielder, Cincinnati, with 413 ft. 8½ in.; Harry McIntire, pitcher, Brooklyn, second, with 411 ft. 1 in.; Ed Walsh, pitcher, Chicago Americans, third, with 396 ft. 10½ in.

Accurate Throwing to Second Base by Catchers—Won by George Gibson, Pittsburgh; Larry McLean, Cincinnati, second.

Running Out a Bunt to First Base—Won by Jack Thoney, Toronto; time, 3 1-5s. This was Thoney's second trial, five men tying the first time with 3 2-5s.

Long-Distance Throw—Won by Sheldon La Jeune, outfielder, Springfield, O., Central League, with 399 ft. 10¾ in., 2 inches short of a throw by Hatfield, made twenty years ago; Arthur Hostetter, St. Louis Nationals, 385 ft. 8 in.; James Stanley, outfielder, Louisville American Association, 372 ft. 11 in.

Third Base Circling Contest—Won by Clement, outfielder, Jersey City; time, 14 1-5s.; Hans Lobert, Cincinnati, and Jack Thoney, Toronto, tied for second place in 14 2-5s.; Leach, Pittsburgh, made the round in 14 1-5s., but failed to touch a base and was disqualified.

At Providence, R. I., September 17, Phelan was credited with beating a bunt to first in 3s. flat.

In field day games at Pittsburgh, October 7, Tom Leach, center fielder, circled the bases in 14s. flat, and with slides to second and third, 16 1-5s.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

Total attendance at world's championship games in 1907, 78,086. Total receipts, $101,707. Chicago players received $2,089 each; Detroit, $1,945.

Total attendance at National and American League games, 1907, 6,136,557, or 300,000 more than the best previous record of 1904. National League—New York, 538,350; Chicago, 422,550; Philadelphia, 341,216; Pittsburgh, 319,506; Cincinnati, 317,500; Brooklyn, 312,500; St. Louis, 282,950; Boston, 203,221; total, 2,737,793. American League—Chicago, 666,307; Philadelphia, 625,581; Boston, 436,777; St. Louis, 419,025; Cleveland, 382,046; New York, 350,020; Detroit, 297,079; Washington, 221,929; total, 3,398,764.

Four series were played for the Temple Cup. In 1894 the New York Giants beat Balti-

more four straight games. In 1895 Cleveland beat Baltimore four out of five. In 1896 Baltimore won four straight games from Cleveland. In 1897 Baltimore beat Boston four games to one.

At Cleveland, July 4, 1907, the Brooklyn A. C. and East End teams played thirty innings, when the former won out with a home run, the final score being 4 to 1.

Two no-hit games were played in 1907, Pfeffer (Boston) vs. Cincinnati, and Maddox (Pittsburgh) vs. Brooklyn. Since 1880 there have been 46 such games, 28 in the National, 6 in the American, 16 in the old American Association, and 1 in the Players' Leagues.

Pitcher Wilhelm, Birmingham, Southern League, September 14, 1907, shut out Shreveport in both games of a double-header, and in fifty-nine consecutive innings of these two and other games not a hit was scored on him.

Post Season Games of 1907—Toronto, Eastern League, beat Columbus, American Association, 4 games to 1; St. Louis Nationals beat St. Louis Americans 5 games to 2; Boston Americans beat Boston Nationals 6 games to 0, one game being a draw.

The first organized baseball club was the New York Knickerbockers in 1845. First match game was played in Hoboken in 1846. First championship team was in New York in 1858. First salaried team, Cincinnati, 1868.

Professional National Association was organized in 1871, National League in 1876, American Association in 1881 (disbanded in 1891), Players' League in 1890 (disbanded in 1892), and American League in 1894.

Glove first used on left hand by D. Allison, Cincinnati, 1886; mask invented by F W. Thayer, Harvard, 1876.

Ted Sullivan's Waco team, Texas League, in 1903, made nine home runs in one game.

First Baseman Murch, Manchester team, in 1906, and L. Schlafly, Portland (Ore.) team, in 1905, made triple plays, unassisted. Tom Jones, St. Louis, made 22 put-outs in one game at Boston, 1906. C. Shields, Seattle, in 1906, and the late C. Sweeney, in 1884, are each credited with striking out 19 men in one game.

A remarkable 12-inning game between the U. S. Fort Moultrie and National Amateur teams was played at Charleston, S. C., in October. Summary: Fort Moultrie—1 run, 2 hits, 1 error. Nationals—0 runs, 1 hit, 0 errors. Biel, Nationals, struck out 22, and Musil, Fort Moultrie, 20 men. Musil gave 1 base on balls. The game was played in 1hr. 10m, and 9 innings in 55m.

RECORDS OF THE MINOR LEAGUES FOR 1907.

Atlantic League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Reading	68	44	.607	Elizabeth	56	59	.487
Brooklyn	67	44	.604	Pottsville	50	61	.450
Allentown	64	51	.557	Tamaqua	43	65	.398
Newark	59	55	.518	Easton	43	71	.377

American Association.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Columbus	90	64	.584	Louisville	77	77	.500
Toledo	88	65	.576	Indianapolis	73	80	.477
Minneapolis	79	73	.520	Milwaukee	71	83	.461
Kansas City	78	76	.506	St. Paul	58	96	.377

Eastern League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Toronto	83	51	.620	Newark	67	66	.504
Buffalo	73	59	.553	Baltimore	68	69	.497
Providence	72	63	.533	Rochester	59	76	.437
Jersey City	67	66	.504	Montreal	46	85	.351

Tri-State League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Williamsp't	86	38	.694	Altoona	61	61	.500
Harrisburg	79	47	.627	Johnstown	46	77	.374
Lancaster	73	53	.579	Wilmington	43	79	.352
Trenton	70	54	.565	Reading	38	87	.304

North Western League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Aberdeen	85	51	.625	Butte	70	73	.490
Tacoma	90	59	.604	Spokane	68	76	.472
Seattle	83	65	.561	Vancouver	34	106	.243

Western League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Omaha	84	63	.571	Denver	68	75	.475
Lincoln	79	63	.556	Pueblo	65	74	.468
Des Moines	76	63	.547	Sioux City	56	92	.378

Central League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Springfield	86	49	.637	Dayton	66	71	.482
Wheeling	77	56	.579	Terre Haute	65	72	.474
Canton	69	64	.519	Gr'd Rapids	60	77	.438
Evansville	68	69	.497	South Bend	53	86	.381

Penn.-Ohio-Maryland League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Steubenville	69	33	.676	Washington	45	57	.441
Uniontown	64	43	.598	Charleroi	45	63	.417
Zanesville	63	43	.594	McKeesport	38	68	.358
E. Liverpool	62	45	.579	Braddock	37	71	.343

Western Association.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Wichita	98	38	.721	Joplin	72	64	.529
Oklahoma	86	54	.614	Webb City	66	68	.493
Hutchinson	77	59	.566	Springfield	46	92	.333
Topeka	75	65	.536	Leavenworth	27	109	.198

Iowa League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Waterloo	79	45	.637	Jacksonville	63	61	.508
Burlington	78	51	.605	Quincy	61	66	.480
Oskaloosa	70	55	.560	Ottumwa	51	74	.408
Marshallto'n	62	58	.517	Keokuk	39	89	.305

Southern Michigan League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Tecumseh	69	42	.622	Bay City	46	47	.495
Kalamazoo	62	47	.569	Lansing	46	57	.447
Battle Creek	63	49	.563	Flint	42	64	.396
Mt. Clemens	51	51	.500				

Eastern-Illinois League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Mattoon	77	44	.627	Pana	51	70	.421
Charleston	71	49	.591	Shelbyville	50	69	.420
Paris	45	40	.529	Centralia	6	27	.181
Taylorville	60	58	.508				

Texas State League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Austin	88	52	.629	Ft. Worth	61	78	.439
Dallas	84	55	.604	Galveston	59	81	.422
San Antonio	82	58	.586	Waco	53	87	.378
Houston	79	60	.568	Temple	52	87	.374

Wisconsin State League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Freeport	79	41	.658	Oshkosk	59	65	.476
Wausau	76	43	.639	Madison	52	66	.441
La Crosse	67	50	.573	Green Bay	48	73	.396
Eau Claire	62	56	.525	Fond du Lac	34	82	.293

BASEBALL—*Continued.*

Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Rock Island	86	46	652	Cedar Rap's.	72	61	541
Decatur	80	47	.630	Clinton	53	78	.405
Springfield	81	50	.618	Bloomington	51	79	.392
Peoria	77	52	.597	Dubuque	22	109	.168

Ohio-Pennsylvania League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Youngstown	86	52	.623	New Castle	64	74	.463
Newark	86	53	.619	Mansfield	55	84	.396
Akron	83	53	.610	Sharon	55	84	.396
Lancaster	72	62	.537	Marion	48	87	.356

New England League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Worcester	76	36	.679	Fall River	56	56	.500
Lynn	61	49	.555	Lowell	48	60	.444
Brockton	59	51	.536	New Bedford	48	62	.436
Haverhill	55	55	.500	Lawrence	40	74	.361

Western-Pennsylvania League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
*Fairmount	26	15	.634	Clarksburg	19	23	.452
Butler	24	15	.615	Greensburg	13	20	.394
Scottdale	25	19	.568	Connellsville	15	28	.349

* Also won first season series, .667.

Beaver Falls and Somerset dropped out.

New York State League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Albany	79	50	.613	Wilkes-Ba'e.	69	65	.515
Scranton	81	54	.600	Syracuse	62	74	.456
Utica	78	54	.591	Binghamt'n.	51	85	.375
Troy	75	56	.573	A. J. & G.	39	96	.289

South Carolina State League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Sumter	44	23	.651	Spartanburg.	36	34	.514
Orangeburg	42	25	.627	Florence	23	45	.338

Greenville, Anderson and Darlington dropped out July 27th and Florence was added.

O. A. K. League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Bartlesville	60	48	.612	Muskogee	49	47	.510
Independ'ce	50	43	.538	Ft. Smith	41	50	.451
Coffeyville	47	43	.522	Tulsa	35	61	.363

Three series were played, above being the most important.

Connecticut League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Holyoke	83	42	.664	Hartford	66	55	.545
Waterbury	77	47	.621	Bridgeport	48	75	.390
Springfield	72	49	.595	New Haven.	44	80	.363
Norwich	71	51	.582	New London	31	93	.298

Inter-State League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Bradford	16	12	.571	Franklin	20	17	.541
Erie	20	16	.560	Oil City	16	22	.421

Four Clubs dropped out. DuBois won first half of series played.

Southern League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Atlanta	77	54	.588	Shreveport	62	68	.477
Memphis	73	57	.562	Birmingham	64	73	.467
New Orleans	68	64	.515	Montgomery	59	69	.461
Little Rock	66	65	.504	Nashville	58	77	.430

Northern Copper Country League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Winnipeg	70	27	.722	Houghton	47	55	.461
Duluth	49	53	.480	Calumet.	34	65	.343

Cotton States League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Mobile	82	52	.612	Gulfport	68	67	.504
Vicksburg	77	57	.575	Meridian	66	72	.478
Jackson	71	62	.533	Columbus	42	96	.304

Hudson River League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Poughk'psie.	17	8	.680	Yonkers	12	11	.522
Newburgh	13	11	.542	Hudson	11	12	.478

South Atlantic League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct
Charleston	75	46	.620	Augusta	59	61	.492
Jacksonv'le.	68	51	.571	Savannah	56	63	.471
Macon	68	54	.557	Columbia	36	87	.293

Virginia State League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Norfolk	67	48	.583	Richmond	62	62	.500
Danville	67	58	.536	Roanoke	62	62	.500
Lynchburg	65	62	.512	Portsmouth	46	77	.374

Empire State League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Oswego	55	29	.655	Fulton	43	42	.506
Seneca Falls.	56	32	.636	Geneva	34	51	.400
Auburn	44	39	.530	Lyons	25	64	.281

Pacific Coast League.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Los Angeles	114	75	.603	Oakland	97	101	.489
San Fran	104	99	.512	Portland	73	113	.392

Gulf Coast League.

Alexandria won the first series of the season and Lake Charles the second. In the playoff Lake Charles won five out of seven.

AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUB BATTING.

Clubs.	G.	A. B.	R	1 B	Pct	Clubs.	G	A B.	R.	1 B.	Pct.
Detroit	153	5199	693	1383	.266	Washington	154	5098	506	1239	.243
Philadelphia	150	5006	582	1280	.256	Cleveland	158	5078	529	1224	.241
St. Louis	155	5220	542	1328	.254	Chicago	157	5097	588	1218	.239
New York	152	5051	605	1263	.250	Boston	155	5242	464	1230	.235

LEADING BATSMEN OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE SINCE 1900.

Year.	Name and Club.	Per Cent.	Year.	Name and Club.	Per Cent.
1900	Ganzel, Kansas City	.391	1904	Lajoie, Cleveland	.381
1901	Lajoie, Philadelphia	.422	1905	Lajoie, Cleveland	.329
1902	Delehanty, Washington	.376	1906	Stone, St. Louis	.358
1903	Farrell, Boston	.404	1907	Cobb, Chicago	.350

BASEBALL—*Continued.*

FOLLOWING ARE THE OFFICIAL BATTING AVERAGES OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE PLAYERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN FIFTEEN OR MORE CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES FOR THE SEASON OF 1907.

Players and Clubs.	Games	At Bat.	Runs.	1st Base.	2d Base.	3d Base.	H. Runs.	S. Hits.	St. Bases	Per Cent.
Cobb, Detroit	150	605	97	212	29	15	5	12	49	.350
Kay, Washington	25	60	8	20	1	1	0	0	0	.333
Orth, New York	43	105	11	34	6	2	1	2	1	.324
Crawford, Detroit	144	582	102	188	34	17	4	11	18	.323
Stone, St. Louis	155	596	77	191	14	13	4	11	23	.320
Killian, Detroit	46	122	16	39	5	4	0	3	3	.320
Clymer, Washington	57	206	30	65	6	6	1	4	18	.316
Flick, Cleveland	147	549	78	166	17	18	3	13	41	.302
Nicholls, Philadelphia	124	460	75	139	14	2	0	34	13	.302
Lajoie, Cleveland	137	509	53	152	32	6	2	13	24	.299
Niles, St. Louis	120	492	65	142	11	5	2	9	19	.289
Anderson, Washington	87	333	33	96	13	4	0	1	19	.288
Chase, New York	125	498	72	143	23	3	2	10	32	.287
Oldring, Philadelphia	117	441	48	126	27	8	1	7	29	.286
McIntyre, Detroit	20	81	6	23	1	1	0	1	3	.284
McFarland, Chicago	52	138	11	39	10	1	0	2	3	.253
Congalton, Boston	133	518	46	146	12	8	2	13	13	.282
Hartsel, Philadelphia	143	507	93	142	23	6	3	11	20	.280
Collins, Philadelphia	141	523	51	146	29	1	0	15	8	279
Milan, Washington	48	183	22	51	3	3	0	3	8	.279
Delehanty, Washington	141	499	52	139	22	8	2	14	24	.278
Rossman, Detroit	153	571	60	158	24	8	0	28	20	.277
Moriarty, New York	126	437	51	121	18	3	0	9	28	277
Lister, Cleveland	22	65	5	18	2	0	0	2	2	.277
Pickering, St. Louis	151	576	63	159	16	10	0	20	15	276
Ganley, Washington	154	605	73	167	11	6	1	27	40	.276
Parent, Boston	114	409	51	113	20	5	1	17	12	.278
Hickman, Washington	81	221	21	61	11	4	0	1	4	.276
Jones, Detroit	126	491	101	134	11	6	0	11	30	.273
Schreck, Philadelphia	101	356	30	97	18	2	0	3	4	.272
Seybold, Philadelphia	147	564	58	153	29	4	5	26	10	271
Murphy, Philadelphia	124	469	51	127	23	3	2	13	11	.271
Elberfeld, New York	120	447	61	121	16	7	0	9	22	.271
Hart, Chicago	29	70	6	19	1	0	0	3	1	.271
Williams, New York	139	504	53	136	18	13	2	11	14	.270
Laporte, New York	130	470	56	127	20	11	0	9	10	270
Dougherty, Chicago	148	533	69	144	17	3	1	17	33	.270
Altizer, Washington	147	540	60	145	11	6	2	20	38	269
Clarke, Cleveland	120	390	44	105	21	7	3	3	3	.269
Davis, Philadelphia	149	582	84	155	37	8	7	12	20	.266
Donovan, Detroit	37	109	20	29	7	2	0	4	4	.266
Jones, Washington	121	437	48	116	16	10	0	17	26	.265
Spencer, St. Louis	71	230	27	61	11	1	1	3	1	.265
Kleinow, New York	90	269	30	71	6	4	0	7	5	.264
Jones, Chicago	154	559	72	146	18	1	0	34	17	.261
Donohue, Chicago	157	609	75	158	16	5	1	15	27	.259
Hemphill, St. Louis	153	603	66	156	20	9	0	19	14	259
Schaefer, Detroit	109	372	45	96	12	3	1	17	21	.258
Wallace, St. Louis	147	538	56	138	19	7	0	9	16	.257
Warner, Washington	72	207	11	53	6	0	0	2	3	.256
Hahn, Chicago	156	592	87	151	10	7	0	10	17	255
Unglaub, Boston	139	544	49	138	22	15	1	17	14	254
Hoffman, New York	136	517	81	131	10	4	5	11	30	.253
Jones, St. Louis	155	549	53	137	16	3	0	31	24	.250
Bemis, Cleveland	65	172	12	43	7	0	0	9	5	.250
Owen, Chicago	11	16	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	250
Sullivan, Boston	144	551	73	135	17	0	1	26	16	.245
Schmidt, Detroit	104	349	32	85	6	5	0	10	8	.244
Coughlin, Detroit	134	519	80	126	11	0	0	23	15	243
Isbell, Chicago	125	466	60	118	22	8	0	24	22	.243
Barrett, Boston	106	390	52	95	17	6	1	8	3	.243
Lowe, Detroit	17	37	2	9	2	0	0	3	0	.243
Turner, Cleveland	142	524	57	127	20	7	0	16	27	.242
Ferris, Boston	143	561	41	135	26	3	4	12	11	.241
O'Leary, Detroit	139	465	61	112	19	1	0	16	11	241
Tannehill, Chicago	33	108	9	26	2	3	0	3	3	.241
Yeager, St. Louis	123	436	32	104	21	6	1	8	11	.239
Davis, Chicago	132	466	59	111	18	2	1	17	15	.238
Hughes, Washington	36	80	6	19	4	0	1	3	0	.238
Howell, St. Louis	44	114	12	27	5	0	2	9	2	.237
Stovall, Cleveland	124	466	38	110	18	7	1	14	13	.236
Hartzell, St. Louis	60	220	20	52	2	10	0	7	7	.236
Birmingham, Cleveland	136	476	55	112	10	10	1	8	23	.235
Conroy, New York	140	530	58	124	12	11	3	9	41	.234
Keeler, New York	107	423	56	99	6	5	0	26	7	.234
Bender, Philadelphia	45	100	10	23	6	1	0	4	2	.230
Nill, Cleveland	78	258	26	59	9	2	0	6	8	.229
Graham, Washington	26	48	7	11	1	2	1	1	1	.229
Welday, Chicago	24	35	2	8	0	1	0	3	0	229
Hinchman, Cleveland	152	514	62	117	21	8	1	16	15	.228
Kitson, New York	16	31	3	7	0	0	0	1	0	.226
Blankenship, Washington	37	102	4	23	1	0	0	2	3	.225
Bradley, Cleveland	139	498	48	111	20	1	0	46	20	.223

Players and Clubs.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs	1st Base.	2d Base.	3d Base.	H. Runs.	S. Hits	St. Bases	Per Cent
Winters, Boston	35	94	6	21	1	0	0	1	3	.223
White, Chicago	48	90	12	20	1	0	1	12	2	.222
Butler, St. Louis	20	59	4	13	1	0	0	2	1	.220
Downs, Detroit	105	374	28	82	12	5	1	14	3	.219
Hoey, Boston	39	96	7	21	2	1	0	1	2	.219
Mullin, Detroit	70	157	16	34	5	3	0	0	2	217
Young, Boston	45	125	10	27	1	0	1	1	3	.216
H. Hinchman, Cleveland	15	51	3	11	1	1	0	2	2	216
Knight, Boston	138	499	37	107	16	5	2	5	9	.214
Rohe, Chicago	144	494	46	105	13	3	2	19	16	.213
Wagner, Boston	111	385	29	82	9	4	0	11	20	.213
Bell, New York	17	52	4	11	2	1	0	3	4	.212
Plank, Philadelphia	43	123	9	26	1	1	1	8	1	.211
O'Brien, Cleveland	82	270	15	58	8	3	0	9	5	.208
Chesbro, New York	29	72	1	15	2	2	0	0	0	.208
Moore, New York	15	29	3	6	2	0	0	0	0	.207
Cross, Philadelphia	77	248	37	51	9	5	0	13	17	.206
Glade, St. Louis	24	73	9	15	4	1	0	2	0	.205
Ball, New York	15	44	5	9	1	1	0	2	1	.205
Gehring, Washington	20	44	7	9	0	1	1	0	1	.205
Grimshaw, Boston	64	181	19	37	7	2	0	5	6	.204
Theilman, Cleveland	21	59	7	12	2	0	0	4	2	.203
Stephens, St. Louis	58	173	15	35	7	2	0	4	3	.202
Cross, Washington	41	161	13	32	8	0	0	5	3	.199
Shipke, Washington	64	189	17	37	3	2	1	4	6	.196
Smith, Chicago	42	92	11	18	4	0	0	6	2	.196
Tannehill, Boston	21	51	2	10	2	1	0	1	0	.196
Thomas, New York	80	208	20	40	5	4	1	3	5	.192
Shaw, Boston	76	198	10	38	2	3	0	2	4	.192
Quillin, Chicago	49	151	17	29	3	0	0	5	8	.192
Kahoe, Washington	17	47	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	.191
Harris, Boston	12	21	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	.190
Smith, Washington	51	139	12	26	2	1	0	13	3	.187
Rhoades, Cleveland	35	92	5	17	2	0	0	6	2	.185
Hayden, Washington	62	164	14	30	2	0	0	1	3	.183
Powers, Philadelphia	59	159	9	29	3	0	0	14	1	.182
Lord, Philadelphia	57	170	12	31	4	0	1	8	2	.182
Rickey, New York	52	137	16	25	1	3	0	2	4	.182
Brockett, New York	10	22	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	.182
Criger, Boston	75	226	12	41	3	1	0	10	2	.181
Altrock, Chicago	30	72	7	13	3	0	0	0	0	.181
Glaze, Boston	32	61	4	11	2	0	1	2	0	.180
Sullivan, Chicago	112	329	30	59	10	4	0	10	6	.179
Bay, Cleveland	34	95	14	17	1	1	0	5	7	.179
Berger, Cleveland	14	28	2	5	1	0	0	3	0	.179
F. Delehanty, Cleveland	15	52	3	9	0	1	0	0	2	.173
Hogg, New York	27	64	5	11	1	0	1	5	0	.172
Perrine, Washington	44	146	13	25	3	1	0	3	10	.171
Dineen, St. Louis	29	59	4	10	1	1	0	3	0	.169
Pelty, St. Louis	36	95	4	16	1	0	0	3	2	.168
Coombs, Philadelphia	24	48	4	8	0	1	1	2	1	.167
Payne, Detroit	53	169	17	28	2	2	0	4	4	.166
Walsh, Chicago	57	154	7	25	8	2	1	1	2	.162
Liebhart, Cleveland	38	87	8	14	2	1	0	12	0	.161
O'Connor, St. Louis	25	89	2	14	2	0	0	1	0	.157
Pruitt, Boston	35	51	2	8	2	0	0	1	0	.157
Seivers, Detroit	38	91	5	14	2	1	0	3	1	.154
Vickers, Philadelphia	10	20	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	150
Buelow, St. Louis	26	75	9	11	1	0	0	3	0	.147
Smith, Washington	37	84	5	12	1	0	0	5	0	.143
Falkenberg, Washington	33	86	7	12	0	1	0	0	1	.140
Block, Washington	24	57	3	8	2	1	0	0	0	.140
Doyle, New York	29	58	5	8	2	0	0	4	0	.138
Hess, Cleveland	19	29	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	.138
Wakefield, Cleveland	26	37	4	5	2	1	0	0	0	.135
Schlafly, Washington	24	74	10	10	0	0	1	4	7	.135
Powell, St. Louis	32	91	5	12	1	0	0	1	0	.132
Eubanks, Detroit	15	31	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	.129
Dygert, Philadelphia	42	94	11	12	1	1	0	6	1	128
Patten, Washington	36	87	4	11	1	0	0	3	1	.126
Waddell, Philadelphia	43	97	4	12	2	0	0	2	0	.124
Archer, Detroit	18	42	6	5	0	0	0	2	0	.119
Joss, Cleveland	42	114	6	13	3	0	0	6	1	.114
Johnson, Washington	14	36	1	4	0	1	0	4	0	.111
Newton, New York	19	27	5	4	0	0	0	5	1	.108
Oberlin, Washington	24	31	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	.097
Patterson, Chicago	19	31	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	.097
Armbruster, Boston	24	63	2	6	0	0	0	3	1	.095
Bartley, Philadelphia	15	21	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	.090
Clarkson, Cleveland	22	35	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	.086
Morgan, Boston	26	55	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	.073
Keefe, New York	19	19	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	053

OFFICIAL BATTING AVERAGES OF NATIONAL LEAGUE PLAYERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN FIFTEEN OR MORE CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES DURING THE SEASON OF 1907.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Total Bases.	Home Runs.	Sac. Hits.	St. Bases	Per Cent.
Wagner, Pittsburgh	142	515	98	180	264	6	14	61	.350
Magee, Philadelphia	139	503	75	165	229	4	8	46	.328
Beaumont, Boston	149	580	67	187	246	4	12	25	.322
Leach, Pittsburgh	149	547	102	166	221	4	29	43	.303
McGann, New York	81	262	29	78	95	2	8	9	.298
Seymour, New York	126	473	46	139	189	3	13	21	.294
Chance, Chicago	109	382	58	112	138	1	5	35	.293
Mitchell, Cincinnati	148	558	64	163	213	3	15	17	.292
Wolter, Cin., Pitts. & St. L.	17	63	5	18	18	0	0	1	.292
Clarke, Pittsburgh	144	501	97	145	195	2	16	37	.289
McLean, Cincinnati	101	374	35	108	135	0	4	4	.289
Schulte, Chicago	92	342	44	98	132	2	20	7	.287
Kling, Chicago	100	334	44	95	129	1	4	9	.284
Lynch, Pittsburgh & N.Y.	19	39	3	11	13	0	1	0	.282
Paskert, Cincinnati	16	50	10	14	21	1	0	2	.280
Brain, Boston	133	509	60	142	214	10	9	10	.279
Hoffman, Boston	19	86	17	24	29	0	0	2	.279
Devlin, New York	143	491	61	136	159	1	36	38	.277
Osborn, Philadelphia	37	163	22	45	53	0	0	4	.276
Titus, Philadelphia	142	523	72	144	200	3	11	9	.275
Jordan, Brooklyn	143	485	43	133	176	4	15	10	.274
Sheehan, Pittsburgh	67	226	23	62	70	0	14	10	.274
Tenney, Boston	149	554	83	151	185	0	18	15	.273
Schlei, Cincinnati	72	246	28	67	74	0	7	5	.272
Odwell, Cincinnati	84	274	24	74	93	0	13	10	.270
Hofman, A., Chicago	134	470	67	126	146	1	24	29	.268
Sheckard, Chicago	142	484	76	129	157	1	35	3	.267
Lumley, Brooklyn	118	454	47	121	193	9	19	18	.267
Steinfeldt, Chicago	151	542	52	144	182	1	25	19	.266
Shannon, New York	155	585	104	155	180	1	10	33	.265
Corcoran, New York	62	226	21	60	73	0	7	9	.265
Scanlan, Brooklyn	17	34	2	9	14	0	0	0	.265
Smith, H., Pittsburgh	18	38	4	10	11	0	1	0	.263
Abbaticchio, Pittsburgh	147	496	63	130	164	2	22	35	.262
Murray, St. Louis	131	485	46	127	178	7	8	23	.262
Browne, G., New York	121	458	54	119	165	5	24	15	.260
Bates, Boston	119	447	52	116	154	2	11	11	.260
Bowerman, New York	90	311	31	81	93	0	14	11	.260
Doyle, New York	69	227	16	59	62	0	4	3	.260
Slagle, Chicago	136	489	71	126	144	0	9	28	.258
Storke, Pittsburgh	102	357	24	92	113	1	12	6	.258
Nealon, Pittsburgh	104	381	29	98	124	0	10	11	.257
Byrne, St. Louis	149	559	55	143	164	0	24	21	.256
Ritchey, Boston	144	499	45	127	158	2	18	8	.255
Knabe, Philadelphia	126	444	67	113	150	1	40	18	.255
Burch, St. Louis & B'klyn	84	274	30	70	81	0	10	12	.255
Merkle, New York	15	47	0	12	13	0	1	0	.255
Ganzel, Cincinnati	143	531	61	135	193	2	12	9	.254
Howard, Boston & Chic.	89	335	30	85	102	1	7	14	.254
Sweeney, Chic. & Boston	57	201	25	51	53	0	10	9	.254
Lush, Phila. & St. Louis	39	122	11	31	42	0	1	5	.254
Bresnahan, New York	104	338	57	83	118	4	6	15	.253
Mowrey, Cincinnati	138	448	43	113	144	1	22	10	.252
Strang, New York	95	306	56	77	117	4	4	21	.252
Konetchy, St. Louis	91	331	34	83	119	3	14	13	.251
Evers, Chicago	151	508	66	127	159	2	14	46	.250
Pfeffer, Boston	19	60	1	15	18	0	1	0	.250
Huggins, Cincinnati	156	561	64	139	162	1	27	28	.248
Lewis, Brooklyn	136	475	52	118	131	0	19	16	.248
Barry, St. Louis	81	294	30	73	82	0	15	4	.248
Kane, Cincinnati	75	262	40	65	91	3	19	20	.248
Hostetter, St. Louis	118	397	21	98	116	2	8	5	.247
Batch, Brooklyn	106	388	38	96	112	0	22	7	.247
Lobert, Cincinnati	147	537	61	132	168	1	27	30	.246
Courtney, Philadelphia	130	410	42	107	138	2	7	6	.243
Thomas, Philadelphia	121	419	70	102	126	1	15	11	.243
Grant, Philadelphia	74	268	26	65	75	0	5	10	.243
Burnett, St. Louis	59	206	18	49	65	0	9	5	.238
O'Hara, St. Louis	47	173	11	41	45	0	5	1	.237
Hummell, Brooklyn	97	342	41	80	107	3	15	8	.234
Alperman, Brooklyn	138	558	44	130	191	2	8	5	.233
Krueger, Cincinnati	96	317	25	74	102	0	12	10	.233
Bransfield, Philadelphia	92	348	25	81	100	0	9	8	.233
Casey, Brooklyn	138	527	55	122	147	0	32	16	.231
Holly, St. Louis	150	545	55	125	152	1	19	16	.229
Maloney, Brooklyn	144	502	51	115	142	0	25	25	.229

Players and Clubs.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits	Total Bases.	Home Runs.	Sac. Hits.	St. Bases.	Per Cent.
Davis, Cincinnati	70	266	28	61	79	1	8	9	.229
Hannifan, New York	49	149	16	34	50	1	3	6	.228
Moran, Chicago	59	198	8	45	55	1	4	5	.227
Clymer, Pittsburgh	16	66	8	15	17	0	2	4	.227
Noonan, St. Louis	70	237	19	53	69	1	6	3	.224
Bennett, St. Louis	86	324	20	72	84	0	9	7	.222
Hallman, Pittsburgh	84	302	39	67	77	0	11	21	.222
Tinker, Chicago	113	402	38	89	109	1	16	20	.221
Gibson, Pittsburgh	110	382	28	84	115	3	10	2	.220
McCarthy, Brooklyn	25	91	4	20	22	0	2	4	.220
Bridwell, Boston	140	509	49	111	123	0	10	17	.218
McIntire, Brooklyn	28	69	6	15	20	0	2	0	.217
Brown, C., St. L. & Phila.	30	79	8	17	26	0	1	0	.215
Jacklitsch, Philadelphia	65	202	19	43	50	0	1	7	.213
Overall, Chicago	36	94	6	20	28	0	8	0	.213
Phelps, Pittsburgh	36	113	11	24	25	0	4	1	.212
Doom, Philadelphia	96	313	18	66	82	0	5	10	.211
Randall, Chic. & Boston	94	336	22	71	91	0	8	6	.211
Beckley, St. Louis	32	115	6	24	27	0	5	0	.209
Dahlen, New York	143	464	40	96	118	0	10	11	.207
Anderson, Pittsburgh	121	413	73	85	93	1	11	27	.206
Pastorius, Brooklyn	28	73	6	15	15	0	4	0	.205
Doolan, Philadelphia	145	509	33	104	140	1	9	18	.204
Ritter, Brooklyn	89	271	15	55	63	0	8	5	.203
Marshall, St. Louis	83	268	19	54	72	2	4	2	.202
McGlynn, St. Louis	45	125	8	25	30	0	6	0	.200
Swacina, Pittsburgh	26	95	9	19	22	0	2	1	.200
Needham, Boston	79	260	19	51	64	1	5	4	.196
Weimer, Cincinnati	29	72	7	14	18	1	4	1	.194
Brown, S., Boston	65	208	17	40	46	0	7	0	.192
Flaherty, Boston	35	115	9	22	35	2	0	1	.191
Taylor, J., Chicago	18	47	2	9	11	0	0	0	.191
Shay, New York	24	79	10	15	21	1	1	5	.190
Kelly, St. Louis	52	197	12	37	42	0	5	7	.188
Mathewson, New York	41	107	8	20	25	0	3	1	.187
Phillippe, Pittsburgh	35	65	5	12	12	0	5	0	.185
Mason, Cincinnati	25	44	1	8	8	0	5	0	.182
Fromme, St. Louis	23	55	5	10	13	0	2	0	.182
Karger, St. Louis	59	112	9	20	28	2	4	0	.179
Hitt, Cincinnati	21	56	6	10	10	0	1	1	.179
Burke, Boston	36	129	6	23	25	0	5	3	.178
McGinnity, New York	47	103	6	18	18	0	8	3	.175
Reulbach, Chicago	27	63	4	11	15	1	4	0	.175
Ames, New York	39	69	5	12	15	1	4	0	.174
Corridon, Philadelphia	38	97	6	16	18	0	0	1	.165
Young, Boston	40	80	2	13	16	0	1	1	.163
Richie, Philadelphia	25	43	3	7	9	0	2	0	.163
Bergen, Brooklyn	51	138	2	22	25	0	4	1	.159
Rucker, Brooklyn	37	97	6	15	18	0	3	0	.155
Ewing, Cincinnati	44	123	10	19	29	1	10	0	.154
Brown, M., Chicago	35	85	6	13	20	1	5	0	.153
Leever, Pittsburgh	31	73	3	11	11	0	4	0	.151
Stricklett, Brooklyn	30	81	9	12	16	0	1	1	.148
Leifield, Pittsburgh	40	102	5	15	23	0	2	0	.147
Gleason, Philadelphia	35	126	11	18	21	0	10	3	.143
Pittenger, Philadelphia	16	36	3	5	6	0	0	1	.139
Willis, Pittsburgh	39	103	3	14	14	0	5	2	.136
Hopkins, St. Louis	15	44	7	6	9	0	1	2	.136
Wiltse, New York	34	67	5	9	13	0	1	2	.134
Boultes, Boston	29	68	2	9	10	0	0	0	.132
Dorner, Boston	36	92	3	12	12	0	7	0	.130
Beebe, St. Louis	31	86	4	11	14	0	3	0	.128
Butler, Brooklyn	29	79	6	10	11	0	6	0	.127
Taylor, L., New York	29	48	3	6	7	0	5	0	.125
Lindaman, Boston	34	90	8	11	12	0	2	0	.122
Smith, F., Cincinnati	18	28	1	3	3	0	1	0	.107
Lundgren, Chicago	28	66	4	7	7	0	7	0	.106
Bell, Brooklyn	35	84	6	8	8	0	2	0	.095
Pfiester, Chicago	30	64	4	6	7	0	8	0	.094
Moren, Philadelphia	37	74	4	6	6	0	3	0	.081
Coakley, Cincinnati	37	84	2	6	6	0	6	0	.071
Fraser, Chicago	22	45	4	3	3	0	3	0	.067
Ferguson, New York	15	18	0	1	1	0	1	0	.055
Camnitz, Pittsburgh	31	60	2	3	3	0	3	0	.050
Sparks, Philadelphia	33	89	1	3	3	0	4	0	.034

OFFICIAL TEAM BATTING.

	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	T. B.	2 B.	3 B.	H. R.	S. H.	S. B.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	157	4957	634	1261	1607	133	78	19	178	264	.254
New York	155	4874	573	1222	1547	160	48	23	165	205	.251
Chicago	155	4829	571	1224	1521	162	48	13	195	235	.250
Cincinnati	156	4966	524	1228	1477	196	90	15	195	158	.247
Boston	152	5020	503	1222	1552	142	61	22	133	118	.243
Philadelphia	149	4725	514	1113	1441	162	65	12	130	154	.236
St. Louis	155	5008	419	1163	1443	121	51	19	156	125	.232
Brooklyn	153	4895	446	1135	1457	142	63	18	197	121	.232

Football.

The football season of 1907, while the most successful ever known in point of attendance and general results, also showed many great surprises in the strength developed by teams heretofore classed as minor elevens. Nearly all the important teams were either defeated or suffered form reversals in playing strength. Yale, in the East, Chicago, in the West, and Vanderbilt, in the South, seem to have the best claim for championship honors. The results in all important games follow, the first column of figures being the score of the colleges whose names lead in each series:

RECORDS OF EASTERN COLLEGES FOR 1907.

YALE.

Wesleyan	25— 0
Syracuse	11— 0
Springfield	18— 0
Holy Cross	52— 0
West Point	0— 0
Villa Nova	45— 0
W. & J	11— 0
Brown	22— 0
Princeton	12—10
Harvard	12— 0

PENNSYLVANIA.

North Carolina	37— 0
Villa Nova	16— 0
Bucknell	29— 2
F. & M	57— 0
Gettysburg	23— 0
Swarthmore	16— 8
Brown	11— 0
Carlisle	6—26
Lafayette	15— 0
Penn. State	28— 0
Michigan	6— 0
Cornell	12— 4

PRINCETON.

Stevens	47— 0
Wesleyan	53— 0
Bucknell	52— 0
Villa Nova	45— 5
W. & J	40— 0
Cornell	5— 6
Carlisle	16— 0
Amherst	14— 0
Yale	10—12

SWARTHMORE.

Rutgers	29— 5
Pennsylvania	8—16
Geo. Washington	30— 0
Gettysburg	12— 0
Villa Nova	18—10
Annapolis	18— 0
Cornell	0—18
Bucknell	35— 4

WEST POINT.

F. & M	23— 0
Trinity	12— 0
Yale	0— 0
Rochester	30— 0
Colgate	6— 0
Cornell	10—14
Tufts	21— 0
Syracuse	23— 4
Navy	0— 6

BROWN.

New Hampshire	16— 0
Mass. Aggies	5— 0
Norwich	24— 0
Maine	41— 0
Pennsylvania	0—11
Williams	24—11
Harvard	5— 6
Yale	0—22
Vermont	34— 0
Amherst	18— 0

CARLISLE.

Lebanon	40— 0
Villa Nova	10— 0
Susquehanna	91— 0
Penn. State	18— 5
Syracuse	14— 6
Bucknell	15— 0
Pennsylvania	26— 6
Princeton	0—16
Harvard	23—15
Minnesota	12—10
Chicago	18— 4

BUCKNELL.

Mansfield	15— 2
Gettysburg	5— 0
Pennsylvania	2—29
Princeton	0—52
Carlisle	0—15
Western U. P	0—12
Syracuse	6—20
Lafayette	0—34
Dickinson	48— 0
Swarthmore	4—35
W & L	2— 0

LAFAYETTE.

Wyoming	22— 0
Ursinus	21— 0
Hamilton	43— 0
Colgate	21— 9
Annapolis	0—17
Pennsylvania	0—15
Bucknell	34— 0
Syracuse	4— 4
Lehigh	22— 5
Dickinson	31— 0

HARVARD.

Bowdoin	5— 0
Maine	30— 0
Bates	33— 4
Williams	18— 0
Annapolis	6— 0
Springfield	9— 5
Brown	6— 5
Carlisle	15—23
Darthmouth	0—22
Yale	0—12

CORNELL.

Hamilton	23— 0
Oberlin	22— 5
Niagara	47— 0
Colgate	18— 0
Penn. State	6— 8
Princeton	6— 5
Western Penn	18— 5
West Point	14—10
Swarthmore	18— 0
Pennsylvania	4—12

COLGATE.

Union	0— 0
Cornell	0—18
Lafayette	9—21
West Point	0— 6
Hamilton	20— 0
Wesleyan	9— 0

ANNAPOLIS.

St. Johns	26— 0
Dickinson	15— 0
Maryland A. C	12— 0
Vanderbilt	6— 6
Harvard	0— 6
Lafayette	17— 0
West Va	6— 0
Swarthmore	0—18
St. Johns	12—0
Penn. State	6— 4
Virginia Poly	12— 0
West Point	6— 0

DARTMOUTH.

Norwich	12— 0
Vermont	0— 0
Tufts	6— 0
New Hampshire	10— 0
Mass. Aggies	6— 0
Maine	27— 0
Amherst	15—10
Holy Cross	52— 0
Harvard	22— 0

VILLA NOVA.

Carlisle	0—10
Pennsylvania	0—16
Princeton	5—45
Yale	0—45
Swarthmore	10—18
Fordham	15—11

SYRACUSE.

Hobart	28— 0
Rochester	41— 6
Yale	0—11
Carlisle	6—14
Williams	9— 0
Hamilton	22— 0
Bucknell	20— 6
Lafayette	4— 4
West Point	4—23

PENN. STATE

Geneva	35— 0
Annapolis	4— 6
W. U. of P	0— 6
Altoona	27— 0
Carlisle	5—18
Grove City	40— 0
Cornell	8— 6
Lebanon Valley	75— 0
Dickinson	52— 0
Pennsylvania	0—28

LEHIGH.

Muhlenberg	29— 0
Jefferson Meds	34— 0
Rutgers	16— 6
Medico-Chi	22— 0
Dickinson	6— 6
Haverford	4—12
N. Y. University	34— 0
Ursinus	27— 0
Lafayette	5—22
Carnegie Tech	21— 0

VANDERBILT.

Annapolis	6— 6
Rose Tech	65—10
Michigan	0— 8
Georgia Tech	54— 0
Sewanee	17—12

TRINITY.

Worcester Poly	26— 0
West Point	0—12
Amherst	0—11
Wesleyan	5— 0
C. C. N. Y	94— 0
Stevens	29— 6
Union	46— 5
Haverford	23— 0

VERMONT.

Dartmouth	0— 0
Wesleyan	10— 5
Norwich	11—11
Holy Cross	6— 0
Williams	5—17
N. H. State	35— 0
Brown	0—34

MASS. AGGIES.

Williams	4— 5
Brown	0— 5
Dartmouth	0— 6
Rhode Island	11— 0
Holy Cross	10— 5
Worcester Tech	29— 0
Amherst	0— 0
Tufts	19—10
Springfield T. S	5— 0

HAVERFORD.

Medico-Chi	34— 0
Delaware	12— 0
N. Y. U	22— 0
Ursinus	6— 0
Lehigh	12— 4
Rutgers	6— 5
F. & M	0— 4
Trinity	0—23

AMHERST.

Springfield	5— 0
Bowdoin	17— 0
Trinity	11— 0
Dartmouth	10—15
Mass. Aggies	0— 0
Princeton	0—14
Williams	6—26
Brown	0—18

WILLIAMS.

Mass. Aggies	5— 4
Holy Cross	12— 0
Middleburg	38— 0
Harvard	0—18
Syracuse	0— 9
Brown	11—24
Vermont	17— 5
Wesleyan	18— 0
Amherst	26— 6

RECORDS FOR LEADING WESTERN COLLEGES FOR 1907.

CHICAGO.		INDIANA.		MICHIGAN.		MINNESOTA.	
Indiana	27— 6	De Pauw	35— 9	Case	9— 0	Ames	8— 0
Illinois	42— 6	Chicago	6—27	Mich. Aggies	45— 0	Nebraska	8— 5
Minnesota	18—12	Notre Dame	0— 0	Wabash	22— 0	Chicago	12—18
Purdue	56— 0	Wisconsin	8—11	Ohio State	22— 0	Carlisle	10—12
Carlisle	4—18	Illinois	6—10	Vanderbilt	8— 0	Wisconsin	17—17
				Pennsylvania	0— 6		

ILLINOIS.		WISCONSIN.		IOWA.		OHIO STATE.	
Freshmen	17—10	Illinois	4—15	Alumni	9— 0	Otterbein	12— 0
Chicago	6—42	Iowa	6— 5	Missouri	21— 6	Muskingum	16— 0
Wisconsin	15— 4	Indiana	11— 8	Drake	25— 4	Wooster	6— 0
Purdue	21— 4	Purdue	12— 6	Wisconsin	6— 5	Michigan	0—22
Iowa	12—25	Minnesota	17—17	Illinois	25—12	Kenyon	12— 0
Freshmen	30—12			Ames	14—20	Oberlin	22—10
Indiana	10— 6					Case	9—11
						Ohio Wes.	16— 0
						Heidelberg	23— 0

WABASH.		MISSOURI.		KANSAS.		PURDUE.	
Rose Poly.	27— 0	Central College	39— 0	W Jewell	33— 0	Wabash	0— 2
Earlham	35— 0	Warrenburg	38— 6	Oklahoma	15— 0	Illinois	4—21
Purdue	2— 0	Iowa	6—21	Washburn	5—12	Chicago	0—56
Michigan	0—22	W Jewell	47— 0	Nebraska	6—16	Wisconsin	6—12
St. Louis U.	12—11	Teax	5— 4	St. Louis U.	0—17	Notre Dame	0—17
		Tarkio	70— 0	Missouri	4— 0		
		Washington U.	27— 0				
		Kansas	0— 4				

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.				NEBRASKA.			
Rolla	12— 0	Washington	78— 0	Peru Normal	53— 0	Ames	10— 9
Cape Girardeau	58— 0	Wabash	11—12	South Dakota	39— 0	Kansas	16— 6
Arkansas	42— 6	Kansas	17— 0	Grinnell	30— 4	Denver	62— 0
Creighton	40— 0	Nebraska	34— 4	Minnesota	5— 8	Doane	85— 0
				Colorado	22— 8	St. Louis U.	4—34

INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

YALE—HARVARD.

Yr.	Won by.	Score.	Yr.	Won by.	Score	Yr.	Won by.	Score	Yr.	Won by.	Score.
1883	Yale	23— 2	1889	Yale	6— 0	1897	Tie	0— 0	1903	Yale	16— 0
1884	Yale	52— 0	1890	Harvard	12— 6	1898	Harvard	17— 0	1904	Yale	12— 0
1886	Yale	29— 4	1891	Yale	10— 0	1899	Tie	0— 0	1905	Yale	6— 0
1887	Yale	17— 8	1892	Yale	6— 0	1900	Yale	28— 0	1906	Yale	6— 0
1888	H. (forfeited).		1893	Yale	6— 0	1901	Harvard	22— 0	1907	Yale	12— 0
			1894	Yale	12— 4	1902	Yale	23— 0			

YALE—PRINCETON.

1883	Yale	6— 0	1890	Yale	32— 0	1897	Yale	6— 0	1904	Yale	12— 0
1884	*Yale	6— 4	1891	Yale	19— 0	1898	Princeton	6— 0	1905	Yale	23— 4
1885	Princeton	6— 5	1892	Yale	12— 0	1899	Princeton	11—10	1906	Tie	0— 0
1886	*Yale	4— 0	1893	Princeton	6— 0	1900	Yale	29— 5	1907	Yale	12—10
1887	Yale	12— 0	1894	Yale	24— 0	1901	Yale	12— 0			
1888	Yale	10— 9	1895	Yale	20—10	1902	Yale	12— 5			
1889	Princeton	10— 0	1896	Princeton	24— 6	1903	Princeton	11— 6			

*Unfinished games.

HARVARD—PENNSYLVANIA.

1886	Harvard	28— 0	1894	Penn.	18— 4	1899	Harvard	16— 0	1904	Penn.	11— 0
1887	Harvard	42— 0	1895	Penn.	17—14	1900	Harvard	17— 5	1905	Penn.	12— 6
1888	Harvard	28— 0	1896	Penn.	8— 6	1901	Harvard	33— 6	1906	No game.	
1889	Harvard	39— 0	1897	Penn.	15— 6	1902	Harvard	11— 0	1907	No game.	
1893	Harvard	26— 4	1898	Harvard	10— 0	1903	Harvard	17— 0			

PENNSYLVANIA—CORNELL.

1893	Penn.	50— 0	1897	Penn.	4— 0	1901	Cornell	24— 6	1905	Penn.	6— 5
1894	Penn.	6— 0	1898	Penn.	12— 0	1902	Penn.	12—11	1906	Tie	0— 0
1895	Penn.	46— 2	1899	Penn.	26— 0	1903	Penn.	36— 0	1907	Penn.	12— 4
1896	Penn.	32—10	1900	Penn.	27— 0	1904	Penn.	34— 0			

ARMY—NAVY.						CHICAGO—MICHIGAN.					
1890	Navy	24— 0	1902	Army	22— 8	1892	Michigan	18—10	1900	Chicago	15— 6
1891	Army	32—16	1903	Army	40— 5	1893	Chicago	10— 4	1901	Michigan	22— 0
1892	Navy	12— 4	1904	Army	11— 0	1894	Michigan	6— 4	1902	Michigan	21— 0
1893	Navy	6— 4	1905	Tie	6— 6	1895	Michigan	12— 0	1903	Michigan	28— 0
1899	Army	17— 5	1906	Navy	10— 0	1896	Chicago	7— 6	1904	Michigan	22—12
1900	Navy	11— 7	1907	Navy	6— 0	1897	Chicago	21—12	1905	Chicago	2— 0
1901	Army	11— 5				1898	Michigan	12—11	1906-7	No games.	

Squash.

The annual tournament for the American championship was held at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., under the auspices of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, November 28-30, and Reginald Finck, New York T. and R. Club, won by default from Pierre Lorillard, Jr. Mr. Finck secured permanent possession of the trophy, having won the tournaments of 1905 and 1906. Former winners were: 1900, Eustace H. Miles; 1901, William Post; 1902 and 1903, George I. Scott; 1904, W. P Blagden.

Motor Boats.

Great activity with remarkable speed trials and ocean races which gave a thorough test of the seaworthy qualities of motor boats marked the season of 1907. The races at Palm Beach early in the year, followed by the success of the Dixie abroad, the Monaco events, and the Marblehead and Bermuda races, closing with the contests of the Motor Boat Club of America on the Hudson, were among the features. Principal events follow:

AMERICAN RECORDS.

Palm Beach, Fla., January, 1907—Dixie, owner, Com. E. J. Schroeder, Jersey City, N. J. Mile, 2.21 (mean average time in six trials), equals 25.532 nautical miles and 29.396 statute miles.

New York-Bermuda, Ocean Race, June 9-11—Winner, Ailsa Craig; owner, James Craig, New York. Distance, approximately, 670 nautical miles. Time, 2d. 17h. 49m. Idaho, Peter Shields, 2d. 18h. 6m.

New York to Albany, July 5—Standard; owner, Price McKinney, Cleveland, Ohio. Time, 5h. 23m. 53s.

New York to Marblehead, July 20-21—Ocean race for cruising boats 30 to 40 feet. Won by Picaroon. Owner, T. B. Baylies, New Bedford, Mass. Distance, approximately, 270 nautical miles. Lapsed time, 32h. 57m. 10s. (Won on time allowance.)

American Power Boat Association, August 14-15—Gold Challenge Cup. Winner, Chip II. Owner, Jonathan Wainwright, Overbrook, Pa.

MOTOR BOAT CLUB OF AMERICA.

Motor Boat Club of America, Hudson River, New York, September 23-28—Nautical mile championship, flying start. Won by Den, J. H. Hoadley, New York. Average, six trials, 25.622 nautical or 29.504 statute miles. Free for All Championship—Won by Skedaddle. Owner, Hartwig N. Baruch, New York. Long Distance High Speed Championship, New York to Poughkeepsie and return—Winner, Skedaddle; owner, Hartwig N. Baruch, New York. Distance, 116.3 nautical miles. Elapsed time, 5h. 7m. 23s. International Championship, 30 Miles—Won by Irene. Owner, J. F Anderson, Philadelphia. Time, 1h. 15m. 07s. National Championship, 30 Miles—Won by Skedaddle. Owner, Hartwig N. Baruch, New York. Time, 1h. 13m. 22s. Interstate Championship, 30 Miles—Won by Sparrow. Owner, Charles J. Swain, Philadelphia. Time, 1h. 35m. 42s. Irene, J. F. Anderson, in six trials on the Hudson River, under admiralty conditions, covered a mile in 25.597 nautical or 29.4753 statute miles—an American record.

FOREIGN RECORDS.

Monaco, April—50 kilometers (about 31 miles), Mais-Jevais-Piquer, 17-foot class, 1h. 38m. 34s., La Lorraine, 40-foot class, 1h. 14m. 21s., or 27 statute miles per hour. 200 kilometers (124.22 miles)—Panhard-Tellier, 3h. 33m. 04s., or 34.77 miles average. Mile, standing start, Panhard-Tellier, 2m. 09 3-5s., flying kilometer, 1m. 16s.

Southampton, England, August 2—Harmsworth International Championship Cup. Won by Dixie, Com. E. J. Schroeder, Jersey City, N. J. 35 miles in 1h. 15m. 44 3-5s., or 27.78 miles per hour for sustained speed. Daimler II., second, 1h. 17m. 25 3-5s.

Cross Country and Marathons.

Illinois A. C., Marathon, 25 miles, at Chicago, September 21, was won by Alex Thibeau in 3.00.10. Toronto Marathon, 20 miles, October 12, was won by Thomas Longboat in 1.41.40. Montreal Marathon, 15 miles, November 9, was won by Longboat in 1.26.55. Milwaukee to Chicago, 100-mile run, October 24, was won by Albert Corey, First Regt. A. C., in 18.33.00, breaking the old record by nearly one and one-half hours. James Reynolds walked, without sleep, 120 miles at Toronto, October 22-23, in 36h. 20m.

New York Marathon Run. This first annual event was held at Yonkers, Thanksgiving Day (November 28), and John J. Hayes, of the St. Bartholomew A. C., won, covering the 25-mile course in 2.44.45. There were forty-two starters, and nineteen finished, the first six and their times being as follows: John J. Hayes, St. Bartholomew A. C., 2.44.45; Fred Lorz, Mohawk A. C., 2.57.00; A. L. Corey, First Regt. A. C., Chicago, 2.58.25; M. J. Ryan, St. Bartholomew A. C., 3.05.30; Albert Hayden, Mercury A. C., 3.09.10; Sydney Hatch, First Regt. A. C., Chicago, 3.11.31.

C. F. Luther won the Yale run, crossing the 7 miles in 37m. Harvard defeated Massachusetts Technology, 53 points to 27, at Boston, November 1, M. S. Crosby, Harvard, covering the 4½ miles in 24m. 44 4-5s. Princeton defeated Yale, 31 points to 48 (low score winning), at Princeton, November 6, G. H. Whitely, Princeton, covering the 6¼ miles in 35m. 52 4-5s., in the rain. Yale defeated Harvard, 35 points to 44, at New Haven, November 13, M. B. Vilas, Yale, covering the 6⅞-mile course in 37m. 51s.

Princeton defeated Columbia, at Princeton, November 20, by 37 points to 43, and McGee, Princeton, finished the 6¼-mile course first in 36m. 27 2-5s.

A. A. U. Championships. Held at Celtic Park, New York, November 23. Distance, 6½ miles. Senior Event—Won by Fred Bellars, N. Y. A. C., in 33m. 12s.; John Eisele, N. Y. A. C., second, 33m. 19s.; John J. Daly, Irish-American A. C., 33m. 25s. Team points: I.-A. A. C., 25; N. Y. A. C., 37; Mohawk A. C., 75. Juniors—Won by Michael Spring, Pastime A. C., 36m. 24s.; W. E. Gould, Xavier A. C., 36m. 40s., second; O. Muller, Mohawk A. C., 36m. 42s. Team points: Mohawk A. C., 42; Pastime A. C., 49; Mott Haven A. C., 51.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Intercollegiate Cross-Country Championship was held at Princeton, November 27, and Cornell won for the eighth time in the nine years this event has been held. Guy Haskins, Pennsylvania's wonderful distance runner, finished first, covering the 6¼ miles in 35m. 9 1-5s., or 19 2-5s. better time than L. P. Jones, of Pennsylvania, winner in 1906. Six Cornell men finished among the first thirteen in a field of sixty-eight contestants. The new rule required six on each team to count in the scoring. The first thirteen were: G. Haskins, Pennsylvania, 35m. 9 1-5s.; J. P Halstead, Cornell, 35m. 21s.; J. V. Colpitts, Cornell, 35m. 22s., G. H. Whitely, Princeton, 35m. 32s.; P. L. Trube, Cornell, 36m. 7s.; H. C. Young, Cornell, 36m. 15s.; L. P. Jones, Pennsylvania, 36m. 18s.; J. Quigley, Pennsylvania, 36m. 19s., M. Boyle, Pennsylvania, 36m. 24 2-5s.; E. Hunger, Cornell, 36m. 34s.; W. Stube, Syracuse, 36m. 34s.; R. Spitzer, Yale, 36m. 48s.; E. E. Seelye, Cornell, 36m. 54s. The team score by points was: Cornell, 39; Pennsylvania, 61; Yale, 135; Syracuse, 173; Harvard, 182; Columbia, 227; Massachusetts Technology, 228; Princeton, 231.

NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP.

The ten-mile cross-country championship of New England was decided November 28 at Lynn, Mass., and first prize fell to Joseph J. Lee, of Somerville, Mass. His time for the course was 57m. 44s. Lee's victory was very close, for Robert W. Fowler, of the Cambridgeport Gymnasium, was within a yard of him as he crossed the line.

Sporting Addenda.

SHOOTING.

Shooting—Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York, made a world's record of 1,165 out of a possible 1,200 points on a ring target at 200 yards, fifty consecutive shots. Dr. Hudson holds the record of 2,301 for 100 shots, same distance. Capt. A. H. Hardy hit 13,066 flying targets without a miss at Lincoln, Neb., November 19.

ATHLETICS.

The standing of colleges in recent years has been as follows: 1901—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell. 1902—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, California. 1903—Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Princeton. 1904—Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell. 1905—Cornell, Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania. 1906—Cornell, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Yale.

AUTOMOBILES.

Automobile—A 40-horse power motor car was driven 777 miles in Australia on a 24-hour non-stop run, which is a world's record.

BILLIARDS.

Billiards—F. P. Day defeated Alfred De Oro at St. Louis, November 21, and made an average of 1.32 in 50 points at three-cushion billiards. Day made five runs of four each, and two of five points. J. Krulewich, in A. C. Anson's room, Chicago, ran out 50 points in 48 innings at three-cushion caroms, which is an amateur record.

Three-cushion billiards—Harry Cline, of Philadelphia, won the American championship in a St. Louis tournament, ending December 3, others finishing as follows: Daly, Horgan, Jeone, De Oro, Day, Hueston, Lean, and Capron.

World's billiard championship at 18.1 balkline—Jacob Schaefer successfully defended the emblem against George Sutton at Chicago, December 2. Score, 500 to 486.

TURF.

Turf—Apologue won the Melbourne Cup in Australia—2 miles—in 3.27½, which beat the old record by two seconds. Apologue carried 107 pounds.

Jack Nunnally, ridden by C. Miller, ran five furlongs on a circular track at Oakland, Cal., December 3, in 58 3-5s., a new world's record.

PUGILISM.

November 22.—At San Francisco, Owen Moran (Eng.) defeated Frankie Neil, 16 rounds.

November 28—At San Francisco, Al Kaufman defeated Jack "Twin" Sullivan in 25 rounds.

December 2—At London, Tommy Burns, of America, defeated Gunner Moir, of England, for the world's heavy-weight pugilistic championship in ten rounds.

Pugilism.

IMPORTANT RING FIGHTS IN 1907.

January 1—At Tonopah, Nev., Joe Gans defeated Kid Herman in 8 rounds. Knockout.
January 9—At Philadelphia, Tommy Murphy and Young Corbett, 6 rounds. No decision.
February 21—At Denver, Harry Lewis defeated Mike Sullivan in 10 rounds.
March 22—At Los Angeles, George Memsic defeated Charles Neary in 10 rounds.
March 25—At San Francisco, Dick Hyland and Cyclone Thompson, 20 rounds. Draw.
March 26—At Los Angeles, Jack Sullivan defeated Jack Palmer in 10 rounds.
April 23—At Los Angeles, Mike Sullivan defeated Honey Mellody in 20 rounds.
May 3—At Baltimore, Kid Sullivan defeated Young Corbett in 11 rounds. Knockout.
May 8—At Los Angeles, Tommy Burns defeated Jack O'Brien in 20 rounds.
May 10—At Los Angeles, Hugo Kelly and Jack Sullivan, 20 rounds. Draw.
May 20—At Denver, Jimmy Gardner defeated Harry Lewis in 10 rounds.
June 27—At Milwaukee, Charles Neary defeated Packy McFarland in 10 rounds.
July 4—At Rockaway, N. Y., Honey Mellody defeated Jim Donovan in 7 rounds.
July 4—At San Francisco, Tommy Burns defeated Bill Squires in 1 round. Knockout.
July 17—At Philadelphia, Jack Johnson defeated Bob Fitzsimmons in 2 rounds.
July 30—At San Francisco, Jimmy Britt defeated Battling Nelson in 20 rounds.
August 20—At Fort Wayne, Ind., Packy McFarland defeated Benny Yanger in 4 rounds.
August 29—At San Francisco, Al Kaufman defeated Mike Schreck in 7 rounds.
September 2—At San Francisco, Young Ketchell defeated Joe Thomas, 32 rounds. Knockout.
September 9—At San Francisco, Joe Gans defeated Jimmy Britt in 5 rounds.
September 11—At Philadelphia, Tommy Murphy and Jack Hyland, 6 rounds. No decision.
September 12—At Bridgeport, Ct., Jack Johnson and Sailor Burke, 6 rounds. No decision.
September 12—At Indianapolis, Abe Attell defeated Jimmy Walsh in 10 rounds.
September 27—At Los Angeles, Joe Gans defeated George Memsic, 20 rounds.
September 28—At San Francisco, Jack Sullivan defeated Bill Squires in 19 rounds.
October 29—At Baltimore, Matty Baldwin defeated Kid Sullivan in 15 rounds.
November 1—At Dayton, Ohio, Frank Mantell defeated Honey Mellody, 15 rounds. Knockout.
November 1—At New Haven, Johnny Summers and Bert Keyes, 10 rounds. No decision.
November 2—At Colma, Cal., Jack Johnson defeated Jim Flynn in 11 rounds. Knockout.

IMPORTANT CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS.

John L. Sullivan—Defeated Paddy Ryan at Mississippi City, February 7, 1882, 9 rounds. Draw with Charlie Mitchell at Chantilly, France, March 10, 1888, 39 rounds. Defeated Jake Kilrain at Richburg, Miss., July 8, 1889, 75 rounds. All the above with bare knuckles.

James J. Corbett—Defeated Jake Kilrain at New Orleans, February 18, 1890, 6 rounds. Draw with Peter Jackson, San Francisco, May 21, 1891, 61 rounds. Defeated John L. Sullivan, New Orleans, September 7, 1892, 21 rounds. Defeated Charlie Mitchell, Jacksonville, January 25, 1894, 3 rounds.

Bob Fitzsimmons—Defeated Jack Dempsey, New Orleans, January 14, 1891, 13 rounds. Defeated Jim Corbett, Carson City, Nev., March 17, 1897, 14 rounds.

James J. Jeffries—Defeated Bob Fitzsimmons, Coney Island, N. Y., June 9, 1899, 11 rounds, and at San Francisco, July 25, 1902, 8 rounds. Defeated Tom Sharkey at Coney Island, November 3, 1899, 25 rounds. Defeated James J. Corbett at Coney Island, May 11, 1900, 23 rounds, and at San Francisco, August 14, 1903, 10 rounds. Retired and presented title to Marvin Hart at Reno, Nev., July 3, 1905, on the occasion of Hart's defeat of Jack Root in 12 rounds. Tommy Burns defeated Marvin Hart in 20 rounds at Los Angeles, February 23, 1906.

LARGEST PURSES AND STAKES FOR FIGHTERS.

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts.	Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts.
Sept. 3, 1906.	Gans.....	Nelson	G'd'd,Nev	$69,715	July 25, 1902.	Jeffries.....	Fitzsimmons	San Fran.	$31,800
Nov. 3, 1899.	Jeffries.....	Sharkey. ...	New York.	65,300	Mar. 17, 1897.	Corbett.....	Fitzsimmons	Carson Ct.	22,000
Aug. 14, 1903.	Jeffries.. ...	Corbett	San Fran.	63,340	Nov. 15, 1901.	Jeffries.....	Ruhlin.	San Fran.	30,800
Aug. 30, 1900.	Corbett.....	McCoy	NewYork.	55,350	Sept. 9, 1905.	Nelson.....	Britt.....	San Fran.	27,770
Dec. 20, 1904.	Nelson.....	Britt	Colma,Cal	48,311	Oct. 31, 1904.	Britt.....	Gans	San Fran.	21,765
Sept. 7, 1892.	Corbett	Sullivan.....	N.Orleans	*45,000	Dec. 19, 1903.	Jeffries.....	Munroe	San Fran.	21,761
Mar. 8, 1893.	Fitzsimmons	Hall	N.Orleans	40,000	Dec. 2, 1906.	Fitzsimmons.	Sharkey.....	San Fran.	21,000
Mar. 25, 1904.	Britt.....	Corbett	San Fran.	32,245	Mar. 31, 1903.	Corbett.....	McGovern...	San Fran.	20,880

*Purse $25,000 and $10,000 a side. See also Endurance Records.

A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The A. A. U. boxing championships were held in Boston, April 29-30, with the following results: 105-pound class—John J. O'Brien, Boston; 115-pound class—Henry Meiers, Boston; 125-pound class—P. F. Fitzpatrick; 135-pound class—J. J. Doyle, New York; 145-pound class—W. S. Kirtland, Boston; 158-pound class—William McKennon, Boston; heavyweight class—Emory Payne, New York.

Aeronautic Records.

AEROSTATION.

FREE SPHERICAL BALLOONS.

World's record distance: Count Henry de la Vaulx and Comte Castillion de Saint Victor, Vincennes, France, to Korostychew, Russia, 1,925 kilometers (1,193 miles) in 35¾ hours, Oct. 9-11, 1900.

United States record distance: Oscar Erbslöh and H. H. Clayton, St. Louis, Mo., to Bradley Beach, N. J., 872¼ miles, October 21-23, 1907, in 41 hours, winning the Gordon Bennett International Aeronautic Cup.

World's record duration in a race: Alfred Leblanc and Charles Levee, St. Louis to Herbertsville, N. J., 866.87 miles, in 44 hours and 5 minutes, October 21-23, 1907, in Gordon Bennett Cup Race.

World's record duration not in a race: Drs. Kurt and Alfred Wegener, April 5-7, 1906, 52 hours. Started from Berlin and travelled north to upper end of Denmark and returned, without landing, to Laufach, southwest of Berlin.

World's record altitude: James Glaisher, September 5, 1862, claims to have reached 37,000 feet. This is now doubted. Professors Berson and Süring of the Berliner Verein für Luftschiffahrt have reached an altitude of 34,000 feet.

DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS.

World's record duration and distance: Graf von Zeppelin in the "Zeppelin No. 3," over Lake Constance and surrounding territory in October, 1907. Travelled 220 miles and was 9¼ hours in the air.

AVIATION.

World's record distance and duration: Wright Brothers, of Dayton, Ohio, in an aeroplane on October 5, 1905, 24 1-5 miles in 38 minutes, 3 seconds.

Record for Europe: Henry Farman of Boulogne, in an aeroplane on November 11, 1907, travelled a distance of 1 kilometer (6 1-10 of a mile) in 1 minute, 14 seconds, making a complete circle.

BALLOON ASCENTS BY PRINCIPAL CLUBS—1906.

Name of Club.	No.	Gas, Cu. Meters.	Passengers Carried.	Kilometers Travelled.	Hours in Air.
1. Aero Club of France	400	468,905	1,002	44,400	1,753
2. " " " America	33	33,930	70	1,981	....
3. " " " United Kingdom	....	206,078	....	....	....
4. " " " Switzerland	15	25,900	37	1,310	....
5. " " " Spain	....	.....	....	....	....
6. " " " Belgium	....	129,000	....	....	....
7. Wiener Aero Club	15	15,350	23	1,956	96
8. Deütscher Luftschiffer-Verband	234	308,190	....	....	....
9. Societa Aeronautica Italiana	....	148,000	....	....	....
10. Svenska Aeronautiska Sallskapet	....	10,000	....	....	....

FREE-BALLOON CONTESTS IN 1907.

Date.	From	No. of Balloons	Landing at—	Distance Miles.	Won by—
May 12	*Poitiers, France	4	.....	....	M. de la Brosse.
" 19	St. Cloud, France	14	Rochegude, France	272	Francois Peyrey.
" 19	Mannheim, Germany	9	Cire, France	263	H. von Abercron.
" 25	*Ranelagh, England	10	.....	....	Frank H. Butler.
June 2	Barcelona, Spain	10	Figueras, Spain	47	Lieut. E. Herrera.
" 8	Düsseldorf, Germany	12	Remels, Germany	141	Dr. Flemming.
" 13	St. Cloud, France	9	Clermont, France	356	Paul Tissandier.
July 6	St. Cloud, France	12	Ludersdorf, Germany	360	Edouard Bachelard.
" 7	Liege, Belgium	8	Pritzier Bevensen	263 263	Dr. Niemeyer, M. Dumortier } dead heat.
" 21	*Gand, Belgium	5	.....	....	Leon Gheude, landed within 101 feet of point.
" 24	Valencia, Spain	5	Cheste y Chiva, Spain	19	Sr. Magdalena.
Aug. 15	Barmen, Germany	3	Stefanowo, Germany.	384	H. von Abercron.
Sept. 15	Brussels, Belgium	22	Seignosse, France	549	Oscar Erbslöh.
" 15	*Brussels, Belgium	5	.....	....	Albert Crombez, landed within 4,854 feet of point.
" 29	St. Cloud, France	19	In the open sea, 24 miles from Ostend	159	A. Delobel.
Oct. 21	St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.	9	Bradley Beach, N. J.	872	Oscar Erbslöh.

* Contests to reach a predetermined objective point. Records compiled by American Magazine of Aeronautics.

Whist Records.

The seventeenth annual congress of the American Whist League was held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, July 8-13, 1907. The Brooklyn trophy was won by the New England Whist Association, and the Hamilton trophy by Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. Henry W. Cannon and Mrs. J. W. Greene, New York City, won the Associate Members' trophy.

Automobile Industry.

October 1, 1907, marked the close of the automobile selling season, which was the most successful in the history of the industry. There were in use in the United States 175,000 pleasure vehicles of various models and horse power and 18,000 commercial vehicles, both gasoline and electric. These cars in use ranged in price from $350 to $6,500 for American-built runabouts; $1,000 to $6,500 was the range for American-built touring cars, and from $4,500 to $12,000 for touring cars and runabouts of foreign manufacture. The estimated valuation of all types of motor driven vehicles in use is $370,000,000.

PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The estimated production of automobiles of the entire industry is placed at 55,000 machines, as against 40,000 for the preceding year. The approximate value of this output is $110,000,000. The capital employed in the automobile industry is approximately $90,000,000. Nearly every manufacturer of importance has increased the size of their plants during the year, and their ranks have been augmented by over fifty new corporations chartered for the manufacture of automobiles and motors.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Total valuation of the cars imported from January 1, 1906, to November 1, 1907, is given at $4,064,249.84. The total valuation of the cars exported from June, 1906, to June, 1907, is $5,502,241.

IMPROVEMENTS AND PRICES.

There has been practically no radical change in the construction of horseless vehicles during the year just past. Any notable changes have been in the nature of betterments in and refinements of detail. The most marked change has been in the increase of the power plants of the cars, this taking the form of increased cylinder dimensions in four-cylinder types, and the production by many manufacturers of six-cylinder machines. The gentlemen's roadster type of car and light cylinder runabout also made remarkable strides during the year.

Prices in many instances were increased on account of the increased cost of material and labor and the adoption of higher grades of steel by the manufacturers.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

Great progress has been made by the manufacturers of this type of automobile, and many plants throughout the United States have been erected for their exclusive manufacture. Their efficiency in the matter of work and small cost of operation has been established, and many great corporations are substituting them for horse-drawn vehicles. Heretofore electrically propelled commercial vehicles have had the call, but during the past year gasolene commercial machines have proved by their greater mileage capacity their superiority for the work calling for long distances and speedy travel. So enormous is the field for the commercial type of automobile, that manufacturers of pleasure vehicles have already laid aside plans to meet the demands.

MOTOR TRAFFIC.

The taximeter cab service now in operation in New York City opens a new field for the American automobile manufacturer, as this up-to-date service of motor cabs that will carry taximeters to determine the fares, much on the lines of those at present running in Paris and London, promises to be popular throughout the country, and seems destined to shortly replace the horse-drawn cab.

To meet the demand of this most popular type of vehicle several American manufacturers have already started their production.

ROADS AND LEGISLATION.

Federal statistics show there are more than 2,151,570 miles of public highways in the United States. Of this mileage 108,232.9 miles are surfaced with gravel, 38,621.7 miles with stone, and 6,809.7 miles with special materials, such as shells, sand, clay, oil and brick, making in all 153,664.3 miles of improved road. From this it follows that 7.14 per cent. of all the roads in this country have been improved.

The Automobile Club of America and every club of prominence throughout the United States have been untiring in their efforts to secure good roads and just laws for uses of automobiles. Special endeavors have been made by the Legislative Board of the American Automobile Association to obtain Federal registration.

AUTOMOBILE SHOWS.

Shows exhibiting 1908 cars were held earlier than usual. The American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association held its show at the Grand Central Palace in October, 1907, and the eighth national show under the auspices of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers was held early in November, 1907, at Madison Square Garden; the Chicago show, November 30 to December 7, 1907, under the auspices of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, and the Importers' Automobile Salon at Madison Square Garden, December 28, 1907, to January 4, 1908.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

President—Wm. H. Hotchkiss, No. 700 D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y., Automobile Club of Buffalo; First Vice-President—Lewis R. Speare, Bay State Automobile Association; Second Vice-President—Asa Paine, Automobile Club of Minneapolis, Florida East Coast Automobile Association; Third Vice-President—Ira M. Cobe, Chicago Automobile Club; Treasurer—Geo. E. Farrington, No. 36 Nassau Street, New York, Automobile Club of New Jersey; Secretary—Frederick H. Elliott, No. 437 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Directors—Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Automobile Club of America; John Farson, Chicago Automobile Club; Colgate Hoyt, Automobile Club of America; E. H. R. Green, Dallas Automobile Club; Asa Paine, Florida East Coast Automobile Association; J. DeMont Thompson, Automobile Club of America; Ira M. Cobe, Chicago Automobile Club; F. B. Hower, Automobile Club of Buffalo; Dr. Milbank Johnson, Automobile Club of Southern California; A. G. Batchelder, New York Motor Club; Windsor T. White, Cleveland Automobile Club; Paul H. Deming, Automobile Club of Detroit; Sidney S. Gorham, Chicago Automobile Club; Robert P. Hooper, Germantown Automobile Club; Frank M. Joyce,

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY—*Continued.*

Automobile Club of Minneapolis; James T. Drought, Automobile Club of Milwaukee; S. B. Stevens, New York Motor Club; Elliott C. Lee, Massachusetts Automobile Club; W. H. Chase, Wauchusett Automobile Club; George E. Farrington, Automobile Club of New Jersey; George W. Ehrhart, Decatur Automobile Club; F. C. Florence, Rhode Island Automobile Club; Oliver A. Quayle, Albany Automobile Club; D. Emmett Welch, Grand Rapids Automobile Club; N. M. Pierce, Binghamton Automobile Club; J. H. Edwards, Automobile Club of Hudson County; Osborne I. Yellott, Automobile Club of Maryland; Roy F. Britton, Automobile Club of St. Louis; W. F Fuller, Automobile Club of Hartford; Val. Dittenhofer, Jr., Automobile Club of Cincinnati; George A. Post, North Jersey Automobile Club; S. L. Haynes, Automobile Club of Springfield; H. S. Woodworth, Rochester Automobile Club; K. G. Roebling, Mercer County Automobile Club; F. T. Sholes, Cleveland Automobile Club; Frederick R. Pratt, New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club; A. R. Pardington, Long Island Automobile Club; John P. Coghlin, Worcester Automobile Club; W. S. Belding, Automobile Club of Maryland; L. A. Wood, St. Paul Automobile Club; H. S. Crawford, San Antonio Automobile Club; Alvin E. Bliss, Malden Automobile Club; W E. Edge, Atlantic City Automobile Club; Wm. Penn Mather, Rhode Island Automobile Club; Albert Mackie, Automobile Club of New Orleans; George N. Landers, Automobile Club of New Britain; Paul C. Wolff, Pittsburgh Automobile Club; Samuel P. Irwin, Bloomington Automobile Club; George H. Smith, Quaker City Motor Club; Lewis R. Speare, Bay State Automobile Association; H. J. Lamar, Jr., Macon Automobile Club; William H. Hotchkiss, Automobile Club of Buffalo.

AUTOMOBILE EVENTS.

The annual competition for the William K. Vanderbilt Cup was abandoned because adequate police protection could not be secured. The Glidden Tour, the Sealed Bonnet Contests and the Reliability Runs were marked by the great number of cars which were awarded perfect scores. The twenty-four-hour races were the most prominent of all racing events held during the year, and were so popular that there are plans on foot for several motordromes to be exclusively devoted to this spectacular sport. The relay record was made at Detroit, the distance covered in twenty-four hours being 1,135 miles, made by American-built cars. The single car record made at Morris Park by a foreign-made car stands at 1,079 miles.

The trade is organized as follows:

ASSOCIATION OF LICENSED AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS:

Officers—President, Charles Clifton, the George N. Pierce Company; Vice-President, Thomas H. Henderson, Winton Motor Carriage Company; Secretary, L. H. Kittredge, Peerless Motor Car Company; Treasurer, H. H. Franklin, H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company.

AMERICAN MOTOR CAR MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairman, Benjamin Briscoe, Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company; Vice-Chairman, R. E. Olds, Reo Motor Car Company; Treasurer, H. O. Smith, Premier Motor Manufacturing Company; Secretary, William Mitchell Lewis, Mitchell Motor Car Company; General Manager, Alfred Reeves.

THE IMPORTERS' AUTO SALON.

President, J. L. Josephs; Vice-President, E. R. Hollander; Treasurer, C. F. Wyckoff; Secretary, S. B. Bowman; General Manager, C. R. Mabley.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS (INC.).

No. 1 East Forty-seventh Street, New York City.

President, A. L. Pope; Vice-President, S. D. Waldon; Second Vice-President, Thomas Henderson; Third Vice-President, William E. Metzger; Secretary, L. H. Kittridge; Treasurer, W. R. Innes; General Manager, S. A. Miles; Counsel, Charles Thaddeus Terry, No. 100 Broadway, New York. Executive Committee—S. T. Davis, Jr., Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Ct.; Windsor T. White, The White Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles Clifton, George N. Pierce Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Thomas Henderson, Winton Motor Carriage Company, Cleveland, Ohio; William E. Metzger, Cadillac Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.; S. D. Waldon, Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.; William R. Innes, Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind.; C. C. Hildebrand, Stevens-Duryea Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; M. J. Budlong, Electric Vehicle Company, Hartford, Ct.; E. H. Cutler, Knox Automobile Company, Springfield, Mass; Albert L. Pope, Pope Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Ct.; Benjamin Briscoe, Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, Tarrytown, N. Y.; L. H. Kittridge, Peerless Motor Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Ezra E. Kirk, E. R. Thomas Motor Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Mitchell Lewis, Mitchell Motor Company, Racine, Wis.

ASSOCIATION PATENTS COMPANY.

Directors—President, Charles Clifton, The George N. Pierce Company; Vice-President, G. H. Stilwell, H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company; Secretary, Marcus I. Brook, A. L. A. M.; Treasurer, E. H. Cutler, Knox Auto Company; E. R. Thomas, The E. R. Thomas Motor Company; James H. Becker, Elmore Manufacturing Company; Elwood Haynes, Haynes Automobile Company.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORY MANUFACTURERS.

Officers—President, H. S. White, Shelby Steel Tube Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; First Vice-President, H. E. Raymond, The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio; Second Vice-President, W. H. Crosby, The Crosby Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Third Vice-President, E. W. Beach, Manufacturers' Foundry Company, Waterbury, Ct.; Treasurer, W. S. Gorton, The Standard Welding Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary, P. S. Steenstrup, Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, Box 467, Newark, N. J.; Assistant Secretary, W. M. Sweet, Box 467, Newark, N. J.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ENGINE AND BOAT MANUFACTURERS.

President, John J. Emory; First Vice-President, H. A. Lozier; Second Vice-President, C. A. Strell; Third Vice-President, H. R. Sutphen; Treasurer, J. S. Bunting; Secretary, Hugh S. Gambel, office, No. 314 Madison Avenue, New York.

Marriage and Divorce Laws.

(Revised to December 1, 1907.)

Marriage Licenses.—Required in all the States and Territories except Alaska, New Jersey (if residents, otherwise required), New Mexico and South Carolina. California requires man and woman to appear and be examined under oath.

Marriage, Prohibition of.—Marriages between whites and persons of negro descent are prohibited and punishable in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Marriages between whites and Indians are void in Arizona, North Carolina, Oregon, and South Carolina; and between whites and Chinese in Arizona, California, Mississippi, Oregon, and Utah.

Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, and in some of them is declared incestuous and void, and marriage with step-relatives is forbidden in all the States except Florida, Hawaiian Islands, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee, Wisconsin.

Connecticut and Minnesota prohibit the marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded woman under 45 years of age, or cohabitation by any male of this description with a woman under 45 years of age, and marriage of lunatics is void in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska; persons having sexual diseases in Michigan.

Marriage, Age to Contract, Without Consent of Parents.—In most of the States which have laws on this subject 21 years is the age for males; in California, Delaware, Idaho, and North Dakota, 18; in Tennessee, 16; and for females 21 years in Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Kansas, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and 18 in all the other States having laws, except Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Maryland, New York, and Tennessee, in which it is 16 years, and California and North Dakota, 15.

Illinois and Kansas, common law marriages null and void. Connecticut, neglect to support wife is felony.

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.* *
Alabama. . .	1 year.	Abandonment two years, crime against nature, habitual drunkenness, violence, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, imprisonment for two years for felony.
Arizona.....	1 year.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion one year, excesses, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party.
Arkansas.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, former marriage existing, physical incapacity.
California....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony.
Colorado.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, former marriage existing.
Connecticut..	†	Fraudulent contract, wilful desertion three years with total neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, imprisonment for life, infamous crime involving violation of conjugal duty and punishable by imprisonment in State prison, seven years' absence without being heard from.
Delaware.....	.....	Desertion three years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, felony—and at the discretion of the Court, fraud, want of age, neglect to provide three years.
D. of Columbia	2 years.	Marriages may be annulled for former existing marriage, lunacy, fraud, coercion, physical incapacity, and want of age at time of marriage.
Florida.....	2 years.	Cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion one year, former marriage existing, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Georgia.....	1 year.	Mental and physical incapacity, desertion three years, felony, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Idaho.....	6 mos.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, insanity.
Illinois.....	1 year.	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness two years, former existing marriage, cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, divorced party cannot marry for two years.
Indiana.....	2 years.	Abandonment two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, failure to provide two years, felony, physical incapacity.
Iowa.....	1 year.	Desertion two years, felony, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Kansas.....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, former existing marriage.
Kentucky....	1 year.	Separation five years, desertion one year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage, joining religious sect believing marriage unlawful, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent unchaste behavior, ungovernable temper.
Louisiana.....	.....	Felony, habitual drunkenness, excesses, cruelty, public defamation of other party, abandonment, attempt on life of other party, fugitive from justice.
Maine.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion three years, physical incapacity, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium, or other drugs, neglect to provide, insanity under certain limitations.

*Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law. † 3 years with some exceptions.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—*Continued.*

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.* *
Maryland	2 years.	Abandonment three years, unchastity of wife before marriage, physical incapacity, any cause which renders the marriage null and void ab initio.
Mass'chusetts	3-5 yrs.	Cruelty, desertion three years, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium or other drugs, neglect to provide, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony, uniting for three years with religious sect believing marriage unlawful.
Michigan.....	2 years.	Felony, desertion two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide.
Minnesota....	1 year.	Desertion one year, habitual drunkenness by liquors or opium, cruelty, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony.
Missouri.....	1 year.	Felony, absence one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, indignities, vagrancy, former existing marriage, physical incapacity, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, wife pregnant by other than husband at marriage.
Montana.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony.
Nebraska.....	6 mos.	Abandonment two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, felony, failure to support two years, cruelty.
Nevada.....	6 mos.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, neglect to provide one year.
N.Hampshire	1 year.	Cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, absence three years, habitual drunkenness three years, failure to provide three years, treatment endangering health or reason, union with sect regarding marriage unlawful, wife separate without the State ten years, not claiming marital rights, husband absent from United States three years intending to become citizen of another country.
New Jersey..	(†)	Desertion two years, physical incapacity. No divorce may be obtained on grounds arising in another State unless they constituted ground for divorce in the State where they arose.
New Mexico.	1 year.	Abandonment, cruelty, neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
New York....	(‡)	Adultery only.
N. Carolina...	.....	Pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity.
North Dakota	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony.
Ohio.....	1 year.	Absence three years, cruelty, fraud, gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness three years, felony, former existing marriage; procurement of divorce without the State by one party, which continues marriage binding upon other party; physical incapacity.
Oklahoma....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty fraud, habitual drunkenness, felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Oregon.....	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness one year, physical incapacity, desertion one year, cruelty or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.
Pennsylvania	1 year.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome, felony, fraud, relationship within prohibited degrees, physical incapacity and lunacy.
Rhode Island.	2 years.	Cruelty, desertion five years, habitual drunkenness, excessive use of morphine, opium, or chloral, neglect to provide one year, gross misbehavior, living separate ten years, physical incapacity. Either party civilly dead for crime or prolonged absence
S. Carolina...	.....	No divorces granted.
South Dakota	6 mos.	Cruelty, desertion one year, physical incapacity, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony.
Tennessee....	2 years.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the State and absenting herself two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage; at the discretion of the Court for cruelty, indignities, abandonment, or neglect to provide.
Texas	6 mos.	Abandonment three years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess, or outrages rendering life together insupportable, felony.
Utah	1 year.	Desertion one year, neglect to provide, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty, permanent insanity.
Vermont	1 year.	Imprisonment three years, intolerable severity, desertion three years, neglect to provide.
Virginia	1 year.	Insanity at marriage, felony, desertion three years, fugitive from justice two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, wife a prostitute, or either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other, physical incapacity.
Washington..	1 year.	Abandonment one year, fraud, habitual drunkenness, refusal to provide, felony, physical incapacity, incurable insanity, cruelty or indignities rendering life burdensome, other cause deemed sufficient by the Court.
West Virginia	1 year.	Desertion three years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other.
Wisconsin	1 year.	Felony, desertion one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness one year, separation five years. Divorcee cannot marry for one year.
Wyoming....	1 year.	Felony, desertion one year, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, husband a vagrant, physical incapacity, indignities rendering condition intolerable, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other.

* Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law. † Varies with cause. ‡ Actual residence.

Divorce Statistics of Seven Cities.

NUMBER OF ABSOLUTE DIVORCES GRANTED.

YEARS.	New York.*	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Detroit.	Indianapolis.	Omaha.
1895	202	1,145	364	269	253	427	277
1896	250	1,140	352	357	262	418	284
1897	393	1,150	370	334	212	626	263
1898	499	1,214	374	336	296	575	297
1899	453	1,507	437	319	347	507	282
1900	522	1,690	484	245	394	314	241
1901	596	1,740	494	445	354	470	368
1902	670	1,998	577	421	462	387	358
1903	803	2,454	640	508	488	314	314
1904	843	2,350	614	512	449	260	372
Total 10 years	5,231	16,388	4,706	3,746	3,518	4,298	3,151

* Manhattan and Bronx. These statistics were collected by THE WORLD, in February, 1905.

Law of Contracts.

A contract is an agreement of two or more parties, by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. One party acquires a right, enforceable at law, to some act or forbearance from the other, who is under a corresponding obligation to thus act or forbear.

Generally speaking, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration, without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law.

To the creation of a valid contract there must be:

1. Precise agreement. The offer of one party must be met by an acceptance by the other, according to the terms offered.

2. There must be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other.

3. The parties must have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married women are now generally permitted to contract as though single, and bind their separate property. The contracts of an infant are generally not binding upon him, unless ratified after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant for "necessaries" may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished. It is incumbent upon one seeking thus to hold an infant to show that the goods furnished were in fact necessary to the infant, and that he was not already supplied by his parents or guardians.

4. The party's consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.

5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to create monopolies, or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by any party thereto.

Contracts in general are equally valid, whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are required to be attested by a note or memorandum in writing, signed by the party or his agent sought to be held liable. Some of the provisions, which are adopted from the old **English Statute of Frauds,** vary in some of the States, but the following contracts very generally are required to be thus attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

A promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Contracts made in consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry.

Promise of an executor, or administrator, to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest or estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short term, generally one year.

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value, unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from $30 to $200. In a number of the States no such provision exists.

In many of the States declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States representations as to the character, credit, or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writing.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain, the parties may agree upon a sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach, which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded.

A party is generally excused for the failure to perform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy. Except in cases involving a personal element in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services, when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuse, or contracts for the performance of work upon a specified object, when its destruction without the fault of the party sought to be held liable is a sufficient excuse.

Wills.

A WILL OR TESTAMENT is a final disposition of a person's property to take effect after his death. A codicil is an addition or alteration in such disposition. All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants. In many States a will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made *orally* by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by witnesses, who must subscribe their names thereto in the *presence* of the testator. The form of wording a will is immaterial as long as its intent is clear.

AGE at which persons may make wills is in most of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States: California, Connecticut, Hawaiian Islands, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah; and in

WILLS—*Continued.*

the following States only females at 18 years: Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin.

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only: Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and in Louisiana any one over 16 years is competent to make a will. In Colorado persons of 17 years, and in New York males of 18 and females of 16 years may dispose of personalty. WITNESSSES—Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), District of Columbia (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3), South Carolina (3), Vermont (3).

Acknowledgment of Deeds.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer. Most of the States have forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayor and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

The requisites to a valid deed are the same in general as other contracts, but the appointment of an attorney to execute a deed for another person must in general be executed with the same formalities requisite to the deed itself.

SEALS or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal. FORMS are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. SEPARATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. ONE WITNESS to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia, Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. TWO WITNESSES to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

Promissory Notes and Checks.

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certain distinct features. The purpose of the law is to facilitate as much as possible their free passing from hand to hand like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different position for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor, but one who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of any defences to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defences which might have been set up against his predecessors, except those defects that were inherent in the instrument itself.

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money.

Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed future time.

Must be payable to order or to bearer.

In a bill of exchange (check) the party directed to pay must be reasonably certain.

Every negotiable instrument is presumed to have been issued for a valuable consideration, and want of consideration in the creation of the instrument is not a defence against a bona-fide holder.

An instrument is negotiated, that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or indorsed simply with the name of the last holder, by mere delivery, if payable to order by the indorsement of the party to whom it is payable and delivery.

One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarily liable at maturity, he will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser liable the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.

When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he may hold prior parties through whom he received the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of non-payment upon receiving such notice from the holder.

One who transfers a negotiable instrument by delivery, without indorsing it, simply warrants that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and knows of no defence to it, but does not agree to pay it if unpaid at maturity.

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity without any notice from the holder or indorser.

Notice to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily liable to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus obtains its certification by the bank, the drawer of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

A bona-fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defences to it, is entitled to hold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defences he may have against the party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its inception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it, or was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona-fide holder to compel its payment from him.

The following States have enacted a similar Negotiable Instrument Law: Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, New York, and Tennessee—and the same general rules apply in all the States.

Distribution of Intestate's Personal Estate.

The following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States providing for the distribution of the personal estate of a deceased after the payment of funeral expenses and other debts where there is no will:

In many of the States the widow and children are entitled to receive a small portion of the estate, generally varying from $100 to $500, before the claims of creditors are paid. Aside from such exempt portion of the estate, the property to be distributed to the widow or relatives is that remaining after all creditors' claims have been satisfied.

The following is the plan of distribution of a male's property. The same rules apply to a female's estate, except in some States, where the rights of a husband in the estate of his deceased wife differ from those of a wife in the estate of her deceased husband, which will be shown in a separate table.

I. In all States where the deceased leaves a child or children, or descendants of any deceased child, and no widow, the children or descendants take the entire estate, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The children take equal shares, and in most States the descendants of a deceased child together take the share of their parent, except where the descendants are all in equal degree to the deceased (all grandchildren, no children surviving), when they share equally and do not take their proportionate share of their parent's interest.

No statement is given in this synopsis of the law of Louisiana, which, being founded on the provisions of the French code and Roman law instead of the English common law, which is the underlying principle in the other States, differs in many respects from the principles followed in the other States, especially on the question of the rights of a husband and wife in each other's property and in the property acquired by the husband and wife during their married life. The provisions of the law of Indiana are also not included, for the reason that for an accurate statement of its provisions a reading of the entire statute is necessary, together with the decisions of the Indiana courts construing its provisions, which would occupy too much space for a statement here.

II. (a) If deceased leaves a widow, and no children or descendants, the widow takes all. This is the rule in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

(b) In the following States the widow takes one-half, the residue being taken by the other relatives in the manner and proportion in which they take the entire estate when the deceased leaves neither widow or descendants (given below): Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Virginia.

(c) In Massachusetts, North Dakota, and Utah the widow takes the entire estate up to $5,000 and one-half of the residue.

(d) In Connecticut and Vermont the widow takes the entire estate up to $2,000 and one-half the residue.

(e) In New York, in case deceased leaves a father surviving, the widow takes one-half; if no father surviving, the widow takes one-half and $2,000 in addition.

(f) In New Hampshire the widow takes $1,500, and, if the estate exceeds $3,000, one-half of the residue.

(g) In Wyoming the widow takes the entire estate up to $10,000 and three-fourths of the residue.

(h) In Nebraska the widow takes the use of the entire estate for her life.

(i) In Michigan the widow takes the entire estate up to $3,000 and one-half of the residue.

III. (a) When the deceased leaves a widow and children, or descendants, the widow takes one-third and the children share equally in the residue in the following States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio (one-half if less than $400), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(b) In the following States, if there be but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if two or more children or their descendants, the widow takes one-third, as above, and the children or their descendants the residue: California, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Utah.

(c) In the following States the widow takes one-half and the children. or descendants, the residue: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

(d) In the following States the widow takes the same share as each of the children: Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

(e) In North Carolina, if there are less than three children, the widow takes one-third and the children the residue; if there are three or more children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children.

(f) In Alabama, if there is but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if there are more than one child and less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

(g) In Georgia, if there are less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

(h) In New Mexico, the widow takes one-half of the estate acquired during marriage, otherwise than by gift (by purchase, for example) and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue; the widow also takes one-fourth of the estate acquired before marriage, or by gift or legacy during marriage, the children or their descendants taking the residue.

IV. (a) When the deceased leaves no widow, children or descendants, the parents take the entire estate in equal shares in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan,

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE—*Continued.*

Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

In all of the States just mentioned, except Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas, if one parent is dead, the surviving parent takes the entire estate, to the exclusion of brothers and sisters. In Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas the surviving parent takes one-half and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the residue.

In all of them, if both parents are dead, the brothers and sisters and their descendants take the entire estate.

(b) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother and brothers and sisters, or their descendants equally; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters, or their descendants: Florida, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(c) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters, or their descendants: Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Nevada, North Carolina, and North Dakota.

(d) In the following States the parents, if living, and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate, sharing equally. Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, and South Carolina.

(e) In Delaware and Ohio the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate in preference to the parents, who only inherit if there are no brothers or sisters or lawful issue of any deceased brothers or sisters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE'S ESTATE.

In the following States, if the deceased was a married woman, the rights of her surviving husband in her personal estate differ from the rights of a widow in the estate of her deceased husband as shown in the above synopsis.

(a) In Delaware, District of Columbia, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia the husband takes the entire personal estate, whether there is any issue of the marriage or not.

(b) In New York, if there are no children or descendants of children, the husband takes the entire estate.

(c) In Florida, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, if there are no children or descendants, the husband takes the entire estate; if there are children, the husband takes the same share as each child.

(d) In Ohio the husband takes the entire estate if there are no children or descendants; if there are children or descendants, they take the entire estate.

(e) In Alabama the husband takes one-half of the estate, the children, or descendants, taking the residue.

Law Examinations in New York State.

To entitle an applicant to an examination as an attorney and counsellor he shall pay to the examiners a fee of $10, and he must prove (15 days in advance) to the satisfaction of the State Board of Law Examiners: 1. That he is a citizen of the State, twenty-one years of age, and that his residence for six months prior to the examination is actual and not constructive, which proof must be made by his own affidavit. 2. That he has studied law in the manner and according to the conditions prescribed for a period of three years, except that if the applicant is a graduate of any college or university his period of study may be two years instead of three; and except also that persons who have been admitted as attorneys in the highest court of original jurisdiction of another State or country, and have remained therein as practicing attorneys for at least one year, may be admitted to such examination after a period of law study of one year within this State. 3. That the applicant has passed the regents' examination or its equivalent must be proved by the production of a certified copy of the regents' certificate filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Address communications concerning law examinations to F. M. Danaher, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

Around the World in Forty Days.

The shortest time around the world is claimed to have been made by Lieut.-Col. Burnley Campbell, who left Liverpool on May 3, 1907, and on his return landed at Dover on June 13, covering the circuit in 40 days and 19½ hours. If he had caught the St. Petersburg express at Berlin he would have reduced this time by several hours. The itinerary was as follows:

Left Liverpool on May 3 at 7.20 P. M.; arrived at Quebec on May 10, 3 P. M., leaving by Canadian Pacific oversea transcontinental mail train at 5 P M.

Reached Vancouver on May 19 at 5 A. M.; sailed at 12.30 P. M. by Canadian Pacific mail steamer.

Arrived at Yokohama on May 26 at 5 A. M.; departed on May 27, at 7 P. M.

Reached Tsaruga on May 28 at 9.30 A. M., leaving at 6 P M. by Japanese steamer, which reached Vladivostok on May 30 at 2.15 P. M.; took trans-Siberian train at 7 P. M.

Arrived at Harbin on May 31 at 7.25 P. M.; left at 8.30 P. M.; reached Irkutsk on June 4 at 6.30 P. M.

Arrived at Moscow on June 10 at 2.38 P. M.; left at 6 P. M.

Arrived at Warsaw on June 11 at 9.30 A. M.; left at 1.30 P. M.

Arrived at Berlin on June 12 at 11.35 A. M., departing at 11.40 A. M.

Arrived at Cologne on June 12 at 9.08 P. M.; left at 11.15 P. M.

Arrived at Ostend on June 13 at 7.30 A. M., left at 11 A. M.

Arrived at Dover on June 13 at 2.50 P. M.—*Railway Age.*

Statistics of Principal Fraternal Organizations.

NOTICE—The following data concerning Fraternal Organizations is based upon the latest information obtainable, but is subject to the frequent changes incidental to the formation of these bodies.

American Benefit Society.—Founded 1893; sub-lodges, 140; members, 6,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $460,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $67,250; President, W. H. Carberry, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, A. H. Bacon, Melrose, Mass.; Treasurer, William W. Towle, Boston, Mass.

American Guild.—Founded 1890; subordinate chapters, 1,020; members, 25,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $1,726,179; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $296,269; Governor, S. Galeski; Vice-Governor, B. T. Crump; Secretary, C. W. Kimpton; Treasurer, J. B. Montgomery. Headquarters, Richmond, Va.

Ben Hur, Tribe of.—Founded 1894; Supreme Temple, Crawfordsville, Ind.; subordinate courts, 1,200; members, 92,500; benefits disbursed since organization, $3,524,579; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $734,438; Supreme Chief, D. W. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Scribe, J. C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Keeper of Tribute, S. E. Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind.

B'nai B'rith, Independent Order of.—Founded 1843; grand lodges, 10; subordinate lodges, 481; members, 35,870; President, Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill., Vice-President, J. B. Klein, Bridgeport, Ct.; Treasurer, Jacob Furth, Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary, A. B. Seelenfreund, Chicago, Ill.

Brith Abraham Order.—Founded 1859; grand lodge, 1; sub-lodges, 329; members, 53,853; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,673,359; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $209,000; Grand Master, Samuel Dorf, New York; First Deputy Grand Master, A. Heller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, Leonard Leisersohn, New York; Treasurer, M. S. Shill, New York.

Brotherhood of American Yeomen.—Founded 1897; subordinate homesteads, 1,475; members, 61,671; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,131,626; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $466,232; President, William Koch; Secretary, W. E. Davy; Treasurer, G. M. Read. Address of officers, Des Moines, Iowa.

Catholic Benevolent Legion.—Founded 1881; State councils, 6; subordinate councils, 398; members, 19,466; benefits disbursed since organization, $19,139,905; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $741,000; President, R. B. Tippett, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, J. D. Carroll, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, James A. Rowe, Newark, N. J.

Catholic Knights of America.—Founded 1877; subordinate councils, 700; members, 19,800; benefits disbursed since organization, $14,800,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $125,175; Supreme President, Felix Gaudin, New Orleans, La.; Supreme Vice-President, Hubert J. Croghan, Providence, R. I.; Supreme Secretary, Anthony Matre, St. Louis, Mo., Supreme Treasurer, Charles E. Hannauer, St. Louis, Mo.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.—Founded 1876; grand State councils, 7; subordinate branches, 756; members, 58,634; benefits disbursed since organization, $17,991,029; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,333,590; Supreme President, John J. Hynes, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder, Joseph Cameron, Hornell, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, William Muench, Syracuse, N. Y.

Court of Honor.—Founded 1895; district courts, 1,152; members, 57,163; benefits disbursed since organization, $4,409,498; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $534,036; Chancellor, A. L. Hereford, Springfield, Ill., Recorder, W. E. Robinson, Springfield, Ill., Treasurer, B. F. Workman, Auburn, Ill.

Druids, United Ancient Order of.—Founded 1781 (in England), 1839 (in America); number of grand groves, 18; sub-groves, 520; total number of members (in America), 28,010; benefits disbursed in America, $5,799,004; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $200,655; Supreme Arch, Emil F. Winkler, Troy, N. Y.; Supreme Secretary, H. Freudenthal, Albany, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, Louis Kraus, La Fayette, Ind.

Eagles, Order of.—Founded 1889; members, 275,588; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,604,719; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,097,509; President, Edward Krause, Wilmington, Del.; Secretary, Conrad H. Mann, Milwaukee, Wis.; Treasurer, Frank E. Hering, South Bend, Ind.

Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of.—Founded 1868; grand lodge, 1; sub-lodges 1,094; members in the United States, 260,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $376,491; Grand Exalted Ruler, John K. Tener, Charleroi, Pa.; Secretary, Fred. C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa; Treasurer, Edward Leach, N. Y. City.

Foresters, Ancient Order of.—Founded 1745; established in America 1836. The American branch is composed of 3 high courts and 423 subordinate courts, and has 41,008 members. Total membership throughout the world 921,085, as stated by the Foresters' Directory December 31, 1906. The surplus funds of the society amounted to $43,178,270, and its assets aggregated $82,000,000. Benefits disbursed since 1836, $131,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, over $5,340,855. Officers of the American branch are as follows: High Chief Ranger, Thomas Hollows, Lawrence, Mass.; High Sub-Chief Ranger, Charles Jacobson, New York City; High Court Treasurer, T. J. Scott, Summit, N. J.; Secretary, Robert A. Sibbald, Park Ridge, N. J.

Foresters of America.—Is a distinct organization, not in affiliation with the above. Its present jurisdiction is limited to the United States. Founded 1864, reorganized 1889; grand courts, 18; sub-courts, 1,872; members, 248,647; benefits disbursed since organization, $21,373,288; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $3,897,255; Supreme Chief Ranger, John J. O'Grady, New York, Supreme Sub-Chief Ranger, J. E. Lyddy, Bridgeport, Ct.; Supreme Treasurer, John J. Guerin, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Secretary, E. M. McMurtry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Supreme Recording Secretary, P. J. Brown, Worcester, Mass.

Foresters, Independent Order of.—Founded 1874; high courts, 57; subordinate courts, 4,250; members, 256,035; benefits disbursed since organization, $22,639,649; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $2,411,184; Supreme Chief Ranger, E. G. Stevenson, Toronto, Ontario; Vice-Chief Ranger, J. D. Clark, Dayton, O.; Secretary, Robert Mathison, Toronto; Treasurer, Harry A. Collins, Toronto.

Fraternal Brotherhood.—Founded 1896; subordinate lodges, 450; members, 34,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $926,869; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $230,056; President, J. A. Foshay; Vice-President, Emma R. Neidig; Secretary, H. V. Davis; Treasurer, William Mead. All in Los Angeles, Cal.

Fraternal Union of America.—Founded 1896; grand lodge, 1; local lodges, 640; members, 28,687; benefits disbursed since organization, $1,608,448; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $215,-

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

067; President, F. F. Roose; Vice-President, John L. Handley; Secretary, Samuel S. Baty; Treasurer, Willis M. Marshall. All in Denver, Col.

Free Sons of Israel, Independent Order of.—Founded 1849; grand lodges, 3; subordinate lodges, 103; members, 10,862; benefits disbursed since organization (endowment), $4,795,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $247,084; Grand Master, M. S. Stern, 2013 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Secretary, Abraham Hofer, 1161 Madison Avenue, New York City; Treasurer, Louis Frankenthaler, New York City.

Golden Cross, United Order of.—Founded 1876; grand commanderies, 10; subordinate commanderies, 571; members, 20,010; benefits disbursed since organization, $9,135,775; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $441,184; Supreme Commander, J. P. Burlingame, Providence, R. I.; Supreme Keeper of Records, W. R. Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.; Supreme Treasurer, J. N. Ehle, Washington, D. C.

Good Fellows, Royal Society of.—Founded 1882; subordinate assemblies, 175; members, 4,529; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,384,668; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $226,900; Premier, Thomas L. Ferris, Boston; Secretary, A. J. Bates, Boston; Treasurer, James G. Whitehouse, Providence, R. I.

Heptasophs, Improved Order.—Founded 1878; conclaves, 807; members, 76,210; benefits disbursed since organization, $12,681,697; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,264,996; Supreme Archon, M. G. Cohen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Supreme Provost, Thos. B. Hicks, Richmond, Va.; Supreme Secretary, Samuel H. Tattersall, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Treasurer, C. H. Ramsay, Boston.

Hibernians of America, Ancient Order of.—Founded 1836; State, Provincial and Territorial Boards, 50; divisions, 2,465; members, 217,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $27,892,750; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $672,000; National President, Matthew Cummings, Boston, Mass.; National Vice-President, James J. Regan, St. Paul, Minn; National Secretary, James T. Carroll, Columbus, O.; National Treasurer, John F. Quinn, Joliet, Ill.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Union.—Founded 1869; subordinate societies, 154; members, 14,757; benefits disbursed since 1878, $2,455,242; benefits disbursed last two fiscal years, $72,342; President, Daniel Duffy, Pottsville, Pa.; First Vice-President, T. J. Gilhool, Carbondale, Pa.; Treasurer, Martin P. Feeney, Providence, R. I.; Secretary, Frank P. McCue, Philadelphia.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.—Founded 1877; grand lodges, 14; sub-lodges, 1,375; members, 96,200; benefits disbursed since organization, $25,500,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,400,000; Supreme Protector, L. B. Lockard, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary, George D. Tait, Indianapolis, Ind.; Treasurer, George A. Byrd, Indianapolis, Ind.

Knights of Columbus.—Founded 1882; National council, 1; subordinate councils, 1,227; members, 188,142; benefits disbursed since organization, $3,153,825; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $357,500; Supreme Knight, Edward L. Hearn, New Haven, Ct.; Deputy Supreme Knight, James A. Flaherty, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Secretary, Daniel Colwell, New Haven, Ct.; National Treasurer, P. J. Brady, Cleveland, O.

Knights of Honor.—Founded 1873; grand lodges, 36; subordinate lodges, 1,672; members, 40,126; benefits disbursed since organization, $86,692,268; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $2,741,885; Supreme Dictator, J. C. Sheppard, Edgefield, S. C.; Supreme Reporter, Noah M. Givan, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Treasurer, Frank B. Sliger, St. Louis, Mo.

Knights of Malta, Ancient and Illustrious Order.—Founded in Jerusalem, 1048; grand commanderies, 5; sub-commanderies, 255; members, 28,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $44,000; Supreme Commander, R. Keenan, Wilmington, Del.; Supreme Recorder, Frank Gray, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, W. J. Rugh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Knights of St. John and Malta.—Founded 1883; grand encampment, 1; subordinate encampments, 64; members, 3,312; benefits disbursed since organization, $663,088; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $50,810; Grand Commander, John P. Ogden, New York; Grand Chancellor, Francis Houghtaling, New York; Grand Almoner, Arthur H. Titus, New York.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.—Founded 1873; grand castles, 15; sub-castles, 802; members, 73,000; Supreme Chief, Eli Manchester, New Haven, Ct.; Master of Records, A. C. Lyttle, Philadelphia, Pa.; Keeper of the Exchequer, William Culbertson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Knights of the Maccabees of the World.—Founded 1883; great camps, 9; subordinate tents and hives, 4,900; members, 300,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $31,800,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $3,500,000; Supreme Commander, D. P. Markey; Supreme Record Keeper, L. E. Sisler. Offices are located at Port Huron, Mich.

Knights of the Modern Maccabees (original order).—Founded in 1881; subordinate tents, 1,335; members, 115,000; total benefits paid, $11,486,331; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,182,516; Great Commander, N. S. Boynton, Port Huron, Mich.; Great Lieutenant-Commander, Charles H. Thomas, Hastings, Mich.; Great Record Keeper, A. M. Slay, Port Huron, Mich.; Great Finance Keeper, Robert J. Whaley, Flint, Mich.

Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association.—Founded 1890; subordinate branches, 1,030; members, 95,500; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,367,717; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $703,616; Supreme President, Mrs. E. B. McGowan, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder, Mrs. J. A. Royer, Erie, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Mrs. Felice M. Girardot, Detroit, Mich.

Ladies of the Maccabees of the World.—Founded 1892; great hives, 3; subordinate hives, 2,719; members, 155,860; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,602,944; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $686,046; Supreme Commander, Lillian M. Hollister, Detroit, Mich.; Record Keeper, Bina M. West, Port Huron, Mich.; Finance Keeper, Nellie C. V. Heppert, Akron, Ohio.

Loyal Americans of the Republic.—Founded 1896; subordinate assemblies, 681; members, 21,255; benefits disbursed since organization, $1,449,315; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $217,745; Supreme President, E. J. Dunn, Springfield, Ill.; Vice-President, Jesse M. Ott. Petersburg, Ill., Secretary, H. D. Cowan, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, A. F. Deicken, Springfield, Ill.

Mystic Circle, The Fraternal.—Founded 1884; grand rulings, 10; subordinate rulings, 378; members, 14,503; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,892,764; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $216,043; Supreme Mystic Ruler, F. H. Duckwitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Recorder, J. D. Myers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, A. H. Swartz, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mystic Workers of the World.—Founded 1896; grand lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 805; members, 44,133; benefits disbursed since organization, $1,576,092; benefits disbursed last fiscal

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

year, $318,112; Supreme Secretary, Edmund Jackson, Fulton, Ill.; Supreme Banker, A. F. Schoch Ottawa, Ill.

National Provident Union.—Founded 1883; sub-councils, 46; members, 3,946; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,408,026; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $85,750; President, David M. Evans, Brooklyn, N. Y., Vice-President, Wm. H. Pond, Hartford, Ct.; Secretary, Frank E. Currier, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, A. C. Jacobson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Union.—Founded 1881; councils, 828; members, 61,203; benefits disbursed since organization, $25,478,150; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,881,382; President, Wm. H. Thompson, Mt. Vernon, O.; Secretary, J. W. Myers, Toledo, O., Treasurer, Charles O. Evarts, Cleveland, O.

New England Order of Protection.—Founded 1887; grand lodges, 6; sub-lodges, 200; members, 46,686; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,176,400; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $739,000; Supreme Warden, F. T. Peabody, Melrose, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, D. M. Frye, Boston, Mass., Supreme Treasurer, John P. Sanborn, Newport, R. I.

Order of Gleaners.—Founded 1894; subordinate lodges, 1,000; members, 56,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $744,521, benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $162,291, Supreme Chief Gleaner, Ara Collins, Charlotte, Mich.; Secretary, G. H. Slocum, Caro, Mich.; Treasurer, J. M. Ealy, Caro, Mich.

Pilgrim Fathers, United Order of.—Founded 1879; supreme colony, 1; subordinate colonies, 198; members, 19,634; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,862,880; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $473,000; Supreme Governor, E. O. Foster, Salem, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, Nathan Crary, Lawrence, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, A. V. Bugbee, Lawrence, Mass.

Protected Home Circle.—Founded 1886; grand councils, 9, sub-councils, 630; members, 60,771; benefits disbursed since organization, $3,800,500, benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $514,960; President, A. C. McLean; Vice-President, A. W. Williams; Secretary, W. S. Palmer; Treasurer, Alex. McDowell. Offices, Sharon, Pa.

Rechabites, Independent Order of.—Founded 1835 (in England), 1842 (in America); number of tents in America, 3; sub-tents, 1,157; members, 488,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $10,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year in America, $250,000. High Chief Ruler, Wayne W. Cordell, Washington, D. C.; High Deputy Ruler, Robt. Smith, Lonaconing, Md., High Secretary, John C. Moore, Washington, D. C.; High Treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Ellis, Coraopolis, Pa.

Red Men, Improved Order of.—Founded 1763 and 1834, great councils, 59; tribes, 4,460; members, 406,774; benefits disbursed since organization, $20,515,300; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,060,726; Great Incohonee, W. A. S. Bird, Topeka, Kan., Great Senior Sagamore, Joseph Farrar, Philadelphia, Pa.; Great Chief of Records, Wilson Brooks, Chicago, Ill., Great Keeper of Wampum, Wm. Provin, Westfield, Mass.

Royal League.—Founded 1883; advisory councils, 9; subordinate councils, 206; members, 29,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,337,044; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $565,327; Supreme Archon, W. E. Hyde, Chicago; Scribe, Charles E. Piper, Chicago Treasurer, Holmes Hoge, Chicago, Ill.

Scottish Clans, Order of.—Founded 1878; grand clans, 2; subordinate clans, 124; members, 10,490; benefits disbursed since organization, $1,200,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,200,000; Royal Chief, John Hill, St. Louis, Mo.; Royal Secretary, Peter Kerr, Boston, Mass.; Roya Treasurer, David King, New York City.

Shield of Honor.—Founded 1875; grand lodges, 6; sub-lodges, 121; members, 10,243; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,043,750; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $143,450; Supreme Master, Joseph C. Legrand, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, Wm. T. Henry, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, John W. Meeks, Baltimore, Md.

Star of Bethlehem, Order of the.—Permanently established in America 1869; Eminent Grand Commandery of N. A. reorganized and incorporated in 1884; subordinate lodges, 287; members, 19,000; insurance auxiliary, The Eastern Star Benevolent Fund. 3,000 members; benefits paid since organization, $59,500; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $5,631, Commander, R. H. Blaisdell, Sheridan, Mich.; Secretary, M. E. Crowe, Detroit, Mich.; Treasurer, F. C Reichlin, Detroit, Mich.

Union Fraternal League.—Founded 1889; grand assemblies, 6; subordinate assemblies, 150; members, 3,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $147,289; benefits disbursed last fiscal year $14,877; President, John Merrill, Boston; Vice-President, P. J. Tetrault, Holyoke, Mass.; Secretary, J. F. Reynolds, Boston; Treasurer, J. C. Barthelmes, Brookline, Mass.

United American Mechanics, Order of.—Founded 1845; State councils, 14; sub-councils, 559; members, 36,554; National Councilor, F. Z. Jones, Rome, N. Y.; National Secretary, John Server, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Treasurer, Joseph H. Shinn, Camden, N. J.

United American Mechanics, Junior Order of.—Founded 1853; State councils, 33; sub-councils, 1,812; members, 177,553; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,815,024; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $658,935; National Councilor, H. C. Schaertzer, San Francisco, Cal.; Vice-Councilor, H. L. W. Taylor, Newport, Tenn.; Secretary, M. M. Woods, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Charles Reimer, Baltimore, Md.

United Workmen, Ancient Order of.—Founded 1868; grand lodges, 31; sub-lodges, 3,818; members, 234,952; benefits disbursed since organization, $159,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $6,798,766; Master Workman, Will. M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa; Recorder, M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pa.; Receiver, H. B. Dickinson, Buffalo, N. Y.

Woodmen of America, Fraternity of Modern.—Founded 1883; head camp, 1; local camps, 11,797; members, 851,441; benefits disbursed since organization, $61,277,100; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $7,122,218; Head Consul, A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.; Head Clerk, C. W. Hawes, Rock Island, Ill.

Woodmen of the World.—Founded 1890; sovereign camps, 3; subordinate camps, 7,888; members, 505,398; benefits disbursed since organization, $33,775,255; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $4,652,941; Sovereign Commander, Joseph Cullen Root, Omaha, Neb.; Clerk, John T. Yates, Omaha, Neb.; Adviser, W. A. Fraser, Dallas, Tex.

Yeomen of America.—Founded 1898; National council, 1; subordinate councils, 290; members, 12,715; benefits disbursed since organization, $262,040; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $42,779; President, Fred. B. Silsbee, Oregon, Ill.; Vice-President, C. D. Judd; Secretary, John L. Walker; Treasurer, William George. Headquarters, Aurora, Ill.

The Stage.

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE.

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Abbott, Bessie	Riverdale, N. Y	1885
Adams, Maude	Salt Lake City, Utah	1872
Ade, George	Indiana, Ill	1866
Alban, Emma	Chambly, Canada	1852
Alexander, George	Reading, England	1858
Allen, Viola	Alabama	1865
Anderson, Mary	Sacramento, Cal	1859
Anglin, Margaret	Ottawa, Canada	1876
Arden, Edwin	St. Louis, Mo	1864
Arthur, Julia	Hamilton, Ont	1869
Ashwell, Lena	England	1872
Baird, Dorothea	England	1875
Bancroft, Sir Squire B	England	1841
Bancroft, Lady	England	1839
Bangs, Frank C	Alexandria, Va	1836
Barnabee, Henry Clay	Portsmouth, N. H	1833
Barrymore, Ethel	Philadelphia, Pa	1880
Bateman, Isabel	Cincinnati, O	1854
Bateman, Kate	Baltimore, Md	1843
Bates, Blanche	Portland, Ore	1873
Beere, Mrs. Bernard	Norfolk	1856
Belasco, David	San Francisco	1862
Bell, Digby	Milwaukee, Wis	1851
Bellew, Kyrle	London	1855
Bernard, Sam	Birmingham, Eng	1863
Bernhardt, Sarah	Paris	1844
Bingham, Amelia	Hickville, O	1869
Bispham, David	Philadelphia, Pa	1857
Booth, Agnes	Australia	1843
Bourchier, Arthur	England	1863
Brady, William A	San Francisco	1865
Buchanan, Virginia	Cincinnati, O	1846
Burgess, Neil	Boston, Mass	1846
Burroughs, Marie	San Francisco	1866
Burke, Billie	Washington	1886
Byron, Oliver Doud	Baltimore, Md	1847
Calve, Emma	Aveyron, France	1864
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	London	1864
Carle, Richard	Somerville, Mass	1871
Carey, Eleanor	Chile, S. A	1852
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Lexington, Ky	1862
Chase, Pauline	Washington	1885
Clarke, Creston	Philadelphia	1865
Clarke, Marguerite	Cincinnati	1887
Clayton, Kate	New York City	1848
Coghlan, Rose	Petersboro, England	1850
Cohan, George M	Providence, R. I	1878
Compton, Edward	London	1854
Conquest, Ida	Boston	1870
Conried, Heinrich	Bielitz, Aust	1855
Coquelin, Benoit C	Boulogne, France	1841
Courtleigh, William	Guelph, Ont	1867
Coyne, Joseph	New York	1870
Crabtree, Lotta	New York City	1847
Crane, William H	Leicester, Mass	1845
Crosman, Henrietta	Wheeling, W. Va	1865
Daly, Arnold	New York	1875
Damrosch, Walter J	Breslau, Prussia	1862
Daniels, Frank	Boston, Mass	1860
Davis, Fay	Boston, Mass	1872
D'Aville, Camille	Holland	1863
De Angelis, Jefferson	San Francisco	1859
De Belleville, Frederic	Belgium	1850
De Koven, H. L. Reginald	Middletown, N. H	1859
De Merode, Cleo	Paris	1874
De Reszke, Edouard	Warsaw, Poland	1855
De Reszke, Jean	Warsaw, Poland	1850
De Wolfe, Elsie	New York City	1865
Dixey, Henry E	Boston, Mass	1859
Dodson, John E	London	1857
Dorr, Dorothy	Boston, Mass	1867
Dressler, Marie	Canada	1869
Drew, John	Philadelphia, Pa	1853
Duse, Eleanora	Vigevano, Italy	1859
Eames, Emma Hayden	Shanghai, China	1868
Earle, Virginia	Cincinnati	1875
Edeson, Robert	Baltimore, Md	1868
Elliott, Maxine	Rockland, Me	1871
Ellsler, Effie	Philadelphia, Pa	1858
Eytinge, Rose	Philadelphia, Pa	1837
Faversham, William	England	1868
Fields, Lewis	New York	1867
Fischer, Alice	Indiana	1875
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	New Orleans	1865
Fitch, Clyde	New York	1865
Fox, Della	St. Louis, Mo	1871
Frohman, Chas	Sandusky, O	1858
Frohman, Daniel	Sandusky, O	1850
Galland, Bertha	New York	1877
George, Grace	New York City	1880
Germon, Effie	Augusta, Ga	1845
Gerster, Etelka	Kaschau, Hungary	1857
Gilbert, William S	London	1836
Gillette, William	Hartford, Ct	1856
Gilman, Mabelle	New York City	1880
Glaser, Lulu	Allegheny, Pa	1874
Goodwin, Nat C	Boston, Mass	1857
Hackett, James K	Canada	1869
Hading, Jane	Marseilles, France	1859
Hall, Pauline	Cincinnati, O	1865
Hammerstein, Oscar	Berlin, Germany	1847
Hare, John	London	1844
Harned, Virginia	Boston, Mass	1868
Harrigan, Edward	New York City	1845
Harrison, Maud	England	1858
Hauk, Minnie	New Orleans, La	1853
Hauptmann, Gerhard	Salzbrunn, Aust	1862
Hawtrey, Charles	Eton, England	1858
Held, Anna	Paris	1873
Heron, Bijou	New York City	1863
Herbert, Victor	Dublin, Ireland	1860
Hilliard, Robert S	Brooklyn	1860
Hitchcock, Raymond	Auburn, N. Y	1870
Holland, Edmund M	New York City	1848
Holland, Joseph Jefferson	New York City	1860
Hopper, De Wolf	New York City	1862
Hopper, Edna Wallace	San Francisco	1874
Howard, Bronson	Detroit, Mich	1842
Illington, Margaret	Bloomington, Ill	1881
Irish, Annie	England	1862
Irving, H. B	London	1870
Irving, Isabel	Bridgeport, Ct	1870
Irwin, May	Toronto, Canada	1862
James, Louis	Tremont, Ill	1842
Jeffreys, Ellis	Ireland	1868
Jones, Henry Arthur	Grandsborough, England	1851
Kendal, William H	London	1843
Kendal, Mrs. W. H	Lincolnshire, England	1849
Kelcey, Herbert H. L	London, England	1856
Kellogg, Clara Louise	Sumpterville, S. C	1842
Kidder, Kathryn	Newark	1868
Lackaye, Wilton	Virginia	1862
Langtry, Lily	St. Saviour's, Jersey (E.)	1852
Lipman, Clara	Chicago	1869
Loftus, Cissie	Glasgow	1876
Mack, Andrew	Boston, Mass	1863
Maeterlinck, Maurice	Belgium	1862
Mann, Louis	New York City	1865
Mannering, Mary	London	1876
Mantell, Robert B	Ayrshire, Scotland	1854
Marlowe, Julia	Caldbeck, England	1865
Martinot, Sadie	Yonkers, N. Y	1857
Mason, John	Orange, N. J	1857
Matthison, Edith Wynne	England	1875
Maude, Cyril	London	1862
May, Edna	Syracuse	1877
Melba, Nellie	Melbourne	1866
Miller, Henry	London	1859
Millward, Jessie	England	1861
Mitchell, Maggie	New York City	1832
Modjeska, Helena	Cracow, Poland	1844
Mordaunt, Frank	Burlington, Vt	1841
Morris, Clara	Toronto, Canada	1846
Mounet-Sully, Jean	Bergerac, France	1841
Murphy, Joseph	Brooklyn, N. Y	1839
Nazimova, Mme	Yalta, Crimea, Russia	1879
Nethersole, Olga	London	1863
Nielsen, Alice	Nashville, Tenn	1870
Nilsson, Christine	Wederslof, Sweden	1843
Nordica, Lillian	Farmington, Me	1858
Olcott, Chauncey	Providence, R. I	1862
O'Neill, James	Ireland	1849
O'Neill, Nance	Oakland, Cal	1875
Opp, Julie	New York	1871
Otero, Caroline	Spain	1868
Paderewski, Ignace J	Poland	1860
Pastor, Tony	New York City	1837
Patti, Adelina	Madrid	1843
Plympton, Eben	Boston, Mass	1850
Potter, Cora Urquhart	New Orleans	
Powers, James T	New York City	1862
Prince, Adelaide	London	1866
Rankin, A. McKee	Sandwich, Canada	1844
Ravelle, Hamilton	Madrid	1869
Rehan, Ada	Limerick, Ireland	1860
Rejane, Gabrielle	Paris, France	1857

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Reeve, Ada	London	1876
Richman, Charles	Chicago, Ill	1870
Ring, Blanche	Boston, Mass	1876
Ritchie, Adele	Philadelphia, Pa	1874
Roberts, Florence	New York City	1871
Robertson, J. Forbes	London	1853
Robson, Eleanor	England	1880
Robson, May	Ontario	1868
Russell, Annie	Liverpool	1864
Russell, Lillian	Clinton, Iowa	1860
Salvini, Tommaso	Milan, Italy	1830
Sardou, Victorien	Paris	1831
Scheff, Fritzi	Vienna	1879
Schumann-Heink, Mme.	Austria	1861
Scott, Cyril	Ireland	1866
Seabrooke, Thomas Q	Mt. Vernon, N. Y	1860
Sembrich, Marcella	Lemberg, Austria	1858
Shannon, Effie	Cambridge, Mass	1867
Shaw, Geo. Bernard	Dublin, Ireland	1856
Shaw, Mary	Wolfboro, N. H	1860
Skinner, Otis	Cambridgeport, Mass	1857
Sothern, Edward H.	England	1864
Sousa, John Philip	Washington	1854
Spong, Hilda	Australia	1875
Stanhope, Adelaide	Paris, France	1858
Stahl, Rose	Montreal	1875
Starr, Frances	Oneonta, N. Y	1886
Stevenson, Charles A	Dublin, Ireland	1850
Tearle, Osmond	Plymouth, England	1852
Tempest, Marie	London	1867
Templeton, Fay	Savannah	1861
Terry, Ellen	Coventry, England	1848
Thompson, Denman	Girard, Pa	1833
Thompson, Lydia	London	1838
Thursby, Emma	Brooklyn, N. Y	1857
Tree, Beerbohm	England	1853
Tyler, Odette	Savannah, Ga	1869
Tynan, Brandon	Dublin, Ireland	1879
Wainwright, Marie	Philadelphia	1853
Walcot, Charles	New York City	1840
Walsh, Blanche	New York City	1873
Ward, Genevieve	New York City	1838
Warfield, David	San Francisco, Cal	1866
Warde, Frederick	Warrington, England	1851
Warner, Charles	London	1846
Weber, Joseph	New York City	1867
Willard, Edward S	Brighton, England	1853
Wilson, Francis	Philadelphia, Pa	1854
Woodruff, Harry	Hartford, Ct	1869
Wyndham, Sir Charles	England	1837
Yeamans, Annie	Isle of Man	1836

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES OF SOME ACTORS AND DRAMATISTS OF THE DAY AND OF EARLIER TIMES.

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Abbott, Bessie	Pickens, Miss.
Adams, Maude	Kiskadden, Maude.
Adams, Susanne	Stern, Mrs. Leo.
Albani, Mme.	Gye, Mrs. Ernest.
Alexander, George	Sampson, George.
Allen, Viola	Duryea, Mrs. Peter.
Allen, Louise	Collier, Mrs. Wm.
Anderson, Sarah	Bearnstein, Mrs. Joseph.
Archer, Frank	Arnold, Frank B.
Armstrong, Sydney	Wells, Miss.
Anderson, Mary	Navarro, Mme. de.
Arthur, Joseph	Smith, Arthur E.
Arthur, Julia	Chenery, Mrs. Benj. P.
Ashley, Minnie	Sheldon, Mrs.
Atherton, Alice	Edouin, Mrs. Willie.
Baird, Dorothea	Irving, Mrs. Henry B.
Barry, Mrs. Thomas	Redmond, Mrs. Wm.
Barrymore, Maurice	Blythe, Herbert.
Beere, Mrs. Bernard	Olivier, Mrs. A. C. S.
Berg, Ellen	Edeson, Mrs. Robt.
Bergen, Nella	Hopper, Mrs. De Wolf.
Bernhardt, Sarah	Damala, Mme.
Bertram, Helen	Burt, Lulu May.
Bingham, Amelia	Bingham, Mrs. Lloyd.
Blair, Eugenie	Downing, Mrs. Eugenia.
Blauvelt, Lillian	Pendleton, Mrs. W. F.
Bloodgood, Clara	Bloodgood, Mrs. John.
Bonfanti, Mlle.	Hoffman, Mrs.
Bonehill, Bessie	Seeley, Mrs. Wm.
Booth, Agnes	Schoeffel, Mrs. John.
Booth, Rachel	Powers, Mrs. Jas. T.
Buffalo Bill	Cody, William F.
Burroughs, Marie	Macpherson, Mrs. R. B.
Burt, Laura	Stanford, Mrs. Hy. B.
Burton, Blanche	Standing, Mrs. Guy.
Busley, Jessie	Mantell, Mrs. Wm.
Byron, Oliver	Doud, Oliver B.
Cahill, Marie	Arthur, Mrs. Daniel V.
Cameron, Beatrice	Mansfield, Mrs. Richd.
Cameron, Violet	De Bensaude, Mrs.
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Payne, Mrs. Wm. L.
Cavendish, Ada	Marshall, Mrs. Frank.
Cecil, Arthur	Blunt, Arthur Cecil.
Claude, Toby	Carleton, Mrs. W. T., Jr.
Claxton, Kate	Stevenson, Mrs. Chas.
Clayton, Bessie	Mitchell, Mrs. Julian.
Clayton, Estelle	Cooper, Mrs. S. E.
Coe, Isabelle	McKee, Mrs. Frank.
Coghlan, Rose	Sullivan, Mrs. John
Cohan, Josephine	Niblo, Mrs. Frederick.
Compton, Miss	Carton, Mrs. R. C.
Comstock, Nannette	Burbeck, Mrs. Frank.
Conway, Minnie	Tearle, Mrs. Osmond.
Corinne	Flaherty, Corinne Kimball.
Courtleigh, William	Flynn, William.
Crosman, Henrietta	Campbell, Mrs. Maurice.
Dacre, Arthur	James, Arthur.
D'Arville, Camille	Crelin, Mrs. W. D.
Davenport, Fannie	McDowell, Mrs. Melville.
Davis, Fay	Lawrence, Mrs. Gerald.
De Mar, Carrie	Hart, Mrs. Joseph.
De Silva, N.	Harvey, Mrs. Martin.
D'Orsay, Lawrence	Dorset, Wm. Lawrence.
Deutsch, Florence	Bernard, Mrs. Sam.
Dickson, Charles	Doblin, Charles.
Dillon, Louise	Dillon, Mrs. John.
Dockstader, Lew	Clapp, Geo. Alfred.
Dorr, Dorothy	Dam, Mrs. Hy. J. W.
Dressler, Marie	Kerber, Leila.
Durbin, Maud	Skinner, Mrs. Otis.
Duse, Eleanora	Cecci, Signora.
Eames, Emma	Story, Mrs. Julian.
Elliot, Gertrude	Robertson, Mrs. J. Forbes.
Elliot, Maxine	Goodwin, Mrs. Nat C.
Ellsler, Effie	Weston, Mrs. Frank.
Emerson, Billy	Redmond, William.
Emery, Winifred	Maude, Mrs. Cyril.
Erskine, James	Rosslyn, Earl of.
Ethel, Agnes	Tracy, Mrs.
Eytinge, Rose	Butler, Mrs.
Fenton, Mabel	Ross, Mrs. Chas. J.
Fetter, Selina	Royle, Mrs. Edwin Milton.
Filkins, Grace	Marix, Mrs. Adolph.
Firmin, Annie	Jack, Mrs. John.
Fisher, Alice	Harcourt, Mrs. Wm.
Fiske, Minnie Maddern.	Fiske, Mrs. Harrison Gray.
Fox, Della	Levy, Mrs.
Gadski, Mme.	Tauscher, Mme.
George, Grace	Brady, Mrs. W. A.
Gerard, Florence	Abbey, Mrs. H. E.
Gerster, Etelka	Gardini, Mrs. Dr.
Gilman, Mabelle	Corey, Mrs. Ellis.
Glaser, Lulu	Herz, Mrs. R. C.
Graham, Robert E.	McGee, Robert E.
Granger, Maude	Baxter, Mrs. W. R.
Granville, Gertie	Hart, Mrs. Tony.
Gray, Ada	Tingay, Mrs. Chas. T.
Grubb, Lillie	Hayman, Mrs. David.
Hading, Jane	Koning, Mme. Victor.
Hall, Pauline	White, Mrs. Frank.
Hanley, Emma	Allen, Mrs. Louise.
Hare, John	Fairs, John.
Harned, Virginia	Sothern, Mrs. Edw. H.
Harrison, Alice	Metz, Alice.
Harrison, Louis	Metz, Louis.
Hart, Senator Bob	Sutherland, J. M.
Hauk, Minnie	Wartegg, Frau von Hesse.
Hawkins, Etta	Morris, Mrs. Wm.
Heath, Caroline	Barrett, Mrs. Wilson.
Held, Anna	Ziegfeld, Mrs. Florence.
Henderson, Grace	Henderson, Mrs. D.
Herndon, Agnes	Jessel, Mrs. Jos. A.
Herne, James A.	Ahern, James.

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES—*Continued.*

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Heron, Bijou	Miller, Mrs. Henry.
Heron, Matilda	Stoepel, Mrs. Robt.
Hodson, Henrietta	Labouchere, Mrs. Hy.
Hope, Eric	Yarmouth, Earl of.
Illington, Margaret	Frohman, Mrs. Daniel.
Irish, Annie	Dodson, Mrs. J. E.
Irving, Isabel	Thompson, Mrs. W. H.
Irwin, Beatrice	Simpson, Beatrice.
Irwin, May	Eisfeldt, Mrs. Kurt.
Janisch, Mme.	D'Arco, Countess.
Jansen, Marie	Key, Mrs. Barton.
Jeffreys-Lewis, Ida	Mainhall, Mrs. H.
Jeffreys, Ellis	Sleath, Mrs. Herbert.
Karl, Tom	Carroll, Thomas.
Keene, Laura	Taylor, Mrs.
Keene, Thomas W.	Eagleson, Thos. W.
Kellogg, Clara Louise	Strakosch, Mrs. C.
Kendal, William H.	Grimston, W H.
Kendal, Mrs. W. H.	Grimston, Mrs. W. H.
Kimball, Grace	McGuire, Mrs.
Kimball, Jennie	Flaherty, Mrs. Jennie.
Langtry, Mrs.	De Bathe, Mrs. Hugo G.
Lee, Jennie	Burnett, Mrs. J. P
Lehman, Lilli	Kalisch, Mme. Paul.
LeMoyne, Sarah Cowell	LeMoyne, Mrs. Wm. J.
Leslie, Elsie	Winter, Mrs. W J.
Lewis, Ada	Parr, Mrs. John.
Lewis, Catherine	Robertson, Mrs. Donald.
Lewis, Lillian	Marston, Mrs. Laurence
Linthicum, Lotta	Strachan, Mrs. W. C.
Lipman, Clara	Mann, Mrs. Louis.
Loftus, Cecilia	McCarthy, Marie Cecilia
Logan, Celia	Connelly, Mrs. Jas. H.
Losee, Frank	Losee, Ira N.
Lotta	Crabtree, Charlotte.
MacLean, R. D.	Shepherd, Rezin D.
Maddern, Emma	Stevens, Mrs. R. E.
Mannering, Mary	Hackett, Mrs. J. K.
Mantelli, Mme. Eugenie	De Amicis, Mrs.
Mantell, Robert B.	Hudson, Robert.
Markham, Pauline	McMahon, Mrs.
Marlowe, Julia	Brough, Fanny.
Martinot, Sadie	Nethersole, Mrs. Louis.
Materna, Mme.	Friedrich, Mme.
May, Edna	Lewisohn, Mrs. O.
McDonald, Christie	Jefferson, Mrs. W W
Melba, Mme.	Armstrong, Mrs. N.
Millard, Evelyn	Coulter, Mrs. Robt. P.
Miskel, Caroline	Hoyt, Mrs. Chas. (2)
Mitchell, Maggie	Abbott, Mrs. Chas.
Modjeska, Mme.	Chlapowski, Countess Chas. Bozenta.
Montague, Henry J.	Mann, Harry J.
Moore, Eva	Esmond, Mrs. H. V.
Moore, Mary	Albert, Mrs. James.
Mordaunt, Frank	Markyam, Francis.
Morris, Clara	Harriott, Mrs. F C.
Murray, Alma	Forman, Mrs. Alfred.
Murska, Ilma di	Hill, Mrs.
Nazimova, Mme. Alla	Orleneff, Mrs. Paul N.
Neilson, Adelaide	Lee, Mrs. Philip H.
Neilson, Julia	Terry, Mrs. Frederick.
Neruda, Mme. Norman	Halle, Lady.
Nevada, Emma	Palmer, Mrs.
Nilsson, Christine	Miranda, Count, Casa.
Nobles, Miss Dolly	Nobles, Mrs. Milton.
Nordica, Mme.	Dome, Mme. Zoltan.
Olcott, Chauncey	Olcott, Chancellor J.
O'Neil, Anne	Miner, Mrs. H. C.
Palmer, Minnie	Rogers, Mrs. John R.
Patti, Adelina	Cedarstrom, Baroness R.
Perugini, Signor	Chatterton, John.
Pitt, Fannie Addison	Pitt, Mrs. Henry M.
Pixley, Annie	Fulford, Mrs. Robt.
Potter, Mrs.	Potter, Cora Urquhart.
Prescott, Marie	Pertzel, Mrs.
Prince, Adelaide	Clarke, Mrs. Creston.
Raleigh, Cecil	Rowlands, Mr.
Rankin, Phyllis	Davenport, Mrs. Hy. L.
Raymond, John T.	O'Brien, John T.
Rehan, Ada	Crehan, Ada.
Rejane, Mme.	Porel, Mme. D. P. P.
Rice, Fannie	Purdy, Mrs. Dr.
Roberts, Florence	Morrison, Mrs. Lewis.
Robertson, Agnes	Boucicault, Mrs. Dion.
Robson, May	Brown, Mrs. Augustus.
Roosevelt, Blanche	Machetta, Mme.
Rorke, Kate	Gardner, Mrs. Jas.
Roselle, Amy	Dacre, Mrs. Arthur.
Russell, Mme. Ella	Rhigini, Mme. de.
Russell, Lillian	Leonard, Helen Louise.
St. John, Florence	Marius, Mrs. Claude.
Sanderson, Julia	Sloane, Mrs. Tod.
Sanderson, Sybil	Terry, Mme. Antonio.
Scheff, Fritzi	Bardeleben, Mrs. Fritz von.
Schumann-Heink, Mme.	Rapp, Mrs. Wm., Jr.
Sembrich, Mme.	Stengel, Mme. Guillaume.
Shannon, Effie	Kelcey, Mrs. Herbert H. L.
Shannon, Joseph W.	Sendelbach, J. W.
Shannon, Lavinia	Shine, Mrs. Giles.
Summerville, Amelia	Shaw, Amelia.
Spong, Hilda	Spong, Frances.
Stanhope, Adeline	Wheatcroft, Mrs. N.
Stahl, Rose	Bonnelli, Mrs. Wm.
Stirling, Mme. Antoinette	Mackinlay, Mrs. J.
Stuart, Julia	Mackay, Mrs. Ed.
Stuart, Cosmo	Lennox, Cosmo C. G.
Stuart, Leslie	Barrett, T. A.
Sully, Daniel	Sullivan, Daniel.
Sutherland, Anne	Hartley, Mrs. Fred.
Tempest, Marie	Stuart, Mrs. Cosmo.
Temple, Rose	Jones, Mrs. J. H.
Templeton, Fay	Patterson, Mrs.
Terriss, Ellaline	Hicks, Mrs. Seymour.
Terriss, William	Lewin, Arthur.
Terry, Ellen	Wardell, Mrs. E. A.
Terry, Ellen	Carew, Mrs. James.
Theo, Mme.	Piccolo, Cecile.
Thompson, Lydia	Henderson, Mrs. Alex.
Tiffany, Annie Ward	Green, Mrs. Chas. H.
Tree, Henry Beerbohm	Birnbaum, Henry.
Truax, Sarah	Post, Mrs. Guy Bates.
Tyler, Odette	MacLean, Mrs. R. B.
Ulmar, Geraldine	Carryll, Mrs. Ivan.
Valda, Mme. Giulia	Cameron, Mrs. Julia.
Vanbrugh, Violet	Bourchier, Mrs. Arthur.
Vane, Helen	Snyder, Mrs. Chas.
Vassar, Queenie	Cawthorn, Mrs. Jos.
Vaughn, Teresa	Mestayer, Mrs. W. A.
Vokes, Rosina	Clay, Mrs. Cecil.
Walsh, Blanche	Travers, Mrs. Wm.
Ward, Fannie	Lewis, Mrs. Joseph.
Ward, Genevieve	Guerbel, Countess.
Waring, Herbert	Rutty, Herbert W.
Warren, Lavinia	Stratton, Mrs. C. S.
Wiley, Dora	Golden, Mrs. Richard.
Wilton, Ellis	Doremus, Mrs. T. C.
Wynne-Matthison, Edith	Kennedy, Mrs
Yeamans, Lydia	Titus, Mrs. Fred. J.

FOR STAGE INFORMATION

IN NEW YORK CITY

SEE INDEX,

Painting and Sculpture.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.

Elected.
1902. Abbey, Edwin, Fairford, England.
1899. Adams, Herbert, 131 West 11th Street.
1902. Alexander, J. W., 123 East 63d Street.
1899. Barse, George F., Jr., Katonah, N. Y.
1902. Beaux, Cecelia, East Gloucester, Mass.
1904. Beckwith, J. Carroll, 58 West 57th Street.
1905. Benson, Frank W., Salem, Mass.
1888. Blashfield, Edwin H., 48 West 59th Street.
1903. Bitter, Karl, Weehawken, N. J.
1863. Brevoort, J. R., Yonkers, N. Y.
1881. Bridgman, Frederick A., Paris.
1875. Bristol, John B., 120 East 23d Street.
1863. Brown, J. G., 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Brush, George De Forest (elect), Dublin, N. H.
1907. Bunce, William Gedney (elect), Hartford, Ct.
1899. Butler, Howard Russell, 35 Wall Street.
1875. Calverley, Charles, Caldwell, N. J.
1906. Carlsen, Emil, 43 East 59th Street.
1890. Chase, William M., 303 Fifth Avenue.
1885. Church, F. S., Carnegie Hall.
1898. Clinedinst, B. West, 1000 Madison Avenue.
1862. Colman, Samuel, 267 Central Park West.
1903. Cox, Kenyon, 145 West 55th Street.
1901. Crane, Bruce, P. O. Box 1692, N. Y. City.
1904. Curran, C. C., 16 West 61st Street.
1906. Daingerfield, Elliott, 145 West 55th Street.
1863. Dana, W. P. W., 57 Onslow Gardens, London.
1906. Davis, C. H., Mystic, Ct.
1906. Dearth, H. G., Carnegie Hall.
1898. De Forest, Lockwood, 7 East 10th Street.
1906. Dessar, Louis Paul, 27 West 57th Street.
1907. Dewey, Charles Melville (elect), 218 West 23d Street.
1888. Dewing, Thos. W., 51 West 10th Street.
1883. Dielman, Frederick, 51 West 10th Street.
1907. Dougherty, Paul (elect), 27 West 67th Street.
1906. Du Mond, Frank V., 27 West 67th Street.
1906. Duveneck, Frank (elect), Cincinnati.
1902. Eakins, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.
1904. Foster, Ben., 253 West 42d Street.
1899. Fowler, Frank, 106 West 55th Street.
1901. French, Daniel Chester, 125 West 11th Street
1882. Gaul, Gilbert, Nashville, Tenn.
1907. Gay, Edward (elect), Mount Vernon, N. Y.
1905. Grafly, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
1867. Griswold, C. C., 262 West 12th Street.
1867. Guy, Seymour Joseph, 51 West 10th Street.
1868. Hall, George Henry, 96 Fifth Avenue.
1889. Hamilton, Hamilton, Peekskill, N. Y.
1901. Harrison, Alexander, 118 East 40th Street.
1891. Hartley, J. S., 145 West 55th Street.
1906. Hassam, Childe, 27 West 67th Street.
1863. Hennessy, W. J., London, England.
1906. Henri, Robert, 58 West 57th Street.
1869. Henry, E. L., 7 West 43d Street.
1865. Homer, Winslow, Scarboro, Me.
1897. Howe, Wm. H., Bronxville, N. Y.
1882. Howland, Alfred C., 318 West 57th Street.
1899. Inness, George, Jr., Carnegie Hall.
1906. Isham, Samuel, 80 West 40th Street.
1861. Johnson, David, Walden, N. Y.
1894. Jones, Francis C., 33 West 67th Street.
1883. Jones, H. Bolton, 33 West 67th Street.
1905. Kendall, William Sergeant, 26 West 8th Street.
1906. Kost, F. W., 146 West 55th Street.
1869. La Farge, John, 51 West 10th Street.
1907. Lathrop, W. L. (elect), New Hope, Pa.
1897. Lippincott, William H., 7 West 43d Street.
1906. Loeb, Louis, 58 West 47th Street.

Elected.
1890. Low, Will H., 135 East 40th Street.
1906. MacMonnies, Frederick W. (elect), France.
1906. MacNeil, Hermon A. (elect), 145 West 55th Street.
1876. Magrath, William, 11 East 14th Street.
1885. Maynard, George W., 7 West 43d Street.
1907. McKim, Charles F. (elect), 160 Fifth Avenue.
1906. Melchers, Gari, Paris, France.
1875. Miller, Charles H., Queens, L. I.
1885. Millet, F. D., 6 East 23d Street.
1895. Moeller, Louis, Wakefield, N. Y.
1906. Mora, F. Luis, 142 East 18th Street.
1884. Moran, Thomas, 24 West 22d Street.
1891. Mowbray, H. Siddons, 66 West 11th Street.
1887. Murphy, J. Francis, 222 West 23d Street.
1870. Nehlig, Victor, abroad.
1885. Nicoll, J. C., 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Niehaus, Charles H., 148 West 36th Street.
1904. Ochtman, Leonard, Cos Cob, Ct.
1897. Palmer, Walter L., Albany, N. Y.
1906. Parrish, Maxfield, Windsor, Vt.
1884. Parton, Arthur, 318 West 57th Street.
1869. Perry, E. Wood, 333 Fourth Avenue.
1880. Porter, Benjamin C., 3 North Washington Square.
1906. Potter, Edward C., Greenwich, Ct.
1906. Potthast, Edward H., 318 West 57th Street.
1904. Proctor, A. Phimister, 855 Pelham Avenue.
1907. Pyle, Howard (elect), Wilmington, Del.
1906. Ranger, Henry W., 228 West 44th Street.
1906. Redfield, Edward W. (elect), Centre Bridge, Pa.
1906. Reid, Robert, 142 East 33d Street.
1906. Roth, Fred'k G. R., White Plains, N. Y.
1906. Ryder, Albert P., 308 West 15th Street.
1897. Sargent, John S., London, England.
1907. Schofield, W. Elmer (elect), Philadelphia, Pa.
1875. Sellstedt, L. G., Buffalo, N. Y.
1861. Shattuck, Aaron D., Granby, Ct.
1888. Shirlaw, Walter, 39 West 25th Street.
1890. Shurtleff, R. M., 44 West 22d Street.
1905. Smedley, Wm. T., Carnegie Hall.
1882. Smillie, George H., 156 East 36th Street.
1876. Smillie, James D., 156 East 36th Street.
1906. Snell, Henry B., 116 West 41st Street.
1889. St. Gaudens, Augustus, Windsor, Vt.
1906. Tarbell, Edmund C., Boston, Mass.
1901. Thayer, Abbott H., Monadnock, N. H.
1880. Tiffany, Louis C., 27 East 72d Street.
1891. Tryon, D. W., 226 West 59th Street.
1886. Turner, C. Y., Carnegie Hall.
1907 Van Boskerck, Robert W. (elect), 58 West 57th Street.
1865. Vedder, Elihu, abroad.
1891. Vinton, Frederic P., Boston, Mass.
1899. Volk, Douglas, 215 West 57th Street.
1906. Vonnoh, Robert W., 25 West 67th Street.
1902. Walker, Henry O., Lakewood, N. J.
1891. Walker, Horatio, 372 Fifth Avenue.
1883. Ward, Edgar M., 51 West 10th Street.
1863. Ward, J. Q. A., 119 West 52d Street.
1895. Watrous, Harry W., 58 West 57th Street.
1886. Weir, J. Alden, 51 West 10th Street.
1866. Weir, John F., New Haven, Ct.
1897. Wedon, C. D., 51 West 10th Street.
1861. Whittredge, Worthington, Summit, N. J.
1906. Wiggins, J. Carleton, 1079 Dean Street, Brooklyn.
1897. Wiles, Irving R., 106 West 55th Street.
1873. Wilmarth, Lemuel E., 352 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.
1907. Woodbury, Charles H. (elect), Boston, Mass.
1880. Yewell, George H., 51 West 10th Street.

ASSOCIATE NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.

Allen, Thomas, Boston, Mass.
Armstrong, D. Maitland, 61 Washington Square, South.
Bacher, Otto H., Bronxville, N. Y.
Ballard, Frederick William, 152 West 55th Street.
Ballin, Hugo, 146 West 55th Street.
Bell, E. A., 226 Central Park South.
Birney, William Verplanck, 58 West 57th Street.
Bogert, George H., 204 West 55th Street.
Boston, Joseph H., 203 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brandegee, Robert C., Farmington, Ct.
Bricher, A. T., 2 West 14th Street.
Bridges, Miss Fidelia, Canaan, Ct.
Burroughs, Bryson, 50 East 86th Street.
Calder, Alexander S., Oracle, Arizona.
Chapman, Carlton T., 58 West 57th Street.
Chase, Adelaide Cole, Boston, Mass.
Clark, Walter, New Rochelle, N. Y
Clarke, Thomas Shields, 50 Riverside Drive.
Coffin, William A., 58 West 57th Street.
Cole, Timothy, abroad.
Coleman, C. C., abroad.
Cook, Walter, 135 East 37th Street.
Couse, E. Irving, 58 West 57th Street.
Cox, Louise, 75 West 55th Street.
Craig, Thomas B., Rutherford, N. J.
Crowninshield, Frederick, 314 West End Avenue.
Cushing, Howard Gardiner, Boston, Mass.
Day, Francis, 27 West 67th Street.
DeHaven, F., 23 West 24th Street.
DeLuce, Percival, 114 East 23d Street.
Drake, W. H., 37 West 22d Street.
Earle, L. C., Montclair, N. J.
Eaton, C. Warren, 318 West 57th Street.
Faxon, Wm. Bailey, 152 West 57th Street.
Ferguson, Henry A., 226 West 78th Street.
Flagg, Montague, 253 West 42d Street.
Franzen, August, Carnegie Hall.
Frazier, Kenneth, 58 East 78th Street.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—*Continued.*

Freer, Frederick W., Chicago.
Fuller, Henry Brown, Windsor, Vt.
Fuller, Lucia Fairchild, Windsor, Vt.
Gaugengigl, I. M., Boston, Mass.
Gilbert, Cass.
Glackens, Wm. J., 58 West 57th Street.
Green, Frank Russell, 211 West 85th Street.
Groll, Albert L.
Harper, William St. John, 166 West 107th Street.
Harrison, Birge, 7 West 43d Street.
Hastings, Thomas.
Herter, Albert, 578 Fifth Avenue.
Hills, Laura C., Boston, Mass.
Hubbell, Henry S., Paris.
Hyde, William H., 105 East 61st Street.
Jongers, Alphonse, 58 West 57th Street.
Keith, Dora Wheeler, 115 East 23d Street.
Kline, William Fair, 244 West 14th Street.
Konti, Isadore, 32 West 67th Street.
Lathrop, Francis, 29 Washington Square.
Loop, Mrs. Henry A., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Lockwood, Wilton, Boston, Mass.
Loomis, Chester, Englewood, N. J.
Lyman, Joseph, Century Club.
MacEwen, Walter, Paris, France.
MacMonnies, Mary F., Eure, France.
Marsh, Fred. Dana, Nutley, N. J.
Martiny, Philip, 80 Washington Square.
Mayer, Constant, abroad.
McCord, George H., 114 East 23d Street.
Mielatz, C. F. W.
Moschowitz, Paul, 114 East 23d Street.
Niemeyer, John Henry, New Haven, Ct.
Nettleton, Walter, Stockbridge, Mass.
O'Donovan, W. R., 31 St. Nicholas Place.
Parsons, Charles, Boonton, N. J.
Pearce, Charles Sprague, France.
Pennell, Joseph, London.
Platt, Charles A., 16 Gramercy Park.
Poore, H. R., Orange, N. J.
Post, George R., 33 East 17th Street.
Prellwitz, Edith Mitchell, 247 West 71st Street.
Prellwitz, Henry, Wilmington, Del.
Rehn, F. K. M., 222 West 23d Street.
Remington, Frederic, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Rice, William M. J., 55 West 33d Street.
Robinson, Will. S., 202 West 74th Street.
Sartain, William, 152 West 57th Street.
Satterlee, Walter, 96 Fifth Avenue.
Schreyvogel, Charles, Hoboken, N. J.
Sewell, Amanda Brewster, 25 West 67th Street.
Sewell, R. V. V., 25 West 67th Street.
Sherwood, Rosina Emmet, 251 Lexington Avenue.
Story, George H., 230 West 59th Street.
Story, Julian, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thorne, William, 58 West 57th Street.
Ulrich, Charles F., abroad.
Van Laer, A. T., 30 East 57th Street.
Vonnoh, Bessie Potter, 33 West 67th Street.
Walcott, H. M., Rutherford, N. J.
Webb, J. Louis, abroad.
Weinman, Adolph A., 97 Sixth Avenue.
Whittemore, Wm. J., 318 West 57th Street.
Wolf, Henry, 110 East 91st Street.

COUNCIL, 1907-1908.

President, Frederick Dielman; *Vice-President*, Herbert Adams; *Corresponding Secretary*, H. W. Watrous; *Recording Secretary*, Kenyon Cox; *Treasurer*, Francis C. Jones; W Sergeant Kendall, Ben Foster, J. C. Nicoll, Will. H. Low, H. B. Snell, J. Alden Weir.

The addresses given in the list refer to the City of New York when not otherwise specified. The National Academy was founded in 1826. The schools of the National Academy are open from the first Monday in October to the middle of May. Circulars containing rules and other details may be had on application at the Academy, corner Amsterdam Avenue and West 109th Street.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY.

The National Sculpture Society, with headquarters at New York, was incorporated in 1896. It is composed of lay and sculptor members, and has for its object the spreading of the knowledge of good sculpture, the fostering of the taste for ideal sculpture and its production, both for the household and museums; the promotion of the decoration of public and other buildings, squares, and parks with sculpture of a high class; the improvement of the quality of the sculptor's art as applied to industries, and the providing, from time to time, for exhibitions of sculpture and objects of industrial art in which sculpture enters. The officers are as follows:

Honorary President—John Q. A. Ward. *President*—Karl Bitter. *Vice-Presidents*—H. A. MacNeil and Thomas Hastings. *Secretary*—J. Scott Hartley. *Council*—Class expiring January 1, 1908; D. C. French, William Herbert, Isadore Konti, Thomas Shields Clarke, J. H. Freedlander, Attilio Piccirilli; Class expiring January 1, 1909: Karl Bitter, Thomas Hastings, J. Scott Hartley, Arnold W Brunner, I. Wyman Drummond, Wm. C. Hall; Class expiring January 1, 1910: Herbert Adams, Edward P. Casey, Albert Jaegers, H. A. MacNeil, A. A. Wimman, John De Witt Warner.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

President—Sir Edward John Poynter, Bart. *Keeper*—E. Crofts. *Treasurer*—T. G. Jackson. *Librarian*—W. F. Yeames. *Secretary*—Frederick A. Eaton. *Registrar*—E. F. Dixon.

ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

1898 Abbey, Edwin Austin.
1898 Aitchison, George.
1879 Alma-Tadema, Sir Lawrence, O. M.
1891 Brock, Thomas.
1897 Crofts, Ernest.
1877 Davis, Henry Wm. Banks.
1891 Dicksee, Frank.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.
1902 Frampton, George James.
1892 Gilbert, Alfred, M. V O.
1891 Gow, Andrew C.
1881 Graham, Peter.
1898 Gregory, Edward John.
1890 Herkomer, Sir Hubert von, C. V O.
1897 Jackson, Thomas Graham.
1898 Leader, Benj. Williams.
1876 Leslie, George Dunlop.
1898 Lucas, John Seymour.
1903 Macbeth, Robert Walker.
1893 MacWhirter, John.
1905 Murray, David.
1877 Orchardson, Sir W Quilter.
1881 Ouless, Walter William.
1876 Poynter, Sir Edward John, Bart.
1881 Rivière, Briton.
1895 Richmond, Sir William Blake, K. C. B.
1869 Sant, James.
1897 Sargent, John Singer.
1877 Shaw, Richard Norman.
1906 Solomon, J. Solomon.
1887 Stone, Marcus.
1905 Swan, John MacAllan.
1888 Thornycroft, Wm. Hamo.
1895 Waterhouse, John Wm.
1903 Waterlow, Sir E. Albert.
1903 Webb, Sir Aston.
1893 Woods, Henry.
1878 Yeames, Wm. Frederick.

Honorary Retired Academician: 1853, William Powell Frith.

ASSOCIATES.

Bacon, John H. F.
Belcher, John.
Blomfield, Reginald.
Bramley, Frank.
Brangwyn, Frank.
Brown, J. A. Arnesby.
Clausen, George.
Colton, William Robert.
Cope, Arthur Stockdale.
Cowper, F. Cadogan.
Crowe, Eyre.
Drury, E. A. B.
East, Alfred.
Farquharson, Joseph.
Forbes, Stanhope A.
Hacker, Arthur.
Hemy, Charles N.
John, Wm. Goscombe.
La Thangue, Henry H.
North, John W.
Parsons, Alfred.
Pegram, Henry A.
Pomeroy, F. W.
Shannon, James J.
Short, Frank.
Smythe, Lionel P.
Storey, George Adolphus.
Stote, Edward.
Strang, William.
Tuke, Henry S.
Wyllie, W. L. (R. A. elect).

Honorary Retired Associate: Frederic Stacpoole.

Benefactions of 1907.

The sum total of public and charitable bequests of 1907 does not, apparently, much exceed one-half of the amount thus disposed of in 1906, when the total announced gifts reached $100,000,000. The financial flurry, which began in October, closed the lid on many a strong-box which would otherwise have opened freely toward the holiday, or "bountiful season," in behalf of the good of humanity at large.

The chief gifts made public during the year were:

Andrew Carnegie: $750,000 toward a $1,000,000 home for the Bureau of American Republics at Washington, the United States Government having already subscribed $200,000; $500,000 for the establishment of twenty free branches of the Enoch Pratt Library at Baltimore; $50,000 to Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., $6,000,000 additional endowment to the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; $125,000 to the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio; $500,000 to the fund of King's Hospital, London, England.

John D. Rockefeller: $2,917,000 to his Chicago University; $3,000,000 for annuities of superannuated professors at the University of Chicago; $200,000 to the Baptist Missionary Union; $300,000 to Yale University; $600,000 to Chicago University Library; $2,600,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York City, for use in furthering the important contributions of the institute to bacteriological knowledge.

Mrs. Russell Sage: $1,000,000 to Emma Willard Seminary, at Troy; $1,000,000 to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy; $115,000 to public school at Sag Harbor, L. I.; $10,000,000 to a "Sage Foundation", for social betterment; $350,000 to the Y. M. C. A.; $150,000 to the American Seaman's Friend Society; $150,000 to Northfield Seminary, Mass.; $300,000 to the Sage Institute of Pathology, attached to the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island; $250,000 to a home for indigent females; $100,000 to Syracuse University.

Charles L. Farrington, of Boston: $200,000 to vacation trips for poor children; $50,000 to Harvard University.

John C. Frye, of Boston: $200,000 to Tuft's College.

Otto Young, of Chicago: $250,000 to charities.

S. W. Bowne, of New York: $100,000 to Syracuse University.

Mrs. Thomas J. Emory, of Cincinnati: $100,000 to public art museum.

Daniel Osiris, a Greek merchant, of Paris, France: $5,000,000 to the Pasteur Institute.

Jacob H. Schiff, of New York: $50,000 to the Hebrew Sheltering Home.

M. Audrac, of Luc, France: $300,000 to the Pasteur Institute.

Unknown donor: $100,000 to the Chair of Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania.

Unknown donor: $100,000 to the New York Presbytery.

Unknown donors: $1,000,000 to Teachers' College of New York.

John A. Creighton, of Omaha, Neb.: $900,000 to various colleges.

Ambrose K. Ely, of Livingston, N. J.: $80,000 to charities.

J. G. Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati: $250,000 for a young women's home. (Gift suggested by the case of Evelyn Thaw.)

E. P. Dwight, of Philadelphia: $200,000 to religious purposes.

Mlle. Louise H. Leclere, of New York: $200,000 for the elevation of public morals.

E. S. Ellsworth, of Marshalltown, Iowa: $250,000 to Ellsworth College.

Mrs. George Straut, of New York: $500,000 to churches, schools and homes.

Mrs. Grace Redpath, of London: $150,000 to McGill University, Toronto.

Unknown donor: $200,000 to Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Unknown donor: $1,200,000 to Princeton University.

F P. Furnald: $600,000 to Columbia University and girls' societies.

Miss Eliza O. Ropes: $2,000,000 to Harvard and other schools.

Miss Anna T. Jeanes, Quakeress, of Philadelphia: $1,000,000 to the education of negroes; also $1,000,000 to Swarthmore College, on condition athletics be abolished at the institution. The trustees are holding the offer under advisement.

John Porterfield, of Pittsburgh: $1,000,000 to the poor.

Benjamin Thaw, of Pittsburgh: $50,000 to education.

Mrs. James A. Bailey, widow of the showman: $100,000 to Mount Vernon, New York, for a hospital.

Albert Willcox, of New York: $357,000 to the Audubon Society, for the preservation of birds.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr.: $100,000 to Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Captain James H. Hooker, of Rochester, N. Y.. $250,000 to the United States Government.

Prescott Keyes, of Concord, Mass.: $300,000 each to Harvard and Tuskegee Institutes and to the Waltham (Mass.) Hospital.

John M. Burke, of New York: $4,000,000 to a home for convalescents.

George Westinghouse: $150,000 to the Pittsburgh Y. M. C. A.

D. Willis James, of New York: $1,000,000 to leading universities.

Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany, of the P. E. Church, New York: $100,000 to the deaconesses.

Thomas R. Proctor, of Utica, N. Y.: $500,000 for public parks.

Robert N. Carson, of Philadelphia. $5,000,000 to found "Carson College," for girls, at Philadelphia, on the plan of Girard College, for boys.

Miss Florence Lyman, of Boston: $250,000 to charities.

W. W. Astor: $500,000 to Oxford University, England.

Electrical Progress in 1907.

IN GENERAL.

While in some respects the progress in 1907 was not so phenomenal as during the preceding year, it was more substantial because more conservative. The money stringency in the latter half of the year affected the producing industries, but did not seriously retard the general advance. Assuming a 10 per cent. increase, the electrical apparatus produced in this country was probably worth $275,000,000. The earnings of public utility corporations, estimated from the two preceding years, were at least $1,000,000,000, so that the combined cost of electrical service and goods in this country easily totalled $1,250,000,000. Electric railways still represent the largest investments and earnings, the capitalization being about $4,000,000,000, and the combined revenues last year over $1,000,000 a day, or approximately 10 per cent. more than in 1906. Proportionately, electric lighting advanced even more, and the business is now close to one-half that of street railways. Many companies reported a 25 per cent. increase. Incandescent lamp sales were about that amount greater and current sales still greater. Telephone business was also greatly increased, and the trend in all three fields was lower cost, higher economy, and better service. Export trade in all lines was better than ever, and the value of electrical instruments and machinery exported probably ran well into $19,000,000. In scientific achievement the field of electro-metallurgy was most prominent.

Household applications of electricity were much extended. Electric radiators, cooking utensils, flat irons, and motors for driving sewing machines, washing machines, coffee grinders, meat choppers, freezers, etc., are now available at moderate prices, and cheap current is more widely distributed. An electrical device that became of notable industrial importance was the lifting magnet for handling heavy pieces of iron and steel, or numbers of loose pieces, in connection with cranes and hoists, where it takes the place of hooks or slings, and saves time in loading and unloading.

TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

A serious impediment to the extension of the existing telegraph companies in the United States was the strike of the Commercial Telegrapher's Union last Summer, which severely hampered the service and reduced the profits. It may, however, prove a benefit to projected companies. One of these, the New American Union Telegraph Company, prepared to begin operations the first of this year transmitting telegrams over leased telephone wires by a method that allows using them for both purposes. Another, the Telepost Company, will in part use telephone wires also. Greatly increased transmitting speed by the use of the Delany apparatus is the feature of the Telepost system. Heretofore rapid mechanical telegraphy was limited by the static effect or capacity of the line, but this characteristic is utilized by the Delany system and becomes an advantage instead of an obstacle. Another advantage is independence of weather conditions and outside magnetic or electric disturbances. Last year the Telepost Company was organized and will shortly open its first section. The system was practically tested for over a year and proved its ability to transmit 1,000 words a minute. One wire will send the work of a number of operators, who can be simultaneously preparing the messages for transmission. With the present quadruplex sending two messages each way at one time it would require seventeen wires to do the work of one Telepost wire.

Commercial service between Nova Scotia and Ireland by the Marconi wireless system was inaugurated October 18. Nearly five years ago the first message was sent across the Atlantic Ocean, and commercial service was attempted two years ago, but abandoned because the apparatus was not sufficiently powerful and sensitive. Daylight transmission is now nearly as satisfactory as sending by night. Experimental wireless stations were erected in France to test the Artom system, and a Slaby-Arco wireless station was established at Tsingtau, China, by the German Government. Wireless telegraphy proved no serious competitor of the cable as evidenced by the new cables laid last year. It is believed that it will only partly relieve the congested traffic on the existing thirteen transatlantic cables. The new cables were one from Manila to Shanghai, laid by the Commercial Cable Company last Spring, and a direct cable from New York to Havana, opened October 14. The Central and South American Cable Company placed its New York to Colon cable in operation September 1.

Automatic exchanges, as operated by the independent telephone companies, were more in evidence than ever. Some 74 cities in this country have adopted the automatic system. Another independent development is the Clement-Automanual, a semi-automatic system, and the initial installation was ordered for Ashtabula, Ohio. It is adapted for use in conjunction with any central energy manual system now in operation. A call is connected by manipulating a keyboard similar to that of an adding machine, and no cords or plugs are used. It claims speed, accuracy, secrecy, and economy. From 40 to 80 per cent. fewer operators are required than for a purely manual system. Between Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, successful experiments were tried for the first time in long-distance telephony through automatic exchanges. Telephonic communication was officially opened July 10 between Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, over 600 miles.

The success had with De Forest wireless telephones on two United States battleships led to the decision to place the apparatus on some of the vessels of the fleet going to the Pacific this year. A speaking range of five miles is guaranteed in all weathers, and 22 miles was covered in one test. Between Berlin and Nauen, Germany, speech was transmitted 12 miles by wireless telephony. A new system of wireless telephony employs a hydraulic microphone transmitter invented by Prof. Majorana, an Italian, and reported good results. (See also "Telephone Statistics.")

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

New kinds of light or new ways of producing it were not so much in evidence last year as new ways of distributing it. A phase of the art formerly neglected received a big impetus through the Illustrated Engineering Society, which was founded in January, 1906, and now has about 1,000 members. Its principal aim is to correct the evils of most electric light installations, which are wasteful and injurious to the eyes, and it has

added much to the available scientific data. Another of its purposes is to bring about an international unit of luminous intensity, which is greatly needed because present standards are not uniform.

Use of high efficiency lighting units increased markedly, these being such as the Nernst and Gem lamps, Moore and Cooper-Hewitt tubes and tantalum and tungsten filament lamps. The Zirconium-tungsten lamp was decidedly improved, the filament breakage being reduced, size of the lamp decreased, and any position made possible. The Sirius colloid lamp, developed by Hans Kuzel, of Vienna, is one of the tungsten variety in which the metal exists in the colloidal state. The advantage is greater flexibility, which decreases the fragility. It claims a life well over 1,000 hours at one watt per candle. A number of new makes of metallic or metallized filament lamps were put on the market during the year, and there was also an increase in the number of flaming arcs offered. The latter are in very extensive use abroad and are being rapidly adopted here as the most efficient form of light known.

A new mercury vapor lamp was offered commercially last year in Germany, having a fused quartz tube in place of a glass tube, which, by permitting higher temperatures, enables a higher illuminating efficiency. The current consumption per candle power is much less, the color is better since red rays appear, the life is longer, and the lamp is much smaller for equal candle power. The light promises to be mainly a competitor of the arc lamp, since its intensity makes it more an outdoor than an indoor illuminant. Another new German lamp, designed to remove the disagreeable color of the mercury vapor light, combines in such a lamp an incandescent carbon filament, which serves to start the vaporization of the mercury.

Although one of the youngest of the electrical industries, the manufacture of incandescent lamps is one of the largest. The estimated output for 1907 was over 200,000,000 lamps, nearly double that of two years ago and nearly eight times that of 1900.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY AND ELECTRO-METALLURGY.

Edison's long-promised storage battery or accumulator was finally offered to the market in December. This has been in process of experimental development for several years, but was withheld until perfected to the inventor's satisfaction. Its principal defects, as applied to automobiles, were limited range of action and lack of ability to withstand jarring, and these, it is claimed, have now been removed.

Several electro-chemical and metallurgical industries were established in England. In London a commercial process of producing electrolytic disinfectant was successfully employed. A solution of sodium and magnesium chlorides, when acted upon by an electric current liberates chlorine in the solution. The disinfectant is used to water roads, market places, etc., and is dispensed to the public for household use. In Germany electrical methods of extracting nitrogen from the air for fertilizers and explosives attracted increased attention. Two large companies prepared to engage in this process. At Nottoden, Norway, a large plant was placed in operation manufacturing nitrate of lime and soda and nitric acid electrically by the Birkland-Eyde process. Water purification and sewage sterilization by electricity were both advanced in efficiency last year.

The statement was made last July by Bertram Blount before the British Institution of Civil Engineers that "at the present time there is more solid progress being made in electro-metallurgy than at any previous time." The manufacturing of iron and steel, aluminum, sodium, and the refining of copper were referred to as the principal such industries. A notable series of experiments with the Heroult electric furnace in reducing iron ores was conducted at Sault Ste. Marie, under the patronage of the Canadian Government, to determine the practicability of electric iron smelting. High-grade alloy steels are now being made in various Austrian plants using the Kjellin, the Keller, and the Heroult electric furnaces. More was heard of the induction type of furnace than before, and it now holds promise of considerable value in metallurgical work. Becket and Price took out several patents on the production of ferro alloys in such an electric furnace.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

An important factor in the progress of the year was steam railroad electrification, very extensive plans for which were begun. The electrification of the New York terminal of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad was extended, all of the terminal trains now being operated electrically. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad completed its electrification as far as Stamford, Ct. These two roads afford comparison of the two standard types of equipment—direct current low potential, as used by the New York Central, and single-phase alternating current high potential, as used by the New Haven road. The former operates suburban trains on the multiple unit system, the latter uses locomotives, and both use locomotives for hauling steam trains through the electrified zone. The Pennsylvania Railroad also decided on single phase alternating current, and the first of its locomotives for use through the Hudson and East River tunnels was tested with marked success. Abroad, the Prussian Railway decided to electrify a part of its lines; Bavaria was considering the almost complete use of electricity; the Austrian authorities decided to adopt electricity on the Arlberg Railway, and Berlin's local electric service was considerably extended. Among the numerous electrified urban and interurban roads was the system of the Southern Pacific Railway to connect San Francisco with Oakland, Berkeley, and adjacent points.

While progress was shown in extending local street railways and building new ones, it was not so striking as the increase of interurban service. Several interurban lines have nearly invaded the steam railroad field, and are now operating sleeping, parlor, and freight cars. H. F. Holland, of the Holland Palace Car Company, brought out an improved combination parlor and sleeping car for interurban railways. Five electric roads were equipped last year to use direct current at 1,200 volts.

POWER AND POWER TRANSMISSION.

Of the various forms of prime movers steam turbines and gas engines were used more than ever, and reciprocating steam engines held their own, but water powers attracted

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS IN 1907—*Continued.*

the most attention. The immediate reason is the need of cheaper power, but it is important, too, to conserve the dwindling supplies of coal and other fuels by making use of this inexhaustible natural resource. In this country the developments were more numerous in the West and South, and abroad, particularly where coal is expensive, there was even more attention given to improving available water powers. One of these countries, France, is estimated to have available hydraulic power of between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 horse power. Germany and Switzerland are foremost in the development of water powers to generate electricity for general industrial purposes and the operation of steam roads which it is intended to electrify. Many notable undertakings are either now under way or the plans matured to be shortly carried into effect. Among them are proposed power dams on the Mohne, the Nidda, the Eder, the Diemal, and the Rhine. Work was begun on a 20,000-horse power hydro-electric plant in Norway to utilize the water of the Ringedalsvand. Tunnels to a length of 16,500 feet will be constructed and 40,000-horse power will be made available.

The most novel power plant of its kind was one built on the Patapsco River, near Ilchester, Md., which was the first to be located within the dam itself. The scheme was possible by using reinforced concrete construction, and is advantageous in that one structure serves a double purpose and the effective head of the water is increased. Natural light and ventilation are secured on the down-stream side, and the conditions within are as comfortable as in any ordinarily located plant.

Electric power in mining operations has advantages which are quite generally appreciated, but there was a notable increase in the number of applications last year. Principally the electricity replaces compressed air, and a better economy is obtained, particularly when storage batteries are used to equalize the load on the generators. A model electrical equipment was that installed last year in the Thiederhall Mines in Germany. The use of electric power was considerably extended in the Lake Superior copper mines.

In the deliberations of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers much attention was given to high tension line construction. The greater economy of large stations emphasizes the desirability of large areas of current distribution. Improved forms of insulators have made higher pressures allowable, so that longer lines may be erected before a prohibitive expense for conductors is reached. The Grand Rapids-Muskegon Power Company's 72,000-volt line, which is 92 miles long and has the highest working voltage in the world, was more successful than expected and afforded valuable data on insulating and supporting such a line. A new type of insulator carries lines by suspension and may mark a departure from old practice. Last Summer's break in the abnormally high price of copper was fortunate for the extension of power transmission systems. The development of Victoria Falls and a 700-mile transmission was still talked of, but its realization remains for the future.

Not all high-tension transmission is by alternating current. For several years the Thury direct current system has been applied with increasing voltages. At last accounts the highest in use was 57,000 volts in a line in France, and another, intended to transmit power to Paris from a hydraulic plant on the Rhone, near the Swiss frontier, was proposed for 140,000 volts.

The American Bison Society.

In the belief that Americans generally will be found in sympathy with a carefully planned movement to save what might well be termed their national animal, and in order that all who desire may take part in the work of preservation, there was recently organized in New York City the American Bison Society, which, in accordance with its constitution, has for its object "the permanent preservation and increase of the American Bison."

This Society will seek to have established in widely separated localities, under government auspices, several herds of buffalo, on suitable ranges (preferably government land), such ranges to be chosen from a large number that have been recommended by competent persons. These herds, under proper management, should increase until the race is no longer in danger of extinction.

With this end in view, the American Bison Society has now begun an active campaign. A bill calling for national aid in the establishing of several buffalo herds is already under consideration. In the meantime, the Society purposes to make a determined effort to organize the interest of the public in the fate of the American buffalo, and presently bring it to bear in such manner that it will result in the governments of both the United States and Canada taking active measures to insure that animal's preservation and increase.

The officers and managers of the American Bison Society are: *Honorary Presidents*—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States; and Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada. *President*—William T. Hornaday Director New York Zoological Park. *Vice-Presidents*—A. A. Anderson, President of the Camp Fire Club of America; Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Director of Brooklyn Inst. of Arts and Sciences. *Secretary*—Ernest Harold Baynes, "Sunset Ridge," Meriden, N. H.

Board of Managers—A. A. Anderson, New York; Ernest Harold Baynes, Meriden, N. H.; Herbert L. Bridgman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. H. C. Bumpus, Director American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Charles B. Davenport, Director Biological Station, Carnegie Institution, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.; Prof. Morton J. Elrod, University of Montana; Madison Grant, Secretary New York Zoological Society; Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Director of Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; William T. Hornaday, Director New York Zoological Park; C. J. Jones, Topeka, Kan., Prof. David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford University, California; Frederic H. Kennard, Boston; Frederic A. Lucas, Curator of Museum, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; Dr. Charles S. Minot, President of Boston Society of Natural History; Prof. Henry F Osborn, Ph.D., Columbia University, New York; Dr. T. S. Palmer, Assistant in Charge of Game Preservation, Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.; Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., A. Bowen Perry, Commissioner Royal N. W. Mounted Police, Regina, Canada; John M. Phillips, Pittsburgh, Pa., Gifford Pinchot, Forester, Washington, D. C., Edmund Seymour, New York; Harry W Smith, M. F H., Grafton Hounds, Worcester, Mass., C. H. Stonebridge, New York City; John E. Thayer, Boston; William Lyman Underwood, Clark Williams, New York; Prof. Calvin M. Woodward, LL. D.

Review of Scientific Progress in 1907.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

From the land of the Pharaohs, where the secret tombs of over half a hundred ancient monarchs—great subterranean vaults—have already been explored, reports were received of the excavating of the oldest temple by 1,000 years. This is an American enterprise, and will doubtless enrich the museums of New York City and other contributing centres, as well as the National Museum at Cairo. Egypt continued to contribute invaluable papyri and inscriptions. The discovery of Menander's comedies has been followed by new surprises. From the frontiers of Egypt and Nubia, close to the tropics, the little island of Elephantine yielded ancient Hebrew documents dating from 400 B. C., and revealing the existence of a temple of Jehovah in that locality. These writings make mention of biblical characters—Yehohanan, high priest of Jerusalem, and Sanballat, Governor of Samaria, and refer to the foreground of history. Together with letters revealing details of daily life, they constitute a veritable treasure-trove.

Fresh discoveries rewarded scientific research in other lands, notably in Central Asia and also in Palestine, where much positive information has been obtained regarding the period preceding the Jewish conquest and more important discoveries (bearing on the later period) are anticipated. Further contributions, however, are needed for the prosecution of the work. In Greece a considerable section of the marketplace of ancient Corinth has been cleared, and the Odeion, or concert-hall, presented to the city by Herodes Atticus, discovered and partially excavated. Important research was also carried on in the outer Kerameikos. Here have been unearthed the bases of the Ambassadors' Monument and the Tomb of Pythagoras. Research was also continued at Olympia and Tiryus.

The excavation of the Roman Forum is now almost complete, after nine years' work. Italy, it was announced, would carry on the excavations of Herculaneum without foreign aid.

ASTRONOMY.

The possibilities of progress in the observation and study of the stars have been greatly increased by Professor Todd, of Amherst College, who devised a means of operating at astonishing altitudes with the aid of a tank of compressed air. During their operations in South America, the Professor and Mr. E. C. Slipher secured 10,000 pictures of the planet Mars. The double canals were photographed, and an entirely new map will be made. The canals undoubtedly vary with the seasons, indicating vegetable and probably animal and, "human" life. Other lines of evidence converge to the same conclusion, particularly the results secured at Flagstaff, Ariz., by Professor Lowell, who photographed the double canals in the Northern Hemisphere and directed the work in South America.

Curious phenomena described as "knots" or gaps were detected in the rings of the planet Saturn, and unusually fine photographs were secured of the transit of Mercury on November 14. Fragments of the rings of Saturn are certainly falling in upon the planet, but, according to Professor Lowell, the process is neither new nor catastrophic. It is especially interesting, as illustrating the celestial mechanism and the working of the law of gravitation. The "markings" on the planet Venus were seen by three observers at Flagstaff, where the Lowell observatory affords splendid facilities for astronomical research.

From a study of stellar motion by Mr. Eddington, of Greenwich, it appeared that Kapteyn's hypothesis was correct as to division into two groups or "drifts," and that one of the drifts moves relatively to the sun about three times as fast as the other. In the number and magnitude of the units composing them these two drifts would appear about equally balanced.

Investigation of the movements of about one hundred and fifty comets by the French astronomer Fayet justifies the belief that comets never have their origin outside the solar system.

Experiments by G. S. Burns showed the ratio of total starlight to full moonlight to be a little less than 1:100.

CHEMISTRY.

The astonishing conversion of copper into lithium (a far lighter substance) by Sir William Ramsay, of England, created a sensation in scientific circles and intensified interest in the mystery of radium. Chemists appear to be divided into opposing schools on the interpretation of such phenomena. The conservative chemist holds to the old idea of an "element"—experiments showing that a substance hitherto considered elementary has been disintegrated prove to him only that it was wrongly classified. The radical scientist, on the other hand, is very apt to interpret such phenomena as indicating the possibility of disrupting all the socalled elements and thereby altering our conceptions of matter. The odors from metals appear to differ fundamentally from the metals themselves. C. Gruhn, of Berlin, found that an odor separated from its metal and confined in a vessel behaved in identically the same manner as the emanations from radioactive bodies, and it is now thought that such phenomena are universal.

Prof. Boltwood, of Yale, announced the isolation of a new element (named ionium), the possible "parent" of radium. By many radium is regarded as a product of uranium. It was announced that a substitute for radium had been found in urayl molybdate, a substance showing the same radioactivity as radium bromide.

Further progress was made in the manufacture of diamonds and other precious stones, and radium was utilized for that purpose.

Chemical imitation of plant life and growth was made a subject of special study, and curiously lifelike cultures produced with chemical precipitates. The chemical interaction of pigments as affecting the permanency of paintings was investigated by Eugene Lemaire, of Paris.

As an inexpensive motor fuel ethyl alcohol has been tested with very promising results.

A new process for the restoration of vulcanized rubber was based on the discovery that it was soluble in terpinol, and a method of manufacturing rubber from wheat mixed with pytalin was another innovation.

Investigations by Prof. W. E. Dixon point to the conclusion that for want of standard

strength and quality many of the drugs in the Pharmacopoeia frequently fail as remedial agents, even when properly compounded, and that there is a considerable loss of life in consequence. An antidote for opium, combretum sundaicum, was reported from the Malay Peninsula.

It is now known that a chemical poison injected in the sting of the bee is a cure for rheumatism by a process of "neutralization," which was made the subject of further research.

On February 2 the distinguished chemist and geologist Dimitri I. Mendeleef, one of the world's greatest scientists, died at St. Petersburg. To Mendeleef was due the discovery of the famous "periodic law" governing the relation between the properties of chemical elements and their atomic weights. Prof. Mendeleef predicted the existence of three elements then unknown, and outlined their properties. His prediction was subsequently verified by the discovery of the elements now known as gallium, germanium, and scandium.

The famous French chemist, P. E. Berthelot (founder of synthetic chemistry) died suddenly (on hearing of the death of his wife) on March 25, and was buried in the Pantheon at Paris. His death followed that of Henri Moissan (of the same city), another noted name. Instead of patenting appliances of the greatest utility, Moissan gave them freely to the world.

GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.

Charles D. Walcott, under whose efficient management the United States Geological Survey more than doubled the sphere of its activities, was appointed Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (the highest scientific honor in the gift of the Government).

The Survey now employs in its Reclamation Service over 500 civil engineers and assistants. Within four years it reclaimed 280,000 acres of desert wilderness, in which thousands of settlers found better homes. The service has already worked wonders in the canyons of the West, and it is proposed to cover an area two-fifths of the size of the whole United States.

Petitions from the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States for an extension of the reclamation system have been sent to Congress. It was shown that swamp lands aggregating about 50,000,000 acres could be drained and rendered available for 12,000,000 people, with an increase in land value of $5,000,000,000.

Atmospheric conditions as a contributing cause of gas explosions was a question studied in connection with coal mines. The value of peat as a producer of power gas is now recognized, as a result of investigation by the Geological Survey.

Announcement was made of the discovery in Nebraska of portions of nine human skeletons, pronounced by the Nebraska State Geologist to be at least 1,000 years old. These remains differed radically from those of later Indian tribes (loess and fragments of shells unearthed evidently dated from the Glacial period). Among other geological discoveries reported was that of a large and picturesque cave under Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn.

ENGINEERING.

Owing to the frequent accidents on American railways, the regulation of speed has become a matter of vital importance. Speed indicators were placed some time ago on all the passenger engines of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system, and engineers forbidden to "make up for lost time." A new ruling also requires that an engineer be able to see distant signals without the aid of glasses, which are liable to be broken or clouded while a train is running at the rate of 100 feet per second.

Excess of phosphorus in steel seems to have been the principal cause of the harvest of accidents from broken rails, commercialism overruling scientific metallurgy. Another cause of derailment was believed to be the use of old-fashioned types of frog and wheel-flange.

Referring to the automatic stop apparatus on the express tracks of the New York Subway, "Railway and Locomotive Engineering" pointed out a means of absolute protection against further collisions in the country at large.

Use of automatic explosives for trains passing signals was also proposed.

Cars made of steel are coming into general use, and the year opened with a strong demand for this type of rolling stock, both freight and passenger.

It has been claimed that in the event of wrecks, it would be impossible to reach victims encased in a steel car. Such cars, have, however, shown remarkable strength and endurance in collisions.

The first steel Pullman sleeper, completed in 1907, was a marvel of workmanship and artistic beauty.

Streets of steel have been proposed to the City of Paris, and a section of blocks, with ridges to prevent slipping, has already been laid. Nails imbedded in asphalt, with points projecting, surface holes, and extreme smoothness and insecurity in Winter weather have shown the need of newer methods.

An oxyacetylene machine for severing steel and iron, combining safety with extreme speed, found much favor with French engineers.

Several new types of hydroplanes, or gliding boats, combining great motor power with extreme lightness of construction, showed remarkable speed on the Seine, near Paris, and a machine for use on land and water was a novelty in automobile construction.

On August 10, Prince Scipio Borghese won an automobile race from Peking to Paris, after driving his car nearly 8,000 miles in two months.

Referring to the proposed tunnels under Behring Strait, the Strait of Gibraltar, the Strait of Messina, and the Irish Channel, it was noted by a London engineering journal that there were more subaqueous tubes and tunnels under construction in the waters surrounding New York City than at all other points combined. In aerial construction in New York the tower of the Singer Building marks a new departure, being 612 feet high above the curb.

Geographical Research in 1907.

AFRICA.

In their native culture, as well as in their exceptional power of assimilating European civilization, the people of Uganda are probably the most advanced of African tribes. They have now a native Parliament and courts, and, from the first, their readiness to receive instruction has been remarkable. On the other hand, the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan may be mentioned as a vast region still sunk in the depths of barbarism. With an area one-third as large as the United States, the land under cultivation is less than the area of Long Island, N. Y., the remainder consisting of desert and primeval forest. The demand for unskilled labor is far in excess of the supply, and the rate of wages has risen considerably. According to Lord Cromer, the most important political issue will probably be the abolition of slavery without serious disorder. In establishing railroad communication, much has already been done, notably in lines connecting the Soudan and the Nile Valley and the Province of Dongola with the sea. The population is now placed at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 (by the Soudan Almanac for 1907).

The activity of the French in consolidating their influence in the Central Sahara was illustrated by a journey of 3,200 miles (750 over new ground) by Captain Arnaud, across the whole region from Algeria to the coast of Dahomey, at Kotonu.

In East Africa, a detailed examination of the interesting region between Kilimanjaro and the Victoria Nyanza was completed by Dr. Jaeger and Herr Oehler. Marked progress and prosperity was reported from South Rhodesia. Mr. L. A. Wallace, Chief Surveyor to the British South Africa Company in Northeastern Rhodesia, reported that there are already 5,000 miles of astronomically surveyed routes in that region. Its rich cotton soil is probably its best recommendation. There are also extensive forests of excellent timber and rich mines of copper, lead and zinc, with a very large area of good farming land in the highlands.

From estimates by the British Cotton Growers' Association, it appeared that Northern Nigeria may probably produce at some future time 7,000,000 bales of cotton, enough to supply Great Britain, and leave a large quantity for other countries.

Railroads, to establish quick connection between the mineral fields of Katanga and the Atlantic Coast, a distance of 1,000 miles, were reported under construction. The amount of copper in Katanga, within a hundred feet of the surface, ready for exploitation, is enormous, and tin, gold and coal have already been discovered.

ASIA.

That a new era is opening in China was very evident from the accounts published by Lieutenant-Colonel Wingate of his nine years' survey and exploration in the northern and central sections. In the ancient City of Luchon, and also in Ngan-king, the capital of Ngan-hwei, rapid progress is being made in education along modern lines. Splendid schools and hospitals are in operation, and the thirst for Western knowledge is apparent on every side. The inhabitants of Southern Ngan-hwei are especially eager for all modern and Western improvements. In Northern China and in the interior, many Chinese are eager for the extension of railroads, telegraphs and mail service to their towns.

Archaeological research, combined with geographical exploration, was carried on in Central Asia. From a letter received from the anthropologist, Dr. Stein, at Kiria, it was learned that sections (hitherto unexplored) of the Tashkurgan River Valley had been systematically surveyed, as well as the eastern slopes of the Mustagh-Ata range to the latitude of Yang-Hissar. Further research was reported in the high mountains south of Khotan. At the site of Khadalik, Dr. Stein recovered many manuscripts on paper, in Sanskrit, Chinese, and in the unknown language of old Khotan, besides many wooden tablets inscribed in the same language, and some in Thibetan. Large rolls of a Buddhistic text in Chinese were found, having on the reverse what was evidently a translation into the old language of Khotan. These may supply the long-desired clue to the decipherment of that language. The geography and archaeology of Central Asia have been greatly advanced by Dr. Stein's investigations in conjunction with the researches of another noted savant, M. Le Coq.

News was also received that Dr. Sven Hedin had arrived at Ngangou-tso, in the southern part of Thibet, after crossing the country from north to south, and discovering many new rivers, lakes and mountains. On February 22, he wrote from Shigatse: "The country between Ngangtsi-tso and the Brahmaputra is one of the most interesting portions of Thibet. The plateau stretching to the south, hitherto unknown, is one of the highest on the earth." From Stanagbo, the explorer travelled by boat, on a river full of floating ice. There was a constant stream of boats with pilgrims on their way to the New Year festivals at Tashi Lumpo and Sven Hedin met with a very hearty welcome. The Tashi-Lama overwhelmed him with kindness, presents and provisions, and permitted him to sketch and photograph at will. Between Chinese Turkestan and the southern border of Thibet, 840 miles were travelled in unexplored country, all of which was mapped, points being fixed astronomically and panoramas drawn.

When within sight of Dangra-yum-tsa, the explorer was stopped by fifty horsemen and informed that he could go wherever he wished, only not to the holy lake. He praised the work of his predecessors, Major Rider and Captain Rawling, as evidenced in the kindness and hospitality of the people.

Further south, in India, political agitation and unrest was one of the features that marked the year. A convention, delimitating spheres of influence in Asia, notably in Persia, was signed by England and Russia on August 31.

The Japanese were actively engaged in developing the southern half of the Island of Saghalien, acquired by treaty from Russia at the close of the recent war.

EUROPE.

The Founders' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society of England was awarded

to Dr. Francisco Moreno, for twenty years' research in South America, especially Patagonia and the Southern Andes.

The Ninth International Geographical Congress will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, July 27-August 6, 1908. Ten scientific excursions have been arranged, some of which will occur before the congress meets, and others immediately after adjournment. The headquarters of the committee are at Athenee, Geneva.

Considerable progress was reported on the Mont Blanc railway, the lower portion of which was completed. Up to 8,220 feet, the roadway was to be in the open, commanding magnificent views. From this altitude to 11,900 feet the trains will pass through a gallery bored in the mountain, with frequent openings in the rock. At the summit, a tunnel under the glaciers will protect the line from avalanches. This part of the line will take many years to construct.

AMERICA.

Progress in the topographic map of the United States, with work in thirty-one States and Territories, was announced. Two parties were engaged in Alaska, making detailed maps of mining districts.

The Geological Survey arranged to carry on measurements of the quantity of water in important streams at over six hundred gauging stations in forty-two States (in the fiscal year 1907-8). Under the present system, it is probable that within twenty years practically all the land available for irrigation will have been utilized and the demand for new land as strong as ever. Hence, any plan making it possible to avoid the enormous waste of water by evaporation is worthy of careful consideration.

From observations by an expedition from the desert station of the Carnegie Institution, the Salton Lake was found to cover an area of nearly seven hundred square miles.

Announcement was made of a magnetic survey of Mexico, under the joint auspices of the Carnegie Institution and the Mexican Government.

Prof. Chas. W. Brown, who visited Jamaica to study the effects of seismic disturbances, found that the earthquake which destroyed the City of Kingston was confined in its area of greatest destruction to small limits on alluvial ground. About 85 per cent. of the buildings in the closely built city were destroyed. Eighty shocks were noticed between January 14 and February 5, and others have occurred since.

Increasing interest has been shown in the Republics of South America. A study of the climate of the Amazon basin region by Paul Le Comte (based on fourteen years' experience) showed that the temperatures of this region, comparatively little known, though high, were very uniform and not excessive. The seasonal divisions are determined by rainfall. Floods occur with regularity, covering immense areas and forcing the inhabitants to live in boats or seek the upper stories of their dwellings. Malaria (which seems to occur in the absence of mosquitoes) and other tropical diseases are, unfortunately, a serious barrier to exploration and settlement.

The Geographical and Geological Commission of Sao Paulo, Brazil, issued a very full report, describing in detail the explorations and survey of the larger rivers of the State.

An extension of the railway at Guayaquil (on the western slope of the Andes) to Quito, Ecuador, was reported, and also the beginning of a line down the Atlantic slope of the Peruvian Andes, to connect the Amazon with the Pacific. The road over the Andes, which Chile and Argentina are building, the last link in the line across the continent, was nearing completion.

POLAR RESEARCH.

News was received from Buenos Ayres that the Argentine research ship, Uruguay, had returned from a perilous voyage to Scotia Bay, South Orkney Islands, whither she had gone to relieve the members of a meteorological party who had spent more than a year on that desert island, continuing the work initiated by the Scottish Antarctic expedition of 1903. Another party then embarked for Wendel Island (west side of Graham Land). Observations were continued at South Georgia, and plans were made for establishing stations in the South Sandwich group and on the west side of the Falklands. All this work is under the control of the Argentine Republic, whose meteorological service is in the highest state of efficiency.

King Edward VII. Land was selected as the base of operations by Lieutenant Shackleton for a British expedition to the Antarctic. An attempt will be made to reach the South Pole by a party of three, with six Siberian ponies and a motor car. A Belgian expedition for the South Pole was announced under the leadership of Dr. H. Arctowski.

Of special interest was the Arctic journey of Captain Mikkelson and Mr. Leffingwell on sledges to lat. 71 deg. 17 min. N., long. 147 deg. 44 min. W., which was accomplished under the most adverse conditions. Pickaxes were in constant use (until lost), and a raft was improvised with sledges when necessary. Five hundred and thirty-three nautical miles, lagoon ice and drift included, were made on the trip, 361 over pack ice. Valuable information regarding ice conditions in Beaufort Sea was one of the scientific results. On September 14 a despatch, correcting the report that the party had perished, was sent from Yukon Crossing to THE WORLD by the anthropologist, Mr. Stefanson.

The equipment of a Russian expedition to explore the Arctic regions was reported (the expedition to last several years), under the leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel Sergeyeff, and the eighth trip to the Polar regions by Dr. Bruce was also announced.

The west coast of Nova Zembla was explored by the Duke of Orleans, in the Belgica, and much scientific data secured.

The proposed expedition of Commander Peary was postponed, owing to the delay of over two months in the construction and installation of the boilers for the Roosevelt.

Considerable progress was made by Walter Wellman, in preparation for his final flight by airship to the North Pole. The expedition set sail for Danes Island, Spitzbergen, on June 3, on the Arctic steamer Frithjof. On arriving at the station selected, furious gales were encountered, and conditions proved unfavorable for the voyage, and it was accordingly postponed.

American Learned Societies.

Actuarial Society of America.—President, Daniel H. Wells, Hartford, Ct.; First Vice-President, John K. Gore, Newark, N. J.; Second Vice-President, Archibald A. Welch, Hartford, Ct.; Secretary, Arthur Hunter, 346 Broadway, New York City; Treasurer, David G. Alsop, Philadelphia, Pa.; Editor of the Transactions, Clayton C. Hall, Baltimore, Md. The Actuarial Society of America was organized in 1889 for the purpose of promoting actuarial science. Applicants whose nominations are approved by the Council are admitted to membership on passing the requisite examinations. There are two classes of members; fellows, now numbering 123, and associates, 78. Besides including the actuaries of life insurance companies and consulting actuaries of the United States and Canada, the membership embraces leading actuaries in Europe and Australasia.

American Academy of Medicine.—President, Dr. Thos. D. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.; Editor of the "Bulletin," Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa. Object—To associate physicians who are also alumni of academic (or scientific) colleges; to encourage intending physicians to pursue a regular course of study leading to a bachelor degree before entering upon the study of medicine; to investigate and discuss the various problems of "medical sociology." Entrance fee, $5; dues, $3 per annum. Present membership, 925. Organized 1876. Next annual meeting at Chicago, Ill., May 30, and June 1, 1908.

American Academy of Political and Social Science.—President, L. S. Rowe, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Secretary, Carl Kelsey, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Editor of the Annals, Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Clerk, N. J. Smith-Fisher, West Philadelphia Station, Philadelphia. Founded in 1889 to promote the political and social sciences. Membership, 4,000, distributed among every State and 30 foreign countries. Annual fee, $5; fee for life members, $100. Annual meeting held in April.

American Antiquarian Society.—President, Waldo Lincoln, Worcester, Mass.; Corresponding Secretaries—Foreign, Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, Ct.; Domestic, Charles Francis Adams, Lincoln, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Andrew M. F. Davis, Cambridge, Mass. Annual meeting is held at Worcester, Mass., in October. Organized 1812. Domestic membership restricted to 140. Admission fee of United States members, $5; annual dues of New England members, $5.

American Anti-Tuberculosis League.—President, Dr. Florence O. Donohue, Syracuse, N. Y.; Secretary, Dr. W. H. Mayfield, St. Louis, Mo. Membership, 5,000.

American Asiatic Association. — President, James R. Morse; Vice-President, Lowell Lincoln; Secretary, John Foord, P. O. Box 1500, New York. The purposes of the society are to foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of the citizens of the United States and others associated therewith in the Empires of China, Japan, and Korea, the Philippines, and elsewhere in Asia and Oceanica. Membership, 300. Organized 1898. Annual dues, $10. Auxiliary societies at Shanghai and Yokohama.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.—President, William H. Welch, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Permanent Secretary, L. O. Howard, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; General Secretary, John F. Hayford, Washington, D. C.; Secretary of the Council, F. C. McNair, Houghton, Mich.; Treasurer, R. S. Woodward, Washington, D. C. The Association was chartered in 1874, being a continuation of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, organized in 1840. The membership is 4,000. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $3.

American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.—President, Robert Tuttle Morris, M. D., 616 Madison Ave., N. Y. City; Secretary, Wm. Warren Potter, M. D., 284 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

American Bar Association.—President, J. M. Dickinson, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, John Hinkley, 215 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y. Each State and Territory is represented by one vice-president and one member of the General Council. Membership, about 3,100. This Association of lawyers of the United States was organized in 1878. The next annual meeting will be held in August, 1908.

American Chemical Society.—President, Marston T. Bogert, Columbia University, N. Y.; Secretary, Charles L. Parsons, Durham, N. H. The Society was organized in 1876 for "the advancement of chemistry and the promotion of chemical research." Publishes the Journal of the American Chemical Society, monthly, and Chemical Abstracts, semi-monthly; Editor, Wm. A. Noyes, Urbana, Ill. Annual dues, $8. Total membership, 3,000.

American Climatological Association.—President, Thomas D. Coleman, M. D., Augusta, Ga.; Secretary, Guy Hinsdale, M. D., Hot Springs, Va. Organized 1884. Next annual meeting, June 10, 1908, Boston, Mass.

American Dermatological Association.—President, Arthur Van Harlingen, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, Grover W. Wende, M. D., 471 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

American Dialect Society.—President, O. F. Emerson, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary, W. E. Mead, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., Treasurer, Prof. R. H. Fife, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct. Organized in 1889 for "the investigation of the spoken English of the United States and Canada, and incidentally of other non-aboriginal dialects in the same countries." Publishes "Dialect Notes" at irregular intervals. Annual fee, $1. Membership, about 300. Any person may become a member.

American Economic Association.—President, J. W. Jenks, Ph. D., Cornell University; Secretary, W. M. Daniels, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. Organized 1885. Has 1,000 members; annual dues, $3; life membership, $50; no other entrance fee. The objects of the Association are the encouragement of economic studies and the publication of papers thereon.

American Electro-Therapeutic Association.—President, Dr. Herbert F. Pitcher Haverhill, Mass.; First Vice-President, Dr. E. C. Titus, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, Dr. Jefferson D. Gibson, Denver, Col.; Secretary, Dr. Albert C. Geyrer, 1239 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. Organized 1890. Membership, 280.

American Entomological Society.—President, Philip P. Calvert; Secretary, Henry Skinner, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1859. Object—The study of entomology. Membership, 140.

American Fisheries Society.—President, E. A. Birge, Madison, Wis.; Vice-President, H. M. Smith, Washington, D. C.; Recording Secretary, George F. Peabody, Appleton, Wis.; Treasurer, C. W. Willard, Westerly, R. I.; Corresponding Secretary, Charles G. Atkins, East Orland, Me. Organized December, 1870. Annual dues, $2. Membership, about 600.

American Folklore Society.—President, R. B. Dixon, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Permanent Secretary, ——————— Cambridge, Mass. Organized in 1888 for "study of folklore in general, and in particular the collection and publication of folklore of North America." Membership fee, including a copy of "The Journal of American Folklore" (quarterly), $3 per annum.

AMERICAN LEARNED SOCIETIES—*Continued.*

American Forestry Association.—President, James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Thomas E. Will, Office, 1311 G Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Organized 1882. Membership, 6,400.

American Geographical Society.—President, Archer M. Huntington; Vice-President, D. O. Mills; Corresponding Secretaries—Foreign, William Libbey; Domestic, Chandler Robbins; Recording Secretary, Anton A. Raven. Offices of the Society, 15 West Eighty-first Street, New York City. The objects of the Society are to encourage geographical exploration and discovery; to investigate and disseminate new geographical information; to establish in the chief maritime city of the country, for the benefit of commerce and navigation, * * * a place where the means will be afforded of obtaining accurate information for public use of every part of the globe. Organized in 1852; membership, 1,400. Annual dues, $10; no entrance fee.

American Gynæcological Society.—President, J. Montgomery Baldy, M. D., Philadelphia; Secretary, J. Riddle Goffe, M. D., 616 Madison Avenue, New York. Organized 1876. Membership 100.

American Historical Association.—President, J. Franklin Jameson, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D. Association founded 1884, incorporated by Congress 1889. Object—The promotion of historical studies. Entrance fee, $3; annual dues, $3. Membership, 2,300.

American Institute of Architects.—Offices and library, The Octagon, Washington, D. C. President, Frank Miles Day, Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer, Glenn Brown, Washington, D. C. The Institute has 28 chapters, 329 fellows, 466 associates, 82 corresponding and 63 honorary members. Initiation fee is $5; yearly dues, fellows, $15; associates, $7.50. Organized 1857.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers.—President, Henry Gordon Stott; Secretary, Ralph W. Pope, at the executive offices, library, and reading-room, 33 West 39th St., New York. Entrance fee, $5; annual dues, associates, $10; members, $15. Monthly meetings, New York. Organized 1884. Prints its transactions monthly. Membership, 5,100.

American Institute of Homœopathy.—President, William E. Green, Little Rock; Secretary, Charles Gatchell, M. D., 100 State Street, Chicago, Ill. Organized in 1844, and is the oldest national medical organization in the United States. Has 2,100 members, representing every State in the Union, besides Canada.

American Institute of Mining Engineers.—President, John Hays, Hammond, N. Y.; Secretary, R. W. Raymond, 29 West 39th St., New York; Treasurer, Frank Lyman, New York. Membership, October 10, 1907, 4,206. Organized 1871. Incorporated 1905. Annual dues, $10.

American Laryngological Association.—President, Herbert S. Birkett, M. D., Montreal; Secretary, James E. Newcomb, M. D., 118 West Sixty-ninth Street, New York City. Organized 1878. Membership, 100.

American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society.—President, Wendell C. Phillips, M. D., 40 West Forty-seventh St., N. Y. City; Secretary, Thomas J. Harris, M. D., 117 East Fortieth St., New York City.

American Mathematical Society.—President, Henry S. White; Secretary, F. N. Cole, Columbia University, New York; Treasurer, J. H. Tanner; Librarian, D. E. Smith. Meetings held at Columbia University, New York. Society was reorganized as the American Mathematical Society, July, 1894. Object—To encourage and maintain an active interest in and to promote the advancement of mathematical science. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5; life membership, $50. Membership, 550. The Society publishes two journals, the "Bulletin" and the "Transactions."

American Medical Association.—President, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, N. Y. City; Secretary-Editor, Dr. George H. Simmons, 103 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Incorporated 1897. Next annual session at Chicago, Ill., June 2-5, 1908. Annual fee, $5. Membership, over 29,000.

American Medico-Psychological Association.—President, Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, N. H.; Secretary, Dr. Charles W. Peigrun, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next annual meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio, June, 1908.

American Microscopical Society.—President, Prof. Herbert Osborn, Columbus, Ohio; Secretary, Dr. Fred C. Zapffe, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, David L. Zook, Chicago, Ill.; Custodian, Magnus Pflaum, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1878. Incorporated at Washington, D. C., 1891. Object—The encouragement of microscopical research. Initiation fee, $3; annual dues, $2. Membership, 300. Research funds, $2,530.

American Neurological Association.—President, Hugh T. Patrick, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, G. M. Hammond, M. D., 60 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.

American Numismatic Association.—President, Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.; Vice-Presidents, Henrie E. Buck, Delaware, Ohio; P. O. Tremblay, Montreal, Can.; Corresponding Secretary, Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.; Treasurer, Dr. George F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.; Librarian, Ben G. Green, Chicago, Ill. The society was founded in 1891 for the promotion of Numismatics. Membership, 525.

American Numismatic Society, Audubon Park, 156th Street, West of Broadway, New York.—President, Archer M. Huntington; Recording Secretary, Bauman L. Belden; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Russell Drowne. Society founded in 1858 for the promotion of numismatics, etc., in the United States; possesses coin and medal collection and library. Total membership, 350.

American Ophthalmological Society.—President, S. D. Risley, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, S. B. St. John, M. D., 68 Pratt Street, Hartford, Ct. Membership, 175.

American Oriental Society.—President, Prof. C. R. Lanman, Harvard University; Corresponding Secretary, E. Washburn Hopkins, Yale University, 299 Lawrence Street, New Haven, Ct.; Recording Secretary, George F. Moore. Organized September 7, 1842, for the cultivation of learning in the Asiatic, African, and Polynesian languages, and the publication of works relating to these languages. Publishes an annual Journal. Annual fee, $5; fee for membership in section for Historical Study of Religions, $2; no admission fee. Membership, 325.

American Ornithologists' Union.—President, Charles F. Batchelder; Secretary, John H. Sage, Portland, Ct. Organized 1883. Object—The advancement of its members in ornithological science, the publication of a journal of ornithology and other works relating to that science, etc. Annual dues, fellows, $5; members, $4; associates, $3. Membership, 874.

American Orthopædic Association.—President, Henry D. Taylor, M. D., 125 West Fifty-

AMERICAN LEARNED SOCIETIES—*Continued.*

eighth Street, New York City; Secretary, Robert B. Osgood, M. D., 372 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.

American Osteopathic Society.—President, D. Frederic E. Moore La Grande, Ore.; Secretary, Dr. H. L. Chiles, Auburn, N. Y. Founded 1897. Annual fee, $5. Membership, 2,000.

American Otological Society.—President, Charles J. Kipp, M. D.; 560 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., Secretary, Frederick L. Jack, M. D., 215 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

American Pediatric Society.—President, Charles G. Kerley, M. D., New York; Secretary, Samuel S Adams, M. D., 1 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. Next annual meeting at Delaware Water Gap, May, 1908.

American Philological Association.—President, Prof. Francis W. Kelsey, of University of Michigan, Hartford; Vice-Presidents, Prof. Edward D. Perry, of Columbia University, and Prof. Edward B. Clapp, of the University of California; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. Frank G. Moore, of Dartmouth College. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $3. Total membership, about 595. The Association was organized in 1869. Its object is "the advancement and diffusion of philological knowledge."

American Philosophical Society.—President, Edgar F. Smith; Vice-Presidents, George F. Barker, William B. Scott, Simon Newcomb; Secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Edwin G. Conklin, Arthur W. Goodspeed, and Morris Jastrow, Jr. Office of Society, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Object—For promoting useful knowledge. Founded in 1743.

American Physical Society.—President, Edward L. Nichols, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Secretary, Ernest Merritt, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y

American Proctologic Socie y.—President, A. B. Cooke, M. D., Nashville, Tenn., Secretary, Lewis H. Adler, Jr., M. D., 1610 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Psychological Association.—President, Henry Rutgers Marshall, New York City; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. William Harper Davis, Lehigh University, Pennsylvania. Organized in 1892 for "the advancement of psychology as a science." Membership, 175. Annual dues, $1, no entrance fee.

American Public Health Association.—President, Dr. Richard H. Lewis, Raleigh, N.C.; Secretary, Dr. Charles O. Probst, Columbus, Ohio. Meeting in Winnipeg, Manitoba, August, 1908.

American Roentgen Ray Society.—President, P. M. Hickey, M D., Detroit, Mich., Secretary, Geo. C. Johnston, M. D., 611 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Social Science Association.—President, John H. Finley, LL.D., College of City of New York; Treasurer, W. C. Le Gendre, 59 Wall Street, New York City; General Secretary, Isaac F Russell, LL. D., 120 Broadway. New York. Annual fee, $5. The Association was founded in 1865. Incorporated by act of Congress, 1899. Membership, 1,000.

American Society of Curio Collectors.—President, Roy F. Greene, Arkansas City, Kan.; Secretary, F. May Tuttle, Osage, Iowa. A national society for naturalists, geologists, mineralogists, archæologists, numismatists, and antiquarians. Membership, 600.

American Society of Civil Engineers.—President. G. H. Benzenberg; Secretary, Charles Warren Hunt. Treasurer, Joseph M. Knap. Regular meetings first and third Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 8.30 P. M. at the Society's house, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. Has 4,300 members. Instituted in 1852.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers.—President, F. R. Hutton, New York; Secretary, Calvin W. Rice, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Society House, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Total membership, all grades, 3,334. Two annual meetings, in Spring and Autumn, the latter in New York City in December. Initiation fee, members and associates, $25; juniors, $15. Annual dues, members and associates, $15; juniors, $10. The Society was chartered in 1881. Membership is not limited in number.

American Society of Naturalists.—President, J. P. McMurrich, University of Toronto; Secretary, E. L. Thorndike, Columbia University; Treasurer, H. Von Schrenk, Missouri Botanic Garden, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1883. Annual dues, $1. Membership, 232.

American Statistical Association.—President, Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Presidents, Horace G. Wadlin, Frederick L. Hoffman, Walter F. Willcox, Henry Gannett, S. N. D. North; Secretary, C. W. Doten, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., Treasurer, S. B. Pearmain. Membership, 321. Annual dues, $2. Association organized 1839.

American Surgical Association.—President, William H. Carmelt, M. D., 87 Elm Street, New Haven, Ct.; Secretary, Robert G. Le Conte, 1530 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Number of members, 132.

American Therapeutic Society.—President, Dr. John V. Shoemaker, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, Dr. Noble P. Barnes, 212 Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C. Organized May 1, 1900.

American Urological Assoc ation.—President, Dr. H. H. Young, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, Dr. Hugh Cabot, Marlborough Street, Boston.

Archæological Institute of America (New York Society).—President, Prof. E. D. Perry, Columbia University; Secretary, Prof. Nelson G. McCrea, Columbia University. Organized 1879. Has 196 members. No entrance fee. Annual dues, $10.

Arctic Club.—President, Prof. W. H. Brewer, Yale University; Secretary, Capt. B. S. Osbon, 132 E. 23d Street, New York City. Organized 1894. Membership, 200.

Association of American Anatomists.—President, Prof. Charles S. Minot, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, G. C. Huber, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich. Has 175 members. Annual dues, $5.

Association of American Physicians.—President, James Tyson, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, Henry Hun, M. D., 149 Washington Avenue, Albany, N.Y. Organized 1886. Membership limited to 135 active and 25 associate members.

Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America.—President, Edward C. Pickering, Cambridge, Mass.; Secretary, G. C. Comstock, Madison, Wis. Organized 1898. Membership, 175.

Botanical Society of America.—President, Prof. F. S. Earle, Herradura, Cuba; Secretary, Dr. William Trelease, St. Louis, Mo. Has 90 members, 28 associates. Founded 1893. Annual dues, $5. Enlarged by federation of the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology and the American Mycological Society, 1906.

Geological Society of America.—President, C. R. Van Hise, Madison, Wis.; Secretary, E. O. Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Treasurer, William Bullock Clark, Baltimore, Md.; Editor, J. Stanley-Brown. Society founded in 1888. Has 297 fellows. Entrance fee, $10; annual dues, $10.

Jewish Historical Society.—President, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Presidents, Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal, Chicago, Ill.; Prof. Charles Gross, Cambridge, Mass., and Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil, New York; Treasurer, N. Taylor

AMERICAN LEARNED SOCIETIES—*Continued.*

Phillips, New York City, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary, Max J. Kohler, New York City, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Dr. Isaac Friedenwald, New York.

Medical Association of the Southwest.—President, Charles M. Rosser, M. D., Dallas, Tex.; Secretary, F. H. Clark, M. D., El Reno, Okla.

Med co-Legal Society.—President, Clark Bell, 39 Broadway, New York City; Secretary, J. R. Abarbanell, 24 Vandewater Street, New York City. There are vice-presidents for each of the States and Territories and the principal foreign countries.

National Academy of Sciences.—President, Ira Remsen, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-President, Chas. D. Walcott, Washington, D. C.; Foreign Secretary, Simon Newcomb, Washington, D. C.; Home Secretary, Arnold Hague, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Samuel F. Emmons, Washington, D. C. The Academy, incorporated by act of Congress March 3, 1863, "shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art; the actual expense * * * to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose." The Academy holds a stated session each year in the City of Washington on the third Tuesday in April. An Autumn meeting is held at such place and time as the Council shall determine. There are at present 101 members and 41 foreign associates.

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis (105 E. 22d Street, New York City).—President, Dr. Herman Biggs; Vice-President, Theodore Roosevelt; Executive Secretary, Dr. Livingston Ferrand.

National Association for the Study of Epilepsy.—President, Everett Flood, M. D., Palmer, Mass.; Secretary, J. F. Munson, M. D., Sonyea, N. Y.

National Geographic Society.—President, Willis L. Moore; Vice-President, Henry Gannett; Secretary, O. P. Austin; Editor, Gilbert H. Grosvenor. Headquarters at Washington, D. C. Its purpose is "the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." It publishes a monthly magazine. Organized 1888. Annual dues for members, $2. There are 26,000 members.

New York Zoological Society.—President, Levi P. Morton; Secretary, Madison Grant, 11 Wall Street, New York City; Treasurer, Percy R. Pyne, 30 Pine Street. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park; Charles H. Townsend, Director of the Aquarium. Annual dues, $10; life membership, $200. The Zoological Park and the New York Aquarium are under the management of the Society.

Scientific Alliance of New York.—Now merged in the New York Academy of Science.

Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science.—President, Prof. Thomas F. Hunt, State College, Pa.; Secretary, Prof. F. Wm. Rane, State House, Boston, Mass. Organized 1882. Membership limited to 100 active and 100 associate members.

Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.—President, Charles S. Howe, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.; Vice-Presidents, C. A. Waldo, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and W. G. Raymond, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Secretary, A. L. Williston, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, W. O. Wiley, No. 43 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y. 503 members (1907), from 97 engineering colleges, 15 manual training and trades schools; 94 members are practitioners and are not teachers. Founded in the Engineering Education Section of World's Engineering Congress, 1893, Chicago. Annual fee, $3.

Society of Chemical Industry (New York Section).—Chairman, George C. Stone, Chemists' Club, New York City; Local Secretary, H. Schweitzer, 66 Lafayette Street, New York City. Membership, 1,584. The Society is international, while the New York branch is its American representative. The officers of the general society are: President, Sir Boverton Redwood, London, England; Secretary, Charles G. Cresswell, 9 Bridge Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.—President, Francis T. Bowles; Secretary-Treasurer, William J. Baxter, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Object—The promotion of the art of shipbuilding, commercial and naval. Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Membership fee for members and associates, $10; annual dues, $10. Juniors, membership fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Has 885 members, associates and juniors.

Southern Medical Association.—President, Henry H. Martin, M. D., Savannah, Ga.; Secretary, Raymond Wallace, M. D., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Western Surgical and Gynecological Association.—President, C. W. Oviatt, Oshkosh, Wis.; Secretary, Arthur T. Mann, M. D., 704 Pillsbury Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington.

THE Carnegie Institution of Washington was founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, January 28, 1902, when he gave to a board of trustees $10,000,000, in registered bonds, yielding 5 per cent. annual interest. In general terms, he stated that his purpose was to "found in the City of Washington an institution which, with the co-operation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, and provide such buildings, laboratories, books, and apparatus as may be needed."

By an act of Congress, approved April 28, 1904, the institution was placed under the control of a board of twenty-four Trustees, all of whom had been members of the original board referred to above.

The Trustees meet annually, and during the intervals between such meetings the affairs of the Institution are conducted by an Executive Committee, chosen by and from the Board of Trustees, acting through the President of the Institution as chief executive officer.

The offices of the Institution are in the Bond Building, Fourteenth Street and New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Trustees of the Institution—Chairman, John S. Billings; *Vice-Chairman*, Elihu Root; *Secretary*, Cleveland H. Dodge; John D. Cadwalader, William N. Frew, Lyman J. Gage, Daniel C. Gilman, Henry L. Higginson, E. A. Hitchcock, Charles L. Hutchinson, William Lindsay, Seth Low, D. O. Mills, S. Weir Mitchell, William W. Morrow, Henry S. Pritchett, William H. Taft, Charles D. Walcott, William H. Welch, Andrew D. White, Robert S. Woodward, Carroll D. Wright.

President of the Institution—Robert S. Woodward.

Executive Committee—Chairman, Carroll D. Wright, John S. Billings, Cleveland H. Dodge, Daniel C. Gilman, S. Weir Mitchell, Elihu Root, Charles D. Walcott, Robert S. Woodward.

Literature in 1907.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE YEAR.

Social, political and financial unrest was the prevailing note of the year, as shown by riots in Russia; by the growing ascendency of the labor element in the English Parliament, as well as by the outspoken protest against the veto power of the House of Lords; by anti-Oriental outbreaks in America, and in the United States by the systematic and determined efforts of the Government, following the lead of President Roosevelt, to curb the power of combinations of capital. Political house-cleaning also took place in some of our cities. The Hague Peace Conference, so large in promise, proved only a school for the amenities of war. From its historical significance the Jamestown Exposition was of more than local interest. American literary history recorded the celebrations of Longfellow and Whittier centenaries. The year's output of books, many of them reflecting these various interests, numbered about 7,000 new works and new editions.

FICTION.

From a publisher's viewpoint the successes of the year included "The Port of Missing Men," by Meredith Nicholson (a tale of mystery and intrigue centring in a plot against the Austrian throne); "The Brass Bowl," by Louis Joseph Vance, and "The Mayor's Wife," by Anna Katharine Green (detective stories); "The Princess Virginia," by the Williamsons (a sprightly royal love story); "Beatrix of Clare," by John Reed Scott (a romance of chivalry, wherein England's Richard III. is portrayed in a new light); "Alice-for-Short," by William De Morgan (a slow-moving record, reminiscent in style of Thackeray, of a delightful English family made up of strongly contrasted characters); "The Shuttle," by Mrs. Burnett (study of international marriages); "The Weavers," by Sir Gilbert Parker (depicting an English Quaker set in authority in Cairo and offering contrasted pictures of English and Oriental types); "The Far Horizon," by Lucas Malet (a well-wrought portrayal of the interaction of two natures, one that of a retired English bank clerk, the other of a woman of tarnished past but compelling charm); "The Helpmate," by May Sinclair (analytical study of the revolt of a woman, narrow-minded, intolerantly religious, against a repented sin of her husband's youth); "New Chronicles of Rebecca," by Kate Douglas Wiggin (further episodes in the girlhood of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"); and "The Malefactor," by E. P. Oppenheim (sinister tale of revenge for unmerited disgrace): Three books of 1906 should also be mentioned among the "big sellers" of 1907, viz., "The Lady of the Decoration," by Frances Little, "The Doctor," by Ralph Connor, and "Half a Rogue," by Harold MacGrath. Undoubtedly the most notable novel of the year from a literary standpoint was Mrs. Wharton's "The Fruit of the Tree," a clear-cut analysis, perfect in execution, of the characters and motives of one man and two women, each selfish and self-absorbed even in their love, interest centring in the ethical question whether hopeless physical agony may not justify a merciful overdose of opium. Special commendation should also be given Galsworthy's satire on modern English society, "The Country House;" Hewlett's "The Stooping Lady," the romance of a high-spirited English girl set in the midst of early nineteenth-century English politics; "Fraulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther," by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" (a series of delightful letters by a German girl revealing her disillusionment in a love affair and cheerful readjustment to a narrow life); Elizabeth Robins' "The Convert," based on the recent woman's suffrage agitation in England. Notice should also be made of translations of Fogazzaro's "The Sinner," completing his "Trilogy of Rome," and "The Woman," a study of an educated, undisciplined Italian woman. Recent works of well-known novelists included Howells' "Through the Eye of the Needle" (a study of Altruria), "The Whirlwind," another Dartmoor tragedy by Philpotts, Quiller-Couch's "Major Vigoureux," the Castles' "My Merry Rockhurst," Anthony Hope's "Helena's Path," Crawford's Arethusa," and Haggard's "Margaret."

National and local questions bulked large in the year's fiction. Wealth in the making and in its effects is the background of David Graham Phillips' "The Second Generation," Basil King's "The Giant's Strength," and Corbin's "The Cave Man," while Mrs. Steel's "A Sovereign Remedy" is an English presentation of the power of money. "Sampson Rock of Wall Street," by Lefevre, and "Friday the Thirteenth," by Thomas Lawson, protest against stock market methods; and David Graham Phillips' "Light-Fingered Gentry" depicts the inner workings of insurance companies. Love, finance, and politics are mingled in Albert Payson Terhune's "Caleb Conover, Railroader." Various aspects of the labor problem in our large cities were treated in "The Cage," by Charlotte Teller; "The Spirit of Labor," by Hutchins Hapgood; "A King in Rags," by Cleveland Moffet; "Under the Harrow," by Ellis Meredith, and "The Crucible" (temptations of working girls), by Mark Lee Luther, the last three laid in New York. Railroad financiering and building enter into Francis Lynde's "Empire Builders," and Sarah P Carr's "The Iron Way;" the wonders of electricity are depicted in Stringer's "Phantom Wires;" and Standard Oil methods described in Canfield's "The Spotter." Among a score of novels descriptive of the West of to-day and yesterday may be mentioned Gertrude Atherton's "Ancestors" (San Francisco politics); Lyle's "The Lone Star" (Texas in pioneer days); Hough's "The Way of a Man;" Whitaker's "The Settler" (Manitoba); Parrish's "Beth Norvell" (story of a great singer); Andy Adams' "Reed Anthony, Cowman;" two novels by Harold Bindloss, and collections of short stories by Janvier, O. Henry, and Stewart Edward White. "Patty of the Palms," by Adam C. Haeselbarth, deals with "benevolent assimilation" in Porto Rico. The negro question, as well as other Southern problems, are presented in "The Traitor," by Thomas Dixon; "The World's Warrant," by Norah Davis; "Mam 'Linda," by Will Harben, and "The Sowing of Alderson Cree," by Margaret P. Montague (West Virginia feud). "Aunt Jane of Kentucky," by Eliza Calvert Hall, contains tales of rural Kentucky blending humor and pathos and has been strongly commended by the President. Mrs. Martin's "His Courtship" presents character sketches of the Pennsylvania "Dutch."

Topics of wider interest found expression in Maartens' "New Religion" (satirizing modern healing fads), and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' "Walled In" (study of an invalid man). Chambers' "A Tree of Heaven," Woods' "The Invader" (a woman of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde natures) and Howells' "Between the Dark and Daylight" are based on psychical investigations; while religious doubts, prejudices and eccentricities figure in Graham Travers' "Growth," Steiner's "The Mediator," and Katherine C. Thurston's "The Mystics." "A Winged Victory," by Robert M. Lovett (co-education), and "Ackroyd of

the Faculty," by Anna C. Ray, are pictures of American university life. Chambers' "The Younger Set" displays phases of New York smart society, as Dolf Wyllarde's "As Ye Have Sown" and Oppenheim's "A Lost Leader" picture the society of England. Russian conspiracy and persecution furnish the incidents for Marchmont's "In the Cause of Freedom," Oxenham's "The Long Road," Gorky's "Mother," and Gordon's "The Ferry of Fate," while Conrad's "The Secret Agent" discloses anarchistic plots in London. Not to be omitted, though more difficult to classify, are Mason's "Running Water" (an Alpine romance); Laughlin's "Felicity" (describing the making of an actress); Hichens' "Barbary Sheep" (exotic tale of the desert); George Madden Martin's "Letitia" and Wilkinson's "The Silent Door" (two portrayals of child nature), and Mrs. De La Pasture's "The Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square" (English love story). Among many tales of adventure may be singled out Ian Maclaren's historical tale, "Graham of Claverhouse," the last we shall have from his convincing pen.

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Foremost among biographical works of the year was the long-awaited collection of Queen Victoria's letters, edited by A. C. Benson and Viscount Esher, significant for their revelation of the personality of the writer rather than for any political or historical information they convey. More important as literature, however, were Bielschowsky's second volume on Goethe, Prof. Raleigh's restrained review of Shakespeare's life and work, Gosse's "Henrik Ibsen," and Frederic Harrison's "The Creed of a Layman," being in effect the history of the Positivist religion. Special merit was also discerned in Wright's critical study of Walter Pater from a new viewpoint; Tilley's "Rabelais," Boulting's "Tasso," Dodge's "The Real Sir Richard Burton," Chesterton's "George Bernard Shaw," and Ragg's "Dante," while American literature was represented in Woodberry's "Emerson," Bliss Perry's "Whittier," Traubel's "With Walt Whitman in Camden" (vols. 1 and 2), and Norton's "Longfellow." American biography reflecting the conflicts and triumphs of the past half century was especially noteworthy. Carl Schurz's "Reminiscences;" "The Life and Letters of Edwin Lawrence Godkin," edited by Rollo Ogden, and General Wilson's "Life of Charles A. Dana" exhibit three men who left their impress on national affairs; and Civil War history, military and political, is found in Oberholtzer's "Jay Cooke, Financier of the Civil War," General Alexander's "Military Memoirs of a Confederate," General Eaton's "Grant, Lincoln, and the Freedmen," General Howard's "Autobiography," Booker Washington's "Frederick Douglass," and in the seven works on Lincoln, notably those by David H. Bates and Ida Tarbell. Wister's "Seven Ages of Washington," Morgan's "The True Patrick Henry," Bacon's "Henry Hudson," Lewis' Andrew Jackson;" "John Harvard and His Times," by H. C. Shelley, and many books on Roosevelt, including those by Morgan, Douglas, and Burroughs, are creditable studies of dissimilar characters. Delightful glimpses of French life and society were afforded in the "Memoirs of the Comtesse de Boigne" (Napoleonic days), and in Helen Clergue's "The Salon" (eighteenth century); while Dumas' "Memoirs" (vol. 1), Victor Hugo's "Intellectual Autobiography," McCabe's "Talleyrand," Segur's "Julie de Lespinasse," Gribble's "Madame de Stael," as well as the several books on Napoleon, including those by Browning, Lenz, Nicolay, Wheeler and Dodge and others on the Empress Eugenie presented aspects of the men and women who variously influenced the literature and history of France. The world of art of the last half century was mirrored in the memoirs of the two actresses Bernhardt and Ristori, in the life of Antoinette Sterling, written by her son, in the "Reminiscences" of Walter Crane, the artist, and in Miss Cary's biographies of Whistler and William Blake, as well as in Symons' "Blake."

Works of history included the new volume on "The Restoration" in the "Cambridge Modern History" planned by Lord Acton, the first two volumes in Reich's "General History of Western Mankind," Paterson's "The Nemesis of Nations," and "The Order of the Cincinnati in France," by Asa Bird Gardiner, Secretary-General of the Cincinnati (a sumptuous volume, shedding light on an interesting phase in the history of this illustrious American society); also two volumes added to Hunt and Poole's "Political History of England," and Pollard's "Factors in Modern [English] History." England and her colonial policy, especially in relation to America in the eighteenth century, were treated by Miss Marks and George L. Beer, and colonial America and Elizabethan England by Sidney Lee in "The Call of the West." Among the eighty odd works on United States history may be mentioned several new volumes in Hart's "American Nation" and Avery's "History," Trevelyan's "American Revolution" (part 3), J. H. Smith's "Our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony," and added volumes to Doyle's and Osgood's works on the American colonies. General Schaff's "The Spirit of Old West Point," Captain Mahan's "From Sail to Steam," and Spears' "American Navy" summed up our military and naval history, while "The White House," by Esther Singleton, is a social history of the home of our Presidents. Of local interest to New Yorkers was Dr. Peters' "Annals of St. Michael's," and "The City College" history, edited by Mosenthal and Horne. Other special peoples and lands were treated in Lea's "Inquisition in Spain," Curtin's "The Mongols," Hanotaux' "Contemporary France" (vol. 3), Clarke's "Modern Spain," Besant's "Mediaeval London" (vol. 2), and Colquhoun's "The Whirlpool of Europe" (Austria-Hungary). There were about forty books on Japan and the Far East, including those by Griffis, Miyakawa, Weale, Cotes, Sakurai and the anonymous record "As the Hague Ordains;" ten on Russia, two on Mexico, by Winter and Martin; several on Latin-American republics, including Crichfield's, and a dozen on Jamestown and the Exposition.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

Politics and the related questions of finance and social conditions found diverse expression in the season's books. The principles and machinery of American Government were treated in Holt's "Civic Relations," Reinsch's "American Legislatures," Ten Eyck's "Government by the People," J. Allen Smith's "The Spirit of the American Government," and by the Japanese Miyakawa; while Secretary Root lectured on "The Citizen's Part in Government," Dr. Butler discussed the theory of Democracy, Shaw examined the political problems peculiar to American development, and Coolidge studied the international position of "The United States as a World Power." England's system of government was explained by A. L. Lowell, contrasted with which was Lloyd's "A Sovereign People" (working of the Swiss Democracy). Colonial administration was reviewed in Alleyne Ireland's "Report" (vols. 1 and 2, devoted to Burma), and Munro's "The Seigniorial System in Canada," as well as in many descriptive books on the Far East. The vital problems of city govern-

ment found general treatment by Fairlie, with specialized works by W. B. Munro on "European Cities," by Howe on "The British City," and by Gomme on London; while many-sided opinions, both English and American, on the burning question of government and municipal ownership of public utilities were presented by Paterson, Lubbock, Porter, Pond, Darwin, Meyer, and in the papers of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Pertinent to The Hague Conference were Jones and Bellot's "Commerce in War" and Captain Mahan's "Some Neglected Aspects of War."

Economics in general were considered by John B. Clark, Bolce, and Davenport, and in Hutchinson's "The Limit of Wealth," an ingenious working out of a supposititious system for the distribution of wealth; and there were careful studies of various questions of finance—credit, exchange, interest—by Kemmerer, Lawson, ex-Secretary Shaw, Sprague, and Fisher, with others on taxation by West and Swan, and a volume of addresses edited by Hull on banking and currency. The pros and cons of tariff systems were presented by Welsford and Pigou, and the relation between the American tariff and the trusts by Pierce, while "The Trust Movement in British Industry" was traced by Macrosty, and the history of the greatest American industry, the United States Steel Corporation, recounted by Casson. Chancellor Day's "The Raid on Prosperity" advocated trusts and condemned recent Federal procedure against them. Railroad rate regulation in all its complexity was the subject of much argument, notably by Calvert, Haines, Merritt, Parsons, Albertson, Prentice and Serrell. Technical reports on our railways were contributed by McPherson, and in the official German report by Hoff and Schwabach. Clive Day wrote a comprehensive "History of Commerce;" Hendricks disclosed the secrets of life insurance, and Dunning debated the question of ship subsidies.

The literature of sociology each year gives evidence of a deepening interest in problems of social betterment. Among many excellent treatises on its methods and results may be mentioned Small's "Adam Smith and Modern Sociology." Forrest's "The Development of Western Civilization" (study of social evolution); Flinders-Petrie's "Janus in Modern Life" (survey of modern political-social conditions), Chesterton-Hill's "Heredity and Selection in Sociology," Baker's "American Problems," "Patten's The New Basis of Civilization," Hadley's "Standards of Public Morality," Trine's "In the Fire of the Heart," and Bailey's statistical study; while Bussell, Shailer Mathews, and Rauschenbusch emphasized the relation of Christianity to social progress. Substitutes for the evils of war were suggested by Jane Addams in "Newer Ideals of Peace;" social betterment schemes in Great Britain described by W. L. George, and the business of charity explained by Allen in "Efficient Democracy." Donaldson and Thomas devoted attention to the position of woman and the influence of sex in human society. The relations between labor and capital were the subject of Samuel G. Smith's "The Industrial Conflict," and the problem of child labor that of Mrs. Van Vorst's "The Cry of the Children," with enlightening studies of the English working classes contributed by Olive C. Malvery, Mrs. Hugh Bell, M. Loane, and of the poor in England and America in Jack London's "The Roads." L. B. More's "Wage Earners' Budgets" is a study of the cost of living in New York City. Alien peoples were studied in Commons' "Races and Immigrants in America," Baskerville's "The Polish Jew," Fynn's "The American Indian," and in works on the negro by Dowd, Finot, Washington, and DuBois, whereas "The Race Question in Canada" was treated by Siegfried and "The Asiatic Danger in the Colonies" by Neame. Socialism was the subject of more than twenty-five books, notably Mallock's, Le Rossignol's, and Kropotkin's, and also Podmore's "Life of Robert Owen" and Russell's "The Uprising of the Many" (history of co-operation). Sinclair's "The Industrial Republic" is a forecast of American communism.

LITERATURE.

Foremost among books in this field was the initial volume of the fourteen-volume "Cambridge History of English Literature," edited by Ward and Waller, the volume covering the period "From the Beginnings to the Cycles of Romance." Other studies of English literature included Jusserand's "Literary History" (vol. 2), Nicoll and Seccombe's "History of English Literature," Chandler's "Literature of Roguery," Gummere's "The Popular Ballad," and Omond's "English Metrists." Loliee wrote a history of comparative literature; Newmarch directed attention to "Poetry and Progress in Russia;" Prof. Woodbury interpreted certain "Great Writers," and enlarged on "The Appreciation of Literature," and Stopford A. Brooke contributed "Studies in Poetry." Ibsen was interpreted by Jennette Lee and Bjorkman; George Meredith, by Trevelyan and Bailey; "Paradise Lost," by Marianna Woodhull; "The Arthur of the English Poets," by Maynadier, and Shakespeare's art examined by Moulton, Canning, Baker, and Werder. Delightful examples of the rare art of essay writing can be accredited to A. C. Benson, Lucas, Maeterlinck, and Brander Matthews. In the realm of drama may be mentioned Mackaye's "Sappho and Phaon," Johnston's "Goddess of Reason," and Shaw's new plays. The erotic poems of Viereck aroused much unprofitable and indiscriminating discussion. Among books of reference there were the first volume of the "Catholic Encyclopaedia," Lockwood's "Lexicon to the English Poetical Works of John Milton," and useful bibliographies of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Lincoln, and of Christology. The increase of works on Esperanto and other "world languages" may be noted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The year's travel books numbered Peary's "Nearest the Pole;" two works on Alaska by Cook and Dunn: one on Labrador by Wallace; two on the Congo by Starr and Richard Harding Davis; as well as Landor's "Across Wildest Africa." "The France of To-Day" was elucidated by Barrett Wendell, as was the United States after twenty-five years' absence by Henry James, and there were admirable descriptions of American localities and types by Prudden, Hough, Parrish, Paine, and Haney. Among many scientific books of popular interest may be selected the fourth volume in the "Cambridge Natural History," Kellogg's "Darwinism To-Day," Hobbs' "Earthquakes," Lankester's "The Kingdom of Man," Duncan's "Chemistry of Commerce," various works on nutrition, and Saleeby's "Worry: the Disease of the Age." Other special subjects were treated in James' "Pragmatism" (philosophy), Birdseye's "Individual Training in Our Colleges," Campbell's "The New Theology," Putnam's "Censorship of the Church of Rome," Galton's "Church and State in France," as well as in various works on the Incarnation, several books on Christian Science, notably by Mark Twain and Powell, and Friedman's "The Romance of the Salvation Army."

Copyright Law of the United States.

DIRECTIONS FOR SECURING COPYRIGHT UNDER THE REVISED ACTS OF CONGRESS, INCLUDING THE PROVISIONS FOR FOREIGN COPYRIGHT, BY ACT OF MARCH 3, 1891.

SECTION 4.952 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in force December 1, 1873, as amended by the act of June 18, 1874, as amended by the act of March 3, 1891, provides that the author, inventor, designer, or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statuary, and of models or designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts, and the executors, administrators, or assigns of any such person, shall, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, have the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing, and vending the same; and, in the case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others. And authors or their assigns shall have exclusive right to dramatize or translate any of their works for which copyright shall have been obtained under the laws of the United States.

PRINTED TITLE REQUIRED.

A *printed* copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph, or chromo, or a *description* of the painting, drawing, statue, statuary, or model or design, for a work of the fine arts, for which copyright is desired, must be delivered to the Librarian of Congress, or deposited in the mail, within the United States, *prepaid*, addressed "LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C." This must be done on or before day of publication in this or any foreign country.

The *printed title* required may be a copy of the title-page of such publications as have title-pages. *In other cases, the title must be printed expressly for copyright entry*, with name of claimant of copyright. The style of type is immaterial, and the print of a typewriter will be accepted. But a separate title is required for each entry. The title of a *periodical* must include the date and number; and each number of a periodical requires a separate entry of copyright. Blank forms of application are furnished.

FEES.

The legal fee for *recording* each copyright claim is 50 cents, and for a *copy* of this record (or certificate of copyright) under seal of the office an additional fee of 50 cents is required, making $1 or $1.50, if certificate is wanted, which will be mailed as soon as reached in the records. No money is to be placed in any package of books, music, or other publications. A money order or express order avoids all risk. In the case of publications which are the production of persons not citizens or residents of the United States, but who are citizens or subjects of any country with which the United States has copyright agreement, the fee for recording title is $1, and 50 cents additional for a copy of the record. Certificates covering more than one entry in one certificate are not issued. Express orders, money orders, and currency only taken for fees. No postage stamps received.

DEPOSIT OF COPIES.

Not later than the day of publication in this country or abroad, two complete copies of the best edition of each book or other article must be delivered at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or deposited in the mail within the United States, addressed "LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.," to perfect the copyright.

The freight or postage must be prepaid. Books must be printed from type set in the United States or plates made therefrom; photographs from negatives made in the United States; chromos and lithographs from drawings on stone or transfers therefrom made in the United States. In the case of paintings, drawings, statuary, or models or designs for works of art, a photograph of the article is to be sent in lieu of the two copies. Without the deposit of copies required the copyright is void, and a penalty of $25 is incurred. No copy is required to be deposited elsewhere.

The law requires one copy of each new edition wherein any substantial changes are made to be deposited with the Librarian of Congress.

NOTICE OF COPYRIGHT.

No person shall maintain an action for the infringement of a copyright unless notice is given by inserting in every copy published, on the title-page or the page following, if it be a book; or if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected as a work of the fine arts, by inscribing upon some visible portion thereof, or on the substance on which the same is mounted, the following words, viz.: "*Entered according to act of Congress, in the year* ——, *by* ——, *in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington*," or at the option of the person entering the copyright, the words: "*Copyright*, 19—, *by* ——."

The law imposes a penalty of $100 upon any person who has not obtained copyright who shall insert the notice, "*Entered according to act of Congress*," or "*Copyright*," etc., or words of the same import, in or upon any book or other article, whether such article be subject to copyright or not.

TRANSLATIONS.

The copyright law secures to authors and their assigns the exclusive right to translate or to dramatize any of their works; no notice is required to enforce this right.

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT.

The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. *Within six months before* the end of that time, the author or designer, or his widow or children, may secure a renewal for the further term of fourteen years, making forty-two in all.

RENEWALS.

Application for renewal must be accompanied by printed title and fee; and by explicit statement of ownership, in the case of the author, or of relationship, in the case of his widow or children, and must state definitely the date of the original copyright. Within two months from date of renewal the record thereof must be advertised in an American newspaper for four weeks.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The time of publication is not limited by any law or regulation, but the courts have held that it should take place "within a reasonable time." Registration of title may be secured for a projected as well as for a completed work. But the law provides for no *caveat* or notice of interference—only for actual entry of title.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Copyrights are assignable by any instrument of writing. Such assignment is to be recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress within sixty days from execution, "in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice." The fee for this record and certificate is $1, and for a certified copy of any record of assignment $1. A copy of the record (or duplicate certificate) of any copyright entry will be furnished, under seal of the office, at the rate of 50 cents each.

Statistics of the Press.

ROWELL'S American Newspaper Directory for 1907 reported the number of newspapers published in the United States and Canada as 22,898. Of these, 1,153 were Canadian publications. The following was the frequency of issue: Weekly, 16,252; monthly, 2,876; daily, 2,478; semi-monthly, 290; semi-weekly, 602; quarterly, 218; bi-weekly, 52; bi-monthly, 70; tri-weekly, 56—total, 22,898.

The following shows the number of papers printed in the States and Canada in 1906-07.

Alabama	234	Indiana	813	Nebraska	619	South Carolina	160
Alaska	21	Indian Territory	206	Nevada	47	South Dakota	325
Arizona	64	Iowa	1,047	New Hampshire	90	Tennessee	305
Arkansas	312	Kansas	739	New Jersey	385	Texas	862
California	754	Kentucky	331	New Mexico	68	Utah	86
Canada	1,153	Louisiana	210	New York	1,984	Vermont	70
Colorado	345	Maine	161	North Carolina	263	Virginia	243
Connecticut	152	Maryland	173	North Dakota	297	Washington	330
Delaware	33	Massachusetts	607	Ohio	1,137	West Virginia	213
Dis. of Columbia	70	Michigan	781	Oklahoma	330	Wisconsin	693
Florida	160	Minnesota	867	Oregon	239	Wyoming	56
Georgia	387	Mississippi	225	Pennsylvania	1,387		
Idaho	124	Missouri	1,036	Rhode Island	54	Total	22,898
Illinois	1,634	Montana	106				

The total number of newspapers published in the world at present is estimated at about 60,000, distributed as follows: United States and Canada, 22,898; Germany, 8,049; Great Britain, 9,500; France, 6,681; Japan, 1,000; Italy, 2,757; Austria-Hungary, 2,958; Asia, exclusive of Japan, 1,000; Spain, 1,000; Russia, 1,000; Australia, 1,000; Greece, 130; Switzerland, 1,005; Holland, 980; Belgium, 956; all others, 1,000. Of these more than half are printed in the English language.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The following are the officers and directors of this organization: *President*—Frank B. Noyes. *First Vice-President*—Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford *Courant*. *Second Vice-President*—Rufus N. Rhodes, Birmingham (Ala.) *News*. *Secretary*—Melville E. Stone. *Assistant Secretary*—Charles S. Diehl. *Treasurer*—Herman Ridder. *Executive Committee*—Adolph S. Ochs, Victor F. Lawson, Charles W. Knapp, Frank B. Noyes, and Charles H. Grasty. *Directors*—Adolph S. Ochs, New York *Times;* Clark Howell, Atlanta *Constitution;* W. L. McLean, Philadelphia *Bulletin;* Albert J. Barr, Pittsburgh *Post;* Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis *Republic;* Victor F. Lawson, Chicago *Daily News;* H. W. Scott, Portland *Oregonian;* Frank B. Noyes, Chicago *Record-Herald;* Thomas G. Rapier, New Orleans *Picayune;* Herman Ridder, New York *Staats-Zeitung;* M. H. De Young, San Francisco *Chronicle;* Charles H. Grasty, Baltimore. *Evening News;* Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Boston (Mass.) *Globe*, and William R. Nelson, Kansas City *Star*.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PRESS CLUBS.

Elected at the seventeenth annual convention, held in Birmingham, Ala., October 21-26, 1907: *President*—Daniel L. Hart, Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) *News: Vice-Presidents*—J. A. Rountree, Birmingham (Ala.), *Dixie Manufacturer;* Eldon Small, Detroit *News;* Ada Tower Cable, Bradford (Pa.) *Herald;* George H. Hoffman, Philadelphia, *Nord Amerika;* Frank A. Burrelle, Burrelle's Bureau, N. Y.; *Secretary*—Lewis G. Early, Reading (Pa.) *Times. Treasurer*—Robert B. McIntyre, Brooklyn, *Item. Executive Committee*—T. J. Keenan, chairman, Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Publishers' Press;* Edward Keating, Denver, *News;* R. F. Johnston, Birmingham (Ala.) *Ledger;* C. Frank Rice, Boston Press Club; James A. Wood, Seattle, *Times;* Harry L. Hornberger, Philadelphia, Pen and Pencil Club; George H. Rowe, Brooklyn, *Times;* Giles H. Dickinson, Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican;* H. B. Laufman, Pittsburgh, *Leader;* Victor F. Jagmetty, Atlantic City (N. J.) *Review;* Elizabeth A. Kelley, Denver, *Post;* Libbie Luttrell Morrow, Nashville, *Banner;* Harriet Hayden Finck, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Woman's Press Association; Belva A. Lockwood, Washington (D. C.) *Peacemaker*. The eighteenth annual convention will be held in Seattle, Wash., July, 1908.

United States Geographic Board.

Chairman, Henry Gannett, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior; *Secretary*, Charles S. Sloan, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor; Frank Bond, General Land Office, Department of the Interior; Andrew Brain, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce and Labor; Major Adolph von Haake, Post-Office Department; Arnold B. Johnson, Light House Board, Department of Commerce and Labor; George W. Littlehales, Hydrographic Office, Department of the Navy; Prof. Otis T. Mason, National Museum, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. C. Hart Morriss, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture; John S. Mills, Department of the Treasury; Lieut.-Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, General Staff, Department of War; William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State; Overton W. Price, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; C. M. Robinson, Government Printing Office; Com. Charles C. Rogers, Hydrographic Office, Department of the Navy.

By Executive Order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The Board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determining, changing, and fixing place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names hereafter suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the Board before publication. The decisions of the Board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority. Advisory powers were granted the Board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. Hereafter, all such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this Board for advice before being undertaken.

The Printing Industry.

(From Census Bulletin No. 79.)

THE total number of establishments in this industry in 1905 was 26,422, a number larger than was reported for any other industry.

The capital required in 1905 to conduct the printing and publishing business was $385,008,604. It was approximately double that required in 1890, and it was doubtless due to a considerable degree to mechanical changes which have taken place in this industry during the past ten or fifteen years. The total value of products reported in 1905 was $496,061,357.

Of the total number of establishments in the entire industry, about one-third were exclusively book and job establishments, one-sixth exclusively newspaper and periodical establishments, and over one-half were combination establishments—that is, producing both book and job printing and newspapers and periodicals. In value of products the exclusive establishments were practically on even terms, the amount reported for book and job printing being $186,759,503 and for newspapers and periodicals, $184,736,800; but in the combination establishment the value of newspaper and periodical products greatly outweighed the value of book and job printing. The entire value of products distributed between the two general classes was $233,230,842 for book and job printing and $256,816,282 for newspapers and periodicals.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

The absolute increase in value of book and job products during the five-year period was unprecedented. From 1880 to 1890 it was approximately $4,500,000; from 1890 to 1900, $28,000,000; and during the half decade from 1900 to 1905, $62,000,000. At this rate the value of products will double in 1910 as compared with 1900.

Without using specific cases for purposes of illustration it is difficult to appreciate the magnitude of many orders for ordinary commercial printing, editions of hundreds of thousands of pamphlets and even of many millions being not infrequently produced by the larger job establishments in New York, Chicago, and other centres of trade. Job printing has been materially benefited by the extension of rural free delivery, which has greatly stimulated catalogue and circular production.

Moreover there are many new requirements for miscellaneous printing. The transfer system, for example, requiring more than 3,000,000,000 transfer slips annually for the trolley systems of the United States, represents approximately 30,000,000 printed sheets of paper.

The telephone, now extended to all parts of the United States, depends upon the subscriber's book, which is an indispensable adjunct of each instrument. Of these books the three cities having more than 1,000,000 inhabitants—New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia—required approximately 1,400,000 copies in 1905, containing more than 2,500,000 pounds of paper and requiring presswork aggregating nearly 42,000,000 impressions, equivalent to the work of one cylinder press turning out 10,000 impressions per day for fourteen years of working days.

The aggregate number of copies of all newspapers and periodicals in the United States published during the census year 1905 was 10,325,143,188.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The value of products of newspapers and periodicals arises from two sources of income—subscriptions and sales, and advertising. At the Census of 1880 the assets derived from subscriptions and sales exceeded those from advertising by almost $11,000,000, or approximately one-fourth. In 1890 the products of both branches were of almost equal value, subscriptions and sales, however, being greater by $1,000,000. At the Census of 1900 advertising took the lead, with an excess of nearly $16,000,000. Since 1900 this lead has been further increased, and in 1905 amounted to nearly $34,000,000.

In 1880 the total value of advertising was equivalent to the expenditure of 78 cents per capita; in 1890, $1.13; in 1900, $1.26; and 1905, $1.79, on the basis of estimated population June 1, 1904. The per capita value of advertising thus more than doubled from 1880 to 1905. On the other hand, the per capita value of subscriptions and sales increased much less rapidly, rising from 99 cents in 1880 to $1.37 in 1905.

An attempt was made at this census to report separately the Sunday issue of daily papers, but was found to be impracticable. It was found, however, that the Sunday edition of dailies in 1905 amounted to 11,539,021 copies per issue, contributed by 456 papers, as compared with a total daily circulation per issue of 21,679,130.

The aggregate circulation of weekly papers per issue was 37,732,037 in 1905.

In 1905 the aggregate circulation of the monthly outstripped that of every other class and amounted to 64,306,155 per issue, almost half the total circulation per issue of all classes of publications in the United States.

The Production of Paper.

(From Census Bulletin No. 80.)

At the census of manufactures taken in 1905 the reported value of the products of this industry was $188,715,189. The industry gave employment to 65,964 wage-earners, and the capital invested in it was reported as $277,444,471.

Of the total value of the product ($188,715,189), news paper represented $35,906,460; book paper, $37,403,501; fine paper, $22,249,170; wrapping paper, $30,435,592; boards, $16,959,557. The aggregate value of tissue papers was $5,056,438; of blotting paper, $1,046,790; of building, roof, asbestos, and sheathing papers, $4,845,628; and of hanging, or wall paper $3,013,464.

In the interval between 1900 and 1905, the production of news paper increased in value $15,814,586, or 78.7 per cent.; the production of book paper by $12,532,550, or 50.4 per cent.; and that of fine paper, consisting mainly of writing paper, by $6,353,196, or 40 per cent. At the Census of 1905, 912,822 tons of news paper were reported; 515,547 tons of book paper; and 131,934 tons of writing paper.

The total cost of materials used in this industry in 1905 was returned as $111,251,478. Of this total, $27,633,164 represented the cost of wood pulp and fibre purchased.

The principal raw materials used in the paper industry are wood, usually spruce or poplar, rags (used for fine paper), old or waste paper, manila stock, jute bagging, rope, straw, sulphur, clay, etc. The most important of all these measured by quantity and cost is wood. In the paper and wood pulp industry, over three million cords of wood, having a total value of over $20,000,000, were used in the year covered by the Census of 1905. The consumption of rags in this industry was in tonnage, 24,952, and in value, $8,864,607. Of old or waste paper, 588,543 tons were used with a reported cost of $7,430,335. The value of sulphur and other chemicals used in the industry represents a total of $8,333,380.

The Production of Books.

American Publications, 1906 (including new editions)—Fiction, 1,171, literature and collected works, 452; juvenile, 613, education, 519; law, 571, theology, 621, poetry and drama, 343; biography, correspondence, 436; medicine, 332; physical and mathematical science, 407; history, 341, political and social science, 336; geography, travel, 285; fine arts, 224; useful arts, 190; philosophy, 51; sports and amusements, 69; domestic and rural, 84; humor and satire, 95; works of reference, 119. Total 1906, 7,139; total 1905, 8,112; total 1904, 8,291, total 1903, 7,856; total 1902, 7,833; total 1901, 8,141, total 1900, 6,356; total 1899, 5,321, total 1898, 4,886; total 1897, 4,928. Of the production of 1906, there were 5,093 books by American authors.

British Publications, 1906 (including new editions)—Theology, sermons, 737; educational, classical, 916; novels and juvenile works, 2,883; law, 99; political and social economy, trade, 760; arts, sciences, and illustrated works, 499; travels, geographical research, 303; history, biography, 641, poetry and the drama, 458; year-books and serials, 475; medicine, surgery, 279; belles-lettres, essays, 307; miscellaneous, 247. Total 1906, 8,603; total, 1905, 8,252; 1904, 8,334; total 1903, 8,381; total 1902, 7,381.

German Publications, 1906—Bibliography, encyclopaedias, 552; theology, 2,422; law and political science, 2,801, medicine, 1,827; natural sciences, mathematics, 1,526; philosophy and theosophy, 679; education, juvenile books, 4,250; language and literature, 1,649; history, 1,188; geography, 1,293; military science, 715; commerce, industrial arts, 1,868; architecture and engineering, 979; domestic economy, agriculture, 861, drama and popular literature, 4,104; art, 895; year-books, 593; miscellaneous, 501. Total 1906, 28,703; total 1905, 28,886; total 1904, 28,378; total 1903, 27,606; total 1902, 26,906; total 1901, 25,331.

French Publications—Total 1906, 10,898; total 1905, 12,416; total 1904, 12,139; total 1903, 12,264; total 1902, 12,199; total 1901, 13,053; total 1900, 13,362.

The book productions in the Netherlands in 1905 were 3,290; Switzerland in 1903, 7,816; Belgium in 1904, 2,995; Denmark in 1903, 1,544; Roumania in 1901, 1,739; Spain and Portugal in 1897, 1,200; Austria-Hungary in 1899, 5,000; Japan in 1899, 21,255; Russia in 1901, 5,935; British India in 1891, 7,700; Turkey in 1890, 940; Norway in 1903, 712; Sweden in 1900, 1,683; Poland in 1903, 934; Italy in 1900, 9,975. The total book publications of the world annually approximate 150,000. Paul Otlet, the Secretary of the Brussels International Bibliographic Institute, estimates the number of printed books since the invention of printing to January, 1900, at 12,163,000 separate works, and the number of periodicals at between fifteen and eighteen millions.

Mr. A. Growoll, editor of "The Publishers' Weekly," has furnished the statistics from which the above figures have been compiled.

Esperanto.

THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

The following statement regarding Esperanto has been prepared by the New York Esperanto Society, and from the "Esperanto Key."

Esperanto is an artificial language invented by the Russian Dr L. L. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, Poland. It has only one object in view, namely, to serve as an international auxiliary language; it is not in the least intended to replace the national languages. The first book in the new language was published in 1887.

The Esperanto words are mostly of Latin, but to some extent also of Anglo-German origin, so that at the first glance Esperanto has the familiar appearance of a Roman language.

The great success of Esperanto, which is now known and studied all over the world, is chiefly due to the facility with which it may be mastered. The pronunciation is strictly phonetic, making the study of spelling unnecessary. The grammar does not admit of any exceptions to the rules, and is so logical and simple that it may be learned completely in a few hours by any person who is familiar with the grammar of his mother tongue. The vocabulary consists of about 2,500 root words, a large majority of which is known to anyone whose language contains a great number of Latin roots—for instance, English.

In spite of this small number of root words Esperanto has been made rich in words and expressions by the adoption of certain affixes and certain methods of word combination. By these simple and easy means a considerable vocabulary may be obtained. Esperanto is a well-sounding language when spoken.

The merits of Esperanto having been recognized by such eminent authorities as Prof. Max Müller, Count L. Tolstoi and Sir William Ramsay, it has quietly and without ostentation conquered all obstacles, and spread triumphantly over the whole world. Its grammar has been translated into some 28 languages and dialects, and nearly 30 monthly journals are devoted to its propaganda.

While in Canada, Mexico and South America Esperanto has been zealously studied for many years, it was almost unknown in the United States until 1905. In the beginning of that year the first society for the study and propagation of Esperanto was formed in Boston, Mass., and in the following July the New York Esperanto Society was founded. Through the efforts of these two societies and others, which had since been commenced in Philadelphia and other parts of this country, Esperanto spread rapidly. An American Esperanto Association has been founded, and two Esperanto monthly magazines are published: the *Amerika Esperantisto* and the *American Esperanto Journal*, in Oklahoma City, Okla., and Boston, Mass., respectively.

Esperanto offers an immediate advantage by laying open to the possessor the whole world. It breaks down the barriers of speech, and procures for one in every land a multitude of persons who can understand one's language and are ready to exchange ideas and service with him.

If one wishes to correspond with people of different nations, with whose languages he is not conversant, for the purposes of commerce, science, information or amusement—this can be accomplished easily by the help of Esperanto. Where travellers of different nations may only with difficulty understand one another by means of a few written Latin words—the pronunciation of Latin being different in different nations—with Esperanto they would be able to speak together and to help one another.

THE STUDY OF ESPERANTO.

The New York Esperanto Society has been formed to promote the study of Esperanto and to enable students to acquire a thorough knowledge of this language and the ability of conversing freely in it. The meetings of the society take place every Friday evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock, at No. 80 East 116th Street, New York. Free instruction is given to the members. The initiation fee for joining the society is $1.00. The dues are $3.00 a year, payable 25 cents a month. The officers of the society are: Dr. M. Talmey, President; Joseph Kubic, Vice-President; David H. Dodge, Financial Secretary; Alexander Duff, Treasurer; Andrew Kangas, No. 1061 Prospect Avenue, New York, Secretary, from whom further information may be obtained.

The Forty Immortals of the French Academy.*

	Year Elected.	Name.	Born.	Predecessor.
1	1870	Emile Ollivier	Marseilles, 1825	De Lamartine.
2	1874	Alfred Jean François Mezières	Paris, 1826	St. Marc-Girardin.
3	1876	Marie Louis Antoine Gaston Boissier	Nimes, 1823	Patin.
4	1877	Victorien Sardou	Paris, 1831	Autran.
5	1884	François Edouard Joachim Coppée	Paris, 1842	De Laprade.
6	1884	Ludovic Halévy	Paris, 1834	Comte d' Haussonville
7	1886	Othénin P. de Cléron Comte d' Haussonville.	Gurey, 1843	Caro.
8	1888	Jules Arnaud Arsène Claretie	Limoges, 1840	Cuvillier-Fleury.
9	1888	Eugène Marie Melchior, Vicomte de Vogué.	Nice, 1848	Désire Nisard.
10	1890	Charles Louis de Saulses de Freycinet	Foix, 1828	Emile Augier.
11	1891	Louis Marie Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti)	Rochefort, 1850	Octave Feuillet.
12	1892	Ernest Lavisse	Nouvien, 1842	Jurien de la Gravière.
13	1893	Paul Louis Thureau-Dangin	Paris, 1837	Rousset.
14	1894	Paul Bourget	Amiens, 1852	Maxime Du Camp.
15	1894	Henri Houssaye	Paris, 1858	Leconte de Lisle.
16	1895	Jules Lemaitre	Orleans, 1853	Jean Victor Duruy.
17	1896	Jacques Anatole Thibault (Anatole France).	Paris, 1844	Comte de Lesseps.
18	1896	Marquis Marie C. A. Costa de Beauregard	Nyotte, Savoy, 1839.	Camille C. Doucet.
19	1896	Louis Jules Albert Comte Vandal	Paris, 1861	Léon Say.
20	1897	Albert Comte de Mun	Lumigny, 1841	Jules Simon.
21	1897	Gabriel Hanotaux	Beaurevoir, 1853	Challemel-Lacour.
22	1899	Henri Leon Emile Lavedan	Orleans, 1859	Henri Meilhac.
23	1899	Paul Deschanel	Brussels, 1856	Hervé.
24	1900	Paul Hervieu	Neuilly, 1857	Pailleron.
25	1900	Auguste Emile Faguet	La Roche, 1847	Cherbuliez.
26	1901	Charles Jean Melchior, Marquis de Vogué	Paris, 1829	Duc de Broglie.
27	1901	Edmond Rostand	Marseilles, 1868	Bornier.
28	1903	Frederic Masson	Paris, 1847	Gaston Paris.
29	1903	René Bazin	Angeres, 1863	Legouve.
30	1905	Etienne Lamy	Jura, 1849	Gerárd.
31	1906	Alexandre Felix Joseph Ribot	St. Omer, 1842	D' Andiffret Pasquier.
32	1906	Maurice Barrès	Charmes, 1862	De Hérédia.
33	1906	Cardinal François Désiré Mathieu	———, 1839.	Perraud.
34	1907	Marquis de Segur	Paris, 1853	Rousse.
35	1907	Maurice Donnay	Paris, 1860	Sorel.
36	1907	Maitre Andre Barboux	Chateauroux, 1834	Brunetiere.
37	1907	Marcel Prevost	Paris, 1862	Guillaume.
38	....	Vacant	.....	Prudhomme.
39	...	Vacant	.....	Theuriet.
40	....	Vacant	.....	Berthelot.

* The French Academy is one of five academies, and the most eminent, constituting the Institute of France. It was founded in 1635 by the Cardinal Richelieu, and reorganized in 1816. It is composed of 40 members, elected for life, after personal application and the submission of their nomination to the head of the State. It meets twice weekly, at the Palace Mazarin, 23 Quai Conti, Paris, and is "the highest authority on everything appertaining to the niceties of the French language, to grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, and the publication of the French classics." The chief officer is the secretary, who has a life tenure of his position. The present permanent secretary is Marie L. A. G. Boissier, who was elected an Academician in 1876. A chair in the Academy is the highest ambition of most literary Frenchmen.

The other academies of the Institute of France are: The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, with 40 members; Academy of Sciences, with 68 members; Academy of Fine Arts, with 40 members (as follows: Painting, 14, sculpture, 8, architecture, 8, engraving, 4, musical composition, 6), and Academy of Moral and Political Science, with 40 members. All members are elected for life.

The Carnegie Hero Fund.

In April, 1904, Andrew Carnegie created a fund of $5,000,000 for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only. Provision was also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The endowment known as "The Hero Fund" was placed in the hands of a commission composed of twenty-one persons, residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., of which Charles L. Taylor is President, and F. M. Wilmot, Secretary, and Manager of the fund.

In his letter to the Hero Fund Commission Mr. Carnegie outlined the general scheme of the fund thus: "To place those following peaceful vocations who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until able to work again. In case of death, the widow and children or other dependents are to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children, exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits."

The fund applies only to acts performed within the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof, and such acts must have been performed on or after April 15, 1904.

The Commission has awarded eighty-seven medals: forty-seven bronze, thirty-five silver, and five gold. In addition to the medal, money has been given for disablement benefits and special purposes, and for the dependents of heroes who lost their lives, amounting to $53,750. The Commission has also awarded $64,462 for relief of sufferers from disasters: at Brockton, Mass., $10,000, and from the California earthquake, $54,462.

Carnegie Libraries.

Andrew Carnegie has given nearly 1,700 library buildings in the United States and abroad.

The Library of Congress.

THE Library of Congress was established in 1800, destroyed in 1814 by the burning of the Capitol, afterward replenished by the purchase by Congress of the library of ex-President Jefferson, 6,760 volumes (cost, $23,950); in 1851, 35,000 volumes destroyed by fire; in 1852, partially replenished by an appropriation of $75,000; increased (1) by regular appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. Sixty sets of Government publications are at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for exchange, through the Smithsonian, with foreign governments, and this number may be increased up to 100. Other special accessions have been: The Peter Force collection (22,529 volumes, 37,000 pamphlets), purchased 1867, cost $100,000; the Count de Rochambeau collection (manuscript), purchased 1883, cost $20,000; the Toner collection (24 484 volumes (numerous pamphlets): gift in 1882 of Dr. Joseph M. Toner, the Hubbard collection (engravings); gift in 1898 of Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard.

The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere, and third in the world. It comprised at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1907) about 1,433,848 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library of which, while a division of the Library of Congress, still remains at the Capitol), manuscripts, maps and charts, pieces of music, and photographs, prints, engravings, and lithographs. Of the printed books, probably one-sixth are duplicates not in use.

The collection is rich in history, political science, in official documents, National, State, and foreign, and in Americana, including important files of American newspapers and original manuscripts (colonial, revolutionary, and formative periods). Many of the rare books and manuscripts belonging to the Library are exhibited in show cases on the second floor.

The Smithsonian deposit is strong in scientific works, and includes the largest assemblage of the transactions of learned societies which exists in this country.

In 1897 the main collection was removed from the Capitol to the building erected for it under the acts of Congress approved April 15, 1886, October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, at a cost of $6,347,000 (limit by law, $6,500,000), exclusive of the land, which cost $585,000. The architects who furnished the original designs were John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz. By the act of October 2, 1888, before the foundations were laid, Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers of the Army, was placed in charge of the construction of the building, and the architectural details were worked out by Paul J. Pelz and Edward P. Casey. Upon the death of General Casey, in March, 1896, the entire charge of the construction devolved upon Bernard R. Green, General Casey's assistant, and under his superintendence the building was completed in February, 1897, opened to the public November, 1897. The building occupies three and three-quarter acres upon a site ten acres in extent at a distance of 1,270 feet east of the Capitol, and is the largest and most magnificent library building in the world. In the decorations some forty painters and sculptors are represented—all American citizens. The floorspace is 326,195 square feet, or nearly 8 acres. The book stacks contain about 56 miles of shelving, affording space for 2,600,000 octavo volumes.

The Library is maintained by annual appropriations by Congress for various purposes, including the purchase of books.

Plans have been submitted to Congress for covering in one of the interior courts to provide for needed increase of book space.

Library Service.—Library proper, 236 employés; Copyright, 69; distribution of cards, 12; law indexing, 8; disbursement and care of building and grounds, 127. Total, 452. By virtue of the act of 1897, employes in the Library proper are appointed by the Librarian of Congress "solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties."

Copyright Office.—The Copyright Office is a distinct division of the Library of Congress, and is located on the ground floor, south side; open 9 to 4.30. It is under the immediate charge of the Register of Copyrights, who, by the act of February 19, 1897, is authorized "under the direction and supervision of the Librarian of Congress," to perform all the duties relating to copyrights. Copyright registration was transferred to the Librarian of Congress by the act of July 8, 1870. Of most articles copyrighted two copies, and of some one copy, must be deposited in the Library of Congress to perfect copyright.

Entitled by statute to draw books for home use are the following: The President, the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress (no books may be given out upon the orders of members in favor of those who are not members); Heads of Departments; the Justices, Reporter, and Clerk of the Supreme Court; the Judges and Clerk of the Court of Claims; Judges of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; representatives at Washington of foreign governments; the Solicitor-General and Assistant Attorney-General; the Secretary of the Senate; the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Solicitor of the Treasury, ex-Presidents of the United States; the Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress; the Secretary and Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; the members and Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Chief of Engineers of the Army.

Inter-Library Loans.—While not a lending Library, but a reference Library, primarily and essentially, the Library of Congress maintains an inter-library loan system by which special service is rendered to scholarship by the lending of books to other libraries for the use of investigators, engaged in serious research, which it is not within the power or duty of the Library in question to supply, and which at the time, are not needed in Washington.

Hours.—The Library building is open to the public all days in the year excepting legal holidays. The hours are from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. week days, and from 2 P.M. to 10 P.M. Sundays.

The Main Reading Room, and Periodical Reading Room are open to the public from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. week days, and from 2 P.M. to 10 P.M. Sundays.

The Librarian's Office and the Department of Bibliography are open for the transaction of business from 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. week days, and from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. Sundays.

The other administrative divisions of the Library, including the Copyright Office, are open for the transaction of business from 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. all days in the year, excepting legal holidays and Sundays.

Librarians Since the Inception of the Library.—1800-1814, the Clerk of the House of Representatives (for the time being); 1815-1829, George Watterston; 1829-1861, John S. Meehan; 1861-1864, John G. Stephenson; 1864-1897 (June 30), Ainsworth R. Spofford; 1897-January 17, 1899, John Russell Young; 1899 (April 5), Herbert Putnam.

General Administration.—Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam; Chief Assistant Librarian, A. R. Spofford.

The Alfred B. Nobel Prizes.

THE Swedish scientist, Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund, the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to "the good of humanity." The interest is divided in five equal shares, given away, "One to the person who in the domain of physics has made the most important discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of medicine or physiology, one to the person who in literature has provided the most excellent work of an idealistic tendency, and one to the person who has worked most or best for the fraternization of nations, and the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the calling in and propagating of peace congresses."

The prizes for physics and chemistry are awarded by the Swedish Academy of Science, that for physiological or medical work by the Caroline Institute (the faculty of medicine in Stockholm), that for literature by the Swedish Academy in Stockholm, and the peace prize is awarded by a committee of five persons, elected by the Norwegian Storthing.

In accordance with these statutes the awarders of the prizes (the four above named institutions) elect fifteen deputies for two consecutive years, the Academy of Science electing six, and the other prize awarders three each. These deputies elect for two consecutive years four members of the Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute, which Board, exclusively consisting of Swedes, must reside in Stockholm. A fifth member, the President of the Board, is nominated by the Government. The Board of Directors has in its care the funds of the institution, and hands yearly over to the awarders of the prizes the amount to be given away. The value of each prize is on an average $40,000. The distribution of the prizes takes place every year on December 10, the anniversary of Mr. Nobel's death. Full information can be obtained from "Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse" (The Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute), Stockholm, Sweden.

The awards made until now have been: Physics, 1901, W. C. Röntgen, German; 1902, H. A. Lorentz and P. Zeeman, Hollanders; 1903, H. A. Becquerel, P. Curie, and Marie Curie, all French; 1904, Lord Rayleigh, English; 1905, Prof. Philipp Leonard, of Kiel University, German; 1906, Prof. J. J. Thomson, of the University of Cambridge, English; 1907, Prof. Albert A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, American

Chemistry: 1901, J. H. van Hoff, Professor of the Berlin University, Hollander; 1902, E. Fischer, German; 1903, S. A. Arrhenius, Swede. 1904, Sir William Ramsay, English; 1905, Adolph von Boeyer, German; 1906, Prof. Henri Moissan, French; 1907, Prof. Edouard Buchner, of the Berlin University, German; Sir William Crookes, English.

Medicine: 1901, E. A. von Behring, German; 1902, R. Ross, English; 1903, N. R. Finsen, Dane; 1904, Payloff, Russian; 1905, Prof. Robert Koch, German; 1906, Prof. Ramon y Cajal, Spanish; Professor Golgi, French; 1907, Dr. Laveran, of Paris, French.

Literature: 1901, R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, French; 1902, Th. Mommsen, German; 1903, Björnstierne Björnson, Norwegian; 1904, Frederic Mistral, French, and José Echagray, Spaniard; 1905, Henry Sienkiewicz, Pole; 1906, Professor Carducci, Italian; 1907, Rudyard Kipling, English.

Peace: 1901, Henri Dunant, Swiss, and Fr. Passy, French; 1902, E. Ducommun and A. Gobat, both Swiss; 1903, W. R. Cremer, English; 1904, The Institution of International Law, the first award to an institution; 1905, Baroness von Suttner, Austrian; 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt, American, 1907, Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian, and Louis Renault, French.

Simplified Spelling.

ADOPTED BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

ON December 14, 1906 President Roosevelt withdrew his order to the Public Printer to use the new spelling of the 300 words (which appeared in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1907) in government publications, the committees on printing of Congress not approving of the same. The Board of Trustees of Columbia University, however, on November 13, 1907, officially adopted the following 180 reformed words to be used in all University printing.

Abridgment	Coeval	Esophagus	Homeopathy	Ocher	Rime
Acknowledgment	Color	Esthetic	Homonym	Offense	Saber
Adz	Colter	Esthetics	Honor	Omelet	Saltpeter
Anapest	Controller	Estivate	Humor	Orthopedic	Savior
Antipyrin	Coquet	Ether	Hypotenuse	Paleography	Savor
Antitoxin	Criticize	Etiology	Idolize	Paleolithic	Scepter
Arbor	Cue	Fagot	Instil	Paleontology	Septet
Ardor	Cutlas	Fantasy	Jail	Paleozoic	Sepulcher
Armor	Cyclopedia	Favor	Judgment	Paraffin	Sextet
Assize	Dactyl	Favorite	Labor	Partizan	Simiter
Ax	Defense	Fervor	Legalize	Patronize	Skilful
Bark (not barque)	Demeanor	Fiber	License	Pedobaptist	Smolder
Behavior	Deposit	Flavor	Licorice	Phenix	Somber
Brazen	Develop	Fulfil	Liter	Phenomenon	Specter
Brazier	Dieresis	Fulness	Lodgment	Plow	Succor
Bun	Dike	Gage	Luster	Polyp	Sumac
Bur	Distil	Gazel	Mama	Practise v. and n.	Synonym
Caliber	Dolor	Gelatin	Maneuver	Prenomen	Tabor
Caliper	Draft	Gild (not guild)	Materialize	Pretense	Teazel
Candor	Dram	Gipsy	Meager	Preterit	Tenor
Catechize	Dulness	Gloze	Medieval	Pretermit	Theater
Center	Ecumenical	Glycerin	Meter	Primeval	Tumor
Check	Edile	Good-by	Miter	Program	Valor
Checker	Enamor	Gram	Mold	Quartet	Vapor
Chimera	Encyclopedia	Harbor	Molder	Questor	Vigor
Civilize	Endeavor	Harken	Molding	Quintet	Vizor
Clamor	Envelop	Hematin	Moldy	Rancor	Wagon
Clangor	Eon	Hiccup	Molt	Raze	Whisky
Clue	Epaulet	Hock (not hough)	Naturalize	Recognize	Wilful
	Eponym		Neighbor	Reconnoiter	Woolen
	Era		Niter		

Organizations for the Promotion of Education.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION.

Chancellor—John H. Vincent. *President*—George E. Vincent. *President of Trustees*—W. H. Hickman. *Secretary*—Ira M. Miller. *Treasurer*—Warren F. Walworth. *Chairman Executive Board*—J. C. Neville. *General Director*—Scott Brown. Located at Chautauqua, N. Y.

The Chautauqua Assembly, now *Chautauqua Institution*, was organized in 1874 as a result of the joint plan of Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent. It holds annual sessions during July and August at Chautauqua, N. Y. The plan includes Summer school courses of instruction in language, literature, science, and art, open lectures, concerts, and recitals, and various forms of platform entertainment and out-of-door recreation. Local assemblies patterned after the mother Chautauqua convene in different places throughout the United States and number over two hundred.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (Kate F. Kimball, Chautauqua, N. Y., Executive Secretary) was organized at Chautauqua in 1878, with the aim of continuing the influence of the Assembly throughout the year in all parts of the country. Since that time more than two hundred and sixty thousand members have been enrolled. The Circle aims to promote the habit of reading and study in history, literature, science, and art, in connection with the routine of daily life. Each year four books are specially published for the course, The Chautauquan Magazine (Frank Chapin Bray, Editor) and the membership book with review outlines. The essentials of the plan are: A definite course covering four years, each year complete in itself; specified volumes approved by the counsellors, allotment of time by the week and month, a monthly magazine with additional readings and notes, review outlines, and other aids. Individual readers may pursue the course alone, or local circles may be formed by three or four members. The time required is about one hour daily for nine months. Certificates are granted to those who complete the course. Seals are affixed to the certificates granted for collateral and advanced reading. Any one may become a member of the C. L. S. C. by sending an application, together with $5 for the unit (four books, membership book, and magazine for one year), to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.

THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

In 1867 and 1869 George Peabody established a fund of $3,500,000, to be devoted to education in the Southern States of the Union. Of this amount $1,380,000 being in Mississippi and Florida bonds was not available, those of Mississippi having been repudiated and those of Florida issued while it was a Territory, never having been recognized as legal by its authorities. The fund was placed in the charge and control of fifteen trustees, of whom Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was the chairman. Mr. Peabody died in London in 1869. The trustees hold meetings annually, usually in New York. They fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. The present trustees are: Chief Justice Fuller, President of the Board; Joseph H. Choate, First Vice-President; D. C. Gilman, Second Vice-President; Dr. Samuel A. Green, Secretary; J. Pierpont Morgan, M. K. Jesup, of New York; President Theodore Roosevelt, of New York; Samuel A. Green, Richard Olney, and Right Rev. William Lawrence, of Massachusetts; William A. Courtenay, of South Carolina; James D. Porter, of Tennessee; Henderson M. Somerville, of New York; George Peabody Wetmore, of Rhode Island; Charles E. Fenner, of Louisiana; Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Right Rev. William C. Doane. Prof. Wickliffe Rose is General Agent of the fund, with headquarters at No. 2 Rector Street, New York, and has charge of the distribution of the fund in the several Southern States. In its earlier history the chief aim of the fund was to encourage and secure the establishment of public school systems for the free education of all children. That having been accomplished, the income of the fund is now used for the training of teachers through Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes. In the year ending October 1, 1906, the amount distributed was $92,000. Power was conferred by the deed of trust on the trustees to distribute the fund at the expiration of thirty years, which period ended in 1897. In January, 1905, the trustees decided, by a vote of 11 to 2, to dissolve the trust. It was expected to take several years to wind it up. The corporation will then cease to exist.

THE JOHN F. SLATER FUND.

In 1882 Mr. John F. Slater, of Connecticut, placed in the hands of trustees the sum of $1,000,000, for the purpose of "uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity." For this patriotic and munificent gift the thanks of Congress were voted, and a medal was presented. Neither principal nor income is expended for land or buildings. Education in industries and the preparation of teachers are promoted in institutions believed to be on a permanent basis. The board consists of D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, as President; Chief Justice Fuller, as Vice-President, Morris K. Jesup, as Treasurer, and Bishops Potter and Galloway, and Messrs. William A. Slater, John A. Stewart, Alexander E. Orr, Cleveland F. Dodge, Bishop Ellison Capers and Seth Low. Dr. Wallace Buttrick, 2 Rector Street, New York, is the General Agent of the fund. The fund is a potential agency in working out the problem of the education of the negro, and over half a million of dollars has already been expended. By the extraordinary fidelity and financial ability of the treasurer, the fund, while keeping up annual appropriations, has increased to $1,500,000. Schools established by States, denominations, and individuals are helped by annual donations. Among the most prominent are the Hampton Normal and Industrial, the Spelman, the Tuskegee, and schools at Orangeburg, S. C.; Tougaloo, Miss., Marshall, Tex.; Raleigh, N. C.; New Orleans, etc.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The General Education Board was organized in New York February 27, 1902, and incorporated by act of Congress, signed January 12, 1903. The following are members of the Board: Frederick T. Gates, Chairman; George Foster Peabody, Treasurer; Wallace Buttrick, Secretary; Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, Starr J. Murphy, Hugh H. Hanna, E. Benjamin Andrews, Edwin A. Alderman, Hollis B. Frissell, Harry Pratt Judson. The purposes of the Board are to promote education in the United States, without distinction of race, sex, or creed, and especially to promote, systematize, and make effective various forms of educational beneficence.

THE SOUTHERN EDUCATION BOARD.

The Southern Education Board of the Conference for Education in the South—the outcome of the Capon Springs and Winston-Salem Conferences—has been organized with these officers and members: *Chairman*, Robert C. Ogden, New York; *Treasurer*, George Foster Peabody, New York; *Secretary and Executive Secretary*, Edgar Gardner Murphy, Montgomery, Ala., *Associate Secretary*, G. S. Dickerman, New Haven, Ct.; *Campaign Committee*, Edwin A. Alderman, *Chairman*; H. B. Frissell, Edgar Gardner Murphy, D. F. Houston, H. E. Fries, P. P. Claxton, S. J. Bowie, S. C. Mitchell. The object of this organization is to awaken and inform public opinion and secure additional legislation and revenues for the betterment of the public schools, "the supreme public need of our time."

The Hall of Fame.

MARCH 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of $100,000, afterward increased to $250,000, from a donor, whose name was withheld, for the erection and completion on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was accordingly built in the form of a semi-circle, 170 feet, connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementoes of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 400 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed. In case of failure to fill all the panels allotted, the vacancies are to be filled in a following year.

In February, 1904, the plan was announced of an additional structure in the form of a loggia joining the colonnade on the north, having 30 panels for foreign born Americans, six to be filled in 1905, and beyond this of a Hall of Fame for Women, about 30 by 60 feet, with a museum on the ground floor and a main story above of 28 columns supporting a pedimented roof, with places for 60 tablets, 10 to be filled in 1905.

The rules prescribed that the Council should invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the University Senate should be submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the Council.

In October, 1900, the University Senate received the ballots of the electors. Of the one hundred judges selected ninety-seven voted. The number of names which had been submitted to them was 252. Of these each judge returned a vote for fifty. The rule required that no candidate receiving less than fifty-one votes could be accepted. The returns showed that but twenty-nine candidates received the required number and were chosen. These were as follows: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart, Asa Gray.

In October, 1905, under the rules named above, the Senate received the ballots of 95 Electors out of 101 appointed, of whom only 85 undertook to consider the names of women. A majority of 51 was demanded, but in the case of the names of women, a majority of only 47. The following persons were found to be duly chosen: John Quincy Adams, 59; James Russell Lowell, 58; William Tecumseh Sherman, 58; James Madison, 56; John Greenleaf Whittier, 53; Alexander Hamilton, 88; Louis Agassiz, 83; John Paul Jones, 54; Mary Lyon, 58; Emma Willard, 50; Maria Mitchell, 48.

Among the names which received less than a majority vote in the 1905 election were those of Oliver Wendell Holmes 48, Phillips Brooks 48, Bryant Parkman and Motley 46 each; Poe and Cooper 43 each; Bancroft and Greeley 39 each; Nathanael Green and Mark Hopkins 38 each; Joseph Henry 32; Rufus Choate 31.

The Hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-five or more national associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade, and on May 30, 1906, the eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the Governors of New York and Massachusetts.

The Dickens Fellowship.

THE Dickens Fellowship is a worldwide league of English-speaking men and women whose purpose is to exemplify the teachings of Charles Dickens and to cultivate and diffuse the spirit which pervades his writings—the spirit of innocent festivity and mirth, of religion without bigotry, of charity without coldness, of universal philanthropy and human kinship. The society began its existence in London in October, 1902, and was designed by its founders not only to promote intellectual sociality but to serve as an agency for the performance of good works. The object and aims of the Fellowship are:

"To knit together in a common bond of friendship lovers of that great master of humor and pathos Charles Dickens. To spread the love of humanity, which is the keynote of all his work. To take such measures as may be expedient to remedy or ameliorate those existing social evils which would have appealed so strongly to the heart of Charles Dickens, and to help in every possible direction the cause of the poor and the oppressed. To assist in the preservation and purchase of buildings and objects associated with his name and mentioned in his works."

The Fellowship is open to all, without restriction as to class, creed or nationality. On the list of Vice-Presidents of the society are the following: Sir Francis C. Burnand, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the Rev. Canon Benham, Lady Florence Dixie, Hall Caine, Sir L. Alma-Tadema, J. Comyns Carr, T. P. O'Connor, M. P.; Miss Georgiana Hogarth, J. M. Barrie, Harry Furniss, W. S. Gilbert and Algernon Charles Swinburne. Branches of the Fellowship have been formed not only throughout Great Britain but on the Continent, in the United States and Canada, India, Ceylon, the Transvaal, Cape Town, Gold Coast of Africa, Australia, Egypt and the Persian Gulf.

The officers of the Manhattan (New York) branch are: *President*—Charles H. Govan. *Vice-Presidents*—Hon. H. A. Metz, Benjamin Franklin, H. M. Leipziger, Ph. D., Mrs. T. E. Lonergan, W. V. Hirsch, Miss Jessie Stanley Mook, W. A. Boyd, Mrs. E. B. Webber, John J. O'Rorke, Mrs. Marion A. Cary, Miss Helen Abendroth, Mrs. Isabella Keyes. *Secretary*—A. Maerz. *Treasurer*—A. E. Squire. *Executive Council*—J. Woolsey Shepard, Chairman, Mrs. T. E. Lonergan, W. V Hirsch, Mrs. L. G. Wilder, F. A. Lyons, M. D., John J. O'Rorke, W. L. Grosvenor, Charles Ross Keen. Membership fees are $1 initiation and $2 per annum annual dues. Secretary's office—71 Broadway, New York. Dickens entertainments are a feature. Meetings are held on or about the 7th of every month from October to May, inclusive, and each meeting is preceded by a dinner, which is served at 6.30 to 7 P. M., and ends at 8.15.

The Common Schools of the United States.

States and Territories, 1905-1906.	Pupils Enrolled.	Per Cent. of Population Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	Total No. of Teachers.*
N. Atlantic Div.				
Maine	130,457	18.26	97,580	6,658
N. Hampshire	64,413	14.89	49,793	2,835
Vermont	64,661	18.46	55,896	3,504
Massachusetts	508,816	16.72	415,508	14,166
Rhode Island	71,425	15.19	53,830	2,047
Connecticut	173,973	17.30	132,778	4,729
New York	1,335,554	16.23	1,018,352	40,327
New Jersey	369,409	17.57	254,045	9,157
Pennsylvania	1,229,046	17.74	928,866	33,281
S. Atlantic Div.				
Delaware	36,895	19.98	25,300	897
Maryland	227,614	17.85	142,993	5,244
Dis. of Columbia	51,230	16.91	40,596	1,478
Virginia	361,772	18.53	215,205	9,072
West Virginia	255,160	23.70	175,123	7,830
North Carolina	474,111	23.34	280,288	9,687
South Carolina	318,075	21.81	218,862	6,044
Georgia	499,103	21.08	311,489	10,360
Florida	130,465	20.93	88,825	3,289
S. Central Div.				
Kentucky	501,482	22.48	309,836	10,449
Tennessee	508,316	23.39	351,622	9,189
Alabama	400,000	20.14	210,000	5,400
Mississippi	403,647	24.77	233,175	8,922
Louisiana	210,116	13.89	146,234	4,680
Texas	756,019	21.88	501,734	17,116
Arkansas	345,146	24.28	214,281	7,581
Oklahoma	151,473	25.68	95,018	3,958
Indian Territ'y	48,078	9.65	28,487	1,325

States and Territories, 1904-1905.	Pupils Enrolled.	Per Cent. of Population Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	Total No. of Teachers.*
N. Central Div.				
Ohio	832,092	18.70	626,267	25,999
Indiana	551,561	20.35	425,149	16,617
Illinois	987,036	18.22	839,742	28,128
Michigan	521,463	20.39	407,977	16,823
Wisconsin	468,054	20.70	301,524	14,080
Minnesota	431,690	21.31	290,400	13,597
Iowa	549,449	24.91	375,639	29,650
Missouri	755,063	22.45	497,581	17,704
North Dakota	113,378	24.45	69,132	5,956
South Dakota	110,094	23.63	68,249	5,090
Nebraska	279,532	26.16	184,647	9 639
Kansas	381,595	24.11	264,034	12,036
Western Div.				
Montana	48,744	16.05	34,738	1,741
Wyoming	18,771	18.11	13,371	800
Colorado	144,067	23.39	104,980	4,572
New Mexico	39,377	18.20	25,174	880
Arizona	28,223	16.15	14,448	554
Utah	77,947	24.64	60,018	1,892
Nevada	8,648	20.43	6,121	559
Idaho	62,726	30.49	47,717	1,753
Washington	179,994	29.29	127,505	5,777
Oregon	108,036	23.41	78,114	4,022
California	323,014	19.60	246,057	9,219
N. Atlantic Div.	3,947,774	16.96	3,016,648	116,654
S. Atlantic Div.	2,354,425	20.79	1,496,681	53,901
S. Central Div.	3,324,277	21.21	2,090,387	68,620
N. Central Div.	5,981,007	20.93	4,350,341	195,319
Western Div.	1,034,487	22.14	758,243	31,569
United States	16,641,970	19.94	11,712,300	466,063

* Males, 109,179. Females, 356,884.

Professional Schools in the United States.

Years.	Theological Schools.			Law Schools.			Medical Schools.* Regular.			Medical Schools.* Homœopathic.		
	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1897-98	155	958	8,371	83	845	11,615	122	3,423	21,402	21	629	1,786
1898-99	163	996	8,261	96	966	11,874	122	3,562	21,401	21	636	1,802
1899-1900	154	994	8,009	96	1,004	12,516	121	3,545	22,752	22	735	1,909
1900-1901	150	988	7,567	100	1,106	13,642	123	3,876	24,199	21	639	1,812
1901-1902	148	1,034	7,343	102	1,155	13,912	123	4,084	24,447	20	649	1,551
1902-1903	153	1,031	7,372	99	1,158	14,057	118	4,025	24,847	19	666	1,462
1903-1904	153	1,055	7,393	95	1,167	14,302	122	4,253	24,694	19	666	1,289
1904-1905	156	1,094	7,411	96	1,190	14,714	120	4,532	24,012	18	640	1,129
1905-1906	150	1,103	7,968	98	1,274	15,411	123	4,877	24,927	18	703	1,083

Years.	Dental Schools.			Schools of Pharmacy.			Nurse Training Schools.			Veterinary Schools.		
1897-98	50	961	6,774	45	401	3,538	377	..	8,805	14	173	326
1898-99	50	948	7,354	51	442	3,551	393	..	10,018	13	153	316
1899-1900	54	1,118	7,928	53	493	4,042	432	..	11,164	13	124	362
1900-1901	57	1 184	8,308	58	522	4,429	448	..	11,599	12	189	461
1901-1902	56	1,197	8,420	59	590	4,427	545	..	13,252	11	174	576
1902-1903	54	1,164	8,298	61	595	4,411	552	..	13,779	11	168	671
1903-1904	54	1,191	7,325	63	611	4,457	724	..	17,713	11	165	795
1904-1905	54	1,161	7,149	67	629	4,944	862	..	19,824	12	217	1,269
1905-1906	56	1,328	6,876	66	623	5,145	974	..	21,052	12	204	1,445

* There were also 11 Eclectic and Physiomedical Schools, with 357 instructors and 739 students in 1905-1906.

School and College Enrolment in 1905-1906.

Grades.	Number of Pupils. Public.	Private.	Total.
Elementary (primary and grammar)	15,919,278	1,311,900	17,231,178
Secondary (high schools and academies)	741,950	182,449	924,399
Universities and colleges	51,335	97,229	148,564
Professional schools	11,572	50,197	61,769
Normal schools	59,429	9,508	68,937
City evening schools	314,604	.....	314,604
Business schools	.....	130,085	130,085
Reform schools	37,633	.....	37,633
Schools for deaf	11,745	525	12,270
Schools for blind	4,205	.....	4,205

Grades.	Number of Pupils. Public.	Private.	Total.
Schools for feeble-minded	16,500	853	17,353
Government Indian schools	29,679	.....	29,679
Indian schools (five civilized tribes)	35,519	.....	35,519
Schools in Alaska	6,336	.....	6,336
Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions	.....	15,000	15,000
Private kindergartens	.....	105,932	105,932
Miscellaneous (art, music, etc.)	.....	50,000	50,000
Total for United States	17,239,835	1,953,678	19,193,513

Statistics of Education.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Statistician of the United States Bureau of Education.)

States and Territories, 1904-1905.	Income in 1905-1906				Libraries, Bound Volumes.	Value of Scientific Apparatus.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Productive Funds.	Benefactions.
	From Tuition Fees.	From Productive Funds.	From U. S. Government, State, or Municipal Appropriations.	Total Income.					
North Atlantic Division.									
Maine	$94,718	$93,036	$84,500	$293,180	134,477	$84,100	$2,185,345	$2,010,014	$166 537
N. Hampshire	127,009	120,052	108,500	374,566	117,643	104,100	1,858,500	2,850,000	125,697
Vermont	48,950	60,474	61,400	176,463	113,035	285,250	1,192,000	1,137,452	184,000
Massachusetts	1,449,945	1,349,311	173,850	3,283,534	1,197,450	2,441,473	14,906,119	34,442,215	2,614,521
Rhode Island	106,968	149,205	85,300	347,326	170,974	262 461	1,775,551	3,200,532	143,015
Connecticut	549,249	433,092	114,300	1,231,560	633,520	807,762	7,880,943	10,124,706	1,283,704
New York	1,933,969	1,342,704	1,179,255	5,119,138	1,408,804	2,602,701	41,637,258	39,103,027	1,880,382
New Jersey	289,463	226,776	109,300	788,836	320,217	201,000	1,950,000	4,712,000	532,424
Pennsylvania	1,399,838	541,675	500,628	2,518,709	837,972	2,912,378	19,116,082	18,826,982	1,390,402
South Atlantic Division.									
Delaware	900	4,980	50,590	61,150	15,400	78,700	185,000	83,000	....
Maryland	211,503	196,079	170,500	628,876	283,081	547,000	13,459,000	4,468,425	12,700
D. of Columbia	197,701	35,351	121,100	409,934	200,588	111,667	8,502,455	1,300,126	428,663
Virginia	241,102	143,129	232,967	719,315	242,007	485,027	4,236,765	2,692,114	170,818
West Virginia	36,770	21,500	166,988	243,741	31,900	143,500	1,100,000	415,769	49,000
N. Carolina	174,580	95,249	176,850	516,515	161,229	201,734	2,785,849	1,482,707	191 500
S. Carolina	78,863	41,139	257,304	457,498	137,895	375,937	1,706,496	866,982	89,979
Georgia	83,785	39,317	123,817	298,081	116,850	167,000	2,365,000	753,071	202,500
Florida	33,073	38,717	44,763	128,568	28,000	111,485	555,000	633 493	44,598
South Central Division.									
Kentucky	117,002	124,744	104,827	371,346	93,914	335,936	2,115,981	2,488,064	167,954
Tennessee	253,578	155,682	72,500	573,587	161,349	381,436	3,938,441	3,332,522	520,803
Alabama	98,088	72,771	64,825	251,917	86,890	113,782	1,093,200	1,423,842	115,326
Mississippi	32,690	81,980	199,821	367,928	44,700	359,527	1,167,891	1,395,039	63,469
Louisiana	161,994	93,631	65,659	341,368	84,260	289,811	3,463,740	2,805,313	10,251
Texas	223,961	161,155	203,085	655,117	126,274	477,305	3,196,100	2,550,050	94,282
Arkansas	63,423	8,510	158,182	251,310	40,500	145,000	754,000	215,200	7,521
Oklahoma	10,771	35,904	214,174	292,473	27,797	182,226	1,303,075	265,000	148,940
Indian Ter.	6,500	....	....	6,500	4,500	10,000	200,000	....	15,180
North Central Division.									
Ohio	740,230	547,636	832,833	2,300,416	725 033	1,576,436	13,887 360	10,140,796	1,315,655
Indiana	287,005	188,865	519,095	1,075,829	327,700	850,646	5,669,563	3,634,437	174,661
Illinois	1,630,797	849,439	833,035	3,572,485	858,686	2,256,649	21,357,264	19,710,668	1,274,670
Michigan	398,351	189,488	697,767	1,446,983	381,254	1,015,042	4,129,163	3,275,790	595,460
Wisconsin	182,077	120,646	817,914	1,219,090	227,063	749,730	4,727,890	2,399,570	152 032
Minnesota	220,132	92,989	843,223	1,325,782	186,025	341,000	3,678,338	2,282,714	232,951
Iowa	391,968	163,647	911,523	1,560,910	263,581	1,276,504	5,745,994	3,832,894	669,329
Missouri	354,489	379,475	435,760	1,339,837	316,949	580,310	6,917,349	8,006,325	277,572
North Dakota	16,292	79,666	146,550	258,799	40,300	159,405	812,398	2,912,600	4,088
South Dakota	55,458	29,518	185,450	296,202	43,445	122,000	1,146,085	283,904	184,606
Nebraska	159,894	83,900	379,970	700,383	125,471	383,795	2,505,388	1,494,521	86,559
Kansas	262,938	71,241	445,900	843,276	201,937	305,317	8,238,235	1,267,333	266,504
Western Division.									
Montana	4,913	22,000	134,250	166,088	30,012	172,560	504,500	813 898	250
Wyoming	738	21,286	45,311	73,386	19,857	106,104	225,000	21,451	400
Colorado	146,252	63,271	337,070	577,087	117,580	411,480	2,211,751	881,066	132,244
New Mexico	2,657	....	70,153	79,812	23,500	79,750	205,500	0	250
Arizona	4,299	....	92,000	96,299	11,000	48,673	178,349	....	500
Utah	57,342	14,255	296,646	388,700	44,850	237,462	1,056,485	160,000	124
Nevada	2,500	4,720	90,000	97,987	12,340	46,721	299,201	148,912	13,000
Idaho	734,377	18,000	57,000	75,000	1,500	33,336	138,000	266,562	6,000
Washington	80,552	29,330	417,500	587,797	61,812	316,450	1,647,485	295,153	15,000
Oregon	45,318	34,624	175,000	269,288	50,931	153,200	881,500	738,180	120,606
California	276,692	1,080,003	515,416	1,845,148	368,457	185,400	10 460,486	30,468,510	621,133
N. Atlantic Div.	$6,000,109	$4,316,325	$2,417,033	14,133,312	4,984,092	9 701,225	92,501,798	116,406,928	8,320,682
S. Atlantic Div.	1,058,277	615,451	1,404,989	3,463,678	1,216,950	2,222,050	34,895,565	12,696,687	1,189,158
S. Central Div	968,007	734,373	1,083,073	3,111,546	670,184	2,295,023	17,232,428	14,475,030	1,143,726
N. Central Div.	4,699,631	2,795,610	7,049,020	15,739,992	3,697,444	9,616,834	73,815,127	59,241,552	5,234,087
Western Div.	621,263	1,217,489	2,230,346	4,256,592	741,839	1,791,136	17,808,257	33,793,732	909,507
United States.	13,347,287	$9,679,252	14,184,461	40,705,120	11310 509	$25,626,268	236,253,175	236,613,929	16,797,160

Statistics of Education.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Statistician of the United States Bureau of Education.)

States and Territories, 1904-1905.	Number of Institutions.	Professors and Instructors. Total Number.		Students. Preparatory Departments.		Students. Collegiate Departments.		Students. Graduate Departments.		Students. Professional Departments.		Students. Total Number.	
		Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
North Atlantic Division.													
Maine	4	154	8	21	0	1,058	321	7	5	183	0	1,269	326
New Hampshire	3	138	0	95	0	1,140	9	32	0	65	0	1,332	9
Vermont	3	93	0	0	0	490	130	2	0	169	0	661	130
Massachusetts	13	1,363	15	544	9	6,423	467	622	57	2,505	115	10,094	648
Rhode Island	2	96	9	31	15	703	207	61	31	0	0	795	253
Connecticut	4	435	6	0	0	2,767	51	342	33	481	0	3,590	84
New York	26	2,237	147	5,773	485	8,837	1,747	1,062	433	4,079	97	19,811	2,762
New Jersey	6	254	5	256	38	2,251	0	108	0	0	0	2,615	38
Pennsylvania	33	1,307	84	2,603	913	8,661	851	436	97	2,550	37	14,250	1,898
South Atlantic Division.													
Delaware	2	24	2	37	45	150	19	1	0	0	0	188	64
Maryland	12	425	23	745	229	1,726	96	162	0	389	32	3,022	357
District of Columbia	7	521	21	507	60	568	189	190	19	1,866	26	3,131	294
Virginia	14	308	14	548	221	2,642	105	65	0	477	0	3,732	326
West Virginia	4	69	20	317	157	688	352	3	0	139	0	1,147	509
North Carolina	15	296	31	846	591	2,075	249	70	2	654	0	3,645	842
South Carolina	11	161	31	711	272	1,698	77	33	3	82	0	2,524	352
Georgia	12	176	51	934	554	1,418	178	11	1	184	1	2,547	734
Florida	4	61	27	211	202	187	55	8	0	43	0	449	257
South Central Division.													
Kentucky	10	278	80	1,181	695	1,169	326	39	1	1,095	9	3,484	1,031
Tennessee	20	460	82	1,828	1,111	1,491	658	51	14	1,931	19	5,301	1,802
Alabama	6	151	5	187	0	1,114	73	29	9	255	0	1,585	82
Mississippi	6	126	21	1,079	268	1,153	102	34	0	90	0	2,356	370
Louisiana	6	173	20	644	121	724	11	29	32	651	6	2,048	170
Texas	15	322	70	1,343	774	1,988	979	31	25	1,114	31	4,476	1,809
Arkansas	7	118	33	831	500	623	351	10	3	234	0	1,698	854
Oklahoma	4	102	27	389	244	369	204	3	2	84	7	845	457
Indian Territory	2	7	19	137	113	14	20	0	0	0	0	151	133
North Central Division.													
Ohio	34	1,071	224	2,886	1,509	5,555	2,710	127	66	1,198	30	9,766	4,315
Indiana	17	574	60	1,110	207	3,691	1,443	120	39	891	24	5,812	1,713
Illinois	31	1,445	273	4,112	1,814	5,957	4,108	945	490	3,638	143	14,652	6,555
Michigan	11	505	80	630	245	3,260	1,193	117	34	1,546	51	5,553	1,523
Wisconsin	10	411	52	790	151	3,066	1,221	161	64	166	1	4,183	1,437
Minnesota	9	462	59	638	267	2,209	1,459	94	45	1,158	22	4,089	1,793
Iowa	26	621	234	2,114	1,310	3,069	1,870	148	85	1,092	96	6,423	3,361
Missouri	19	684	106	2,577	1,228	2,292	865	179	33	1,313	4	6,361	2,131
North Dakota	3	97	21	739	262	208	146	11	1	75	0	1,033	409
South Dakota	7	111	47	735	479	415	209	11	2	41	1	1,202	691
Nebraska	10	422	86	1,234	590	1,295	959	69	54	762	47	3,360	1,650
Kansas	20	510	152	1,885	1,117	2,271	1,347	127	56	580	39	4,863	2,559
Western Division.													
Montana	3	48	16	74	54	209	111	0	1	0	0	283	166
Wyoming	1	15	6	69	95	23	42	5	2	0	0	97	139
Colorado	6	367	47	720	427	1,196	717	101	46	340	13	2,357	1,203
New Mexico	3	34	14	120	78	80	31	6	13	0	0	206	122
Arizona	1	21	5	89	74	40	19	3	1	0	0	132	94
Utah	3	112	33	723	575	396	325	6	5	0	0	1,125	905
Nevada	1	24	9	79	72	88	47	0	0	0	0	167	119
Idaho	1	21	5	67	41	141	60	0	1	0	0	208	102
Washington	6	195	37	626	344	1,005	652	46	14	112	10	1,789	1,020
Oregon	8	185	45	376	308	724	303	12	12	226	13	1,338	636
California	12	730	99	1,575	453	3,064	1,832	335	246	781	27	5,755	2,558
North Atlantic Division.	94	6,077	274	9,323	1,460	32,390	3,783	2,672	656	10,032	249	54,417	6,148
South Atlantic Division.	81	2,041	220	4,856	2,331	11,152	1,320	543	25	3,834	59	20,385	3,735
South Central Division	76	1,737	357	7,619	3,825	8,645	2,724	226	86	5,454	72	21,944	6,708
North Central Division	197	6,913	1,404	19,440	9,180	33,288	17,530	2,109	969	12,460	458	67,297	28,137
Western Division	45	1,752	316	4,518	2,521	6,966	4,139	514	341	1,459	63	13,457	7,064
United States	493	18,520	2,571	45,756	19,318	92,441	29,496	6,064	2,077	33,239	901	177,500	51,792

Principal Universities and Colleges of the United States.

TABLE ONE.

THE statistics embraced in this table were communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Presidents of the respective institutions, and represent their condition at the close of 1907.

Persons writing to the different institutions for catalogues should inclose postage stamp for reply, and also indicate the reason for request.

Organized.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students.	Volumes in Library.
1896	Adelphi College†	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	C. H. Levermore, Ph.D.	30	500	12,000
1859	Adrian College†	Adrian, Mich.	Meth. Prot.	Rev. B. W. Anthony, D. D.	18	268	7,000
1871	Ag. & Mech. Col. of Tex.	College Sta., Tex.	Non-Sect.	H. H. Harrington, LL.D.	45	608	6,212
1872	Alabama Poly. Inst.†	Auburn, Ala.	Non-Sect.	Chas. C. Thach, A.M., LL.D.	53	565	21,000
1866	Albany College†	Albany, Ore.	Presbyter'n	C. M. Crooks, A. B.	10	200	2,500
1861	Albion College†	Albion, Mich.	Meth. Epis.	Samuel Dickie, LL. D.	25	450	18,000
1881	Albright College†	Myerstown, Pa.	Evangelical	J. D. Woodring, A. M., D. D.	..	210	6,000
1836	Alfred University†	Alfred, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D.	26	....	20,635
1815	Allegheny College†	Meadville, Pa.	Meth. Epis.	William H. Crawford, D.D.	27	383	22,000
1887	Alma College†	Alma, Mich.	Presbyter'n	Rev. A. F. Bruske, M.S., D.D.	26	280	19,230
1885	Am. Intern'l Col.†.	Springfield, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Samuel H. Lee, M.A.	12	103	2,500
1891	American Univ.†	Harriman, Tenn.	Christian Ch.	James A. Tate, A. M.	12	317	2,000
1891	American Univ.†	Washington, D. C.	Meth. Epis.	Rv. Frank'n Hamilton, Ph.D	..	....	17,000
1821	Amherst College	Amherst, Mass.	Non-Sect.	George Harris, LL. D.	40	510	90,000
1853	Amity College†	College Springs, Ia	Non-Sect.	Rev. Ross T Campbell, D.D.	10	194	1,268
1808	Andover The. Sem.	Andover, Mass	Congregat'l.	Chas. O. Day, D. D.	7	12	56,000
1852	Antioch College†	Yellow Springs, O.	Non-Sect.	S. D. Fess, LL. D.	12	205	8,000
1872	Arkansas College†	Batesville, Ark.	Presbyter'n	Eugene R. Long, Ph.D.	8	180	4,600
1892	Armour Inst. Tech'y.	Chicago, Ill.	Non-Sect.	F W. Gunsaulus, D.D., LL.D	70	1,869	20,000
1889	Atlanta University†§.	Atlanta, Ga.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Edward T. Wan, A. B.	20	340	12,500
1820	Auburn Theol. Sem'y	Auburn, N. Y.	Presbyter'n	Rev. G. B. Stewart, D.D.	11	62	31,345
1889	Augsburg Seminary	Minneapolis, Minn	Lutheran	H. A. Urseth (Dean)	8	132	5,000
1860	Augustana College†	Rock Island, Ill.	Lutheran	Gustav A Andreen, Ph. D.	41	578	22,808
1858	Baker University†	Baldwin, Kan.	Meth. Epis.	Lemuel H. Murlin, D. D.	42	1,012	25,000
1846	Baldwin University†	Berea, O.	Meth. Epis.	G. B. Rogers, A.M., B.D. Ph.D	32	506	10,000
1889	Barnard College‡(*d*)	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Nicholas M. Butler, LL.D.	62	390	3,000
1863	Bates College†	Lewiston, Me.	Non-Sect.	George C. Chase, D.D., LL.D.	30	440	32,814
1845	Baylor University†	Waco, Tex.	Baptist	Samuel P. Brooks, LL. D.	94	1,241	21,000
1880	Bellevue College†	Bellevue, Neb.	Presbyter'n	Rev. G. W. Wadsworth, D.D.	16	180	5,300
1847	Beloit College†	Beloit, Wis.	Non-Sect.	G. L. Collie (Act. Pres.)	35	381	39,100
1858	Berea College†	Berea, Ky.	Non-Sect.	Wm. G. Frost, Ph. D., D. D.	65	1,097	24,000
1881	Bethany College†	Lindsborg, Kan.	Lutheran	Rev. E. F Pihlblad, A. M.	40	948	10,000
1840	Bethany College†	Bethany, W. Va.	Disciples	T. E. Cramblet, A. M., LL.D.	17	290	10,000
1857	Blackburn College†	Carlinville, Ill.	Presbyter'n	Thos. W. Lingle, Ph.D.	12	159	4,000
1863	Boston College	Boston, Mass.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Thos. I. Gasson, S. J.	25	525	40,000
1869	Boston University†	Boston, Mass.	Meth. Epis.	W. E. Huntington, D. D.	158	1,428	34,000
1794	Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me.	Undenom'l	Wm. De Witt Hyde, D.D.	54	400	88,355
1877	Brigham Young Col.†	Logan, Utah	Latter Day.	James H. Linford, B.S., B.D.	46	856	5,000
1764	Brown University (*k*)	Providence, R. I.	Non-Sect.	W. H. P. Faunce, D. D.	65	716	160,000
1880	Bryn Mawr Col.‡	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Non-Sect.	M. C Thomas, Ph.D., LLD.	50	434	53,000
1870	Buchtel College†	Akron, O.	Univ'rsalist	Rv. A.B. Church, D.D., LL.D.	19	269	9,000
1846	Bucknell University†	Lewisburg, Pa.	Baptist	John H. Harris, LL. D	55	750	30,000
1877	Buckner College†	Nitcherville, Ark.	Baptist	H. W. C. Ainley, A. B., B.D.	5	123	600
1855	Butler University	Indianapolis, Ind.	Undenom'l.	Thomas C. Howe, (Dean)	28	464	16,000
1870	Canisius College	Buffalo, N. Y.	R. Catholic.	Augustine A. Miller, S. J.	40	450	25,000
1866	Carleton College†	Northfield, Minn.	Non-Sect.	W. H. Sallmon, A.M., D. D.	21	315	21,000
1851	Carson & Newman C.†	Jeff. City, Tenn	Baptist	M. D. Jeffries, M. D., D. D.	20	525	2,500
1870	Carthage College†	Carthage, Ill.	Lutheran	Rev. Fred. L. Sigmund, D. D.	15	247	8,000
1881	Case Sc. Appl. Science	Cleveland, O	Non-Sect	Charles S. Howe, Ph. D.	37	427	5,000
1889	Catholic Univ. Am. (*f*)	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic.	Rt. Rev. D. J. O'Connell (*q*)	30	203	28,000
1894	Cedarville College†	Cedarville, O.	Ref. Presb.	Rev. D. McKinney, D. D.	9	122	2,400
1857	Central College†	Fayette, Mo.	Meth. Ep. S.	William A. Webb	13	197	8,000
1853	Central University†	Pella, Iowa.	Baptist	L. A. Garrison, D. D.	16	178	5,000
1819	Central University.	Danville, Ky.	Presbyter'n	Rev. F. W. Hinitt, Ph.D., D.D.	70	694	23,000
1864	Central Wesleyan Col.†	Warrenton, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	Geo. B. Addicks, D. D., A. B.	18	315	9,000
1891	Charles City College†.	Charles City, Iowa.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Frank E. Hirsch, D.D.	15	225	1,200
1785	Charleston College	Charleston, S. C.	Non-Sect.	Harrison Randolph, LL.D.	10	81	16,722
1853	Christian Univ.†	Canton, Mo.	Christian Ch	Carl Johann, A. M., LL. D.	13	137	5,000
1869	Claflin University†§	Orangeburg, S. C.	Meth. Epis.	L. M. Dunton, A.M., D.D.	42	600	5,000
1902	Clark College	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect.	C. D. Wright, LL.D., Ph.D.	23	115	40,000
1870	Clark University§	Atlanta, Ga.	Meth. Epis.	W. H. Crogman, Litt. D.	24	500	2,800
1889	Clark University†	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect	G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., LL.D	14	84	40,000
1896	Clarkson School Tech.	Potsdam, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	W S. Aldrich, M.E.	12	92	2,521
1889	Clemson Agri. College	Clemson Col., S.C.	Non-Sect.	P. H. Mell, Ph. D., LL. D.	43	658	13,404
1881	Coe College†	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Presbyter'n	Wm. W. Smith, A.M., LL.D.	30	300	7,000
1813	Colby College†	Waterville, Me	Baptist	Rev. Chas. L. White, D. D.	16	230	44,000
1819	Colgate University	Hamilton, N. Y.	Undenom'l.	Geo. E. Merrill, D. D., LL. D.	47	470	51,000
1847	College City of N. Y.	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	John H. Finley, LL. D.	207	4,041	37,674
1859	Col. of St. Elizab'th‡	Convent Sta., N. J.	R. Catholic.	Sister Mary Pauline	30	360	12,000
1874	Colorado College†	Colorado Sp's, Col	Non-Sect	W. F. Slocum, LL. D., D. D.	46	607	46,500
1754	Columbia Univ. (*d*)	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect	N. M. Butler, LL.D., Ph.D.	*d*604	*d*5,197	450,000
1839	Concordia College	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Lutheran	Rev. Martin Luecke	10	220	10,000
1890	Converse College‡	Spartanburg, S. C.	Non-Sect.	Robert P. Pell, Litt. D.	22	322	3,500
1887	Cooper College†(*q*)	Sterling, Kans	Un. Presb.	Rev. F. M. Spencer, D.D.	13	200	3,000
1853	Cornell College†	Mt. Vernon, Iowa.	Non-Sect.	Wm. F. King, A.M., LL.D.	40	772	28,700

Organized.	Colleges—Table One For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.	Students.	Volumes in Library
1865	Cornell University†.	Ithaca, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	J. G. Schurman, LL.D., D.Sc.	519	3,641	342,025
1889	Cotner University†	Bethany, Neb.	Christian Ch	W. P. Aylsworth, LL. D.	..	335	5,000
1879	Creighton Univ. (a)	Omaha, Neb.	R. Catholic.	Rev. M. P. Dowling, S. J.	113	723	19,500
1842	Cumberland Univ.†	Lebanon, Tenn	Presbyter'n	Vacant	21	216	20,000
1883	Dakota Wesley. Univ †	Mitchell, S. Dak.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. T. Nicholson, D.D., LL.D	27	616	5,000
1769	Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.	Non-Sect.	Wm. J. Tucker, D.D., LL.D.	83	1,217	100,000
1837	Davidson College	Davidson, N. C.	Presbyter'n	Henry L. Smith, LL.D.	18	308	16,000
1902	Defiance College†	Defiance, O.	Christian	P. W. McReynolds, A.M.	19	280	5,000
1833	Delaware College	Newark, Del	Non-Sect.	Geo. A. Harter, M.A., Ph.D.	21	155	10,000
1831	Denison University†	Granville, O.	Baptist	Rev. Emory W. Hunt, D.D.	50	583	25,000
1837	De Pauw University†	Greencastle, Ind.	Methodist	Edwin H. Hughes, D. D.	42	975	35,000
1865	Des Moines Col.†	Des Moines, Iowa.	Baptist	Lorin D. Osborn, Ph. D.	15	214	6,000
1783	Dickinson College†	Carlisle, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Geo. E. Reed, S. T. D., LL.D.	33	530	36,000
1872	Doane College†	Crete, Neb	Congregat'l.	David B. Perry, A.M., D. D.	29	205	10,500
1881	Drake University†	Des Moines, Iowa.	Independ't.	H. McC. Bell, A. M.	100	1,764	12,276
1867	Drew Theol. Sem.	Madison, N. J	Meth. Epis.		..	....	100,129
1873	Drury College†	Springfield, Mo.	Congrega'l.		..	....	....
1847	Earlham College†	Richmond, Ind.	Friends	Robt. L. Kelly, Ph. M.	25	500	20,000
1855	Elmira College†	Elmira, N. Y.	Presbyter'n	Rev. A. C. MacKenzie, D.D	19	285	6,500
1889	Elon College†	Elon College, N. C.	Christian	Emmett L. Moffitt, LL. D.	16	212	3,250
1838	Emory & Henry Col.	Emory, Va.	Meth. Ep. S.	R. G. Waterhouse, M.A., D.D.	10	192	13,600
1836	Emory College	Oxford, Ga	Meth. Ep. S.	Rev. James E. Dickey, D.D	14	317	30,000
1882	Emporia College†	Emporia, Kan.	Presbyter'n	Henry C. Culbertson, B.D.	22	508	7,000
1839	Erskine College†	Due West, S. C.	Ref. Presb.	James S. Moffatt, D. D.	11	192	16,000
1855	Eureka College†	Eureka, Ill.	Christian	Robert E. Hieronymus, A.M	16	225	8,000
1867	Ewing College†	Ewing, Ill.	Baptist.	J. A. Leavitt, D.D.	19	359	6,000
1895	Fairmount College†	Wichita, Kan	Congrega'l.	Henry E. Mayer, D.D., B. D.	18	316	25,000
1898	Fargo College†	Fargo, Dak.	Congrega'l,	Edmund M. Vittum, D.D.	20	306	5,000
1882	Findlay College†	Findlay, O	Ch. of God	Rev. C. I. Brown, A.M., D.D.	17	369	2,000
1866	Fisk University† §.	Nashville, Tenn.	Undenom'l.	Rev. Jas. G. Merrill, D.D.	36	550	8,000
1841	Fordham University.	Fordham, N. Y. C.	R. Catholic.	Rev. David J. Quinn, S. J.	90	551	50,000
1881	Fort Worth Univ.†	Fort Worth, Tex.	Meth. Epis.	Wm. Fielder, D. D.	55	845	2,800
1906	Frank Hughes Coll†	Clifton, Tenn.	Undenom'l.	Rev. J. T. Baker, Ph. M.	12	246	1,000
1787	Franklin & Marshall.	Lancaster, Pa.	Ref. in U. S.	Rev. J. S. Stahr, LL.D., D.D.	27	437	58,000
1834	Franklin College†	Franklin, Ind.	Baptist	Elmer B. Bryan, LL.D.	21	300	17,000
1825	Franklin College†	New Athens, O.	Non-Sect.		..	....	....
1851	Furman University	Greenville, S. C.	Baptist	E. M. Poteat, D. D., LL. D.	14	228	3,000
1817	General Theol. Sem.	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	Rev. W. L. Robbins, Dean.	13	118	41,779
1849	Geneva College†	Beaver Falls, Pa.	Ref. Presb.	Rev. W. Henry George, A.B.	13	260	4,000
1829	Georgetown College†	Georgetown, Ky.	Baptist	Arthur Yager (Chm. Fac.).	21	297	11,000
1788	Georgetown Univ.	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic.	Rev. David H. Buel, S. J.	165	855	93,000
1821	Geo. Washington Un.†	Washington, D.C.	Non-Sect.	Chas. W. Needham, LL. D.	208	1,500	37,000
1848	Girard College	Philadelphia, Pa.	Non-Sect.	A. H. Fetterolf, Ph.D., LL.D	65	1,735	17,377
1838	Greensboro Col. ‡	Greensboro, N. C.	Methodist		..	....	....
1794	Greency'l & Tusc. C.†	Tusculum, Tenn.	Presbyter'n	L. C. Haynes, A.B. (V. Pres.)	12	156	8,500
1890	Greer College†	Hoopeston, Ill.	Non-Sect.	E. L. Bailey, B.S., M.S., B.O.	12	275	2,500
1876	Grove City College†	Grove City, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Rev. J. C. Ketler, Ph. D., D. D.	25	655	6,500
1837	Guilford College†	Guilford Col., N. C.	Friends	Lewis L. Hobbs, A. B., A.M.	12	256	6,000
1862	Gustav. Adolph. C.†	St. Peter, Minn.	Lutheran	Peter A. Mattson, D.D., Ph D	25	376	10,000
1812	Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	M. W. Stryker, D.D., LL.D.	20	180	47,000
1854	Hamline Univ. †	St. Paul, Minn. (x).	Meth. Epis.	Rev. G. H. Bridgman, D.D.	77	521	8,000
1775	Hampden-Sidney Col.	Hamp.-Sidney, Va	Presbyter'n	Rev. J. G. McAllister, D. D.	8	125	11,000
1868	Hampton Inst. † (j)	Hampton, Va.	Non-Sect.	Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D.	124	1,295	22,156
1828	Hanover College†	Hanover, Ind.	Presbyter'n	Glenn Culbertson (Chm. Fac.	11	140	20,000
1834	Hartford Theol Sem †	Hartford, Ct.	Congregat'l.	W. D. Mackenzie, D. D.	15	54	80,000
1638	Harvard Univ. (l)	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Charles Wm. Eliot, LL.D.	493	3,958	778,641
1882	Hastings College†	Hastings, Neb.	Presbyter'n	A. E. Turner, LL. D.	11	175	6,300
1833	Haverford College	Haverford, Pa.	Friends	Isaac Sharpless, Sc.D., LL.D	21	143	49,700
1855	Hedding College†	Abingdon, Ill.	Meth. Epis.	Wm. Pitt MacVey, A.B., B D	15	225	2,000
1850	Heidelberg Univ. †	Tiffin, O	Ref. in U. S.	Chas. E. Miller, A.M., D. D	25	292	16,000
1884	Hendrix College	Conway, Ark.	Meth. Ep. S.		..	....	....
1894	Henry Kendall C.†	Tulsa, Okla.	Presbyter'n	Rev. A. Grant Evans	13	110	3,000
1855	Hillsdale College†	Hillsdale, Mich.	Non-Sect.	Jos. W. Mauck, A. M., LL.D	20	313	15,400
1867	Hiram College†	Hiram, O	Disciples	Miner Lee Bates, A.M., Ph.D	22	251	12,000
1849	Hiwassee College†	Newsweetw'r, T'n	Non-Sect.	Rev. J. E. Lowry, A.M.	7	157	4,000
1822	Hobart College	Geneva, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	L. C. Stewardson, LL. D.	18	100	48,600
1843	Holy Cross College	Worcester, Mass.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Thos. E. Murphy, S.J.	30	493	33,000
1866	Hope College †	Holland, Mich	Ref. of Am.	Gerrit J. Kollen, A.M., LL.D	20	300	16,000
1842	Howard College	Birmingham, Ala.	Baptist	A. P. Montague, LL. D.	10	205	6,000
1889	Howard Payne Col. †.	Brownwood, Tex.	Baptist		..	....	....
1867	Howard Univ † (c)	Washington, D. C.	Undenom'l.	Wilbur P. Thirkield, LL. D.	98	1,011	46,000
1829	Illinois College†	Jacksonville, Ill.	Presbyter'n	C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph. D.	21	300	16,000
1850	Ill. Wesley. Univ †	Bloomington, Ill.	Non-Sect.	F. G. Barnes, A. M., D. D.	45	970	12,000
1902	Indiana Cent'l Univ.†	Indianapolis, Ind.	Un. Breth'n	John T. Roberts, D.D	9	95	800
1820	Indiana University†	Bloomington, Ind.	Non-Sect.	Wm. L. Bryan, Ph.D., LL. D	75	1,821	58,000
1902	Iowa Christian Col. †.	Oskaloosa, Ia.	Non-Sect.	Charles J. Burton, D.D.	12	159	3,000
1847	Iowa College†	Grinnell, Iowa.	Non-Sect.	J. H. T. Main	50	636	38,373
1868	Iowa State College† (q)	Ames, Iowa.	Non-Sect.	A. B. Storms, LL.D., D. D.	130	1,331	21,000
1842	Iowa Wesley. Univ. †.	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	J. W. Hancher, LL.D., S.T.D	29	415	8,500
1901	James Millikin Univ.†	Decatur, Ill.	Presbyter'n	A. R. Taylor, Ph.D., LL. D.	52	756	3,500
1887	John B. Stetson Un.†	De Land, Fla.	Undenom'l.	Lincoln Hulley, Ph.D., LL.D	52	486	15,000
1876	Johns Hopkins U. (i).	Baltimore, Md.	Non-Sect.	Ira Remsen, LL.D., Ph. D.	176	605	135,000
1896	Kansas City Univ. †	Kansas City, Kan.	Meth. Prot.	D. S. Stephens, D. D., Chan.	56	413	2,500
1886	Kansas Wesleyan U. †.	Salina, Kan.	Meth. Epis.	T. W. Roach, M. A.	32	1,246	5,000

Organized.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students*	Volumes in Library
1858	Kentucky Univ. †.....	Lexington, Ky. (*g*)	Christian...	T. B. McCartney, Jr. (Ac. Pr.)	65	1,109	15,000
1855	Ky. Wesleyan Col. † ...	Winchester, Ky...	Meth. Ep. S.	H. K. Taylor	..	175	3,000
1824	Kenyon College.....	Gambier, O.....	Prot. Epis...	Rev. W. F. Peirce, M. A., LL.D	15	118	35,000
1892	Keuka College†.....	Keuka Park, N. Y.	Non-Sect...	Zephaniah A. Space, M. A..	18	139	5,000
1857	Knox College†... ...	Galesburg, Ill.....	Undenom'l.	Thomas McClelland. D. D...	30	700	9,000
1875	Knoxville College†§...	Knoxville, Tenn..	United Pres.	Ralph W McGranahan, D. D	31	437	2,800
1832	Lafayette College ..	Easton, Pa.....	Presbyter'n	Rev. E. D. Warfield, LL.D..	37	442	30,000
1856	Lake Erie College‡...	Painesville, O.. ..	Non-Sect...	Mary Evans, A.M., Litt D..	20	128	9,000
1857	Lake Forest College †.	Lake Forest, Ill....	Undenom'l.	J. S. Scholte Nollen, Ph. D.	17	186	21,150
1872	Lander College‡	Greenwood, S. C..	Meth. Ep. S.	Rev. John O Willson, D. D.	14	160	4,600
1829	Lane Theol. Seminary	Cincinnati, O.....	Presbyter'n	Wm. McKibbin, D. D., LL.D.	5	38	23,000
1862	La Salle College.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	R. Catholic..	.....	..	....	....
1847	Lawrence Univ. †.....	Appleton, Wis....	Undenom'l.	Samuel Plantz, Ph D.. D.D.	33	561	23,312
1856	Leander Clark Col. †..	Toledo, Ia.....	U. Brethren.	C. J. Kephart, A. M., D. D..	16	270	4,000
1855	Lebanon†.....	Lebanon, O.....	Non-Sect..	Albert S. Hill, M. A.....	31	455	12,000
1866	Lebanon Valley Col. †	Annville, Pa.....	U. Brethren.	Rev. Law Keisler, A. M...	23	...	5,000
1866	Lehigh University....	S. Bethlehem, Pa..	Non-Sect...	Henry S. Drinker, LL.D...	63	655	88,000
1891	Leland Stanford, Jr. †.	Stanford Un., Cal.	Non-Sect...	David Starr Jordan, LL.D..	136	1,583	100,000
1869	Leland University§†,	New Orleans, La..	Baptist	R. W. Perkins, M. A.....	53	1,971	14,000
1856	Lenox College†.	Hopkinton, Iowa.	Presbyter'n	Rev. E. E. Reed, M. A., D. D.	12	138	5,275
1874	Liberty College‡.....	Glasgow, Ky.....	Baptist.....	Robert E. Hatton, A. M. ..	19	225	3,500
1893	Lima College†.....	Lima, O.	Non-Sect...	.....	..	....	....
1864	Lincoln College†.....	Lincoln, Ill.....	Presbyter'n	J. H. McMurray, A. M.....	14	256	4,000
1897	Lincoln Mem'l Un. †.	Cu'b'd Gap, Tenn.	Non-Sect...	Wm. L. Stooksbury.....	14	570	6,000
1851	Lombard College† ...	Galesburg, Ill.....	Undenom'l.	Lewis B. Fisher, D.D., LL.D.	16	140	8,000
1860	Louisiana State Un†..	Baton Rouge, La..	Non-Sect...	Thos. D. Boyd, A.M., LL.D..	40	549	25,500
1852	Loyola College.....	Baltimore, Md....	R. Catholic.	Rev. N. G. Read Mullan.....	16	134	41,000
1861	Luther College.....	Decorah, Iowa....	Lutheran....	.....	..	....	..
1385	Macalester Col. †.	St. Paul, Minn.....	Presbyter'n	T M. Hodgman, A. B., LL.D.	20	205	8,500
1863	Manhattan College...	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	R. Catholic..	Rev. Bro. Peter, F. S. C.....	16	235	11,257
1835	Marietta College†.. ..	Marietta, O.....	Non-Sect...	Alfred T. Perry, A. M., D. D.	30	495	60,000
1881	Marquette Univ. (*b*)..	Milwaukee, Wis..	R. Catholic..	A. J. Burrowes, S. J.....	81	630	10,500
1819	Maryville College† (*q*)	Maryville, Tenn..	Presbyter'n	Samuel T. Wilson, D.D.....	25	631	12,000
1867	Mass. Agri. College†.	Amherst, Mass...	Non-Sect....	Kenyon L. Butterfield.....	31	244	28,000
1862	Mass. Inst. Tech. †....	Boston, Mass.....	Non-Sect...	Arthur A. Noyes (Act. Pres.)	250	1,400	74,695
1830	McCormick Th. Se....	Chicago, Ill.....	Presbyter'n	Rev. J. G. K. McClure, D. D.	12	101	32,300
1828	McKendree College†.	Lebanon, Ill.....	Meth. Epis..	M. H. Chamberlin, LL.D....	14	258	11,050
1857	McMinnville College†	McMinnville. Ore.	Baptist.... .	Rev. L. W. Riley.....	10	206	4,000
1809	Miami University†...	Oxford, O.....	Non-Sect...	Guy P. Benton, D.D., LL.D.	50	1,149	36,000
1857	Mich. Agri. College†.	E. Lansing, Mich.	Non-Sect....	J. L. Snyder, M. A., Ph. D..	80	1,200	30,000
1885	Mich. Col. of Mines...	Houghton, Mich..	Undenom'l.	F. W. McNair, B. S., D. Sc...	34	240	21,539
1800	Middlebury College†.	Middlebury, Vt...	Non-Sect...	Ezra Brainerd, D.D., LL. D.	13	203	34,758
1887	Midland College†.....	Atchison, Kan....	Lutheran...	Rev. M. F. Troxell, A.M., D.D	15	220	8,000
1882	Milligan College†.....	Milligan, Tenn....	Christian...	.....	..	....	...
1871	Mills Col. & Sem. ‡ ...	Seminary Park, Cal	Non-Sect...	Mrs. Cyrus T. Mills, Litt. D.	35	206	8,000
1892	Millsaps' College.....	Jackson, Miss.....	Meth. Ep. S.	Wm. B. Murrah, D.D., LL.D.	12	300	6,000
1867	Milton College†.....	Milton, Wis.....	7th Day Bap	W. C. Daland, A. M., D. D....	13	151	8,006
1878	Mississippi A. & M. C..	Agric'l Coll., Miss	Non-Sect...	J. C. Hardy, A. M., LL. D....	56	952	7,414
1826	Mississippi College...	Clinton, Miss.....	Baptist.....	Rv. W. T. Lowrey, D.D., LL.D	13	416	....
1889	Missouri Val. Col. †....	Marshall, Mo.....	Presbyter'n	William H. Black, D.D.....	15	262	15,000
1856	Monmouth College†..	Monmouth, Ill....	United Pres.	P. H. McMichael, A.M., D.D.	25	491	8,000
1854	Moore's Hill College†	Moore's Hill, Ind.	Meth. Epis..	Rev. F. C. English, D. D ..	16	259	7,000
1894	Morningside College†.	Sioux City, Iowa...	Methodist..	W. S. Lewis, D.D., A.M. ...	37	480	5,200
1881	Morris Brown Col. †§..	Atlanta, Ga.....	Methodist..	Rev. J. S. Flipper, D. D....	30	1,175	20,000
1887	Mount Angel College.	Mount Angel, Ore.	R. Catholic..	Rev. F. Epper.....	23	95	4,000
1836	Mt. Holyoke College‡.	S. Hadley, Mass...	Non-Sect...	Mary E. Woolley, M. A.....	73	730	32,500
1808	Mt. St. Mary's College	Emmitsburg, Md.	R. Catholic.	Very Rev. D. J. Flynn, A. M.	25	230	10,000
1846	Mt. Union College†...	Alliance, O.....	Meth. Epis.	Albert B. Riker, D. D., A. M.	28	524	9,657
1867	Muhlenberg College..	Allentown, Pa....	Lutheran ..	John A. W Haas, D. D.	11	110	14,000
1837	Muskingum College†.	New Concord, O..	United Pres.	Rev. J. K. Montgomery. D. D	20	300	4,000
1892	N. C. State Norl. & Ind.	Greenboro, N. C..	Non-Sect...	J. I. Faust.....	54	845	....
1888	Neb. Wesleyan Un. †.	University Pl, Neb	Meth. Epis.	D. W. C. Huntington, D. D...	45	1,213	6,000
1856	Newberry College†...	Newberry, S. C...	Lutheran....	J. A. B. Scherer, Ph. D., LL. D	13	252	11,000
1873	New Orleans Un. † (*q*)	New Orleans, La..	Meth. Epis.	Frederic H. Knight, Ph. D...	40	800	5,000
1825	Newton Theol. Inst...	Newton Cent. Mas	Baptist	Rev. Nathan E. Wood, D. D..	9	60	30,000
1830	New York Univ. (*w*) .	New York City (*w*)	Non-Sect...	H. M. MacCracken, DD., LLD	215	3,200	84,000
1856	Niagara University...	Niagara Falls, N. Y	R. Catholic	Very Rev. J. P. Conroy, C. M	26	275	20,000
1889	Nor. C. Ag. & M. Arts..	West Raleigh, N.C.	Non-Sect. .	Geo. T. Winston, LL.D.....	42	436	5,024
1870	Normal College‡.....	New York City....	Non-Sect. ..	Joseph A. Gillet (Act. Pres.)	146	3,437	9,560
1861	Northwestern Col. †...	Naperville, Ill....	Evangelical.	H. J. Kiekhoefer, A.M., Ph.D.	21	458	8,600
1851	Northwestern Univ. †	Evanston, Ill. (*h*)	Meth. Epis .	Abram W Harris, LL. D....	203	4,000	105,000
1895	Northwestern Univ. †.	Watertown, Wis..	Lutheran....	A. F. Ernst, Ph.D.....	10	259	7,447
1819	Norwich University..	Northfield, Vt....	Non-Sect...	Chas. H. Spooner, LL. D.....	11	167	12,500
1833	Oberlin College †.....	Oberlin, O.....	Non-Sect...	Henry C. King, D. D.....	129	1,848	177,070
1887	Occidental College †..	Los Angeles, Cal.	Presbyter'n	John M. Baer, LL. D.....	32	400	2,000
1870	Ohio Northern Un. †.	Ada, O.....	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Albert E. Smith, D. D	32	2,703	4,000
1870	Ohio State Univ. †.....	Columbus, O.....	Non-Sect...	W. O. Thompson, D.D., LL.D.	175	2,277	73,633
1804	Ohio University†	Athens, O.....	Undenom'l.	Alston Ellis, Ph. D., LL.D..	53	1,319	27,000
1842	Ohio Wesleyan Univ. †	Delaware, O.....	Meth. Epis..	Rev. Herbert Welch, D. D..	108	1,178	55,000
1844	Olivet College†.....	Olivet, Mich.....	Non-Sect...	E. G. Lancaster, A. B., A. M.	30	360	32,000
1870	Oregon Agri. Col. †....	Corvallis, Ore.....	Non-Sect...	Wm. J. Kerr, D. Sc.....	55	1,150	5,000
1865	Ottawa Univ. †.....	Ottawa, Kan.....	Baptist.....	Rev S. E. Price.....	20	480	4,400
1847	Otterbein Univ. † (*q*)..	Westerville, O. ...	U. Brethren.	L. Bookwalter, A.M., D. D.	24	477	11,370
1886	Ouachita College†.....	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Baptist	Henry Sims Hartzog, LL. D.	27	500	7,000

Organized.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.	Students.	Volumes in Library
1849	Pacific University †	Forest Grove, Ore.	Congregat'l.	Wm. N. Ferrin, A.M., LL.D	21	231	14,700
1875	Park College†	Parkville, Mo.	Non-Sect.	Lowell M. McAfee, LL.D.	25	364	16,000
1887	Parker College †	Winnebago, Minn.	Free Baptist	E. W Van Aken, A. M.	13	240	3,500
1875	Parsons College†	Fairfield, Iowa	Presbyter'n				
1875	Peabody Col.† (g)	Nashville, Tenn.	Non-Sect.	James D. Porter, LL.D.	35	945	20,000
1873	Penn College†	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Friends	A. Rosenberger, A.B., LL.B.	19	312	6,900
1869	Pennsylvania College‡	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Undenom'l.				
1832	Pennsylvania College†	Gettysburg, Pa.	Lutheran	S. G. Hefelbower, D. D.	19	301	30,000
1862	Penna. Military Col.	Chester, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Edwin Erle Sparks	104		
1855	Penna. State College†.	State College, Pa.	Non-Sect.			1,049	27,000
1877	Philander Smith Col.†	Little Rock, Ark.	Meth. Epis.	Rev James M. Cox, D.D.	21	661	3,500
1854	Polytechnic Institute.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Fred'k W. Atkinson, Ph.D.	34	770	9,000
1887	Pomona College†	Claremont, Cal.	Undenom'l.	Geo. A. Gates, D.D., LL.D.	34	463	8,378
1904	Potomac University †	Washington, D. C.	Undenom'l.	Ernest W. Porter, Ph.D.	15	160	5,000
1887	Pratt Institute†	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Charles M. Pratt, A. M.	146	3,719	89,196
1880	Presbyterian Col.†	Clinton, S. C.	Presbyter'n	Robert Adams, D. D.	8	111	2,250
1904	Presbyterian Col. †	Eustis, Fla.	Presbyter'n				
1812	Princeton Theol. Sem.	Princeton, N. J.	Presbyter'n	F. L. Patton, D.D., LL.D.	16	163	278,000
1746	Princeton University.	Princeton, N. J.	Non-Sect.	Woodrow Wilson, LL.D, LtD	163	1,311	20,000
1868	Pritchett College†.	Glasgow, Mo.	Non-Sect.	U. S. Hall, A. M.	10	128	3,500
1871	Proseminar College	Elmhurst, Ill.	Evangelical	Rev. D. Irion, D. D.	8	130	3,000
1900	Providence Univ.†.	Oak Hill, O.	Non-Sect.	Geo. J. Jones, Ph. D., D. D.	15	457	4,450
1874	Purdue University†.	Lafayette, Ind.	Non-Sect.	W E. Stone, LL. D.	125	1,820	18,534
1879	Radcliffe College (f)	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Le Baron R. Briggs, LL. D.	112	468	21,900
1830	Randolph-Macon Col.	Ashland, Va.	Ind'pd't Bd.	R. E. Blackwell, A.M., LL.D.	16	150	15,000
1893	" Woman's Col.	Lynchburg, Va.	Ind'pd't Bd.	Wm. W. Smith, A.M., LL.D.	33	385	5,500
1824	Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	Troy, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Palmer C. Ricketts, C.E.	40	591	7,741
1832	Richmond College†.	Richmond, Va.	Baptist	F W Boatwright, M.A., LL.D.	18	295	15,000
1876	Rio Grande College†.	Rio Grande, O.	Free Bapt.	Rev. J. M. Davis, D.D., Ph.D.	12	166	3,200
1850	Ripon College†	Ripon, Wis.	Non-Sect.	R. C. Hughes, A.M., D.D.	24	245	18,006
1853	Roanoke College	Salem, Va.	Lutheran	J. A. Morehead, A.M., D. D.	16	224	24,000
1885	Roch. A.& M. Inst† (c).	Rochester, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	L. P. Ross (Pres. Bd. Direct.).	61	3,190	2,000
1850	Rochester Theol. Sem.	Rochester, N. Y.	Baptist	Rev. A. H. Strong, D. D.	12	144	34,770
1857	Rock Hill College	Ellicott City, Md.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Bro. Abraham, F. S. C.	16	175	10,000
1849	Rockford College‡	Rockford, Ill.	Non-Sect.	Julia H. Gulliver, Ph.D.	25	192	5,000
1885	Rollins College†	Winter Park, Fla.	Non-Sect.	W. F. Blackman, Ph. D.	20	200	2,000
1883	Rose Poly. Inst.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Non-Sect.	C. Leo Mees, Ph.D.	21	242	12,000
1766	Rutgers College	N. Brunswick, N. J	Non-Sect.	Rev. W. H. S. Demarest D. D.	35	260	51,920
1870	Scotia Seminary‡§	Concord, N. C.	Presbyter'n	Rev. D. J. Satterfield, D. D.	19	282	3,000
1856	Seton Hall College	South Orange, N. J.	R. Catholic.	Rev. James F. Mooney, D.D.	18	201	25,000
1865	Shaw University†§	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist	Charles F. Meserve, LL. D.	28	526	5,089
1877	Shorter College‡	Rome, Ga.	Baptist				
1827	Shurtleff College†	Upper Alton, Ill.	Baptist.	J. D. S. Riggs, Ph.D., L.H.D.	14	200	13,000
1899	Simmons College‡	Boston, Mass.	Non-Sect.	H. Lefavour, Ph. D., LL. D.	61	531	7,050
1867	Simpson College†	Indianola, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	Charles E. Shelton, A.M.	22	929	5,103
1875	Smith College‡	N'hampton, Mass.	Undenom'l.	L. Clark Seelye, D. D., LL.D.	102	1,477	7,000
1859	S'th'n Bap. Th. Sem.†.	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist	E. Y. Mullins, D.D., LL.D.	9	294	23,000
1856	Southern University†.	Greensboro', Ala.	Meth. Ep. S.	Rev. S. M. Hosmer, D. D.	13	176	8,200
1891	Southern N'm'l Uni.†	Huntington, Tenn.	Non-Sect.	W. R. Richardson, A. M.	20	300	10,000
1875	Southwe'n Pres. Univ.	Clarksville, Tenn.	Presbyter'n				
1887	Southwest Kansas C.†	Winfield, Kan	Meth. Epis.	F E. Mossman	18	467	5,000
1830	Spring Hill College	Mobile, Ala.	R. Catholic.	F. X. Twellmeyer, S. J.	28	231	30,000
1866	State College of Ky.†	Lexington, Ky.	Non-Sect.	James K. Patterson, LL. D.	52	900	4,500
1847	State Univ. of Iowa†.	Iowa City, Iowa	Non-Sect.	George E. MacLean, LL.D.	150	2,072	65,000
1879	State Un. of Ky.†§.	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist	J. R. L. Diggs, Ph. D.	60	350	700
1903	St. Angela College‡	New Rochelle, N.Y	R. Catholic.	Rev. M. C. O'Farrell	25	205	20,000
1889	St. Anselm's College	Manchester, N. H.	R. Catholic.				
1891	St. Bede College	Peru, Ill.	R. Catholic.	Rt. Rev. L. Schnerr, O. S. B.	16	176	8,000
1858	St. Benedict's College.	Atchison, Kan.	R. Catholic.				
1848	St. Charles College	Ellicott City, Md.	R. Catholic.	Rev. F. X. McKenny, A.M.	18	235	16,000
1871	Stevens Inst. of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.	Non-Sect.	A. C. Humphreys, Sc.D. LL.D	30	431	8,500
1847	St. Francis Xavier C.	Manh'n Boro. N. Y.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Thos. J. McCluskey, S. J	33	575	105,970
1789	St. John's College	Annapolis, Md.	Non-Sect.	Thomas Fell, Ph.D., LL.D.	13	200	8,500
1866	St. John's College	Washington, D.C.	R. Catholic.	Bro. Germanus, F.S.C.	14	145	5,000
1857	St. John's University.	Collegeville, Minn.	R. Catholic.				
1856	St. Lawrence Univ. †.	Canton, N. Y.	Universalist	Rev. Almon Gunnison, D.D.	34	542	35,000
1828	St. Louis University.	St. Louis, Mo.	R. Catholic.	Rev. W. B. Rogers, S. J.	164	840	55,000
1848	St. Mary's College	St. Mary's, Kan.	R. Catholic.	Rev. A. A. Breen, S. J.	36	383	21,400
1821	St. Mary's College	St. Mary, Ky.	R. Catholic.	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C.R.	12	141	4,500
1874	St. Olaf College†	Northfield, Minn.	Lutheran	Rev. John N. Kildahl	28	475	5,000
1860	St. Stephen's College.	Annandale, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	Geo. B. Hopson (Act. W'd'n)	9	50	18,850
1865	St. Vincent's College.	Los Angeles, Cal.	R. Catholic.				
1858	Susquehanna Univ.†.	Selinsgrove, Pa.	Lutheran	Rev. Chas. T. Aikens, A.M.	23	240	12,000
1869	Swarthmore Col. † (g)	Swarthmore, Pa.	Friends	Joseph Swain, M.S., LL.D.	30	307	24,945
1870	Syracuse University†.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rev. J. R. Day, S.T.D., LL.D.	220	3,200	90,000
1866	Tabor College†	Tabor, Iowa	Congregat'l.				
1867	Talladega College† (c).	Talladega, Ala.	Congregat'l.	J M. P. Metcalf (Act. Pres.).	33	613	1,200
1883	Tarkio College†	Tarkio, Mo.	Un. Presb.	Rev. J. A. Thompson, D.D.	25	335	2,481
1846	Taylor University†.	Upland, Ind.	Meth. Epis.				
1888	Teachers' College† (d)	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Jas. E. Russell, Ph.D. (Dean)	d174	3,992	33,000
1884	Temple College†.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Un Denom'l.	Rus. H. Conwell, D.D., LL.D.	220	3,440	5,100
1873	Texas Christian Un. †	Waco, Tex.	Disciples	Clinton Lockhart, A.M., PhD	30	344	5,000
1891	Throop Poly. Inst. †.	Pasadena, Cal.	Non-Sect.	Arthur H. Chamberlain	33	355	5,000

Organized.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students*	Volumes in Library
1894	Tome Institute†	Port Deposit, Md.	Non-Sect.	Francis Ransom Lane	54	702	10,000
1823	Trinity College	Hartford, Ct.	Non-Sect.	F. S. Luther, LL. D.	25	213	53,000
1897	Trinity College†	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic	Sister Georgiana, S. N. D.	30	247	14,000
1859	Trinity College†	Durham, N. C.	Meth. Ep. S.	John C. Kilgo, D. D., A. M.	27	260	35,000
1869	Trinity University†	Waxahachie, Tex.	Presbyter'n		14	300	5,000
1852	Tufts College†	Medford, Mass. (e)	Non-Sect.	F. W. Hamilton, D. D., LL.D	208	1,120	56,156
1845	Tulane Univ. †	New Orleans, La.	Non-Sect.	Edwin B. Craighead, LL. D	150	1,840	38,300
1881	Tuskegee Institute † §	Tuskegee, Ala.	Non-Sect.	Booker T. Washington, A. M.	147	1,648	12,600
1858	Union Chris'n Col. †	Merom, Ind.	Christian	O. B. Whitaker	13	100	4,000
1891	Union College†	College View, Neb.	Adventist	Chas. C. Lewis, M. S.	30	420	2,000
1873	Union College	Schenectady, N. Y.	Undenom'l.	Rev. G. Alexander, D. D.	28	256	39,000
1836	Union Theol. Sem. †	Manh'n Boro., N. Y	Independ't.	Rev. C. Cuthbert Hall, D. D.	21	182	86,245
1846	Union University†	Jackson, Tenn.	Baptist	John W. Conger, A. M., LL. D	15	230	8 000
1831	Univ. of Alabama†	Tuscaloosa, Ala. ‡‡	Non-Sect.	John W. Abercrombie, LL. D.	46	471	25,000
1891	Univ. of Arizona†	Tucson, Ariz.	Non-Sect.	K. C. Babcock, Ph. D., A. M.	35	215	11,000
1871	Univ. of Arkansas†	Fay'teville, Ark. (g)	Non-Sect.	John N. Tillman, LL. D.	100	1,800	15,000
1868	Univ. of California†	Berkeley, Cal.	Non-Sect.	Benj. Ide Wheeler, LL. D.	400	3,122	165,000
1867	Univ. of Chattanooga†	Ch't'n'ga, Tenn. ††	Meth. Eps.	Rev. J. H. Race, D. D	57	726	10,000
1891	Univ. of Chicago†	Chicago, Ill.	Non-Sect. (i)	Harry P. Judson	..	5,070	461,385
1870	Univ. of Cincinnati†	Cincinnati, O.	Non-Sect.	Chas. Wm. Dabney, LL. D.	135	1,374	100,000
1877	Univ. of Colorado†	Boulder, Col.	Non-Sect.	Jas. H. Baker, M. A., LL. D.	115	950	40,000
1864	Univ. of Denver†	Univ. Park, Col.	Meth. Epis.	H. A. Buchtel, D. D., LL. D.	175	1,300	10,000
1905	Univ. of Florida	Gainesville, Fla.		Andrew Stedd, LL. D.	15	100	6,000
1785	Univ. of Georgia (a)	Athens, Ga.	Non-Sect.	D. C. Barrow, A. M.	169	2,491	50,000
1889	Univ. of Idaho†	Moscow, Idaho	Non-Sect.	James A. MacLean, Ph. D.	34	425	15,000
1867	Univ. of Illinois†	Urbana, Ill. (r)	Non-Sect.	E. J. James, Ph. D., LL. D.	430	4,600	101,481
1866	Univ. of Kansas†	Lawrence, Kan.	Non-Sect.	F. Strong, A. B., A. M., Ph. D.	118	2,000	55,000
1846	Univ. of Louisville†	Louisville, Ky.	Non-Sect.	J. C. Willis, Phd., M. D.	100	800	50,000
1865	Univ. of Maine†	Orono, Me.	Non-Sect.	G. E. Fellows, Ph. D., LL. D.	73	725	34,000
1837	Univ. of Michigan†	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Non-Sect.	James B. Angell, LL. D.	338	4,746	223,000
1869	Univ. of Minnesota†	Minneapolis, Minn	Non-Sect.	Cyrus Northrop, LL. D.	320	4,400	115,000
1839	Univ. of Missouri†	Columbia, Mo. (u)	Non-Sect.	Richard Henry Jesse, LL. D.	149	2,221	78,190
1895	Univ. of Montana†	Missoula, Mont.	Non-Sect.	Oscar J. Craig, A. M., Ph. D.	26	392	21,000
1785	Univ. of Nashville† (q)	Nashville, Tenn.	Non-Sect.	James D. Porter, LL. D.	66	1,457	20,000
1869	Univ. of Nebraska†	Lincoln, Neb.	Non-Sect.	E. Benj. Andrews, LL. D.	235	3,130	72,445
1874	Univ. of Nevada†	Reno, Nev.	Non-Sect.	J. E. Stubbs, D. D., LL. D., M. A	30	308	28,135
1891	Univ. of N. Mexico†	Albuquerque, N. M	Non-Sect.		..	..	....
1789	Univ. of N. Carolina	Chapel Hill, N. C.	Non-Sect.	Francis P. Venable, Ph. D.	80	775	50,000
1884	Univ. of N. Dakota†	Grand Forks, N. D.	Undenom'l.	Webster Merrifield, M. A.	63	1,000	30,000
1842	Univ. of Notre Dame	Notre Dame, Ind.	R. Catholic	Rev. J. Cavanaugh, C. S. C.	82	850	55,000
1892	Univ. of Oklahoma†	Norman, Okla.	Non-Sect.	David R. Boyd, A. M., Ph. D.	40	700	15,000
1880	Univ. of Omaha†	Omaha, Neb.	Presbyter'n	G. W. Wadsworth, D. D.	20	175	6,000
1876	Univ. of Oregon†	Eugene, Ore.	Non-Sect.	Prince L. Campbell, B. A.	95	734	20,000
1851	Univ. of the Pacific†	San José, Cal.	Meth. Epis.	M. S. Cross (Act. Pres.)	22	261	9,000
1740	Univ. of Penna.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Chas. C. Harrison, LL. D.	400	4,384	272,000
1903	Univ. of Porto Rico†	Rio Piedras, P. R.	Non-Sect.	E. G. Dexter, Ph. D. (Chan.)	18	419	3,000
1850	Univ. of Rochester†	Rochester, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D.	23	370	48,000
1880	Univ of S. Cal. †	Los Angeles, Cal.	Meth. Epis.	Geo. F. Bovard, A. M., D. D.	189	1,260	10,000
1805	Univ. of S. Carolina†	Columbia, S. C.	Undenom'l.	Benjamin Sloan, LL. D.	25	285	38,000
1882	Univ. of S. Dakota†	Vermillion, S. Dak.	Non-Sect.	Franklin B. Gault, Ph. D.	50	356	12,256
1868	Univ. of the South	Sewanee, Tenn.	Prot. Epis.	B. L. Wiggins, M. A., LL. D.	47	513	27,705
1794	Univ. of Tennessee† (c)	Knoxville, Tenn.	Non-Sect.	Brown Ayres, Ph. D., LL. D.	115	750	26,000
1883	Univ. of Texas†	Austin, Tex. (s)	Non-Sect.	David F. Houston	140	2,299	60,000
1850	Univ. of Utah†	Salt Lake City, U.	Non-Sect.	J. T. Kingsbury, Ph. D., D. Sc	6	831	27,725
1791	Univ. of Vermont†	Burlington, Vt.	Non-Sect.	Mat. H. Buckham, D. D.	74	532	74,798
1819	Univ. of Virginia	Charlottesville, Va	Non-Sect.	E. A. Alderman, D. C. L. LL. D	84	800	70,000
1862	Univ. of Washington†	Seattle, Wash.	Non-Sect.	Thos. F. Kane, Ph. D.	92	1,530	28,904
1848	Univ. of Wisconsin†	Madison, Wis.	Non-Sect.	Chas. R. Van Hise, Ph. D.	35	4,000	122,000
1866	Univ. of Wooster†	Wooster, O.	Presbyter'n	Rev. Louis E. Holden, D. D.	35	613	27,000
1886	Univ. of Wyoming†	Laramie, Wyo.	Non-Sect.	Fred'k M. Tisdel, Ph. D.	25	243	21,000
1857	Upper Iowa Univ. †	Fayette, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	W. A. Shanklin, LL. D., D. D.	24	534	14 000
1893	Upsala College†	Kenilworth, N. J.	Lutheran	Rev. L. H. Beck, Ph. D.	11	75	1,100
1850	Urbana University†	Urbana, O.	N. Jerusa'm	Rv. Fk. A. Gustafson (Chr.)	7	45	7,000
1869	Ursinus College†	Collegeville, Pa.	Ref. in U. S.	Rev. A. E. Keigwin, D. D.	19	235	14,000
1802	U. S. Mil. Academy	West Point, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Col. H. L. Scott, U. S. A. Supt.	88	442	67,000
1845	U. S. Naval Academy	Annapolis, Md.	Non-Sect.	Capt. C. J. Badger, U. S. N. S'pt	98	852	48,326
1888	Utah Agri. College†	Logan, Utah	Non-Sect.	John A. Widtsoe, A. M., Ph. D	55	716	16,903
1873	Valparaiso Univ. †	Valparaiso, Ind.	Non-Sect.	Henry B. Brown, A. M.	165	5,141	12,000
1872	Vanderbilt Univ. †	Nashville, Tenn.	Meth. Ep. S.	J. H. Kirkland, LL. D., D. C. L.	111	884	35,000
1861	Vassar College†	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Non-Sect.	Jas. M. Taylor, D. D., LL. D	95	1,000	60,000
1842	Villanova	Villanova, Pa.	R. Catholic.	Rev. L. A. Delurey, D. D.	31	376	8,000
1806	Vincennes Univ. †	Vincennes, Ind.	Non-Sect.	Horace Ellis, A. M., Ph. D.	16	264	3,000
1903	Virginia Chris. Col. †	Lynchburg, Va.	Disciples	Josephus Hopwood, A. M.	15	221	1,200
1839	Virginia Mil. Inst.	Lexington, Va.	Non-Sect.	E. W. Nichols, (Act. Supt.)	21	310	15,000
1872	Virginia Poly. Inst.	Blacksburg, Va.	Non-Sect.	P. B. Barringer, M. D., LL. D.	56	530	10,000
1832	Wabash College	Crawf'rdsville, Ind	Non-Sect.	G. L. Mackintosh, D. D.	20	320	45,500
1838	Wake Forest College	Wake Forest, N. C.	Baptist	Wm. L. Poteat, LL. D.	31	371	18,000
1866	Walden Univ §	Nashville, Tenn.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. J. A. Kumler, A. M., D. D.	70	923	6,595
1865	Washburn College†	Topeka, Kan.	Independ't.	Norman Plass, M. A., D. D.	106	720	12,500
1802	Wash. & Jefferson Col.	Washington, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Jas. D. Moffat, D. D.	30	425	20,000
1749	Wash. & Lee Univ.	Lexington, Va.	Non-Sect.	Geo. H. Denny, LL. D., Ph. D.	32	450	50,000
1782	Washington Col. †	Chestertown, Md.	Non-Sect.	James W. Cann, LL. D.	11	141	4,000
1795	Washington College†	Wash'n Col., Tenn	Non-Sect.	Rev. Jas. T. Cooter, D. D.	9	138	4,000

Organized.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students.†	Volumes in Library
1892	Wash. State Col.†	Pullman, Wash.	Non-Sect.	Enoch A. Bryan, LL.D.	75	1,100	15,000
1857	Washington Univ.†	St. Louis, Mo	Non-Sect.	Marshall S. Snow (Act. Chan.	260	2,060	60,000
1850	Waynesburg College†	Waynesburg, Pa.	Presbyter'n	Jacob F. Bucher (Act Pres.)	18	343	5,000
1875	Wellesley College‡	Wellesley, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Caroline Hazard, M.A., Lit.D	99	1,209	61,761
1868	Wells College‡	Aurora, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rev. G. M. Ward, D.D., LL.D.	24	169	15,181
1836	Wesleyan Female Col	Macon, Ga.	Meth. Ep. S.	Du Pont Guerry	33	474	3,000
1831	Wesleyan Univ.†	Middletown, Ct.	Meth. Epis.	B. P. Raymond, D.D., LL.D.	34	310	76,000
1855	West. Col. for Women	Oxford, O.	Non-Sect.	Mary A. Sawyer (Act. Pres.)	27	245	13,143
1867	West. Maryland C.†	Westminster, Md.	Meth. Prot.	Rev. Thomas H. Lewis, D.D.	22	250	7,500
1826	West. Reserve Univ. (o)	Cleveland, O.	Non-Sect.	Charles F. Thwing, D.D.	131	907	89,900
1825	Western Theol. Sem.	Allegheny, Pa.	Presbyter'n	Rev. David Gregg, DD, LL.D	10	73	32,000
1787	West. Un. of Penn.†	Pittsburgh, Pa. (m)	Non-Sect	S. B. McCormick, D.D., LL.D.	150	1,050	6,000
1865	Westfield College†	Westfield, Ill.	U. Brethren	Rev. B. F. Dougherty, A.M.	12	131	3,000
1900	West Lafayette Col.†	West Lafayette, O.	Meth. Prot.	James H. Straughn, A.M.	9	66	2,500
1853	Westminster College	Fulton, Mo.	Presbyter'n	David R. Kerr, Ph.D., D.D.	14	180	6,100
1852	Westminster Col.†	N. Wilmington, Pa	United Pres.	Robert McW Russell, D.D.	26	262	8,000
1867	West Virginia Univ.†	Morgant'n, W. Va	Non-Sect.	D. B. Purinton, Ph.D., LL.D	80	1,534	25,000
1860	Wheaton College†	Wheaton, Ill.	Congregat'l	Charles A. Blanchard, D.D.	19	341	3,000
1859	Whitman College†	Walla Walla, Wn.	Undenom'l.	Rev. S. B. L. Penrose, D.D.	34	456	14,000
1890	Whitworth College†	Tacoma, Wash.	Presbyter'n.	Rev. B. H. Kroeze, A.M.	22	275	8,000
1856	Wilberforce Un. †§	Wilberforce, O.	Meth. Epis.	Joshua H. Jones, A.M., D.D.	32	400	10,000
1873	Wiley University†§	Marshall, Tex.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. M. W Dogan, Ph.D.	24	650	6,200
1844	Willamette Univ.†	Salem, Ore.	Meth. Epis.	John H. Coleman, D.D.	45	573	7,000
1693	William & Mary C.	Williamsburg, Va.	Non-Sect.	Lyon G. Tyler, M.A., LL.D.	25	235	15,000
1849	William Jewell Col.	Liberty, Mo.	Baptist.	John P. Greene, D.D., LL.D.	40	500	21,000
1793	Williams College	Williamst'n, Mass	Non-Sect	Henry Hopkins, D.D., LL.D.	57	472	59,600
1875	Wilmington College†	Wilmington, O.	Friends.	Albert J. Brown, A.M.	11	150	3,500
1869	Wilson College‡	Chambersburg, Pa	Presbyter'n	M. H. Reaser, Ph.D., A.M.	35	344	8,000
1845	Wittenberg College †.	Springfield, O.	Lutheran	Chas. G. Heckert, D.D.	30	404	16,000
1854	Wofford College	Spartanburg, S. C.	Luth. Meth.	Henry N. Snyder, M.A.	12	290	17,000
1888	Woman's College‡	Baltimore, Md.	Meth. Epis.	J. F. Goucher, D.D., LL.D.	25	340	10,388
1865	Worcester Poly. Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect	E. A. Engler, Ph.D., LL.D.	45	465	11,500
1701	Yale University	New Haven, Ct.	Non-Sect	Arthur T. Hadley, LL.D.	390	3,300	500,000
1881	Yankton College†	Yankton, S. Dak.	Congregat'l.	Rev. Henry K. Warren, M.A.	22	299	8,000
1890	York College†	York, Neb	U. Brethren.	Wm. E. Schell, A.M., D.D.	17	505	2,500

TABLE TWO—COMMENCEMENT DAYS, GRADUATES, ETC.

Colleges. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Commencement Day, 1908.	Graduates since Organization.*	Alumni Living.*	Earliest Graduates Living.	Graduated.	Present Addresses.
Adelphi College†	June 1	500	....	Rudolph Seldner	1897	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ag. & Mech. Col. of T.	June 9	585	552	R. A. Rogers	1878	Galveston, Tex.
Alabama Poly. Inst.†	June 3	900	....		....	
Albion College†	June 24	1,200	800		....	
Alfred University†	June 4	863	....	Mrs. M. G. Stillman	1844	Plainfield, N. J.
Allegheny College†	June 18	1,469	1,119	William Reynolds	1837	Meadville, Pa.
Alma College†	June 18	400	....		....	
American Int'l Col.†	June 10	8	27	Samuel E Lord	1894	Lawrence, Mass.
Amherst College	June 24	4,749	....	James L. Batchelder	1840	Chicago, Ill.
Andover Theo Sem.	June 1	2,000	1,200		....	
Antioch College†	June 17	268	215	John B. Weston	1857	Defiance, O.
Arkansas College†	June 10	161	143	Class of '76, 7 graduates living	by	last report.
Armour Inst. Tech.	June 4	327	....		....	
Atlanta University†	May 28	560	496		....	
Auburn Theol. Sem.	May 7	1,616	958	Isaac C. Day; H. M. Lane	1843	Prov., Jersey City.
Augsburg Seminary	May 5	505	....	Rev. C. J. Helsen'	1870	Strum, Wis.
Augustana College†	May 28	1,701	....	Dr. A. W. Dahlsten	1861	Windom, Kan.
Baker University†	June	600	570	*See note "r," on page 554.*	....	
Barnard College‡	May 27	606	....		....	
Bates College†	June 25	1,403	75	J. H. Rand	1867	Lewiston, Me.
Baylor University†	June 24	900	750	W. B. Denson	1856	Gainesville, Tex.
Beloit College†	June 17	959	842	S. D. Peet; W. C. Hooker	1851	Chicago; Carthage, Ill.
Berea College†	June 3	146	129	George L. Pigg	1873	Wichita, Kan.
Bethany Col. (Kan.)††	May 28	879	....	Erick Glad	1891	Kansas City, Kan.
Bethany C. (W Va.)†	June 14	11,000	9,000		....	
Blackburn College†	June 13	297	247	Rev. Duncan J. McMillan	1870	New York City.
Boston College	June 24	586	523	Class of '72, 6 graduates living	by	last report.
Boston University†	June 3	6,737	....	Rev. John B. Foote, D.D.	1850	Syracuse, N. Y.
Bowdoin College	June 25	5,584	2,700	Rev. Wm. W Rand	1837	New York City.
Brigham Young Col.†	May 29	313	303		....	
Brown University	June 17	6,526	3,575	Rev. W. L. Brown	1836	Wrentham, Mass.
Bryn Mawr College‡	June 4	877	865		....	
Buchtel College†	June 17	359	328	Class of '73, 3 graduates living	by	last report.
Bucknell Univ.†	June 18	1,185	....	Rev. J. M. Lyons	1851	Philadelphia, Pa.
Butler College†	June 18	573	496	Mrs. A. M. Atkinson	1856	Indianapolis, Ind.
Canisius College	June 21	160	122	Rev Dennis Reilly	1878	Buffalo, N. Y.
Carleton College†	June 10	613	592	James J. Dow	1874	Faribault, Minn.
Carson & N'man Col.†	May 29	....	..	W. A. G. Brown	1857	Hendersonville, N. C.
Carthage College†	May 28	230	210	Rev. J. M. Cromer, D.D.	1875	Kansas City, Mo.
Case Sc. Ap'l. Science	May 28	672	658		....	
Cedarville College†	June 5	92	91	C. C. Morton	1897	Cedarville, Ohio.
Central Col.† (Mo.)	June 11	292	250		....	

COLLEGES—TABLE TWO. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Commencement Day, 1908.	Graduates since Organization.	Alumni Living.	Earliest Graduates Living.	Graduated.	Present Addresses.
Central Univ. † (Ia.).	June 10...	250	....	Class of '65, 5 graduates liv	ing	by last report.
Central Univ. (Ky.).	June 10...	1,530	....	Rev. J. T. Lapsley.	1839	Danville, Ky.
Cen. Wesleyan Col. †.	June 12...	350	300	Prof. J. H. Frick, A. M.	1870	Warrenton, Mo.
Charleston College...	June 16 ..	507	260	G. Kirkwood King, M. D....	1842	Flat Rock, N. C.
Christian Univ. †... .	June 11...	296	364	A. B. Chenoweth	1858	San Marcus, Tex.
Claflin University†..	May 16...	741	....	Dr. Wm. L. Bulkley.	1882	Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Clemson Agri. Col. .	June 8 ..	462	457	L. A. Sease.	1896	Prosperity, S. C.
Colby College †.....	June 24...	1,548	1,108	Albert W. Paine.	1832	Bangor, Me.
Colgate University .	.....	4,040	1,240	.....	....	.....
College City of N. Y.	June 25...	3,009	2,757	George W. Birdsall.	1853	New York City, N. Y.
Col. of St. Elizabeth.	June 20...	215	....	Margaret Bogan.	1865	Newark, N. J.
Colorado College† ...	June 10..	320	312	F. W. Tuckerman, P. Hallack	1882	Los Angeles and N. Y.
Columbia University	May 27...	20,075	16,303	Charles Rhind	1827	New York City, N. Y.
Concordia College....	Sept. 2...	1,500	800	Rev J. F. Biltz.	1848	Concordia, Mo.
Cornell College†. ...	June 18...	1,244	1,167	Matthew Cavanagh.	1858	Iowa City, Iowa.
Cornell University†..	June 18 ..	9,758	....	Class of '69, all living by last	rep	ort.
Cotner University†..	June 11...	250	....	.....	....	.....
Creighton Univ	June 20...	591	....	James C. Kinsler, LL.B.. ...	1891	Omaha, Neb.
Cumberland Univ. †.	June 4...	3,519	....	Nathan Green.	1845	Lebanon, Tenn.
Dakota Wesley. Un.†	June 18...	503	498	Rev. O. E. Murray.	1888	Mitchell, S. Dak.
Dartmouth College..	June 24...	9,450	4,700	Rev. J. M. Rockwood.	1837	Bellingham, Mass.
Davidson College	May 27...	1,000	....	Wm. P. Bynum.	1842	Charlotte, N. C.
Delaware College.....	June 17...	509	....	.....	....	.....
Denison University†.	June 11....	800	625	Rev. Wm. Ashmore, D. D..	1844	Wollaston, Mass.
DePauw University†	June 10...	2,437	1,592	M. J. Durham...	1844	Lexington, Ky.
Dickinson College†..	June 17...	4,564	2,282	Rev. John L. McKim.	1830	Georgetown, Del.
Doane College†	June 24...	270	257	Dan'l E. Tromble.	1877	Collinsville, Ct.
Drake University† ..	June 18...	3,010	2,953	James E. Denton.	1882	Petaluma, Cal.
Drew Theol. Sem (g)	.....	2,223	1,111	James Boyd Brady..	1869	Boston, Mass.
Earlham College† ...	June 10...	801	738	Luzena Thornburg	1862	Carthage, Ind.
Elmira College†.....	June 18...	600	....	.....	....	.....
Emory and H'y Col.	June 7-9..	662	....	.....	....	.....
Emory College.....	June 10...	1,487	....	Robert W. Lovett.	1843	.....
Emporia College† ...	June 11...	226	219	William J. Coulson, LL. B....	1889	Houston, Tex.
Erskine College †....	June 7...	736	487	J. F. Lee.	1842	Due West, S. C.
Fairmount College† .	June 3....	96	96	William S. Fleming, M. D. .	1899	Arcada, Kan.
Fargo College†.....	June 10...	143	143	Donald G. Colp.	1896	Robbinsdale, Minn.
Findlay College †....	June 18...	91	90	Mrs. H. Van Kampen.	1889	Findlay, Ohio.
Fisk University†§....	June 17...	615	550	James D. Burrus.	1870	Nashville, Tenn.
Fordham University	June 17...	907	....	.....	....	.....
Franklin & Marshall	June 12...	1,426	....	Rev. George L. Statey.	1842	Baltimore, Md.
Franklin Col.† (Ind.)	June 14...	....	....	*See note "h," on page* 554.		
General Theol. Sem..	May 3...	....	....	Rt. Rev. G. De N. Gilespie, D. D	1840	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Georgetown College†	June 12...	760	576	B. T. Blewitt, Andy Barnett	1846	Jennings, Mo., L'isv'le.
Georgetown Univ....	June 4..	3,788	1,642	Richard H. Clarke.	1846	New York City.
Geo. Washington Un.	June 3..	5,438	3,900	Dr. Rufus Baker.	1842	Middletown, Ct.
Girard College	None	6,100	....	Joseph Blascheck.	1856	New York City.
Gr'nev'l & Tusc. Col†	May 15...	315	209	Rev. John H. Brunner.	1847	Hiwassee, Col., Tenn.
Greer College†.....	July 30...	319	300	C. E. Doty.	1892	Charleston, Ill.
Grove City College†..	June 17...	1,159	1,000	Rev. Samuel Dodds	1881	Grove City, Pa.
Guilford College†....	May 27...	154	148	R. C. Root.	1889	Berkeley, Cal.
Gustavus Adolph†...	May 28	684	678	Rev. L. P. Lundgren.	1890	Hallock, Minn.
Hamline Univ †.....	June 10...	760	...	Elizabeth A. Sorin	1859	Pasadena, Cal.
Hamilton College ..	June 25..	2,800	1,600	Augustus L. Rhodes.	1841	San Jose, Cal.
Hampton Instt(c)...	.....	1477	....	Class of '71, 4 graduates liv	ing	by last report.
Hanover College†..	June 10...	918	618	George F. Whitworth.	1838	Seattle, Wash.
Hartford The. Sem.†	May 27...	461	410	Rev. S. F. Boem	1850	Philadelphia, Pa.
Harvard University	June 24...	33,600	22,250	C. A. Welch.	1838	Cohasset, Mass.
Haverford College. .	June 10...	951	811	Anthony M. Kimber.	1840	Germantown, Pa.
Hedding College†....	June 18...	256	....	M. Josephine Davis De Groot	1866	Macomb, Ill.
Heidelberg Univ. †.	June 11..	607	515	Rev. Geo. Z. Mechling, A. M.	1854	Hamilton, Ohio.
Hillsdale College†...	June 18...	1,080	860	Mrs. Eliza Scott Potter.	1856	Pasadena, Cal.
Hiram College†.....	June 25...	614	....	James M. Hurlburt.	1869	Cleveland, Ohio.
Hiwassee College†...	May 13...	238	160	Wm. L. Eakin.	1850	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Hobart College.....	June 17...	1,518	806	Rev Napoleon Barrows	1844	Short Hills, N. J.
Holy Cross College...	June 18. .	1,039	859	Rev. P. F. Healy; G. H. Lloyd	1850	Philadelphia; Boston.
Hope College†.....	June 17...	462	427	William A. Shields.	1866	Macomb, Ill.
Howard Payne Colt(g	.....	165	161	J. D. Robnett.	1895	Washington. D. C.
Howard Univ. † (d)..	May 27...	3,000	2,500	.....	....	.....
Illinois College† ...	June 3...	751	481	T. J. C. Fagg.	1842	Louisiana, Mo.
Ill. Wesleyan Un.† .	June 11...	....	....	.....	....	.....
Indiana University †	June 24...	3,386	2,911	Samuel C. Parks.	1838	Kansas City, Mo.
Iowa College†	June 10..	1,244	1,100	J. H. Windsor; Wm. Windsor	1854	La Grange. Ill.
Iowa State Col †(g) .	.....	1,605	1,650	E. W Stanton.	1872	Ames, Iowa.
Iowa Wesley Un. †...	June 11...	780	....	Winfield Scott Maynes.	1856	Council Bluffs, Iowa.
James Milliken Un..	June 9...	65	65	.....	....	.....
John B. Stetson U.†..	June 1...	....	....	.....	....	.....
Johns Hopkins Un(g)	June 9...	1,909	1,850	.....	....	.....
Kansas Wesl. Univ. †	June 4...	2,800	2,770	Rev. H. M. Mayo.	1887	Denver, Col.
K'y. State Col †.....	June 4...	640	620	William B. Munson.	1869	Denison, Tex.
Kentucky Univ. † ...	June 11...	1,517	1,389	.....	....	.....
Kenyon College.....	June 25...	1,300	1,300	Sidney C. Long.	1841	Baltimore, Md.
Knox College†	June 11...	1,595	1,395	Joseph E. Roy.	1848	Oak Park, Ill.
Knoxville College†§.	June 10....	318	293	W. J. Cansler.	1883	Knoxville, Tenn.

Colleges—Table Two. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Commencement Day, 1908.	Graduates since Organization.*	Alumni Living.*	Earliest Graduates Living.	Graduated.	Present Addresses.
Lafayette Col. (Pa.)..	June 17 ..	2,294	1,860	David Moore, A. M.....	1836	South Hanover, Ind.
Lake Forest Univ. †..	June 17...	402	381	B. Fay Mills.....	1879	Los Angeles, Cal.
Lander College‡.....	June 2...	165	148	*See note "e," on page* 554.		
Lawrence Univ. †....	June 11...	719	....	Rev. Henry Colman, D. D...	1857	Milwaukee, Wis.
Lebanon Valley Col.†	June 3....	389	....	Mrs. M. W. Reitzel.....	1870	Chicago, Ill.
Lehigh University...	June 10...	1,711	1,601	Chas. E. Ronaldson, M. E...	1869	Philadelphia, Pa.
Leland Stanford, Jr.†	May 21...	2,600	.....	.....	....	.....
Lenox College†	June 11...	293	....	Ralph H. Kirk	1868	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Liberty College‡.....	June 4...	....	....	.....	....	.....
Lincoln College†.....	June 10...	375	358	*See note "b," on page* 554.		
Lombard College†...	June 4...	473	407	Rev. W. R. Cole	1856	Mt. Pleasant, Ia.
Lou'na State Univ.†	June 3...	412	....	Tilman L. Grimes.....	1869	Poland, La.
Loyola College.....	June 18...	341	310	Edward F. Milholland, M. D.	1856	Baltimore, Md.
Manhattan College...	June 16...	791	701	Rev. J. P. McClancy, LL.D..	1866	Middletown, N. Y.
Marietta College†....	June 10...	921	600	George B. Bradley.....	1841	New Concord, O.
Marquette College...	June 20...	914	893	Class of '87, 5 graduates living	by	last report.
Maryville Col. † (*q*)..	.....	500	....	James Gillespie.....	1840	Knoxville, Tenn.
Mass. Agri. College†	June 17...	709	670	Gideon H. Allen.....	1871	New Bedford, Mass.
Mass. Inst. Tech. †...	June 9...	3,846	3,686	Robert H. Richards.....	1868	Boston, Mass.
McKendree College†.	June 11...	745	....	Frederick Spier, A. M.....	1845	St. Louis, Mo.
McMinnville Col.†.....	June 13–17	187	...	.....	...	.....
Miami University†..	June 19...	1,293	663	J. B. Combs; J. N. Swan...	1839	Wash., Ia., E. L'p'l, O.
Mich. Agri. College†	June 24...	1,200	950	A. F. Allen.....	1861	Vineland, Kan.
Middlebury College†.	June 25...	1,687	649	Rev. Thos. S. Hubbard.....	1834	Stockbridge, Vt.
Midland College†....	June 4 ..	250	225	Le Roy H. Kelsey.....	1891	St. Joseph, Mo.
Milligan College † (*q*)	.....	.....	....	James H. Smith.....	1882	Johnson City, Tenn.
Milton College†.....	June 18...	312	274	Albert Salisbury.....	1870	Whitewater, Wis.
Miss. Ag. & Mech. Col.	May 31...	465	439	H. H. Harrington.....	1883	College Station, Texas
Missouri Valley Col.†	May 28...	571	.....	May Caldwell (Mrs. C. J. Orr)	1890	St. Louis, Mo.
Monmouth College†..	June 11...	1,337	1,171	Mrs. Margaret Findley.....	1858	Monmouth, Ill.
Moore's Hill College†	June 18..	350	300	Mrs. Jane Kahler.....	1858	San Fernando, Cal.
Morningside College†	June 11 ..	197	194	J. B. Trimble.....	1893	Kansas City, Mo.
Morris Brown Col. †.	.....	247	242	Laura Chandler Simmons...	1890	New York.
Mt. Holyoke Col.‡...	June 17...	3,600	....	Mrs. W. S. Curtis.....	1839	Chicago, Ill.
Mt. St. Mary's Col..	June 17...	1,500	....	Thomas E. Garvin.....	1844	Evansville, Ind.
Mt. Union College†..	June 18...	2,699	....	*See note "n," on page* 554.		
Muhlenberg College.	June 25...	643	594	William F. Muhlenberg.....	1867	Reading, Pa.
Muskingum College†	June 11...	600	450	Rev. George M. Miller.....	1850	Bryan, Ohio.
Neb. Wesleyan Univ†	June 10...	1,000	....	Dr. May C. Bliss.....	1890	Saginaw, Mich.
Newberry College†.	June 10...	335	316	Jas. E. Houseal.....	1869	Cedartown, Ga.
Newton Theol. Inst..	June 4...	1,500	1,000	Rev. Wm. L. Brown.....	1839	Wrentham, Mass.
New York Univ.....	June 3 ..	18,400	....	Henry B. Elliot, D. D.....	1840	New York City, N. Y.
Niagara University..	June 16...	....	1,500	Rev. E. McCarty.....	1872	Brooklyn, N. Y.
N. Car. C. A. & M. Arts	May 27....	375	366	.....	....	.....
Normal College ‡....	June 24...	11,500	....	.....	...	.....
Northwestern Col. †.	June 18....	651	606	B. Frank Dreisbach.....	1866	Circleville, Ohio.
Northw'n Un. † (Ill.)	.....	13,000	10,000	H. M. Kidder.....	1859	Evanston, Ill.
Northw'n Un. †(Wis)	June 23....	315	301	Rev. E. Tankow.....	1872	Caledonia, Minn.
Norwich University.	June 25...	671	324	Bernard Ship, A. M.	1827	Louisville, Ky.
Oberlin College†.....	June 25...	4,558	3,535	Samuel F. Porter.....	1836	Oberlin, Ohio.
Ohio Northern Uni. †	July 5...	....	....	.....	....	.....
Ohio State Univ. †....	June 24...	2,159	....	Dr. Arthur Townshend.....	1878	New York City, N. Y.
Ohio University†.....	June 18 ..	626	....	.....	....	.....
Ohio Wesleyan Un. †	June 11. .	3,572	3,096	William D. Godman.....	1846	Philadelphia, Pa
Olivet College†.....	June 18...	661	....	Mrs. Griswold.....	1865	Vermontville, Mich.
Oregon Agri. Col. † ...	June 17...	584	565	James K. P. Currin	1870	Cottage Grove, Ore.
Ottawa University†..	June 10...	306	....	.....	....	.....
Otterbein Univ. †....	.....	727	550	Kate Winter Hanby.....	1857	Alhambra, Cal.
Ouachita College†....	June 5...	470	390	Frank P. Turner, A. B.....	1887	Monticello, Ark.
Pacific University†..	June 17...	239	201	Harvey W. Scott.....	1863	Portland, Ore.
Park College†.....	June 25...	621	592	Rev. W. T. Scott.....	1879	Cleone, Ore.
Parsons College†. (*q*).	.....	338	320	Class of '80, 11 graduates living	by	last report.
Penn College†.....	June 10....	381	367	Linda Ninde Dorland.....	1875	Long Beach, Cal.
Pennsylvania Col. †...	June 11...	1,406	1,100	Rev. W. F. Eyster, D.D.....	1839	Crete, Neb.
Penn. Col. for Wom'n	.....	252	226	Class of '73, 5 graduates liv	ing	by last report.
Penn. Military Col. (*q*)	.....	438	398	R. K. Carter.....	1868	Baltimore, Md.
Penn. State Col. †....	June 17...	1,043	992	John N. Banks.....	1861	Indiana, Pa.
Philander Smith Col†	May 7...	191	157	Rufus C. Childress.....	1888	Little Rock, Ark.
Polytechnic Inst.....	June 10...	....	...	Rossiter W. Raymond.....	1858	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pomona College†....	June 24...	248	242	Class of '94, 11 graduates living	by	last report.
Princet'n Theol. Sem	May 5...	5,488	3,676	Rev. John V. Dodge.....	1838	Evansville, Ind.
Princeton University	June 10...	9,989	25,875	James C. Hepburn, M. D.....	1832	East Orange, N. J.
Proseminar College...	June 17...	612	....	Rev. J. H. Dinkmeier.....	1872	Alhambra, Ill.
Purdue University†..	June 10...	2,934	2,832	John Bradford Harper.....	1875	Durango, Col.
Radcliffe College‡...	June 23...	878	865	Mrs. Ward Clark.....	1883	Dover, N. H.
Randolph-Macon C..	June 11...	700	500	Edward S. Brown.....	1843	Lynchburg, Va.
" Woman's Col	June 2...	180	179	Eva Williams.....	1896	Hiroshima, Japan.
Rens'l'r Poly. In.....	June 17...	1,542	1,031	David C. Smith.....	1833	Schenectady, N. Y.
Richmond Col. (Va.).	June 11 ..	....	....	Rev. P. S. Henson	1849	Boston, Mass.
Rio Grande College†.	June 11...	78	72	Rev. Thomas D. Davis, A. M.	1883	Tecumseh, Neb.
Ripon College†.....	June 10...	332	303	Miss Luthera Harriet Adams	1867	Omro, Wis.
Roanoke College.....	June 10...	592	520	Thomas E. Kizer, A. M.....	1855	Roanoke, Va.
Rochester A. & M. In †	June 11...	557	....	.....	....	.....

COLLEGES—TABLE TWO. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Commencement Day, 1908.	Graduates since Organization.	Alumni Living.*	Earliest Graduates Living.	Graduated.	Present Addresses.
Rochester Theo. Sem	May 13...	1,199	950	Wm. Wallace Sawyer	1851	.....
Rock Hill College...	June 18 20	204	190	Thomas A. Whelan	1872	Baltimore, Md.
Rollins College†.....	May 28...	....	340	Clara Louise Guild	1890	Sanford, Fla.
Rose Poly. Institute.	June 11 ..	491	476	*See note "w," on page* 554.		
Rutgers College... ..	June 17 ..	2,295	1,309	Rev. John F. Mesick	1834	York, Pa.
Scotia Seminary ‡§..	June 4...	693	....	.....	....	.....
Seton Hall College...	.....	453	....	Louis Edward Frith	1862	New York City, N.Y.
Shaw University†§...	May 9...	606	....	Rev. Cæsar Johnson	1878	Raleigh, N. C.
Shorter College‡(*g*)..	.....	380	349	Mary Darlington	1877	Washington, D. C.
Shurtleff College†....	June 3...	392	329	Hiram A. Gardiner	1842	Eaton, N. Y.
Simmons' College‡..	June 17...	82	82	.....	....	.....
Simpson College†....	June 11...	449	421	Louise Anderson Burke	1870	Newkirk, Okla.
S'ern Bap. Th. Sem.	May 26...	3 000	....	.....	....	.....
Southern Univ.....	June 10...	443	391	J. V. Glass	1860	Birmingham, Ala.
Southwest Kan. Col.	June 4...	114	113	.....	....	.....
State Univ. of Iowa†	June 17...	7,000	....	Dexter E. Smith	1858	Santa Ana, Cal.
Stevens Inst. Tech..	June 11...	1,300	1,215	J. Augustus Henderson	1873	State College, Pa.
St. Francis Xavier C.	June 15...	950	750	John W. O'Brien	1855	.....
St. John's Col. (D.C.)	June 10...	163	149	J. H. Benson	1872	Washington, D.C.
St. John's Col. (Md.)	June 17...	733	500	Daniel Murray Thomas	1846	Baltimore, Md.
St. Lawrence Univ. †.	June 10 ..	800	....	A. B. Hervey	1859	Bath, Me.
St. Louis University.	June 21...	1,452	....	Rev. F. P. Garesche, S.J.	1843	Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. Mary's Col. (Kan.)	June 20...	458	....	A. C. Bukes	1885	Easton, Mo.
St. Mary's Col (Ky.)	June 16...	.. .	....	John G. Mattingly	1842	St. Mary's, Ky.
St. Olaf College†	June 9...	206	200	Dr. A. O. Sandbo	1890	Austin, Tex.
St. Vincent's College	.....	200	....	Isidore B. Dockweiler, A. M.	1887	Los Angeles, Cal.
Swarthmore Col. †(*g*)	.....	800	700	*See note "f," on page* 554.		
Syracuse University†	June 10...	4,600	....	Mrs. M. E. Nash Spence	1853	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Tabor College†	.....	236	225	James Morris	1870	Johnstown, Neb.
Talladega College† ...	June 2...	292	278	Rev. J. R Sims	1879	Little Rock, Ark.
Tarkio College†	June 11...	265	262	William R. Littell	1887	Tarkio, Mo.
Teachers' College....	May 27...	2,000	1,800	.....	....	.....
Temple College†	June 6-17	2,490	....	Rev. Frederick B. Meyer	....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Texas Christ. Univ.†	June 4...	350	315	E. Milwee	1876	Mangum, Okla.
Throop Poly. Inst. †..	June 10...	364	359	.....	....	.....
Tome Institute†	June 15...	....	....	.....	....	.....
Trinity College (Ct.).	June 24 ..	1,403	840	Dr. G. W. Russell	1834	Hartford, Ct.
Trinity Col. †(N. C.).	June 10...	800	....	J. A. Edwards	1854	Hookerton, N. C.
Trinity University†..	June 3...	273	238	Rev. J. Sanford Groves	1871	Honey Grove, Tex.
Tufts College†	June 17...	2,593	2,415	Wm. N. Eayes	1857	.....
Tulane University..	May 20...	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Tuskegee Institute§.	May 28...	1,051	1,004	L. T. Hollis	1885	Fort Davis, Ala.
Union College† (Neb.)	May 25...	228	223	H. A. Owen; R. H. Biron	1894	Wichita; Minneapolis.
Union College (N. Y.)	June 10...	5,372	5,347	Augustus A. Boyce	1832	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Union Theol. Sem....	.....	3,384	2,184	Rev. S. J. White, D. D.	1842	Walton, N. Y.
Univ. of Alabama†...	May 27...	3,000	1,000	W C. Richardson	1843	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Univ. of Arizona†....	June 3...	55	52	Mrs. A. J. Gould	1895	Tucson, Ariz.
Univ. of Arkansas† ..	June 10...	500	475	Lucy Ross	1875	Fayetteville, Ark.
Univ. of California†.	May 13...	7,000	....	Rev. Albert F. Lyle	1864	Newark, N. J.
Univ. of Chattan'ga†	June 2 (*o*)	....	....	Rev. J. J. Manker	1871	Knoxville, Tenn.
Univ. of Chicago† ...	(*b*)	4,644	3,800	.....	....	.....
Univ. of Cincinnati†.	June 1...	4,479	....	.....	....	.....
Univ. of Colorado†...	June 3...	1 017	....	Oscar E. Jackson	1882	Denver, Col.
Univ. of Denver†.....	June 17...	1,523	1,400	P. V. Carlin, M. D.	1882	Denver, Col.
Univ. of Georgia.....	June 18...	3,568	....	J. P Culberson; H. Newton.	1841	Atlanta; Athens, Ga.
Univ. of Idaho†.....	June 10...	185	182	Arthur P Adair	1896	Boise, Idaho.
Univ. of Illinois†.....	June 10...	5,967	5,500	James N. Matthews, M. D.	1872	Mason, Ill.
Univ. of Kansas†.....	June 10...	4,387	4,237	L. D. L. Tosh	1873	Kansas City, Kan.
Univ. of Louisville†..	June 11...	7,000	5,000	.....	....	.....
Univ. of Maine†.....	June 10...	1,275	1,212	Benj. Flint Gould	1872	Hollister, Cal.
Univ. of Michigan†...	June 18...	21,972	18,563	Theodore R. Palmer	1847	National City, Cal.
Univ. of Minnesota† .	June 11...	5,157	5,020	*See note "i," on page* 554.		
Univ. of Missouri†...	June 3...	3,500	....	Odon Gintar	1846	Columbia, Mo.
Univ. of Montana†...	June 4...	121	120	Mrs. Ella R. Glenny	1898	Missoula, Mont.
Univ. of Nebraska†..	June 11...	3,387	3,306	Wm. H. Snell	1873	Tacoma, Wash.
Univ. of Nevada†...	June 10...	525	514	*See note "k" on page* 554.		
Univ. of N. Carolina.	June 2...	....	....	R. B. Creecy	1835	Elizabeth City, N. C.
Univ. of North Dak.†	June 18...	536	524	.....	....	.....
Univ. of N. Mexico†..	.....	127	125	C. E. Hodgin	1894	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Univ. of Notre Dame.	June 18 ..	....	....	.....	....	.....
Univ. of Oklahoma †	June 11...	200	195	C. R. Hume; R. P. Stoops	1898	Anadarko; N'man, Ok.
Univ. of Oregon†....	June 24...	1,100	900	*See note "r," on page* 554.		
Univ. of the Pacific†	May 28...	620	540	D. C. Vestal	1858	San Jose, Cal.
Univ. of Penn. **....	June 17...	22,709	13,700	*See note "t," on page* 554.		
Univ. of Porto Rico.†	June 19...	42	42	Francisco Zuazaga	1903	Rio Piedras, P. R.
Univ. of Rochester ..	June 17...	1,570	1,299	A. A. Brooks	1851	Corpus Christi, Tex.
Univ. of S. California†	June 18...	758	740	*See note "z" on page* 554.		
Univ. of S. Dakota†..	June 11...	350	343	Herbert Sherman Houston..	1888	N. Y. City.
Univ. of Tennessee† .	June 2...	....	....	Rev. James Park, D. D.	1840	Knoxville, Tenn.
Univ. of the South ...	June 26...	727	686	James J. Hanna, C. E.	1873	New Orleans, La.
Univ. of Utah†.....	June 4 ...	1,515	....	Wm. Bradford	1876	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Univ. of Vermont† ..	June 24...	4,121	2,801	Wm. P. Pierson	1839	Onarga, Ill.

Colleges—Table Two. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Commencement Day, 1908	Graduates since Organization	Alumni Living	Earliest Graduates Living	Graduated.	Present Addresses.
Univ. of Virginia	June 17	3,954	....	Robert Patterson	1839	Philadelphia, Pa.
Univ. of Washingt'n†	June 17	851	826	Mrs. Clara McCarty Wilt	1876	Tacoma, Wash.
Univ. of Wisconsin†	June 17	6,786	....	Levi Booth	1854	Denver, Col.
Univ. of Wooster†	June 18	1,284	....	Rev. John C. Miller	1871	Emporia, Kan.
Univ. of Wyoming†	June 18	155	151	W. H. Bramel	1891	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Upper Iowa Univ. †	June 18	.....	....	J. L. Pame; J. E. Clough	1862	Fayette, Iowa; India.
Upsala College†	May 30	88	86	David Magnusson	1894	San Francisco, Cal.
Ursinus College†	June 10	451	....	.....	....	.....
U. S. Mil. Academy	June 15	4,642	....	Wm. T. Martin	1837	Baltimore, Md.
U. S. Naval Acad.	June 5	3,135	....	John Wilkes, Jr	1847	Charlotte, N. C.
Utah Agri. College†	June 2	115	111	Robert Wesley Irwin	1894	Granite City, Ill.
Valparaiso Univ. †	June 30	17,000	....	Dr. Carl Ingerson	1874	St. Louis, Mo.
Vanderbilt Univ. †	June 17	4,200	3,750	Henry W. Morgan	1875	Nashville, Tenn.
Vassar College†	June 10	2,939	....	.....	....	.....
Virginia Mil. Inst.	Sept. 12	1,982	1,500	Dr. O. M. Knight	1842	Oliveville, Va.
Virginia Poly. Inst.	June 9	695	655	Rev. A. Lloyd, D. D.	1875	New York City, N. Y.
Wabash College	June 17	993	698	John M. Cowan	1841	Springfield, Mo.
Wake Forest College	May 22	1,078	....	Dr. David R. Wallace	1850	Waco, Tex.
Walden Univ.†	May 7	1,448	1,232	J. M. Jamison, M.D.	1877	Topeka, Kan.
Washburn College†	June 3	642	620	Julius B. Billard	1870	Topeka, Kan.
Wash. Col. † (Tenn.)	May 15	....	....	Judge O. P. Temple	'844	Knoxville, Tenn.
Wash. State Col. †	June 18	308	305	Class of '97, all graduates liv	ing	by last report.
Washington Univ †.	June 18	7,912	....	.....	....	.....
Wash. & Jeff. Col.	June 17	4,215	2,200	Addison May	1831	West Chester, Pa.
Wash. & Lee Univ.	June 17	3,500	3,000	.....	....	.....
Waynesburg College	June 18	600	....	Mrs. J. M. Howard	1852	Waynesburg, Pa.
Wellesley College†	June 23	3,116	3,015	.....	....	.....
Wells College†	June 10	322	307	.....	....	.....
Wesleyan Univ. †	June 3	2,300	1,500	Mrs. Catherine Benson	1840	Macon, Ga.
Wesleyan Univ. (Ct)†	June 24	2,649	1,860	Rev. B. Hawley, D. D.	1838	Saratoga Spa, N. Y.
Western C. (Women)	June 10	731	592	Augusta M. Chapin	1856	Upper Alton, Ill.
West. Reserve Univ.†	June 11	....	....	.....	....	.....
Western Theol. Sem.	May 7	2,050	....	.....	....	.....
West. Univ. of Pa. †.	June 7	2,600	2,500	Thomas Mellon	1837	Pittsburgh, Pa.
West Va. Univ. †	June 18	1,062	920	M. H. Dent	1870	Grafton, W. Va.
Westfield College†	June 11	176	161	*See note "u" on page* 554.		.....
Westminster C. (Mo.)	June 11	321	268	Robert McPheeters	1856	Fulton, Mo.
Westmin'r Col. (Pa)†	June 11	1,500	950	.....	....	.....
Wheaton College†	June 11	500	425	.....	....	.....
Whitman College†	June 11	183	181	C. C. Gose	1886	Walla Walla, Wash.
Whitworth College†.	June 11	32	31	.....	....	.....
Wilberforce Univ. †.	June 18	1,063	....	*See note "j," on page* 554.		
Wiley University†	May 15	107	96	William Wesley	1894	Willis, Tex.
Williamette Univ.	June 18	8,244	....	Mrs. E. J. Y. Moore	1859	Long Beach, Wash.
William Jewell Col.	June 3	600	550	De Witt C. Allen	1855	Liberty, Mo.
Williams College	June 24	4,858	2,430	William Rankin, LL. D.	1831	Newark, N. J.
Wittenberg College†.	June 4	960	887	W. H. Wynn, D. D.	1848	Seattle, Wash.
Wofford College	June 9	699	608	Samuel Dibble, LL. D	1856	Orangeburg, S. C.
Woman's Col. (Balt.)	June 9	711	703	Class of '92, all graduates livi	ng	by last report.
Worcester Poly. Inst.	June 11	1,200	1,125	Henry P. Armsby	1871	State College, Pa.
Yale University	June 24	24,400	...	William D. Ely	1836	Providence, R. I.
Yankton College†	June 10	108	105	G. G. Wenzlaff	1888	Yankton, S. Dak.
York College†	June 10	345	343	Mrs. Minnie B. Spore	1894	Gresham, Neb.

TABLE THREE—FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Cost of Tuition and Other Expenses of Education Itemized, and Income from Productive Funds and Benefactions During the Last College Year, Communicated to "The World Almanac" by the Colleges.

Colleges. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Tuition—Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses, Board, etc.	Other Expenses-Fees, Books, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Receipts from Benefactions.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Adelphi College	$180	$280 up.	$200	....	....	....
Adrian College	60	153	50	$25,000	$20,000	$40,000
Agri. & Mech. Col. (Tex.)	None.	155	27-50	209,000	....	246,091
Alabama Poly. Institute.	(*m*) 20	159	....	251,000	256,000	92,000
Albion College	30	126-162	15-30	280,000	18,000	54,461
Albright College	50	162-196	....	125,000	....	....
Alfred University	50	150-200	20-50	348,374	1,999	38,649
Allegheny College	60	110-160	15-35	535,000	114,083	(*c*) 48,100
Alma College	30	125-200	20	255,000	55,599	(*c*) 27,433
Am. International Col.	40	160	20-50	12,000	11,180	17,811
American Un. (Tenn.) *q*.	50	200	25	None.	6,673	33,480
Amherst College	110	200	50	1,750,000	72,000	127,000
Andover Theol. Sem.	None.	183	....	850,000	1,151	35,000
Antioch College	40-50	80-90	3-12	102,000	....	8,838
Armour Inst. Technology	125	....	30	*cc* 5,000,000	....	....
Atlanta University	16	80	20	72,286	43,749	54,821
Auburn Theological Sem.	None.	150	None.	766,261	39,560	(*c*) 53,074

Colleges—Table Three. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Tuition—Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses, Board, etc.	Other Expenses—Fees, Books, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of	Receipts from Benefactions.	Total Income Including Tuition or Incidental Charges
Augustana College	$36	$140-175	825	$91,473	$22,229	$62,092
Baker University	39-75	164-180	40-60	75,000	65,000	107,000
Baldwin University	36	115	15	100,000	8,000	19,000
Barnard College‡	157	365-825	25	726,419	105,000	411,797
Bates College	50	146-196	41-54	552,000	108,416	159,579
Baylor University	50-60	150-250	20	116,000	10,000	68,000
Beloit College	50	180-216	70	835,951	2,350	76,282
Bellevue College	50	150	14	3,750	11,004	38,637
Berea College	None.	75-100	15-50	655,666	107,999	141,997
Bethany College (Kan.)	36-120	95	....	58,500	4,484	30,913
Bethany College (W. Va.)	36	114	10	200,000	20,000	42,000
Blackburn College	50	110	18	30,000	1,500	6,800
Boston University	125	165 up.	50 up.	1,971,586	34,837	194,649
Bowdoin College	75	160-250	25	1,192,737	95,164	(c) 98,231
Brigham Young College	11	125-175	30-75	100,000	25,000	57,141
Brown University	153	200 up	30	3,217,521	108,588	262,463
Bryn Mawr College	200	275-300	5-18	1,200,000	....	....
Bucknell University	50	200	50	710,000	20,000	.....
Butler College	45	154-236	(g)	200,000	....	22,000
Canisius College	50	220	30	....	....	....
Carleton College	40	150-200	10-25	350,000	37,500	75,000
Carson and Newman Col.	30-40	70-125	6-13	95,000	12,000	36,000
Carthage College	40	125-150	17-25	51,500	9,950	18,950
Case School Appl. Science	100	171-228	35-75	2,200,000	.....	.....
Catholic Univ. of Amer. (g	75	200-250	20	2,134,043	84,236	419,739
Cedarville College	23-50	140	20	60,000	5,150	7,150
Central College (Mo.)	60	100-145	25-50	175,000	49,000	(c) 21,100
Central Univ. of Iowa	43-50	100-150	....	100,000	....	....
Central Univ. of Ky.	50	150-190	50-75	527,000	....	35,000
Central Wesleyan Col. (g)	32-36	100-130	10-20	90,000	....	(c) 12,000
Charles City College	38	150	20	53,000	....	9,000
Charleston College	40	110	10	293,700	810	19,992
Christian Univ. (Mo.)	38	120-140	20	25,000	....	....
Claflin University (a)	14	65	6	None	35,000	68,649
Clark College (Mass.)	50	180-216	10	1,300,000	.....	55,000
Clark University (Ga.)	12	76	....	None.	....	....
Clark University (Mass.)	100	200-250	None.	.....	.....	.....
Clarkson School Tech.	100	156-180	40-50	300,000	.....	20,590
Clemson Agri. College	40	103	25	154,439	.....	187,768
Coe College	40	114-128	12	400,000	250,000	(c) 17,917
Colby College	60	255	25	3 3,769	.....	....
Colgate University	60	220	50	1,725,000	67,000	126,150
College of City of N. Y.	None.	None.	None.	**	10,000	455,333
College of St. Elizabeth	100	300	....	None.	....	....
Colorado College	50	275-400	25	423,896	142,826	(c) 77,072
Columbia Univ. (b)	150-250	(f) 451	(f) 258	20,482,260	1,360,590	1,767,374
Concordia College	¶ 40	76	50	None.	....	.....
Converse College‡	60	220	....	13,000	10,000	64,443
Cooper College	36	150-200	.....	26,000	.....	....
Cornell College (Iowa)	43	150-270	....	316,008	....	61,197
Cornell University (N. Y.)	(h)	300-500	40-75	8,550,916	593,531	1,270,875
Cotner University	30	150	25	40,000	20,000	(c) 5,297
Creighton University	(e)	170-190	6 up.	673,231	200,000	(c) 64,000
Cumberland University	75-100	90-150	40	100,000	.....	....
Dakota Wesleyan Univ.	36	150	....	110,000	75,000	(c) 50,000
Dartmouth College	125	425-740	....	2,737,270	15,112	322,685
Davidson College	60	100-160	50-100	100,000	12,000	(c) 34,050
Delaware College	60	200	20-50	83,000	None.	50,000
Denison University	40	145	40-50	750,000	55,000	113,200
De Pauw University	50	325	15	425,000	....	....
Des Moines College	45	144	25	101,200	5,000	16,000
Dickinson College	(ee)	226	35	357,022	10,215	65,629
Doane College	35	123	18	173,448	22,932	43,276
Drake University	50-100	150	10-50	341,854	67,500	(c) 123,711
Drew Theol. Seminary	None.	96	50	537,100	....	....
Drury College	60	200	....	267,000	....	....
Earlham College	77	163	15	318,000	12,000	57,485
Elmira College‡	125	275	40	73,000	1,000	42,387
Elon College	40-50	80-120	30-35	31,000	1,000	....
Emory and Henry Col.	50	120-170	10-25	11,966	3,316	22,193
Emory College	60	200 up.	None.	222,115	....	....
Emporia College	40	125	15	2,700	....	....
Erksine College	35	76-150	40	81,000	6,000	10,200
Eureka College	45	150	10-20	50,000	75,000	16,000
Ewing College	30	120	20	20,000	.....	7,000
Fairmount College	40	180	50	92,000	2,256	17,393
Fargo College	32	175-250	10-50	186,000	2,150	15,621
Findlay College	38	120-180	10-15	71,484	10,000	21,512
Fisk University	12-15	90	20	70,000	....	21,000
Fordham University	100	300	12	....	....	....
Fort Worth Univ. (g)	36-48	162	25	....	....	....
Franklin College (Ind.)	18	300	2 up.	400,000	....	17,000
Franklin Col. (Ohio)	40	100-200	5	None.	....	....
Franklin & Marshall Col.	None.	130-175	95	462,000	40,000	86,000

COLLEGES—TABLE THREE. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Tuition—Cost per Annum	Living Expenses, Board, etc.	Other Expenses—Fees, Books, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of	Receipts from Benefactions.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Furman University	$50	$76.50	$30	$151,400	$53,400	(c) $15,500
Gen'l Theol. Sem. (P. E.)	None.	225	None.	1,552,996	6,378	123,643
Geneva College	45	200	25	175,000	13,687	27,837
George Washington Univ.	150	200-350	25-50	258,223	33,620	189,642
Georgetown College	45	125-180	20	263,511	13,446	24,510
Georgetown Univ. (D. C.)	100-150	135-250	25-45	18,000	....	88,440
Girard College	None.	None.	None.	22,525,900	None.	1,222,003
Greensboro Female Col.	70	205	17	None.	....	....
Greeneville and Tus. Col.	18-36	80	10	.....	3,280	8,479
Greer College	30	144	15	2,000	....	....
Grove City College	60	200	...	27,000	....	....
Guilford College	60	120	20	178,793	18,000	51,521
Gustavus Adolphus Col.	30	150	....	50,000	10,000	25,000
Hamilton College	90	175	50	500,000	30,000	80,000
Hamline University	40	150	25	....	60,000	....
Hampden-Sidney College	50	150-180	40-75	200,000	....	22,426
Hanover College	None.	110-150	50	200,000	....	13,000
Hartford Theol. Sem.	None.	175	25	....	.....	....
Harvard University	(k) 150	362-1,039	25 up.	21,011,574	693,065	2,129,563
Hastings College	25	130	12	195,900	33,894	(c) 19,760
Haverford College	150	175-350	35	1,255,495	79,468	(c) 103,719
Hedding College	38	118	20	60,000	1,200	11,000
Heidelberg University	20	108-144	40	200,000	....	22,540
Hillsdale College	27	150-250	15-25	230,116	6,028	20,412
Hiram College	36-48	150-250	10-25	210,000	13,000	29,000
Hiwassee College	13-36	60-80	7	None.	....	2,250
Hobart College	80	150-200	40-50	918,445	47,386	34,013
Holy Cross College	60	200-290	10 up.	42,00	18,000	160,000
Hope College (Mich.)	24	140	40-50	303,210	13,500	39,635
Howard University (D. C.)	10-100	100	5-50	174,288	870	90,717
Howard College	60	120	30	20,000	3,000	(c) 15,000
Howard Payne College	50	200	10-15	....	....	....
Illinois College	50	110-200	10-20	205,000	....	30,191
Illinois Wesleyan Univ.	51	150-300	50	110,000	.....	....
Indiana University	None.	160-250	25	700,000	....	215,453
Indiana Central Univ.	39	117	8-23	100,000	7,000	10,000
Iowa College	55	106 up.	34	807,542	86,156	(c) 89,402
Iowa State College (q)	(m) 24	126-175	25-50	683,708	None.	577,953
Iowa Wesleyan Univ.	45	99-180	10-12	61,000	None.	19,800
James Millikin Univ.	33	16-220	10-15	750,000	27,500	69,440
John B. Stetson Univ.	72	172	....	275,000	80,000	....
Johns Hopkins Univ.	150-200	160 up.	30 up.	4,471,000	110,000	439,000
Kansas City University	36	150-200	....	....	.....	....
Kansas Wesleyan Univ.	40	108	15-20	30,000	35,000	55,000
Kentucky University	30	150	25	350,000	75,000	§§ 30,000
Kenyon College	75	120	30	534,369	4,705	47,305
Keuka College	36	120	25	201,911	11,666	35,327
Knox College	50	200-350	26	250,000	....	30,143
Knoxville College	4.50	63	12	None.	12,000	20,000
Lafayette College (Pa.)	100	144-277	45-60	641,355	52,355	66,491
Lake Erie College	100	200	6 up.	70,000	6,963	45,000
Lake Forest College	50	170-320	25-50	675,000	93,000	(c) 41,165
Lawrence University	36	125	15	610,000	200,000	(c) 41,300
Lander College	38.50	130	25	660	4,000	16,650
Lane Theological Sem.	None.	200	20	350,000	5,000	14,000
Leander Clark College	36	120	15-25	150,000	....	18,021
Lebanon Valley College	50	144 up.	....	9,500	....	26,384
Lehigh University	60-150	175-300	25-50	1,200,000	....	....
Leland Stanford, Jr. Univ.	None.	275-400	25-50	18,000,000	.....	800,000
Lenox College	30-50	125-200	17-35	41,000	3,600	13,943
Liberty College	50	151.50	25	....	20,000	40,000
Lincoln College	30	200	25	102,640	1,400	8,860
Lombard College	36	110-150	30	180,693	50,000	(c) 14,150
Louisiana State Univ.	(m) 60	150-300	75	96,314	..	113,365
Macalester	44	125	8	138,000	19,000	25,000
Manhattan College	75-120	250	10-35	None.	None.	34,644
Marietta College	30	150-250	40-60	240,000	....	....
Marquette College	60	200	20	5,800	....	....
Maryville College (q)	18	72	15	307,364	22,600	(c) 35,224
Mass. Agricultural Col.	(z) 120	220-300	....	361,000	None.	102,804
Mass. Inst. Technology	250	225 up.	25-30	1,857,448	120,227	590,493
McCormick Theol. Sem.	None.	2 0	30-40	1,800,000	....	64,683
McKendree College	45	125-200	12-20	133,180	....	11,426
McMinnville College	51-60	150-250	15-30	45,000	5,674	16,210
Miami University	None.	150	25	....	40,000	129,000
Michigan Agri. Col.	(m) 15	(y) 250	(y)	973,336	None.	....
Middlebury College	80	150-175	50-75	400,000	....	28,[illegible]90
Midland College	40	100-130	15-30	40,000	3,000	14,000
Milligan College	30-36	117	5-15	None.	None.	....
Millsaps College	30	100-150	20	200,000	50,000	(c) 18,000
Milton College	32-38	125-175	20-50	116,846	14,235	26,480
Mississippi College	40	150	15-30	106,000	....	17,000
Miss. Agri. & Mech. Col.	(m) 30-50	100	50	145,195	250	154,513
Missouri Valley College	36	126	30	176,761	87,062	(c) 23,876

Colleges—Table Three. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Tuition—Cost per Annum	Living Expenses, Board etc	Other Expenses—Fees, Books, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Receipts from Benefactions.	Total Income Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Monmouth College	$51	$160 up.	$25	$235,000	$72 851	$99,642
Moore's Hill College	36.30	160-250	50	25,000	20,000	27,000
Morningside College	60	150 up.	40	219.000	204,400	228.962
Morris Brown College (*a*)	8.50	55.25	5-7	20,000	1,056	20,000
Mount Angel College	50	150-200	15	45.000	5,000	§§ 16,000
Mount Holyoke College‡	125	175-207	5 up.	808,500	11,059	§§ 191,000
Mount St. Mary's College	(*i*) 300	(*i*)	20	None.	None.	....
Mount Union College	45	110-130	15-28	103,984	....	19,724
Muhlenberg College	75	150 up.	30	211,781	19.672	(*c*) 25,143
Muskingum College	45	108	20	55,000	10,000	21,000
Nebraska Wesleyan Univ.	30	125-150	5-25	46,000	46,171	86,898
Newberry College	40	75 up.	35	110,000	53,268	(*c*) 15.445
Newton Theol. Inst.	None.	160	....	900,000	.....	§§ 40,000
New York University	100-125	200-400	50	1,082,000	318,000	655,000
Niagara University	75	175	30	None.	20,000	75,000
Nor. Car. Ag. & Mech. Arts.	45	120	20	125,000	None.	116,621
Northwestern Col. (Ill.)	54-60	175-250	30-50	300,000	5,000	27,000
Northwestern Univ. (Ill)	75	192	.....	3,96 ,277	541,486	(*c*) 591,671
Northwest'n Univ. (Wis.)	32-25	125	10-20	50,000	15,000	16,500
Norwich University	65	193	31	10,000	1,200	25,000
Oberlin College	50-75	130-275	20-40	1,650,668	142,264	290,539
Ohio Northern Univ.	45	155	....	.....	5,000	47,000
Ohio State University	(*x*)	200-350	60-100	807,730	32,903	612,491
Ohio Univ. (Athens, O.)	None.	180-235	15-20	1,820,000	....	123,200
Ohio Wesleyan Univ	60	(*f*) 125	(*f*) 65	615,000	37,000	113,000
Olivet College	50	(*y*) 150	....	200,000	11,600	43,500
Oregon Agri. College	None.	250	12-15	198,000	None.	90,012
Ottawa University	43	126	52	151,294	4,016	20,020
Otterbein University	50	150	25	108,146	70,791	85,541
Ouachita College	50	100-150	25-50	10,000	25,000	40,000
Pacific University (Ore.)	50	170-250	25-43	213,000	52,000	(*c*) 22,000
Park College	15-30	75-180	3	345,946	12,822	(*c*) 24,678
Parker College	30	100	12	59,039	717	9,269
Parsons College	35-41	125-225	25-35	252,000	3,000	15,000
Peabody College	* 15	250	20	††	††	.....
Penn College (Iowa)	44	150-250	10-15	85,000	21,500	(*c*) 25,788
Pennsylvania College	30	100-190	45-90	200,000	6,000	39,000
Penna. College (Women)	125	275	....	100,000	5,000	38,500
Penna. Military Col.	550	(*i*)	....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania State Col.	(*m*) 100	175 up.	75	31,020	2,400	272,996
Philander Smith College	16	72	8	None.	4,100	14,000
Polytechnic Institute	150-200	300	20-30	.....	20,000	143,586
Pomona College	70	300-375	4	268,525	1,000	54,700
Pratt Institute	6-75	225-288	20	2,152,783	500,000	234,270
Presbyterian Col. of S. C.	40	120	20	10.000	10,000	(*c*) 5,614
Princeton Theol. Sem.	None.	150	15	3,210,918	10,095	140,194
Princeton University	150-160	....	....	3,702,600	874,752	1,316,984
Proseminar Elmhurst Col	150	(*i*)	6	5,897	3,877	27,673
Purdue University	(*m*) 25	350	50 up.	340.000	None.	328,592
Radcliffe College‡	200	258-500	35-60	425,000	75,500	(*c*) 78,939
Randolph-Macon College.	75	200	45-55	210,500	57,400	(*c*) 130,000
" " (Woman's)	75	200	40-55	210,500	60,000	130,000
Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	200	220-375	43-80	1,529,368	1,076,981	....
Richmond College (Va.)	70	120-150	40-75	375,446	12,000	42,250
Rio Grande College	24-28	120	20-40	76.000	462	6,500
Ripon College	40	200	10-75	278,821	13,169	34,188
Roanoke College	50	150	25	126,000	66,000	.....
Rochester A. & M. Inst	75	180-216	20-30	362,292	18,324	94,465
Rochester Theol. Sem.	None.	200	25	1,637,157	8,265	72,717
Rock Hill College	60	200	8-55	....	.....	§§ 25,000
Rollins College	34-52	138	25	204,000	6,779	41,564
Rose Polytechnic Inst.	100	165-275	35-45	600,000	.....	47,000
Rutgers College	75	162-180	30-60	666,000	.....	.....
Scotia Seminary	None.	45	5 up.	10,000	10,220	19,608
Seton Hall College	(*i*) 380	(*i*)	30	None.	None.	....
Shorter College‡	60	150	30	45,000	100,000	135,000
Shurtleff College	40	150-250	30-50	154,838	8,656	36,528
Simmons College	100	260-300	10-25	2,138,885	....	127,064
Simpson College	39-48	130	5-10	86,325	8,019	32,632
Smith College	100	300	.....	1,300,000	26,000	§§ 144,000
Southern Bapt. Theo. Sem.	None.	125	25	600,000	....	35,000
Southern University	50	115-150	15-30	50,000	None.	26,906
S. W. Presb. Univ. (Tenn.)	50	186	50	285,000	....	....
State College of Kentucky	30-50	108-180	25	....	26,500	92,022
State Univ. of Iowa	20-50	175-250	15-50	240,320	100,000	324,048
State Univ. of Kentucky	16-50	85	14	....	2.200	15,200
Stevens Institute Tech.	(*p*)	240-400	60	870,000	5,500	126,827
St. Angela College	120	280	20	50,000	....	§§ 35,000
St. Anselm's College	60	150	25-50	....	....	.....
St. Bede College	200	(*i*)	10	None.	None.	.....
St. Benedict's College	60	140	.....	.....	None.	.....
St. Francis Xavier College	100	.....	25	.....	19,365	.....
St. John's College (D. C.)	100	.....	10	.....	.....	§§ 12,000
St. John's College (Md.)	75	160-170	20-30	30,000	24,000	35,000

Colleges—Table Three. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Tuition—Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses, Board, etc.	Other Expenses-Fees, Books, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Receipts from Benefactions.	Total Income, including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
St. Lawrence University	$50	$160	$20	$300,000	.....	(c) $62,000
St. Louis University	60-100	125-150	5-50	....	$21,000	91,000
St. Mary's College (Kan.)	60	200	20	None.	None.	.....
St. Mary's College (Ky.)	40	160	15	None.	....	32,500
St. Olaf College	20	90	20	....	11,000	26,000
St. Stephen's College	250	(i)	3	233,000	11,285	31,016
St. Vincent's College	60	300	10	6,000	....	.....
Susquehanna College	55	125	30	42,000	4,000	22,000
Swarthmore College	150	200-350	10-30	1,010,000	150,000	284,500
Syracuse University	75-125	152-266	15-50	2,045,351	399,644	826,167
Tabor College	45	125-175	10-50	86,000	8,000	20,000
Talladega College	11	83	10	167,511	11,880	§§1,150
Tarkio College	30	125-185	7-16	160,165	5,151	(c) 19,095
Taylor University	36	116	3	....	3,000	19,900
Teachers' Col. (N.Y.City)	150	350 up.	20 up.	1,093,000	668,671	405,866
Temple College	60	150	10	20,000	800	76,486
Throop Poly. Inst	100	390-440	6-10	150,612	2,941	73,000
Tome Institute	(t) 700	.....	20	.....	....	....
Trinity College	100	234-330	....	780,000	15,908	71,370
Trinity College (D.C.)	100	300-400	15 up.	.....	.....	.....
Trinity College (N.C.)	50	166	28	600,000	30,000	75,000
Trinity Univ. (Tex.)	60	150	50	25,000	8,000	....
Tufts College	100-155	150-200	150-200	1,500,000	67,640	(c)200,000
Tulane University	85	215	70	2,204,906	.....	269,372
Tuskegee Institute	None.	76-50	10	1,494,021	515,673	588,885
Union College (Ky.)	40	90	15-20	278,000	....	....
Union College (Neb.)	40-50	150	20	....	None.	31,782
Union College (N.Y.)	75-120	200-300	35-75	672,678	3,100	130,752
Union Christian College	33	104-122	10-18	74,802	1,200	8,358
Union Theological Sem.	None.	140 up.	35	.....	....	.....
Univ. of Alabama	(o)	125-150	40	2,000,000	2,500	(oo) 76,534
Univ. of Arizona	(m) 20	180-200	50-100	....	None.	100,300
Univ. of Arkansas	None.	210	25	None.	None.	180,676
Univ. of California	....	....	....	3,825,887	208,915	1,086,262
Univ. of Chattanooga	50-65	75-176	9-25	221,000	5,284	56,593
Univ. of Chicago	120-200	305-655	(q)	r)12,974,211	5,926,989	c)1,222,353
Univ. of Cincinnati	75-125	225	20-60	1,250,000	10,000	236,808
Univ. of Colorado	(g)	200-300	....	.....	250,000	175,000
Univ. of Denver	36-100	150 up.	15 up.	358,000	40,000	93,000
Univ. of Georgia	(m) 50	96-225	50-100	420,000	28,745	477,576
Univ. of Idaho	None.	150	100	350,000	None.	95,000
Univ. of Illinois	50-110	180-250	120	638,694	None.	1,007,009
Univ. of Kansas	(w)	(y) 166-260	(y)	151,000	.....	310,000
Univ. of Louisville	100	250	125	500,000	....	100,000
Univ. of Maine	30-40	162-229	45-55	218,300	None.	135,000
Univ. of Michigan	44-59	180	220	806,000	156,000	1,078,417
Univ. of Minnesota	20-150	300-700	15-100	1,406,796	....	537,255
Univ. of Missouri	None.	200-350	25-50	....	....	487,475
Univ. of Montana	None.	225	25	(n)	....	74,555
Univ. of Nashville	15 up.	200	50	....	....	....
Univ. of Nebraska	None‡‡	250-30	50	1,000,000	....	550,000
Univ. of Nevada	None.	162	45	....	.....	.....
Univ. of New Mexico	(m) 40	200	20	None.	....	....
Univ. of North Carolina	60	(f) 175	25-50	200,000	30,000	110,000
Univ. of North Dakota	(l)	131.25	30-60	195,000	30,000	153,136
Univ. of Notre Dame	100	300	25-30	None.	None.	.....
Univ. of Oklahoma	None.	175-250	....	13,000	.....	80,000
Univ. of Oregon	None.	175-450	15-55	....	....	95,000
Univ. of the Pacific	50-70(j)	200-230	40 up.	116,000	17,500	(c) 28,813
Univ. of Pennsylvania	150-200	365-565	5-50	4,632,874	.....	....
Univ. of Rochester	96	150-250	25-75	764,709	22,565	62,262
Univ. of the South	100	150-200	10-30	200,000	....	....
Univ. of South Carolina	40	100 up.	53	None.	....	61,756
Univ. of South Dakota	12	150	10-25	.....	None.	84,347
Univ. of S. California	(j)70	180-200	8-50	350,000	46,000	69,000
Univ. of State of Florida	(m) 20	140	40	158,000	.....	32,160
Univ. of Tennessee	(bb)	119-193	41-87	....	26,750	120,990
Univ. of Texas	None.	(y) 300	(y)	2,000,000	....	279,387
Univ. of Utah	10	150-300	7-50	550,000	None.	132,100
Univ. of Vermont	80	225 up.	58	563,691	66,000	183,131
Univ. of Virginia	(d)	162 up.	55-95	406,492	14,928	§§78,957
Univ. of Washington	None.	200-300	50-100	500,000	25,000	527,000
Univ. of Wisconsin	(m)	175-225	15-50	591,623	480	1,124,731
Univ. of Wooster	60	200	33	315,788	125,000	(c) 54,397
Univ. of Wyoming	None.	250	25	....	....	91,025
Upper Iowa University	47	200-250	50	150,000	....	(c) 27,000
Upsala College	36-45	92-100	5-20	.....	50,000	15,883
Urbana University	36	220	.....	....	2,764	4,450
Ursinus College	50	150	15-50	190,000	15,700	50,900
U. S. Military Academy	†	†	70	†	†	†
U. S. Naval Academy	§	§	§	§	§	§
Utah Agri. College	(aa)	130-190	20	183,442	.....	187,830
Valparaiso University	50	72	25	200,000	None.	295,000
Vanderbilt University	100	100-200	50-100	1,600,000	150,000	(c) 169,000

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

COLLEGES—TABLE THREE. For explanation of signs, see page 554.	Tuition—Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses, Board, etc.	Other Expenses—Fees' Books, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Receipts from Benefactions.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Vassar College‡...	$150	$350	....	$1,312,600	....	$483,171
Vincennes University...	22	250	$25	....	None.	....
Virginia Christian College	45	100-125	15-25	..	$500,000	60,000
Virginia Military Inst.....	75	365	....	20,000	None.	98,000
Virginia Polytechnic Inst	17	312-344	50	11,165	None.	221,651
Wabash College.....	24	175-200	75-100	500,000	22,000	41,000
Wake Forest College.....	50	85-145	50	280,782	....	37,266
Walden University.....	12-50	56-90	3-15	42,000	....	....
Washburn College.....	50	144	17	98,000	....	....
Washington Col. (Tenn.).	18	7[illegible]	5-10	75,000	5,000	(c) 6,500
Wash. State College.....	(m) 20	150-300	25-75	....	....	200,000
Wash'n & Jefferson Col..	60	154	50	508,258	96,502	(c) 50,302
Washington & Lee Univ.	50	150 250	50-100	750,000	15,000	70,000
Washington University...	100-150	350 500	50-150	4,947,167	244,811	500,940
Waynesburg College.....	45	150-200	25	60,000	4,000	9,000
Wellesley College‡.....	175	275	25	53,312	21,744	488,392
Wells College‡.....	150	350	....	243,000	610,000	96,196
Wesleyan University.....	85	120-300	30-60	1,522,521	77,891	185,960
West Lafayette College...	36	100	10	5,000	5,000	(c) 4,000
Western Col. (Women)..	(i) 300	(i)	15	72,332	14,187	(c) 66,843
Western Maryland Col....	45	225	15	None.	None.	.....
Western Reserve Univ....	100	180	40	1,308,000	340,115	509,038
Western Theol. Sem.....	None.	200	25	750,000	....	....
Western Univ. of Penna..	100	.....	25-50	458,709	18,980	56,774
Westfield College.....	30	125-150	15-25	25,000	4,000	7,469
Westminster Col. (Mo.)....	60	200	40	216,958	8,243	25,259
Westminster Col. (Pa.)...	60	180-200	75-100	153,000	106,000	133,935
West Virginia Univ.....	(m) 24-50	140-220	(y)	116,000	None.	224,353
Wheaton College.....	50	160	10-30	80,000	14,363	30,737
Whitman College.....	50	156-241	10-40	232,000	10,000	70,000
Whitworth College.....	54	180	30	30,000	26,344	39,345
Wiley University.....	10	84	12-15	.....	16,000	48,000
William & Mary College....	35	(y) 145	....	154,000	20,000	87,544
William Jewell College.....	40	100-200	25	400,000	20,000	40,000
Willamette Univ.....	(y) 45	126-180	20-35	135,000	148,266	170,600
Williams College.....	140	200-415	50	1,455,304	70,115	170,555
Wilmington Col. (Ohio)....	40	120	20	60,000	....	9,000
Wilson College (Women)	60	290	20	....	....	...
Wittenberg College.....	60	225	50	355,000	....	....
Wofford College.....	40	122-160	30	97,238	12,700	24,794
Woman's College (Balt.).	150	275	25	649,000	217,000	67,429
Worcester Poly. Inst.....	150	250	15	....	....	....
Yale University.....	155 up.	(f) 245	(f) 45	8,348,844	985,229	(c) 1,088,920
Yankton College.....	36	108-117	15	183,537	11,459	30,049
York College.....	31.50	90-108	None.	....	....	20,000

Beginnings of Famous Universities.

THE University of Oxford has the reputation of having been founded by King Alfred in 872.

The first college of the University of Cambridge was founded by Hugo, Bishop of Ely, in 1257

The University of Paris was founded by King Philip II. about 1200.

The first university in the German Empire was at Prague, Bohemia, 1348.

The Czar Alexander I. founded the Universities of St. Petersburg and Moscow in 1802.

The oldest Spanish University is that of Salamanca, founded in 1240.

The University of Copenhagen, Denmark, was founded in 1479.

The University of Upsala, Sweden, was founded in 1477.

The oldest Italian universities are Bologna, founded 1200; Padua, 1222; Naples, 1224; Genoa, 1243; Perugia, 1276; Macerata, 1290. There were nine more founded between 1300 and 1550. Italy was the greatest resort of students for the higher education in the Middle Ages.

Trinity College, Dublin, was incorporated by royal charter in 1591.

The University of Edinburgh was founded in 1582 by a charter granted by King James VI, of Scotland.

Harvard University had its beginning at Newtown, afterward Cambridge, Mass., in 1636.

Yale University had its beginning at Saybrook, Ct., in 1700, and was removed to New Haven in 1716.

Columbia University was chartered as King's College in 1754. The name was changed to Columbia College in 1784 and Columbia University in 1896.

Princeton University, founded in 1746, was chartered as the College of New Jersey, and did not assume its present name officially until its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in 1896.

William and Mary College (first steps taken toward establishing it in 1617) erected at Williamsburg, Va., and charter granted in 1693.

The first common schools established by legislation in America were in Massachusetts, 1645; but the first town school was opened at Hartford, Ct., prior to 1642.

The University of Pennsylvania had its beginning at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1740. It was chartered in 1753 as the Academy and Charitable School in the Province of Pennsylvania, and received a further charter as a college in 1755. Its present title dates from 1791.

The University of Jagielle, of Cracow, Poland, where Copernicus received his education, was founded in 1364 by the Polish King Kazimiers the Great, and endowed by a later Polish King, Jagielle, in 1400.

Reference Marks Used in Preceding College Tables.

TABLE ONE.

* All departments. † Co-education of the sexes. ‡ Education of women only. § For the education of colored students. ‡‡ Medical Department at Mobile, Ala. †† At Athens, Tenn., also.

(*a*) Co-education excepting in Art Department.

(*b*) Co-education in Medicine and Law.

(*c*) No restriction as to color.

(*d*) No co-education in undergraduate courses. Number of instructors and students given does not include the Horace Mann or Speyer schools.

(*e*) Branches at Somerville and Boston.

(*f*) Confined strictly to post-graduate work. The national university of the church.

(*g*) Academic and Technical Departments at Fayetteville; Law and Medical Departments at Little Rock; Normal School (for negroes), Pine Bluff, Ark.

(*h*) and at Chicago.

(*i*) Co-education in graduate and Medicine Departments.

(*j*) For Indians and colored youths, both sexes.

(*k*) Separate Women's College.

(*l*) Radcliffe College is the women's college affiliated with Harvard University. The number of instructors and students shown at Radcliffe College are not included in the Harvard totals.

(*m*) Located in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

(*n*) Both sexes are taught in separate colleges.

(*o*) Comprises Adelbert College undergraduate for men and women and associated schools.

(*q*) Report at close of 1906.

(*r*) Schools Pharmacy and Medicine at Chicago.

(*s*) Medical Department at Galveston.

(*t*) President and majority of Trustees are Baptists.

(*u*) School of Mines at Rolla, Mo.

(*w*) Co-education in law, pedagogy, graduate, and commerce. The Undergraduate Schools are at University Heights, Bronx Borough, New York City; Law, Pedagogy, Graduate and Commerce at Washington Square; Medicine at East Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue.

(*x*) College of Liberal Arts at St. Paul, Minn.; College Physicians and Surgeons at Minneapolis.

(*y*) Medical Department located in Louisville.

TABLE TWO.

* All departments. † Co-education of the sexes. ‡ Education of women only. § For the education of colored students. ** Co-education in law, graduate school and biology courses in the College.

(*a*) And approximately 1,850 ex-members.

(*b*) Commencement four times a year, of which the largest is June 9.

(*c*) For colored and Indian students.

(*d*) No restriction as to color.

(*e*) Mrs. Ella C. Turner, Greenwood, S. C., Mrs. J. Z. Chandler, Enoree, S. C.; a class of '72.

(*f*) Sarah A. Hillard, Salem, N. J., Mrs. A. D. White, Ithaca, N. Y., Elizabeth Holcomb, Charlestown, N. H., Mrs. W H. Appleton, Swarthmore, Pa.; Lowndes Taylor, Westchester, Pa., all class of '73.

(*g*) Co-education in Graduate and Medical School.

(*h*) Timothy H. Ball, Crown Point, Ind., and Arthur Britton, Wyoming Valley, Wis.; both class of '50.

(*i*) Warren C. Eustis, Owatonna, Minn., and Henry M. Williamson, Portland, Ore., both class of '73.

(*j*) J. T. Jenifer, Baltimore, Md.; T H. Jackson, Little Rock, Ark.; I. W. Welch, Frankfort, Ky.; all class of '70.

(*k*) Frederick Amos Bristol, South Africa; Henry C. Cutting, San Francisco, Cal.; and Frank H. Norcross, Carson City, Nev., all class of '91.

(*l*) Serena Clay, Lincoln, Ill.; C. Hatfield, Vernonia, Ore., J. A. Hudson, Chicago, Ill., Andrew Wallace, Decatur, Ill., all class of '68.

(*n*) J. W. Gillespie, Washington, D.C.; Samuel F De Ford, Ottawa, O., W. H. Dressler, Alliance O.; all class of '58.

(*o*) Athens School, May 13.

(*q*) Report at close of 1906.

(*r*) Mrs. O. J. W. Hall, Rev. J. Hall, Lyons, Kan., and J. Cavaness, Chanute, Kan., all class of '66.

(*t*) Rev, John Crowell, E. Orange, N.J., and John White Munroe, Barton-on-Sound, N. Y

(*u*) J. H. Jones, and J. H. Snyder, Lecompton, Kan.

(*w*) S. S. Early, N. Easton, Mass., O. P. Hood, Houghton, Mich., Benj. McKeen, St. Louis; all class of '85.

(*x*) Robt. S. Bean, Salem; Mrs. Ellen C. McCormack, and Matthew S. Wallis, Eugene, Ore.; all class of '78.

(*z*) G. F. Bovard, Minnie C. Miltimore, and Friend E. Lacy, San Francisco, Cal., all class of '84.

TABLE THREE.

* Free to teachers. ** Maintained by the city.

† At U. S. Military Academy tuition is free. Cadets are paid $609.50 per year each by the Government, out of which they pay their own expenses for board, clothing, etc.; living expenses average about $230 per annum. Total appropriations for the support of Military Academy by Congress last college year, $686,678. †† Supported by Peabody Fund.

§ At U. S. Naval Academy tuition is free. Midshipmen are paid $500 per year each by the Government, out of which they pay their own expenses for board, clothing, etc., living expenses average about $24 per month.

‡ Education of women only.

‡‡ Except Law, $45; Medicine, $45.

§§ Income from tuition, board, or incidental charges only.

¶ Free to those preparing for the ministry.

(*a*) For colored students.

(*b*) In making up the figures for Columbia University, Barnard College, Teachers' College, and the New York College of Pharmacy are included, because these institutions, although independent corporations financially, are integral parts of the educational system of Columbia University.

(*c*) Exclusive of benefactions.

(*d*) Average—academic, $75; engineering, $75; law, $100; medicine, $87.50.

(*e*) College of Arts, free; other departments average $80-90.

(*f*) Average.

(*g*) College of Engineering $12, law $40 and medicine $50.

(*h*) Free to $150. Varies with course.

(*i*) Living expenses included in tuition charges.

(*j*) In College of Liberal Arts.

(*k*) Medical School, $200.

(*l*) Law, $50; no charge in other branches.

(*m*) Free to State residents.

(*n*) 46,080 acres of land that cannot be sold for less than $10 per acre.

(*o*) Free in Academic and Engineering Depts., $75 in Law School; $100 in Medical School; $60 in School of Pharmacy.

(*p*) $150 for students residing in New Jersey; $225 for non-residents.

(*q*) Report at close of 1906.

(*r*) Total value of property held, $17,892,136.

(*u*) Excluding Medical College in N. Y. City

(*w*) $10-$25 for residents; $20-$35 for non-residents.

(*x*) Free except in Law Dept., $60 a year.

(*y*) Charges for books, fees, etc., included in living expenses.

(*z*) Free to citizens of United States.

(*aa*) Residents of State, $5; Non-residents, $25.

(*bb*) Academic, Engineering, Agriculture, Law $60; Pharmacy, $30; Medicine, $100; Dentistry, $150.

(*cc*) Total unclassed funds.

(*ee*) Practically free.

(*oo*) Exclusive of Medical Dept., Mobile, Ala.

(Compiled by A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary of the Board of Education.)

Public education in New York City began with the founding of the Free School Society (after 1826 the Public School Society) in 1805. The society began in a small way, depending upon private subscriptions, but soon received aid from the city. It gradually expanded, and until 1842 had control of the moneys supplied for educational purposes by the city and the common school fund of the State. This condition of affairs was unique. The society, being under the direction of high-minded citizens, enjoyed a large degree of public confidence. So anomalous a system could not last, however, and by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1842, the Board of Education was established. The Public School Society continued to conduct its schools until 1853, when, by mutual consent, they were all taken over by the Board. The society at that time had more than a hundred schools; the value of the property it transferred to the city was estimated at $450,000, and during its existence it educated some 600,000 children. The Board of Education was an elective body from 1842 to 1871, the members being chosen first by wards and from 1863 by school districts; since 1871 they have been appointed by the Mayor. In Brooklyn a Board of Education was created in 1843; the members were chosen by the Common Council until 1862, in which year the appointing power was vested in the Mayor. When consolidation took effect, in 1898, separate school boards were provided for the several boroughs (Manhattan and the Bronx being united), with a central Board of Education (a delegated body) having charge of the finances, the erection and repair of buildings, the acquiring of sites, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This system was dropped on the revision of the Charter in 1901, and since 1902 there has been one Board of Education for the city. It consists of forty-six members—twenty-two for Manhattan, fourteen for Brooklyn, four each for the Bronx and Queens, and two for Richmond. Their term of office is five years.

The Board of Superintendents, consisting of the city superintendent of schools and eight associate superintendents, has large powers in the nomination, promotion, and transfer of teachers, the recommendation of text-books and scholastic supplies, the determination of courses of study, the fixing of qualifications for teachers' licenses, etc. Its important acts require the approval of the Board of Education. There are twenty-six district superintendents, whose duties are to visit schools and observe the work of teachers. The Board of Examiners (consisting of the city superintendent and four examiners) conducts all examinations for would-be teachers, and prepares eligible lists. The school superintendents and examiners, as well as the supervisor of free lectures, the superintendent of school buildings, and the superintendent of school supplies (whose duties are indicated by their titles), have terms of six years each. The Board of Education appoints all these officials, and also a secretary and auditor, having no fixed term. Principals and teachers are appointed by the Board of Education on the nomination of the Board of Superintendents. The merit system is in full operation, and teachers are appointed in order of standing. Beginners are on probation for three years, their licenses being renewable from year to year; when permanently licensed, their tenure is assured, and they cannot be removed except on charges. New teachers are appointed only after pursuing a training school course.

The budget appropriation of the Department of Education for 1907 was $24,915,928.16, of which $19,845,870.58 constituted the general school fund (for teachers' salaries). For 1908 the Board has asked $31,641,326.75. The bulk of the large increase is due to a proposed increase in the salaries of many teachers. A woman teacher now enters the system at $600 a year, and advances, with yearly increments of $40, to $1,240. In the upper grades the maximum salaries are $1,320 and $1,440. Under the proposed schedule the beginning salary will be $720, the annual increment $48, and the maximum $1,440. This applies to the great majority of teachers in elementary schools. Men teachers in these schools now start at $900 and go up to $2,400. Men principals of elementary schools receive $3,500, and women principals $2,500. In high schools the salaries for women range from $700 to $2,500, and for men from $900 to $3,000. Principals of high schools are paid $5,000, and $5,000 is the salary of district superintendents and examiners. Associate superintendents receive $6,500. The salary of the city superintendent is $10,000. The number of elementary schools is 490—179 in Manhattan, 152 in Brooklyn, 43 in the Bronx, 82 in Queens, and 34 in Richmond. The number of high schools is fourteen, besides six high school departments in elementary school buildings in Queens. There are also three training schools for teachers and two truant schools. In the elementary schools there are 1,243 men and 12,766 women teachers; in high schools, 520 men and 556 women. In the evening schools (high and elementary) there are 1,186 men and 833 women teachers. Seventy-seven attendance officers enforce the Compulsory Education law. The latest available figures show the attendance as follows:

	Elementary Schools. (Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar).	High Schools.		Elementary Schools. (Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar).	High Schools.
Manhattan	238,384	7,014	Richmond	11,509	544
Brooklyn	194,003	10,535			
The Bronx.....	51,617	2,154	Total	534,254	22,369
Queens	38,741	2,122			

Number on part time (three and three-fourths hours per day), elementary schools:

Manhattan	16,003	Richmond	92
Brooklyn	43,188		
The Bronx.....	2,060	Total	70,351
Queens	9,008		

Number of sittings:

	Elementary Schools.	High Schools.		Elementary Schools.	High Schools.
Manhattan	278,333	11,148	Richmond	14,702	704
Brooklyn	198,913	10,467			
The Bronx.....	58,478	2,326	Total	591,529	27,576
Queens	41,103	2,931			

The number of new sittings supplied since September, 1906, has been 68,635, and the reduction in the number of part-time pupils has been 12,078.

Teachers incapacitated after thirty years' service are retired on pensions (half pay); the number of retired teachers is 937. School buildings and sites are paid for with the proceeds of city bonds (corporate stock); the amount issued since consolidation has been $73,522,070.

Presidents of Universities and Colleges.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

1821-23—Zephaniah S. Moore.
1823-44—Heman Humphrey.
1844-54—Edward Hitchcock.
1854-76—William A. Stearns.
1876-90—Julius H. Seelye.
1890-99—Merrill E. Gates.
1899 —George Harris.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

1764-91—James Manning.
1792-1802—Jonathan Maxey.
1804-26—Asa Messer.
1827-55—Francis Wayland.
1855-67—Barnas Sears.
1867-68—George Ide Chace.
1868-72—Alexis Caswell.
1872-89—E. G. Robinson.
1889-98—Elisha B. Andrews.
1899 —Wm. H. P. Faunce.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

1754-63—Samuel Johnson.
1763-78—Myles Cooper.
1792-1800—Wm. S. Johnson.
1801-11—Benjamin Moore.
1811-29—William Harris.
1829-42—William A. Duer.
1842-49—Nathaniel F Moore.
1849-64—Charles King.
1864 89—Fred. A. P. Barnard.
1890-1901—Seth Low.
1901 —Nicholas M. Butler.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

1867-85—Andrew D. White.
1885-92—Charles K. Adams.
1892 —Jacob G. Schurman.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

1770-79—Eleazer Wheelock.
1779-1815—John Wheelock.
1815-20—Francis Brown.
1820-21—Daniel Dana.
1822-28—Bennett Tyler.
1828-63—Nathan Lord.
1863-77—Asa Dodge Smith.
1877-92—Samuel C. Bartlett.
1893 —William J. Tucker.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

1640 —Nathaniel Eaton.
1640-54—Henry Dunster.
1654-72—Charles Chauncy.
1672-74—Leonard Hoar.
1675-81—Urian Oakes.
1682-84—John Rogers.
1685-1701—Increase Mather.
1701-07—Samuel Willard.
1707-24—John Leverett.
1725-37—Benj. Wadsworth.
1737-69—Edward Holyoke.
1770-73—Samuel Locke.
1774-80—Samuel Langdon.
1781-1804—Joseph Willard.
1806-10—Samuel Webber.
1810-28—John T. Kirkland.
1829-45—Josiah Quincy.
1846-49—Edward Everett.
1849-53—Jared Sparks.
1853-60—James Walker.
1860-62—Cornelius C. Felton.
1862-68—Thomas Hill.
1869 —Charles W. Eliot.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

1875-1900—Daniel C. Gilman.
1901 —Ira Remsen.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

1746-47—Jonathan Dickinson.
1748-57—Aaron Burr.
1758-59—Jonathan Edwards.
1759-61—Samuel Davies.
1761-66—Samuel Finley.
1768-94—John Witherspoon.
1794-1812—Samuel S. Smith.
1812-22—Ashbel Green.
1823-53—James Carnahan.
1853-68—John MacLean.
1868-88—James McCosh.
1888-1902—Francis L. Patton.
1902 —Woodrow Wilson.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

1858-73—John C. Burroughs.
1874-75—Lemuel Moss.
1878-85—Galusha Anderson.
1891-1906—Wm. R. Harper.
1906 —H. P. Judson.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

1852-63—H. P Tappan.
1863-69—Erastus O. Haven.
1869-71—Henry S. Frieze.
1871 —James B. Angell.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1754-79—William Smith.
1779-1882—John Ewing.
1806-10—John McDowell.
1810-13—John Andrews.
1813-28—Frederic Beasley.
1828-34—Wm. H. DeLancey.
1834-52—John Ludlow.
1854-59—Henry Vethake.
1860-68—Daniel R. Goodwin.
1868-80—Charles J. Stille.
1881-95—William Pepper.
1895 —Charles C. Harrison.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

1825 —George Tucker.
1826 —Robley Dunglison.
1827 —John T. Lomax.
1828 —George Tucker.
1828-30—Robley Dunglison.
1830-32—Robert M. Patterson.
1832-33—George Tucker.
1833-35—C. Bonnycastle.
1835-37—John A. G. Davis.
1837-39—Gessner Harrison.
1839-40—John A. G. Davis.
1840-42—Gessner Harrison.
1842-44—H. St. G. Tucker.
1844-45—W B. Rogers.
1845-46—Ed. H. Courtney.
1846-47—James L. Cabell.
1847-54—Gessner Harrison.
1854-70—S. Maupin.
1870-73—Charles S. Venable.
1873-86—James F Harrison.
1886-88—Charles S. Venable.
1888-96—W M. Thornton.
1896-1904—P B. Barringer.
1904 —E. A. Alderman.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

1862-64—Milo P Jewett.
1865-78—John H. Raymond.
1878-85—Samuel L. Caldwell.
1885-86—James R. Kendrick.
1886 —James M. Taylor.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

1775-98—William Graham.
1798-99—S. L. Campbell.
1799-1829—George A. Baxter.
1830-34—Louis Marshall.
1835-36—Henry Vethake.
1836-48—Henry Ruffner.
1848-61—George Junkin.
1865-70—Robert E. Lee.
1871-97—George W. C. Lee.
1897-99—W. L. Wilson.
1900-01—H. St. G. Tucker.
1902 —George H. Denny.

PRESIDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—*Continued.*

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

1793-1815—Ebenezer Fitch.
1815-21—Zeph S. Moore.
1821-36—Edward D. Griffin.
1836-72—Mark Hopkins.
1872-81—P. A. Chadbourne.
1881-1901—Franklin Carter.
1902 —Henry Hopkins.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

1701-07—Abraham Pierson.
1707-19—Samuel Andrew.
1719-22—Timothy Cutler.
1725-39—Elisha Williams.
1740-66—Thomas Clap.
1766-77—Naphtali Daggett.
1778-95—Ezra Stiles.
1795-1817—Timothy Dwight.
1817-46—Jeremiah Day.
1846-71—Theo. D. Woolsey.
1871-86—Noah Porter.
1886-99—Timothy Dwight.
1899 —Arthur T. Hadley.

SUPERINTENDENTS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.
West Point, N. Y.

1802-03—J. Williams.
1805-12—J. Williams.
1812-17—Joseph G. Swift.
1817-33—Sylvanus Thayer.
1833-38—Rene E. De Russy.
1838-45—Richard Delafield.
1845-52—Henry Brewerton.
1852-55—Robert E. Lee.
1855-56—John G. Barnard.
1856-61—Richard Delafield.
1861 —P G. T. Beauregard.
1861 —Richard Delafield.
1861-64—Alex. H. Bowman.
1864 —Zealous B. Tower.
1864-66—George W. Cullum.
1866-71—Thomas G. Pitcher.
1871-76—Thomas H. Ruger.
1876-81—John M. Schofield.
1881-82—Oliver O. Howard.
1882-87—Wesley Merritt.
1887-89—John G. Parke.
1889-93—John M. Wilson.
1893-98—Oswald H. Ernest.
1898-1906—Albert T. Mills.
1906 —Hugh L. Scott.

SUPERINTENDENTS UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.
Annapolis, Md.

1845-47—F Buchanan.
1847-50—George P Upshur.
1850-53—C. K. Stribling.
1853-57—L. M. Goldsborough.
1857-65—George S. Blake.
1865-69—David D. Porter.
1869-74—John L. Worden.
1874-78—C. R. P. Rodgers.
1878-79—Foxhall A. Parker.
1879-81—George B. Balch.
1881 —C. R. P Rodgers.
1881-86—F. M. Ramsay.
1886-90—W. T. Sampson.
1890-94—R. L. Phythian.
1894-98—P. H. Cooper.
1898-1900—F. V. McNair.
1900-02—Richard Wainwright.
1902-05—W. H. Brownson.
1905 —James H. Sands.

The Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford University.

Cecil Rhodes, statesman, who died at Cape Town, South Africa, March 26, 1902, directed in his will dated July 1, 1899, that a part of his fortune, estimated at $10,000,000, should be applied to the creation of a fund for the support of a certain number of scholarships covering a three-years course at the University of Oxford. He directed that the selection of the recipients of this gift should be made two from each State and Territory of the United States, or one hundred in all, fifteen from Germany and from one to nine from each of the British Colonies. The scholarships are awarded on marks only, three-tenths whereof shall be given to a candidate for his "Literary and Scholastic" attainments, the remainder being for his love of outdoor athletics and sports, for strong, manly qualities such as courage, generosity and kindness, and for high moral character, and especially for ambition to serve and lead in large public affairs.

The agencies for final selection vary a good deal. Scholars from Cape Colony are chosen by the individual schools to which the scholarships are especially assigned. In several of the Canadian provinces and in a few States of the American Union it has been decided that an appointment shall be made in rotation by the leading universities. Under this system the field of selection each year is somewhat narrowed, but it is possible to carry out more closely than otherwise the suggestions made by Mr. Rhodes, who appears to have had in his mind selection by a single institution. The five German students for whom annual provision is made are nominated, according to the terms of the will, by the Emperor himself. In the great majority of the States of the Union, in outlying colonies like Bermuda, Jamaica and Newfoundland, in four provinces of Canada, in New Zealand and the States of Australia, the final choice of the scholar is left in the hands of a Committee of Selection. Great care has been taken in the constitution of these committees, as it has been felt that on the wise and impartial exercise of their judgment depends more than upon anything else the full success of the scheme.

In most of the States the selection is made by a committee appointed by representatives of the colleges; in some the appointments are made in rotation by the leading colleges.

The conditions regulating the award of scholarships in the American States provide that the candidates shall have satisfactorily completed the work of at least two years in some college of liberal arts and sciences. Except under extraordinary circumstances the upper age limit must be twenty-four years at the time of entering upon the scholarship at Oxford. To be eligible the candidate must be a citizen of the United States, or the son of a citizen, and must be unmarried. Each student receives an allowance of £300 a year, which is equivalent to $1,500, payable in quarterly instalments, which is just enough to enable him to pay his college fees and necessary expenses. As the first instalment is not available until sometime after the arrival of the student he should go abroad with one or two hundred dollars in his possession.

At the beginning of Michaelmas term, October, 1904, there entered Oxford seventy-two Rhodes scholars; forty-three were Americans, twenty-four colonials and five Germans. In 1906, the full number, 190 in all, were in residence, and thereafter this number will be maintained, the vacancies being filled as men complete their three-years' course. The next examination in the United States will take place in January, 1908. There will be examinations also in 1910, 1911, 1913, 1914, and so on, omitting every third year. The examinations are not competitive, but qualifying. Inquiries as to particulars by intending candidates may be addressed to any college. Information about Oxford, its colleges and course of studies, should be addressed to F. J. Wylie, the Oxford agent of the Rhodes trustees, Oxford, England.

American College Fraternities.

MEN'S GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

Fraternity.	Membership.	Active Chapters.	Inactive Chapters.	No Houses.	Where and When Founded.	National Secretary.
Alpha Chi Rho	490	10	1	6	Trinity, 1895	Carlton H. Hayes, New York City.
Alpha Delta Phi	10,363	24	5	24	Hamilton, 1832	Robert A. Gunn, New York City.
Alpha Tau Omega	7,600	58	23	45	Va. Military Inst., 1865	L. W. Glazebrook, M. D., Wash., D. C.
Be a Theta Pi	15,057	70	23	0	Miami, 1839	Francis W. Shepardson, Chicago, Ill.
Chi Phi	4,394	20	26	15	Princeton, 1824	Theo. B. Appel, M. D., Lancaster, Pa.
Chi Psi	4,500	18	11	18	Union, 1841	Geo. P Richardson, Newark, N. J.
Delta Kappa Epsilon	16,000	42	11	20	Yale, 1844	David B. Simpson, New York City.
Delta Phi	3,600	11	5	0	Union, 1827	Arthur G. Freeland, New York City.
Delta Psi	2,500	8	0	8	Columbia, 1847	(No National Secretary.)
Delta Sigma Phi	715	8	1	4	Coll. City of N. Y., 1901.	Meyer Boskey, New York City.
Delta Tau Delta	8,900	50	28	12	Bethany, 1859.	Henry T. Bruck, Mt. Savage, Md.
Delta Upsilon	9,700	37	5	34	Williams, 1834	H. S. Smalley, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Kappa Alpha (North).	1,100	7	2	7	Union, 1825	Theo. Gilman, Jr., New York City.
Kappa Alpha (South).	7,200	49	11	30	Wash'ton and Lee, 1865	V Otis Robertson, Jackson, Miss.
Kappa Sigma	8,755	76	15	50	University Va., 1869.	Herbert M. Martin, Danville, Va.
Omega Pi Alpha	312	6	0	5	Coll. City of N. Y., 1901.	Clarence E. Seipel, New York City.
Phi Delta Theta	16,548	71	23	54	Miami, 1848	Samuel K Ruck, Indianapolis, Ind.
Phi Gamma Delta	10,500	56	25	45	Wash. & Jefferson, 1848	Thomas L. Pogue, Cincinnati, O.
Phi Kappa Psi	10,500	43	20	30	Wash. & Jefferson, 1852	Henry H. McCorkle, New York City.
Phi Kappa Sigma	3,700	26	14	18	University Penn., 1850.	Herbert Stotesbury, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Sigma Kappa	2,500	23	0	22	Mass. Agr'l Coll., 1873.	Henry H. Dyrsen, New York City.
Pi Kappa Alpha	2,500	29	6	29	University Va., 1868	Hugh M. McAllister, Covington, Va.
Psi Upsilon	10,860	22	1	20	Union, 1833	George S. Coleman, New York City.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	13,000	70	27	49	Univ. Alabama, 1856	Clar. W. Stowell, Providence, R. I.
Sigma Chi	8,075	56	21	44	Miami, 1855	Herbert C. Arms, Chicago, Ill.
Sigma Nu	6,000	58	14	42	Va. Military Inst., 1869.	Clarence E. Woods, Richmond, Ky.
Sigma Phi	1,400	8	2	8	Union, 1827	Alex. Duane, M. D., New York City.
Sigma Phi Epsilon	700	19	0	9	Richmond College, 1901	Samuel K. Phillips, Richmond, Va.
Theta Chi	625	3	0	3	Norwich Univ., 1856	George H. Chopin, Jr., Boston, Mass.
Theta Delta Chi	5,000	25	16	19	Union, 1848	Walter M. Gilbert, Washington, D.C.
Theta Xi (Eng., Scien.)	1,012	10	1	10	Rensselaer P. Inst., 1864	Frank R. Lanagan, Albany, N. Y.
Zeta Psi	5,500	22	9	15	N. Y. University, 1847	Robert B. Austin, New York City.
Total	199,606	1035	346	695		

WOMEN'S GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

Alpha Chi Omega	1,500	12	1	7	De Pauw Univ., 1885	Imo E. Baker, Champaign, Ill.
Alpha Omicron Pi	366	8	0	3	Barnard College, 1897	Elizabeth Toms, New York City.
Alpha Phi	1,691	14	0	7	Syracuse Univ., 1872	Mrs. Lucy L. Roe, Madison, Wis.
Alpha Xi Delta	700	13	0	6	Lombard College, 1893.	Mary E. Kay, Seattle, Wash.
Beta Sigma Omicron	500	10	0	2	Missouri State Un., 1888.	Bernice Stall, Richmond, Va.
Chi Omega	1,200	21	1	9	Univ. Arkansas, 1895	Jessie Anna Parker, Olathe, Kan.
Delta Delta Delta	1,700	23	1	8	Boston Univ., 1888.	Marian E. P. Ball, New York City.
Delta Gamma	2,052	18	10	13	Warren Fe. Ins., 1873-4.	Ruth Rosholt, Minneapolis, Minn.
Delta Sigma	180	3	0	0	Brown Univ., 1901	Agnes R. Burnham, Braintree, Mass.
Gamma Phi Beta	1,300	12	0	6	Syracuse Univ., 1874	Mrs. Grace L. Berry, Evanston, Ill.
Kappa Alpha Theta	3,641	28	9	14	De Pauw Univ., 1870	L. Pearle Green, Ithaca, New York.
Kappa Delta	708	12	2	0	Va. State Normal, 1897	Mary S. Thomas, Columbia, S.C.
Kappa Kappa Gamma	6,000	33	10	11	Monmouth College, 1870	Georgie Challoner, Oshkosh, Wis.
Phi Mu	2,000	8	0	2	Wesleyan College, 1852.	Bonita Hinton, New Orleans, La.
Pi Beta Phi	4,621	38	13	18	Monmouth College, 1867	Elda L. Smith, Springfield, Ill.
Sigma Kappa	550	9	2	3	Colby College, 1874.	Alice M. Purinton, Waterville, Me.
Sigma Sigma Sigma	210	8	0	0	Va. State Normal, 1898	Emma H. Moffett, Lebanon, Ky.
Zeta Tau Alpha	350	8	4	0	Va. State Normal, 1898	May H. Hopkins, Galveston, Tex.
Total	29,269	276	53	109		

UNITED CHAPTERS OF PHI BETA KAPPA.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., December 5, 1776, and now consists of 71 chapters located in as many of the leading colleges and universities in the land. The total living membership is nearly 12,000. Until 1883 the growth of the Society was comparatively slow, but since the organization of the United Chapters the development has been rapid, 47 chapters having been organized. At the ninth triennial council, held September 12, 1907, at William and Mary College, eight charters were granted, as follows: Virginia, Illinois, Louisiana, Illinois and Ohio Wesleyan Universities, and Oberlin, Iowa and Franklin and Marshall Colleges. Women were first admitted in 1875, and the first charter to a woman's college, Vassar, was granted in 1898. Since then Smith, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and the Woman's College of Baltimore have received charters. At the recent Council President Mary E. Woolley, of Mt. Holyoke, was chosen to the Senate, the first woman to be thus honored. The officers for the term, 1907-1910 are: *President*, Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, LL.D., Amherst, Mass.; *Vice-President*, Hon. John J. McCook, LL.D., New York, N. Y.; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, A.M., High Bridge, N. J. For Professional Fraternities, see page 15.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES—*Continued.*

PROMINENT LIVING GRADUATE MEMBERS.

Alpha Chi Rho.—Joseph F. Johnson, Dean of New York University; William R. Shepherd, Professor of History, Columbia University.

Alpha Tau Omega.—Robert L. Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma; Duncan C. Heyward, ex-Governor of South Carolina; Walter H. Page, editor and publisher; F. M. Simmons, United States Senator from North Carolina; Clifton R. Breckinridge, ex-Ambassador to Russia; Erskine M. Ross, United States Circuit Court Judge, California; A. I. Bacheller, author; Thomas F Gailor, Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee; Theodore DuB. Bratton, Episcopal Bishop of Mississippi; Joseph H. Choate, and Edward Everett Hale.

Beta Theta Pi.—John M. Harlan, Justice of the United States Supreme Court; David J. Brewer, Justice of the United States Supreme Court; James A. Beaver, General, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania; Edward C. Stokes, Governor of New Jersey; P. S. Grosscup, Judge of the United States Circuit Court; Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus; Henry A. Buchtel, Governor of Colorado; Frank O. Lowden.

Chi Phi.—Lee S. Overman, United States Senator from North Carolina; Franklin K. Lane, Interstate Commerce Commissioner; John B. Deaver, M. D., Hugh H. Young, M. D., Emory Speer, United States District Judge; Peter W. Meldim, of Savannah, Ga.; W. D. Jelks, ex-Governor of Alabama; W. K. Brooks, naturalist; F. R. Graves, Episcopal Bishop of Shanghai.

Chi Psi.—Elbridge T. Gerry; Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States; Francis M. Scott, Justice New York Supreme Court; Clyde Fitch, playwright; Clinton Scollard, author; Don M. Dickinson, jurist; Frederick W. Whitridge, lawyer.

Delta Kappa Epsilon.—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States; Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to Great Britain; Julian Hawthorne, author; Robert E. Peary, Arctic explorer; Charles Waldstein, archaeologist; Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University.

Delta Tau Delta.—Albert J. Hopkins, United States Senator from Illinois; Champ Clark, Representative in Congress from Missouri; A. C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute of Technology; K. C. Babcock, President of University of Arizona; William Kent, M. E.; James E. Denton, M. E.; Will Carleton, writer; Frederick Palmer, war correspondent.

Delta Upsilon.—Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York; William T. Jerome, District-Attorney of New York City.

Kappa Alpha (Northern).—Laurenus C. Seelye, President of Smith College; Edward H. Griffin, Dean of Johns Hopkins University; Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Frank H. Hiscock, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, author; Silas B. Brownell, Director of Princeton Theological Seminary.

Kappa Alpha (Southern).—Joseph W. Folk, Governor of Missouri; Richmond P. Hobson; Morris Sheppard, Representative in Congress from Texas; John Temple Graves, editor; Thomas Dixon, author; John S. Candler, of Georgia, jurist.

Phi Delta Theta.—Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Vice-President of the United States; William Allen White, author; Ray Stannard Baker, author; Fred Funston, Brigadier-General United States Army; John W. Foster, diplomatist; Malcolm R. Patterson, Governor of Tennessee.

Phi Kappa Psi.—Joseph B. Foraker, United States Senator from Ohio; James E. Watson, Representative in Congress from Indiana; Arthur L. Bates, Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania; H. L. Hadley, Attorney-General of Missouri; P. H. Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York.

Phi Kappa Sigma.—Henry A. Du Pont, United States Senator from Delaware; Samuel D. McEnery, United States Senator from Louisiana; Claude A. Swanson, Governor of Virginia; Horatio C. King, of New York; Charles I. Wilson, Brigadier-General United States Army; William Jay, of New York; E. A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia.

Psi Upsilon.—William H. Taft, Secretary of War; Andrew D. White, Ambassador to England; Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator from New York; John C. Spooner, United States Senator from Wisconsin; Charles Dudley Warner, author; Edmund Clarence Stedman, author; William P. Frye, United States Senator from Maine; Nicholas Murray Butler, President Columbia University.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon.—John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Jacob M. Dickinson, of Chicago, jurist; John C. W. Beckham, Governor of Kentucky.

Sigma Chi.—J. Taylor Ellyson, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia; J. M. Hamilton, ex-Governor of Illinois; A. H. Lugino, ex-Governor of Mississippi; Robert S. McCormick, ex-Ambassador to France; Harry S. New, Chairman Republican National Committee; James Deering, President of the International Harvester Company; Booth Tarkington.

Sigma Phi.—M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College; Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell University; Elihu Root, Secretary of State; Gerritt Smith, composer; Chester S. Lord, managing editor of the New York Sun; Charles E. Cheney, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church; Bradley Martin, capitalist; Montgomery Schuyler, journalist; John E. Parsons, lawyer; John Bigelow, author, ex-Minister to France.

Theta Delta Chi.—F. W. Hamilton, President of Tufts College; Gonzalo de Quesada, Minister from Cuba; B. P. Lamberton, Rear-Admiral, United States Navy; Cameron Mann, Episcopal Bishop of North Dakota; John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney-General of the United States; John B. McPherson, United States District Judge; A. M. Randolph, Episcopal Bishop of Southern Virginia; Charles R. Miller, editor of the New York Times; William D. Bloxham, ex-Governor of Florida.

American College Cheers.

THIS collection of cheers has been made by THE WORLD ALMANAC, by correspondence with officials of the respective institutions, and revised to 1908. It is believed to be the largest collection ever published.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—"Ki-yi-yi! Ki-yi-yi! Hoop-la-hi! Auburn! Auburn! A-P-I. !"
Albion.—"A-l'-b-i'-o-n', Bis Boom Bah, Albion, Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Alma.—"Hip, hi, hoo, ray, ALMA, Rah-a-ah!"
Amherst.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Amherst!"
Armour Institute Technology.—"Arch, Mech, Civ, Elec, Rah, Rah, Armour Tech!"
Augustana.—"Rocky-eye, Rocky-eye, Zip zum zie, Shingerata, Shingerata, Bim Bum Bie, Zipzum, zipzum, Rah! Rah! Rah! Karaborra, Karaborra, Augustana!"
Baker University.—"B. U. ! Rah, Rah! (repeat) Hoorah! Hoorah! Baker! taker! Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Baldwin University.—"U rah rah, U rah rah, U rah rah, tiger!"
Bates.—"B-A-T-E-S—Rah Rah Rah! Boom-a-laka, Boom-a-laka, Boom, Bates, Boom!"
Baylor University.—"B! B! B-A-Y! L! L! L-O-R! U! U! U-NI-V! V! VAR-SI-TY! Baylor! Baylor!!"
Beloit.—"Oh-aye, yoh-yoh-yoh-Be-loit! B-e-l-o-i-t—Rah-Rah-Rah!"
Berea.—"Rah, Rah, Rah, sis boom bah, Cream and Blue, Be-re-a!"
Bethany (Kan.).—"Rockar, Stockar, Thor och hans bockar, Kör i genom, kör i genom, tjo, tjo, Bethania!"
Boston University.—"Boston, Boston, B-B-B-Boston, 'Varsity, 'Varsity, Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Bowdoin.—"B-o-w-d-o-i-n, Rah, Rah, Rah! (three times) Bowdoin!"
Brigham Young.—"Rah Ry B Y, Rah Ry B Y, Rah Ry Re, B. Y. C. !"
Brown University.—"Brunonia! Brunonia! Brunonia! (Siren - - -) B-R-O-W-N—Brown! Brown! Brown!"
Buchtel.—"Hoo, Rale, Rale Roo! Wa hoo, Wa hoo! Hullaballo, hullaballo! Rah Rah Rale, Buchtel, Buchtel, Buchtel! ye ho! ye ho! ye Heza, Hiza, Ho, ho! Rah, Rah, Rah, Buchtel!"
Bucknell University.—"Bucknell-el-el! Bucknell-el-el! Give-er-el, Bucknell! Give-er-el, Bucknell! Ray! Ray! Ray!"
Case School Applied Sciences.—"Hoo! Rah! Ki! Rah! S-C-I-E-N-C-E! Hoi! Hoi! Rah! Rah! Case!!"
Cedarville.—"Razzle Dazzle, never frazzle, not a thread but wool! All together! All together! That's the way we pull! Cedarville!!!
Central Univ. of Ky.—"Razzle dazzle, razzle dazzle! Sis, boom! Ah! Central University, Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Claflin University.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Claf-lin-ia!"
Colgate University.—"Colgate, Colgate, Rah (nine times), Colgate!"
College of the City of New York.—"'Rah, 'Rah, 'Rah, C. C. N. Y.!"
Colorado.—"Pike's Peak or Bust! Pike's Peak or Bust! Colorado College! Yell we must!"
Columbia University.—"'Ray 'Ray 'Ray C-o-l-u-m-b-i-a!"
Cornell College.—"Zipp, Ziss, Boom, Caw-w, Ca-w-w-nell; C. C. Tiger-la, Zipp Zipp Hurrah!!!"
Cornell University.—"Cornell! I Yell Yell Yell! Cornell!"
Cotner University.—"Cotner, Cotner, the Cotner University—Don't you see!"
Creighton.—"C. U. C. U. Rah, Rah, Creighton, Creighton, Omaha!"
Cumberland University.—"Wang! bang! siz! boom! bah! Cumberland, Cumberland! Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Dakota Wesleyan University.—"Ha! Ho! Whee! Ki! Yi! Ye! D. U. Varsity Zip Boom! Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Dartmouth.—"Wah hoo wah! wah hoo wah! da-di-di, Dartmouth! wah hoo wah!"
Davidson.—"Hac-a-lac-a boom-a-lak, Hac-a-lac-a red and black, Hello-bulue-lo-le-la-run, Davidson!"
Delaware.—"D-E-L-aware, Siss-Boom-Tiger-Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Denison University.—"Heike! Heike! Rah, rah, rah, hoorah, hoorah, Denison! Denison!"
De Pauw University.—"Zip, Rah, Who! D-P-U! Rip, Saw! Boom! Baw! Bully for old De Pauw!"
Dickinson.—"Hip-rah-bus-bis—Dickinsonien—Sis—Tiger!"
Drake University.—"Rah! (ten times) Hoo rah! Hoo rah! Drake! Drake! Drake!"
Drury.—"Rah Rah Rah Rah Rah Rah! Drury!"
Earlham.—"Rah, rah, Quaker! Quaker! E! C! Quaker! Quaker! Quaker! Hoorah! Hoorah! Quaker! Rah! Rah!"
Fairmount.—"Ki yi yi, Sis Boom Bah, Fairmount, Fairmount! Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Fisk University.—"Clickety! Clackety! Sis! Boom! Bah! Fisk University! Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Fort Worth University.—"Rip! Rah! Ru! The Gold and the Blue! Fort Worth U.!"
Franklin and Marshall.—"Hullabaloo, bala! (twice) Way-up, Way-up! F. and M. ! Nevonia!"
Georgetown University (D. C.).—"Hoya! Loya! Saxa! Hoya! Loya! Georgetown Hoya, Loya! Rah, Rah, Rah!"
George Washington University.—"G-E-O-R-G-E—George! Washington! Washington! Washington!"
Grant University.—"G. U., Rah, Rah, G. U., Rah, Rah, Whoorah, Whoorah, Rah, Rah, Grant!"
Grove City.—"With a vivo, with a vivo, with vum, vum, vum! Vum get a rat trap bigger than a cat trap! Vum get a cat trap bigger than a rat trap! cannibal, cannibal, siss-s! boom!! rah!!! Grove City College! Rah! Rah!! Rah!!!"
Gustavus Adolphus.—"Hip, Hah, Rip, Rah Thez-Zah! Z-i-p! Boom G. A. R.!"
Hamilton.—"Rah! Rah! Hamilton! Road! Road! Road!"
Hamline University.—"Boom get a rat trap! Bigger than a cat trap! Boom get a rat trap! Bigger than a cat trap! Boom! Cannibal! Cannibal! Zip! Boom! Bah! Hamline! Hamline! Rah! Rah! Rah!"
*Harvard University.**—"Rāh rāh rāh! rāh rāh rāh! rāh rāh rāh—Harvard!"
Heidelberg University.—"Kili-kilik! Rah, rah! Zit, zit! Ha! Ha! Yai! Hoo! Bam! Zoo! Heidelberg!"
Hillsdale.—"Rha-hoo-rah Zip boom bah Hipizoo rhu zoo wah-hoo-wah Hillsdale!"
Hiram.—"Brekekex! Koax! Koax! Brekekex! Koax! Koax! Alala! Alala! Siss-s! Boom-Hiram!"
Holy Cross.—"Hoi-ah! hoi-ah! hoi-ah! chu, chu, rah, rah, chu, chu, rah, rah, Hoi-ah! Holy Cross! Rah!"
Howard University.—"Rah, rah, rah! Howard, Howard! Rah, Rah, Re!"
Illinois.—"Rah who rah Boom a la ka, kick-a-rick-a-roi, Old Illinois, Boom zip boom, Tiger-zah!"
Illinois Wesleyan University.—"Rah, Rah, Wesleyan!"
Indiana University.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Indiana!"
Iowa College.—"Grinnell, we yell, Grinnell we yell, Iowa College, Grinnell, Grinnell!"
Iowa State College.—"A-M-E-S! Rah! Ra! Rah! Ra! A-M-E-S! Rah! Ra! Rah! Ra! Hoo Rah! Hoo Ray! State College! I-O-A!"
Iowa Wesleyan University.—"Rah, rah, rah! zip boom bah! Rāzoo rāzoo-Johnny blow your bāzōo-Rip ziddy-i-lū-ū vi-We-e-e-e-es leyan!"
Jacob Tome Institute.—"Rah (nine times) Tome, Tome, Tome!"

John B. Stetson.—"Boom-a-racket, cheese-a-racket, Sis boom ah! Stetson, Stetson, Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Johns Hopkins University.—"Hullabaloo, canuck, canuck! Hullabaloo, canuck, canuck! Hoorah! Hoorah J. H. U.! Hurrah J. H. U.!"
Kansas City Univ.—"K. C. Varsity, Rip, Rah, Roo, Rip, Rah, Gee Haw, K. C. U.!"
Kansas Wesleyan University.—"Hi Ki, Wesli Hi Ki O!"
Kentucky University.—"Hoo-gah-hah, Hoo-gah-hah, K. U., K. U., Rah, Rah, Rah!"
Knox.—"Zip rah! Boom rah! Knoxia! Knoxi! Knox! KNOX! KNOX!"
Lafayette.—"Ra, Ra, Ra! Lafayette, Yette, Yette, Yette!" (three times.)
Lawrence University.—"Rah Rah Rah! L-A-W-R-E-N-C-E! Bit! Boom! Bah! Woosh!".
Lebanon Valley.—"Chee-he! Chee-hi! Chee-ha! ha! ha! Lebanon Valley, Rah, Rah, Rah!"
Lehigh University.—"Hoo-rah-ray! Hoo-rah-ray! Ray, ray, ray, Lehigh, Lehigh, Lehigh!"
Leland Stanford, Jr., University.—"Rah-Rah-Rah-Rah!—Stanford!"
Louisiana State University.—"Hobble, Gobble! Razzle, Dazzle! Siss, Boom, Bah! Louisiana! Louisiana, Rah, Rah, Rah!"
Manhattan.—"Rah! (nine times) Manhattan!"
Marietta.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Mar-i-et-ta, Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Marquette.—"Che, Che-ha Che, he-ha-ha! Marquette, Marquette, 'rah, 'rah 'rah!"
Maryville.—"Howee, how! Chilhowee! Maryville, Maryville, Tennessee! Hoo-rah, Hoo-rah, Maryville, Maryville, Rah Rah Rah!"
Mass. Inst. Tech.—"M. I. T. rah, rah, rah! M. I. T. rah, rah, rah! M. I. T. rah, rah, rah! Technology!"
Mercer Univ.—"Phizz, Sizz, boom! bah! Mercer! Mercer! Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Miami University.—"Rah—Rah—Rah—M-I-A-M-I—Mi-am-i, Miami!"
Michigan Agricultural.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Uz! Uz! Uz! M. A. C. Tiger!"
Mississippi A. & M.—"A. & M. C., A. & M. C., Miss., Miss., A. & M. C.!"
Monmouth.—"Ho rah Ho roo Depa la Depa loo Rah si ki yi, Hot, cold, wet or dry, get there Eli, Monmouth!"
Mt. Holyoke.—"H-o-l-y-o-k-e, Hol-yoke, Hol-yoke, are we!" (The cheer is sung by the girls.)
Mt. Union.—"Karo, Kero, Kiro, Koe! Rah, Rah, Rah, for M. U. C.! Alikezemion, Alikezunion! Rah, Rah, Rah, for old Mt. Union!"
Nebraska Wesleyan University.—"Boom rah boom rah an, We We Wesleyan! Ne Ne Ne Nebraskan! O-o-o-o-h man!"
New York Univ.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! N. Y. U., Siss, Siss, Siss, Boom, Boom, Boom, ah ah ah, New York, New York, New York!"
Northwestern College (Ill.).—"Rah! Rah! Hoo-Rah! Rah! Rah! Hoo-Rah! Who Rah? You Rah. North-Western, Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Northwestern University (Ill.).—"Rah! Rah! Rah! U, Northwestern (Rah! four times)."
Oberlin.—"Hi! O!-Hi, O!-Hi! O! Hi! Hi! O! Hi, O-ber-lin!"
Ohio Northern University.—"Rip, Zip, Zoo, Who are you? We are the boys of the O. N. U."
Ohio State University.—"Wahoo, Wahoo, Rip, Zip, Bazoo! I yell, I yell, for *O. S. U.!*"
Ohio University.—"O. U.! O. U! Rah Rah! Rah Rah! Hoorah! Hoorah! Bully for old O. U.!"
Ohio Wesleyan University.—"O-we-wi-wow! A-la-ka-zu-zi-zow! Ra-zee-zi-zu! Viva! viva! O, W U."
Olivet.—"O. C. Rah, Rah! O. C. Rah, Rah! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Olivet! Olivet! Rah, Rah, Rah!"
Otterbein University.—"Whoop, Hip, Whoop, Whoo! O, U., O. U.! Hi-O-mine, Ot-ter-bein; Whoop, Hip, Whoo!"
Ouachita.—"Boom-a-lacka, boom-a-lacka, bow, wow, wow, ching-a-lacka, ching-a-lacka, chow, chow, chow; boom-a-lacka, ching-a-lacka; who are we? Who's from Ouachita, we, we, we!"
Park.—"P-A-R-K! Rah, rah, rah! Sis, boom, ah! Booma-lacka, booma-lacka! Boom! Park! Boom!"
Penn.—"Thee! Thou! Thy! Thee! Thou! Thy! Quaker, Quak, P. C. I.!"
Pennsylvania State.—"P. S. C. Yo He Hip Rah Ra Boom Rah!"
Philander Smith.—"Rah, Rah, Rah, Rip, Rip, Roar, Philander Smith, Philander Smith, in the fore!"
Polytechnic Institute (Brooklyn).—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Poly!" (three times.)
Princeton University.—"Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Tiger! Sis! Boom! ah! Princeton!"
Purdue.—"Purdue! Purdue! Rah-rah! Rah-rah! (twice) Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Bully for old Purdue!"
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.—"Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! Rensselaer!"
Rose P. I.—"R-P! R-P! Rah-Rah! Rah-Rah! (repeat) HOO-rah! HOO-rah! Rose Polytechnic! Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Rutgers.—"Rah! rah! rah! bow-wow-wow! Rutgers!"
Shaw University.—"Shaw University is my cry, V-I-C-T-O-R-Y, S-H-A-W, Shaw, Shaw, Shaw!"
Simpson.—"Hip! haec! tra! boom! quae! bizzum! yah! zoom! Hulla-ba-loo-ba-lonia-Rah! Zoo! Simpsonia!"
Southwest Kansas.—"Hip! Hip! For our Coll; Boomer all! Hawker Jay, S. W. K. Winfield!"
State Col. of Washington.—Rah! Rah! Ree! Rah! Rah! Ree! Washington, Washington, W. S. C. (twice).
State University of Iowa.—"Haw, Haw, Hawk; Hi, Hi, Hi; Hawkeye, Hawkeye; S. U. I.!"
Stevens Institute of Technology.—"Boom—rah! Boom—rah! Boom—rah-Stevens!"
St. Elizabeth.—"Rip-a-rip-a-ree Rip-a-rip-a-ree, Hurrah for Alma Mater S. E. C."
St. Francis Xavier.—"Rah—rah—rah! X-A-V-I-E-R!"
St. John's University (Minn.).—"Razzle, dazzle, siss bum, boo-Wallica sooka, sooka soo-Who! Who! Who! St. John's U.! Razzle, dazzle, siss-bum, boo!"
St. John's (Md.)—"Hooray! Hooray! Hooray! S. J.! S. J., S. J.! St. John's! St. John's! St. John's!"
St. John's (N. Y.).—"Ram! Ram! Ram! F-O-R-D-H-A-M! Fordham! Fordham! Fordham!"
St. Lawrence University.—"Rah! (nine times) St. Lawrence!"
St. Louis University.—"St. Lou-ee! St. Lou-ee! S. T. L. U. Rah, rah, rah, Orange, White and Blue!"
St. Mary's (Kan.).—"Hoop-la, Hoop-la, Who can guess? S-t. M-A-R-Y-S!"
Swarthmore.—"Ray! Ray! Ray! S-W-A-R-T-H-M-O-R-E Swarthmore, Swathmore!" (twice.)
Syracuse University.—"Hip, Hoo, Rah! Hip, Hoo, Rah! Syracuse! Syracuse! Rah-rah-rah!"
Talladega.—"Rah, Rah, Rah, Talladega, Talladega, Sis, Boom-Ah!"
Tarkio.—"Rip, bang! hip ho! get there, rain or snow! Set fire! Tarkio!!!"
Texas Christian Univ.—"Boom-a-lacka! Boom-a-laca, Boom-a-laa Boo! Varsity! Varsity! T. C. U.!"
Trinity (N. C.).—"Rah, rah, rah, hip-poo-pee-phiz-boom-tiger-hipporah-hipporah Trinity!"
Tufts.—"T-u-f-t-s-Rah rah rah!" (three times.)
Tulane University.—"Rah! Rah! Zip! Boom! Ah! Rah! Rah! Tulane!!"
Tuskegee Institute.—"Tuskegee, Rah, Rah! Tuskegee, Rah, Rah! Hurrah, Yoo, Rah, Tuskegee!"
University of Alabama.—"Alabama-Alabama-Alabama—Hot Stuff-Hot Stuff-Hot Postula!"
University of Arkansas.—"Boom-alacka, Boom-alacka, wah who ray, Razzle-dazzle, Hobble-gobble, U. of A., Hi-ip, Ti-ip, rah-rah-rah, Ozark, Ozark, Sis, Boom, Bah, Varsity, Varsity, Boom-a-la, Ra, Cardinal, Cardina, U. of A.!"

University of California.—"Oski! Wow! Wow! Wiskee! Wee! Wee! Oleo-mucky-ei! Oley-Berkeley-ei! Cali-forn-ia! Wow!!"
University of Chicago.—"Chicago, Chicago, Chicago, go! Go Chica-go, Chica-go!"
Univ. of Cincinnati.—"Hella, Hella, Hellagan! Hella, Hella, Ha! Cincinnati Varsity, Rah! Rah! Rah!"
University of Colorado.—"Colorado, 'Rado, 'Rado (nine rahs), 'Rado, 'Rado, Colorado!"
University of Denver.—"U, U, U, of D, Den-ver, Ver-si-ty! Kai Gar Wa-hoo Zip boom—D. U.!"
Univ. of Georgia.—"Hoo-rah, Rah, Hoo, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Georgia!"
University of Idaho.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! (twice) Idaho! Id-a-ho! Boom! Bay! Bah!"
University of Illinois.—"Hol-a-ba-loo! rah! rah! Hol-a-ba-loo! rah! rah! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Illinois! Wah! Wah!"
University of Kansas.—"Rock-Chalk! Jay-Hawk! K. U.!"
University of Maine.—"Rah, rah, rah; Rah, rah, rah; Rah, rah, rah, Maine, Maine, Maine!"
Univ. of Mich.—"U. of M. rah! rah! (repeat) Hōo-rah! Hōo-ráh! Michigan! ráh! ráh! ráh!"
Univ. of Minnesota.—"Rah, rah, rah, Ski-U-mah—hoorah! hoorah! Varsity—Varsity! Minne-so-ta!"
University of Missouri.—"Rah Rah Rah Missouree M. U-ni-ver-si-ty, Hurrah! Hirah yes, siree!"
University of Montana.—"Montana, Montana Zip boom bah, State University, Rah, Rah, Rah."
University of Nashville.—"Rickety ix, Ski ix, Ski ix, Rah Rah Rah! Rickety ix, Ski ix, Ski ix, Rah Ha Rah, Nashville!"
University of Nebraska.—"U-U-Uni Ver Ver Ver-si-ty, N-E-Bras-Ki Oh, oh My!"
University of North Carolina.—"Yackety yack Hooray hooray! (twice) Carolina Varsity Boom Rah, Boom Rah, Car-o-li-na!"
Univ. of North Dakota.—"Odz-dzo-dzi! Ri-ri-ri! Hy-ah! Hy-ah! North Dakota!" (and Sioux war cry.)
Univ. of Notre Dame.—"U. N. D. rah, rah rah rah! U. N. D. rah rah rah rah! hoorah, hoorah, U. N. D. rah rah! rah rah!"
University of Oklahoma.—"Hi Rickety Whoop-te do boomer, sooner, Okla. U.!"
University of Oregon.—"Rah Rah Rah! Rah Rah Rah! Rah Rah Oregon!"
University of Pennsylvania.—"Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Penn-syl-va-ni-a!"
University of Rochester.—"Hoi, Hoi, Hoi, Rah, Rah, Rah! (3 times) Rochester! Rochester! Rochester!"
University of Southern California.—"Rackety! Hackety Wah! Who! wah! (repeat) zip! Boom! Bah! (repeat) U.! S.! C.! Rah! Rah! Rah!"
University of South Dakota.—"Da-ko-tá, Da-ko-tá, U-ni-vi of Da-ko-tá!"
Univ. of Tenn.—"U. of T.! Rah! rah! (twice) Hur-rah! Hur-rah! Tennessee! Tennessee! Rah! rah! rah!"
Univ. of Texas.—"Hullabaloo! Hooray, Hooray! (twice) Hooray! Hooray! Varsity! Varsity! U. T. A.!"
University of the Pacific.—"Hi! Ho! He!! Old U. P. P-a-c-i-f-i-c, University!"
University of the South.—"Rah! Rah! Ree! Vár-Sí-Teé, Hey, up! Hey, up! Sé-Wá-Née! Sewánee, Rah! Se-Wá-Nee, Rah! Sewánee, TIGER, S-s-s-s, Boom! Ah!"
University of Utah.—"Rah, Rah, Rah! (three times) Utah!"
University of Vermont.—"Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! Vermont, Vermont! Rah, rah!"
University of Virginia.—"Wah! hoo! wah! Wah! hoo! wah! U-n-i-v. Virgin-i-a!"
Univ. of Wash.—"Oskey, Wow, Wow! Wiskey, Wee, Wee! Holy Varseti! Washingtonei! Washington!"
University of Wisconsin.—"U-Rah-Rah-Wis-con-sin!" (repeated three times with a tiger.)
University of Wooster.—"Deke! Deke! Rah! Rah! Deke! Deke! Rah! Rah! Hoo-Rah!! Hoo-Rah!! Wooster Varsity! Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Univ. of Wyoming.—"Rah Rah Rah! Zip boom Zee! Let 'er go, let 'er go Varsity! Wy-o-ming!!!"
U. S. Military Academy.—"Rah! Rah! Ray! Rah! Rah! Ray! West Point! West Point! Army!"
U. S. Naval Academy.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Hi! Ho! Hal! U. S. N. A. Room! Sis! Bah! Navy!"
Upper Iowa University.—"Hawkeye! Hawkeye! U.! I.! U.!"
Utah Agricultural.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! A C., A. C. (twice), Utah!"
Vanderbilt Univ.—"Vanderbilt, Rah, Rah! (twice) Hoo Rah Hoo Rah Varsity Varsity Rah, Rah, Rah!"
Virginia Polytechnic Inst.—"Hoki, Hoki, Hoki, Hi! Tech! Techs! V. P. I. Sola-Rex, Sola Rah Polytechs, Vir-gin-i-a!! Rae! Ri! V. P. I.!"
Wake Forest.—"Rah (nine times) Wake Forest."
Walden University.—"Ray, Ray, Walden, Ray, Ray, Ray!"
Washburn.—"(Eight Rahs) Washburn! Washburn! Rah, Rah, Rah!"
Wash. and Jefferson.—"Wich-i-Koáx, Koáx, Koáx! Wich-i-Koax, Koax, Koax! Wich-i, Koáx, Koáx Koáx W. and J. Boom!"
Washington and Lee University.—"Chic-a-go-runk! Go-runk! Go-ree! Heigh, ho! Hi, ho! Washington and Lee! Washington and Lee! Washington and Lee! Tiger!"
Washington University.—"Sizzle, Sazzle, Razzle-Dazzle U-ni-v! Washington Washington Var-si-ty!"
Waynesburg.—"Hic, Haec, Hoc, Ille, Illa, Illum, Sumnius, Optime, Omnium—Waynesburg!"
Wesleyan (Female).—"Boom-a-lacka, Boom-a-lacka-Bow-wow, wow, Chick-a-lacka, Chick-a-lacka, Chow, Chow, Chow, Boom-a-lacka, Chicka-lacka, Who are we? Wesleyan! Wesleyan! W! F! C.!"
Wesleyan University.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Wes-ley-an-a! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!"
Western Reserve University.—"R-e-s-e-r-v-e, Rah, Rah, Re-serve!" (three times.)
Western University of Pennsylvania.—"Alle-ga-ne-ga-noc-ga-noc! (twice) Hurrah! Hurrah! Wup!"
West Virginia University.—"Rah! Rah! Rhu! W. V. U.! Sis Boo ah, Tiger!!"
Whitman.—"Breke-Ke-Kéx, Koax, Kóax (bis), ho-up, ho-up, parabaloo, Whitman!"
Wilberforce University.—"Rha! Rha!! Rha!!! Wilberforce! Wilberforce! Rha! Rha!! Rha!!!"
Willamette University.—"Wah-Hoo! Wah-Hoo! Rip! Zip! Bazoo! I yell I yell for W. U. Wah-Hoo, Wah-Hoo, Wah-hoo!"
William Jewell College.—"Yah Yah, Wow, Wow, Wee; Yaka, Zu Zi Zee; Vivela, Vivela, W. J. C.!"
Williams—"Williams! Williams! Williams! (Rah! nine times) Williams!"
Wittenberg.—"Rah (eight times), Wittenberg, Bang, Boom, Bah-h-h!"
Woman's (Baltimore).—"B-A-L-T-I-M-O-R-E, Baltimore!"
Worcester Polytechnic Institute.—"Rah, Rah, Rah! Worcester Polyteck! Polly, Wolly, Olley, Molly, Worcester Polyteck!!"
*Yale University.**—"Rah, Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah, Rah! Yale!"
Yankton.—"O! Y! Hah! Hah! Hah! Yankton! Yankton! Rah! Rah! Rah! Hah! Wah! Bish! Boom! Bah! Yankton! Yankton! I-Lank-ton-wah!"
York.—"Yor, Yor, Yell, Yell, Yell, Yor! Ye, York-l'l, U U B! Col-le-ge!"

* The difference between the cheers of Harvard and Yale lies in the length of time it takes to give them. Harvard's cheer is long and deep; Yale's quick and sharp.

(Communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Presidents of the respective Institutions.)

Adelphi College.....Brown and Gold.
Alabama Polytechnic Institute..Orange and Blue.
Alfred University.....Royal Purple and Old Gold.
Amherst College.....Purple and White.
Armour Inst. of Technology...Yellow and Black.
Atlanta University.....Steel Gray and Crimson.
Baker University.....Burnt Orange.
Baldwin University.....Old Gold and Brown.
Barnard College.....Light Blue and White.
Bates College.....Garnet.
Baylor University.....Green and Gold.
Berea College.....Cream and Blue.
Boston University.....Scarlet and White.
Bowdoin College.....White.
Brigham Young College.....Crimson.
Brown University.....Brown and White.
Bryn Mawr College.....Yellow and White.
Bucknell University.....Orange and Blue.
Butler College.....Blue and White.
Carleton College.....Maize and Yale Blue.
Case School of Applied Science.Seal Brown and White.
Central University (Ky.).....Cardinal and Blue.
Claflin University.....Orange and Maroon.
Clemson Agricultural College...Purple and Orange.
College City of New York.....Lavender.
College of St. Elizabeth.....Blue and Gold.
Colorado College.....Black and Gold.
Columbia University.....Light Blue and White.
Cornell College (Iowa).....Royal Purple and White.
Cornell University.....Carnelian and White.
Creighton University.....Blue and White.
Cumberland University.....Maroon.
Dakota University.....Royal Blue and White.
Dartmouth College.....Green.
Denison University.....Denison Red.
De Pauw University.....Old Gold.
Dickinson College.....Red and White.
Drake University.....Yale Blue and White.
Drury College.....Scarlet and Gray.
Earlham College.....Yellow and Cream.
Fisk University.....Blue and Gold.
Fordham College.....Maroon.
Franklin and Marshall College..Blue and White.
Franklin College (Ind.).....Navy Blue and Old Gold.
Georgetown University (D. C.).Blue and Gray.
George Washington University Buff and Blue.
Girard College.....Steel and Garnet.
Hamline University of Minn..Red and Gray.
Hampton Institute.....Blue and White.
Harvard University.....Crimson.
Heidelberg University.....Black, Orange and Red.
Hillsdale College.....Ultra-Marine (Blue).
Hiram College.....Sky Blue and Cherry Red.
Howard University.....Dark Blue and White.
Illinois Wesleyan University....Green and White.
Indiana University.....Crimson and Cream.
Iowa College.....Scarlet and Black.
Iowa State College.....Cardinal and Gold.
Iowa Wesleyan University.....White and Purple.
John B. Stetson University.....Green and White.
Johns Hopkins University.....Black and Old Gold.
Kansas City University.....Crimson and Orange.
Kansas Wesleyan University...Purple and Old Gold.
Kentucky University.....Crimson.
Lafayette College (Pa.).....Maroon and White.
Lake Forest University.....Ruby Red and Black.
Lawrence University.....White and Yale Blue.
Lebanon Valley College.....Blue and White.
Lehigh University.....Seal Brown and White.
Leland University.....Blue.
Leland Stanford, Jr., Univ.....Cardinal.
Louisiana State University....Old Gold and Royal Purple.
Manhattan College.....Green and White.
Marietta College.....Navy Blue and White.
Marquette University.....Blue and Gold.
Maryville College.....Orange and Garnet.
Mass. Institute of Technology...Cardinal Red and Silver Gray.
Miami University.....Scarlet and White.
Michigan Agricultural College..Olive Green.
Miss. Agri. and Mech. College..Maroon and White.
Morris Brown College.....Royal Purple and Black.
Mount Holyoke College.....Light Blue.
Mount Union College.....Royal Purple.
Nebraska Wesleyan University..Yellow and Brown.
New York University.....Violet.
Niagara University.....Purple and White.
Normal College.....Lavender and White.
Northwestern University (Ill.)..Royal Purple.
Oberlin College.....Crimson and Gold.
Ohio Northern University.....Orange and Black.
Ohio State University.....Scarlet and Gray.
Ohio University.....Olive Green and White.
Ohio Wesleyan University.....Red and Black.
Oregon Agricultural College....Orange.
Ottawa University.....Sunflower Yellow.
Otterbein University.....Cardinal and Tan.
Pennsylvania State College....Navy Blue and White.
Polytechnic Inst. (Brooklyn)...Blue and Gray.
Pratt Institute (Brooklyn).....Cadmium Yellow.
Princeton University.....Orange and Black.
Purdue University.....Old Gold and Black.
Radcliffe College.....Crimson and White.
Rensselaer Poly. Institute.....Cherry and White.
Rutgers College.....Scarlet.
Shaw University.....Garnet and White.
Simmons College.....Blue and Gold.
Smith College.....White.
Southwest Kansas College.....Royal Purple.
State College of Ky.....Blue and White.
State University of Iowa.....Old Gold.
Stevens Inst. of Technology....Silver Gray and Cardinal.
St. Francis Xavier College.....Maroon and Blue.
St. Lawrence University.....Scarlet and Brown.
St. Louis University.....Blue and White.
Syracuse University.....Orange.
Teachers' College (N. Y. City)..Blue and White.
Texas Christian College.....Royal Purple and White.
Throop Polytechnic Institute..Orange and White.
Trinity College (N. C.).....Navy Blue.
Tufts College.....Brown and Blue.
Tuskegee Institute.....Crimson and Old Gold.
University of Alabama.....Crimson and White.
University of Arizona.....Blue and Red.
University of Arkansas.....Cardinal.
University of California.....Blue and Gold.
University of Chattanooga.....Old Gold and Blue.
University of Chicago.....Maroon.
University of Cincinnati.....Red and Black.
University of Colorado.....Silver and Gold.
University of Denver.....Crimson and Gold.
University of Georgia.....Red and Black.
University of Idaho.....Silver and Gold.
University of Illinois.....Orange and Blue.
University of Kansas.....Crimson and Blue.
University of Maine.....Light Blue.
University of Michigan.....Maize and Blue.
University of Minnesota.....Old Gold and Maroon.
University of Missouri.....Black and Old Gold.
University of Montana.....Copper, Gold, and Silver.
University of Nashville.....Garnet and Blue.
University of Nebraska.....Scarlet and Cream.
University of Nevada.....Royal Blue and Silver.
University of North Carolina...White and Blue.
University of North Dakota....Pink and Green.
University of Notre Dame.....Old Gold and Marine Blue.
University of Oklahoma.....Crimson and Cream.
University of Oregon.....Oregon Grape, Green and Yellow
University of Pennsylvania.....Red and Blue.
University of Porto Rico.....White and Red.
University of Rochester.....Yellow.
University of South Dakota.....Vermilion.
University of Southern Cal....Cardinal and Gold.
University of the South.....Purple and Old Gold.
University of Tennessee.....Orange and White.
University of Texas.....White and Gold.
University of Utah.....Crimson and Silver.
University of Vermont.....Green and Gold.
University of Virginia.....Orange and Dark Blue.
University of Washington.....Purple and Gold.
University of Wisconsin.....Cardinal.
University of Wooster.....Black and Old Gold.
U. S. Military Academy.....Black, Gold, and Gray.
U. S. Naval Academy.....Navy Blue and Gold.
Upper Iowa University.....Peacock Blue and White.
Utah Agri. College.....White and Blue.
Valparaiso University.....Old Gold and Bright Brown.
Vanderbilt University.....Black and Gold.
Vassar College.....Rose and Gray.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute.Orange and Maroon.
Walden University.....Black and Red.
Washburn College.....Yale Blue.
Wash'n and Jefferson College...Red and Black.
Washington and Lee University.Blue and White.
Washington State College.....Crimson and Gray.
Washington University (Mo.)..Myrtle and Maroon.
Wellesley College.....Deep Blue.
Wesleyan University.....Cardinal and Black.
Western Reserve University...Crimson and White.
Western Univ. of Pennsylvania.Gold and Blue.
West Virginia University.....Old Gold and Blue.
Wilberforce University.....Green and Old Gold.
Willamette University.....Cardinal and Old Gold.
Williams College.....Royal Purple.
Woman's College of Balto.....Dark Blue and Old Gold.
Worcester Polytechnic Inst....Crimson and Steel Gray.
Yale University.....Blue.

New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.

ESTABLISHED by consolidation of "The Trustees of the Astor Library," "The Trustees of the Lenox Library," and "The Tilden Trust," May 23, 1895, twenty-one Trustees being chosen from the Trustees of these corporations. The agreement of consolidation provided for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library and reading-room in the City of New York, with such branches as might be deemed advisable for the continued promotion of the objects and purposes of these several corporations.

The Trustees soon after the consolidation in 1895 determined to pursue a liberal policy and to create a great library system not only for the use of scholars, but for the people. The best permanent site for the future great library was considered to be in Bryant Park, on Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, on the site of the reservoir, which had become obsolete and was practically unused. On March 25, 1896, the Trustees made a formal address to the Mayor asking aid from the city in securing the site of the reservoir, and in May, 1896, the Legislature passed a law authorizing the removal of the reservoir and the lease of the land to the Library. On May 19, 1897, another act was passed providing for the construction by the city of a library building on the reservoir site, and for its lease to the Library, which act was amended in 1900, removing the limit of cost. On November 10 the architects were selected for the new building and on December 1 the plans were approved by the city. The style of architecture is Renaissance and the material used is white marble. The building fronts on Fifth Avenue, looking east. The greatest projection of the main façade of the building is seventy-five feet back of the Fifth Avenue building line. It is intended to make a terrace out of this seventy-five feet of foreground, serving as a grand approach to the main entrance. The terrace will be 455 feet long. There will be a hallway in the centre of the building eighty feet long and forty feet wide. The staircases which lead to the second and third floors will be of stone, twelve feet wide. The arches of the vestibule are thirty-five feet high and fifteen feet wide. The entrance to the stairs and the elevators will be found on the Fortieth Street side. The rooms for the circulation of books and the children's room will be on the basement floor, Forty-second Street side; on this floor will be also the rooms for newspapers, the binding and printing departments; the first floor will contain the offices of the business superintendent, superintendent of circulation, patents, and periodicals reading-rooms, and exhibition rooms; on the second floor will be the Trustees' room, the office of the Director, lecture and assembly rooms, cataloguing and accession departments, and various special reading-rooms; the third floor will contain the large general reading-rooms, the public catalogue, special reading-rooms for manuscripts, Americana, etc., the Stuart books and pictures, the print room, etc. There will be about 140 feet of ground between the west elevation of the building and the present park. The design of the building will be monumental in character, with classical proportions. After delays, owing to the inability of the city to appropriate funds for the work, the removal of the reservoir was begun on June 6, 1899. The entire building was under roof at the end of November, 1906.

On March 12, 1901, Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered to give $5,200,000 to the city for the construction and equipment of free circulating libraries upon condition that the city should provide the land and agree to maintain the libraries when built. This communication was submitted to the Mayor on March 15, and on April 26 an act was passed authorizing acceptance of the gift by the city upon the terms imposed by Mr. Carnegie. An agreement with the city was executed on July 17, the Library acting as agent for Mr. Carnegie, under which forty-two buildings are to be erected in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond (later increased to fifty), on sites to be selected and purchased by the city with the approval of the Library, the buildings to be leased to the Library and to be under its control. The city agrees to provide adequate yearly maintenance, 10 per cent. of the cost of each building being agreed upon as a minimum.

On November 7, 1901, an agreement was made with three firms of architects in New York to prepare plans and specifications for these branch libraries. On June 6, 1902, an issue of bonds for $250,000 was authorized for purchase of sites. The first Carnegie building, known as the Yorkville branch, was opened December 13, 1902, at 222 East Seventy-ninth Street; the second, providing a new home for the Chatham Square branch, was opened November 2, 1903, at 31 East Broadway. Twenty-nine other sites have been acquired under the contract, and building operations are under way. The Trustees of the Library are:

William W. Appleton,	Samuel Greenbaum,	J. Pierpont Morgan,	George L. Rives,
John Bigelow,	H. Van Ren. Kennedy,	Morgan J. O'Brien,	Chas. Howland Russell,
John L. Cadwalader,	John S. Kennedy,	Stephen H. Olin,	Edward W. Sheldon,
Andrew Carnegie,	Edward King,	Alexander E. Orr,	George W. Smith,
Cleveland H. Dodge.	Lewis Cass Ledyard,	Henry C. Potter,	Frederick Sturges.
John Murphy Farley,	Alexander Maitland,		

Mayor of City of New York, *ex-officio*; Comptroller of the City of New York, *ex-officio*; President of the Board of Aldermen, *ex-officio*.

There is an advisory committee on circulation consisting of F. W. Stevens, E. S. Whitman, C. Scribner, F. C. Huntington, W. W. Appleton, *Chairman*, Mark Ash, D. P. Ingraham, J. H. McMahon, Cleveland H. Dodge.

BRANCHES—REFERENCE.—Astor Building, 425 Lafayette Street. Open week days 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Lenox Building, 890 Fifth Avenue. Open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. week days.

BRANCHES—CIRCULATING.—33 E. Broadway (Chatham Sq.), 197 E. Broadway (Educational Alliance Building), 61 Rivington St., 66 Leroy St. (Hudson Park), 49 Bond St., 135 2d Ave. (Ottendorfer), 331 E. 10th St. (Tompkins Sq.), 251 W. 13th St. (Jackson Sq.), 228 E. 23d St., 209 W. 23d St. (Muhlenberg), 215 E. 34th St., 501 W. 40th St., 226 W. 42d St. (George Bruce), 123 E. 50th St. (Cathedral), 463 W. 51st St., 121 E. 58th St., 328 E. 67th St., 190 Amsterdam Ave. (Riverside and Travelling Libraries), 1465 Ave. A (Webster), 222 E. 79th St. (Yorkville), 444 Amsterdam Ave. (St. Agnes and Library for the Blind), 112 E. 96th St., 206 W. 100th St. (Bloomingdale), 174 E. 110th St. (Aguilar), 32 W 123d St. (Harlem Library), 224 E. 125th St., 103 W. 135th St., 503 W. 145th St., 922 St. Nicholas Ave. (Washington Heights), 140th St. and Alexander Ave. (Mott Haven), 176th St. and Washington Ave. (Tremont), 3041 Kingsbridge Ave. (Kingsbridge); Stuyvesant and Hyatt Sts., St. George; 12 Bennett St., Port Richmond; Canal and Brook Sts., Stapleton; Amboy Road, Tottenville. Branches open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. week days.

Statistics for year ended June 30, 1907: Volumes called for in reference branches, 886,161; number of readers using above volumes, 182,678; visitors to reference buildings, art galleries, exhibits, etc., 217,715; volumes given out for home use, 5,090,555; volumes in reference department, 710,239; pamphlets in reference department, 270,961; volumes in circulation department, 593,881

American Institute of Social Service.

ORGANIZED 1898 for social and industrial improvement, with the following officers: *President*—Josiah Strong. *Vice-President*—Warner Van Norden. *Director*—W. H. Tolman. *Treasurer*—William B. Howland. The Institute consists of forty men and women, who are its governing body. Each year one hundred distinguished students of social subjects may be elected collaborators for one year, and one hundred men and women who are distinguished for their public services, or who are known to be deeply interested in social and industrial betterment, may be elected for one year as associates. The Institute received the highest award (Grand Prix) in Social Economy, at the Paris Exposition, 1900; the St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Liège, 1905; Milan, 1906 and Paris, 1907. The headquarters of the Institute are at 231 West 39th Street, New York.

The American Museum of Safety Devices and Industrial Hygiene.

ORGANIZED September 1, 1907, as a department of the American Institute of Social Service. The policy of the museum is shaped by a Committee of Direction of the leading representatives of the technical and engineering profession in America. *Chairman*, Charles Kirchoff, *Iron Age*. *Vice-Chairman*, T. Commerford Martin, *Electrical World*. *Secretary*, A. Spies, *Electrical Record and Steam*. *Director*, William H. Tolman. The museum occupies the entire fifth floor (10,500 square feet) of the new Thirty-ninth Street building, 231 West Thirty-ninth Street.

The object of this museum is to direct the attention of the American public to the necessity of doing something to lessen the causes of accidents to American life and labor, by means of a permanent exhibit of safety devices, whereby all problems of safeguarding life and limb can be studied in their working details.

The Alliance Francaise.

THE Federation of French Alliances in the United States and Canada number 150 groups. The officers of the Federation are: *Honorary President*—J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador. *President*—J. Le Roy White, Baltimore. *Vice-Presidents*—Paul Fuller, New York; F. C. de Sumichrast, Boston; Alex. T. Mason, New York; Samuel Boyle, Philadelphia. *Secretary and Treasurer*.—Henry Bargy, New York. *Board of Directors*—Frederic R. Coudert, New York; James H. Hyde, New York; W. N. Sloan, New York; T. Tileston Wells, New York. *Assistant Secretary*, Geo. Lamouret. Office, 1402 Broadway, New York City.

Actors' Fund of America.

President—Daniel Frohman. *First Vice-President*—Joseph R. Grismer. *Second Vice-President*—Antonio Pastor. *Treasurer*—Henry B. Harris. *Secretary*—Frank McKee. *Assistant Secretary*—Theodore Bromley.

The Actors' Fund was established in 1882 to provide assistance for disabled and needy members of the theatrical profession, and burial for such as leave no means therefor. The Actors' Fund Home, West New Brighton, Staten Island, under the direction of the Actors' Fund of America, was opened May 10, 1902. This is a home for aged and needy actors and actresses. There are 18 honorary members, including ex-President Cleveland, Chauncey M. Depew, Ignace Paderewski, and 220 life members. Office, 112-114 West Forty-second Street, New York.

Actors' Church Alliance of America.

NATIONAL COUNCIL.

President—Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Mary Gibbs Spooner. *Second Vice-President*—Miss Isabelle Evesson. *Secretary*—Miss Olinda D. Drescher. *Treasurer*—Miss Eliza B. Harris.

Additional Officers, 1908—Rev. T. H. Sill, Rev. F. J. Clay-Moran, Miss Ida I. Ackerman, Mrs. J. Alexander Brown, Miss Florence Varian, Mrs. Ettie Henderson, Mrs. Hudson Liston, Mrs. Maggie Breyer, Mrs. Edyth Totten McGrath, Mr. Samuel Morris, 1909—Rev. Frank Goodchild, Miss Esther A. Rolph, Mr. J. C. Pumpelly, Mrs. H. H. Knowles, Rev. S. S. Mitchell, Miss Rosa Rand, Mr. Damon Lyon, Mr. G. F. Sturgis, Miss Kizzie B. Masters, Mrs. J. S. Ferguson.

The purpose of the Alliance is to establish closer relations between church and theatre, and ministering to members of the dramatic profession. It is established in 400 cities, and has on its rolls 1,200 chaplains. The calendars of church services of all denominations are posted in 600 theatres. The office of the General Secretary and headquarters is 133 West 44th Street.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

President—Alfred Wagstaff. *Vice-President*—James Grant Wilson. *Secretary*—Richard Welling. *Treasurer*—Henry Bergh. *Board of Managers*—Henry Bergh, Horace W. Carpentier, George A. Plimpton, Charles S. Roe, Thomas Sturgis, Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, Francis E. Ward, Gordon Knox Bell, Frederic R. Coudert, John D. Crimmins, George C. Holt, John H. Iselin, F. Aug. Schermerhorn, Evert Jansen Wendell, G. Howard Davison, Rush C. Hawkins, Jefferson Seligman, James Speyer, Alfred Wagstaff, Richard Welling, James Grant Wilson. *General Manager*, William K. Horton, *Superintendent*, Thomas F. Freel. Headquarters, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, New York.

American Humane Association.

A FEDERATION of societies and individuals "for the prevention of cruelty, especially cruelty to children and animals." The officers are: *President*—Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y. *Secretary*—Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Wyncote, Pa. *Treasurer*—Alfred Millard, Omaha, Neb.

Smithsonian Institution.

FOR THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG MEN.

OFFICERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Ex-Officio Presiding Officer of the Institution, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States; *Chancellor of the Institution*, Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States; *Secretary of the Institution*, Charles D. Walcott; *Assistant Secretary in Charge of United States National Museum*, Richard Rathbun; *Assistant Secretary in Charge of Library and Exchanges*, Cyrus Adler.

Board of Regents, Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States, Chancellor; Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States; Shelby M. Cullom, Member of the Senate; Henry Cabot Lodge, Member of the Senate; A. O. Bacon, Member of the Senate; John Dalzell, Member of the House of Representatives; James R. Mann, Member of the House of Representatives; William M. Howard, Member of the House of Representatives; James B. Angell, citizen of Michigan; Andrew D. White, citizen of New York; John B. Henderson, citizen of Washington, D. C.; Alexander Graham Bell, citizen of Washington, D. C., Richard Olney, citizen of Massachusetts; George Gray, citizen of Delaware.

The Institution at Washington, D. C., was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian Building, was erected on land given by the United States. The Institution is legally an establishment having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. It is under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is the executive officer of the Board and the director of the Institution's activities.

For the increase of knowledge, the Institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, supplying books, apparatus, laboratory accommodations, etc. It occasionally provides for lectures, which are published. It has initiated numerous scientific projects of national importance, some of which have been turned over to the Government and resulted in the creation of independent Government bureaus. It advises the Government in many matters of scientific importance, especially in those that have an international aspect. It co-operates with scientific bodies of national importance, like the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Historical Association, etc. It issues three regular series of publications: Annual Reports, containing papers of general interest intended to keep the ordinary reader abreast of the progress of science; Contributions to Knowledge, the distinct feature of which is that each memoir constitutes an original contribution to knowledge; Miscellaneous Collections, which contain bibliographies, reports of expeditions, standard tables, and a scientific quarterly. All these publications are distributed gratuitously to important libraries throughout the world.

THE INSTITUTION LIBRARY.

The Institution maintains a library in co-operation with the Library of Congress, which numbers 250,000 volumes, and consists mainly of the transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals. While the body of the library is deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers, a working library is maintained at the Institution. Lists, bibliographies, rules for cataloguing and library work have been published. It supports a table at the Biological Station at Naples. All these and numerous other activities may be carried on solely from the income of the Smithsonian fund. The Regents are empowered to accept gifts without action of Congress, in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution, and to administer trusts in accord therewith.

The parent Institution has the administrative charge of several branches which grew out of its early activities and which are supported by Congressional appropriations. These are the National Museum, including the National Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM is the depository of the national collections. It is especially rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archaeology and ethnology of America, and has unique collections of American history, as well as many series relating to fine arts and the industrial arts. It is both an educational and a research museum, and issues numerous technical and popular scientific publications. The National Gallery of Art consists largely of the collections of etchings and engravings of George P. Marsh, the collections of Charles L. Freer, containing numerous paintings and etchings by Whistler, and examples of Chinese and Japanese art; the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including a number of the greatest English portrait painters, and the collection of William T. Evans, of fifty paintings, representing some of the best work of American artists.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES, carried on in accordance with the terms of a treaty entered into between the United States and various foreign nations, is for the free interchange of Governmental and scientific publications between the Government of the United States and foreign governments and institutions, and investigators in the United States and foreign lands. At present it has 56,314 correspondents, and since its establishment over 2,750,000 packages have been handled by it.

The Bureau of American Ethnology, a study of the North American Indian, the Astrophysical Observatory for the investigation of solar phenomena, the National Zoological Park at Washington, and the Regional Bureau for the collection and classification of the natural and physical sciences, are also departments of the work of the Institution.

Religious Statistics.

NUMBERS IN THE WORLD ACCORDING TO CREED.

THE following estimates, by M. Fournier de Flaix, are the latest that have been made by a competent authority:

CREEDS.	No. of Followers.	CREEDS.	No. of Followers.
1 Christianity	477,080,158	5 Buddhism	147,900,000
2 Worship of Ancestors and Confucianism	256,000,000	6 Taoism	43,000,000
3 Hindooism	190,000,000	7 Shintoism	14,000,000
4 Mohammedanism	176,834,372	8 Judaism	7,186,000
		9 Polytheism	117,681,669

CHRISTIANITY.

CHURCHES.	Total Followers.	CHURCHES.	Total Followers.
Catholic Church	230,866,533	Armenian Church	1,690,000
Protestant Churches	143,237,625	Nestorians	80,000
Orthodox Greek Church	98,016,000	Jacobites	70,000
Church of Abyssinia	3,000,000		
Coptic Church	120,000	Total	477,080,158

DISTRIBUTION OF SEMITIC ARYAN RACES.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	CHRISTIANITY.			Mohammedanism.	Judaism.
	Catholic Church.	Protestant Churches.	Orthodox Churches.		
Europe	160,165,000	80,812,000	89,196,000	6,629,000	6,456,000
America	58,393,882	57,294,014	.....	.....	1,100,000
Oceanica	6,574,481	2,724,781	.....	24,699,787	.....
Africa	2,655,920	1,744,080	.....	36,000,000	400,000
Asia	3,007,250	662,750	8,820,000	109,535,585	200,000
Total Followers	230,866,533	143,237,625	98,016,000	176,834,372	*8,156,000

RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS OF EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.	Catholic Church.	Protestant Churches.	Orthodox Churches	Jews.	Mohammedans.	Unclassified
Russia	9,600,000	3,400,000	73,310,000	3,400,000	3,000,000	290,000
Germany	17,100,000	29,478,000	.....	590,000	.....	32,000
Austria-Hungary	31,100,000	3,900,000	3,100,000	1,700,000	.....	100,000
France	35,387,000	580,000	.....	49,000	.....	84,000
United Kingdom	6,500,000	30,100,000	.....	100,000	.....	500,000
Italy	29,850,000	62,000	.....	38,000	.....	50,000
Spain	16,850,000	29,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Belgium	5,880,000	15,000	.....	3,000	.....	2,000
Roumania	100,000	15,000	4,800,000	400,000	30,000	55,000
Ottoman Empire	320,000	11,000	1,700,000	60,000	2,708,000	70,000
Netherlands	1,545,000	2,756,000	.....	83,000	.....	16,000
Portugal	4,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Sweden	1,000	4,698,000	.....	2,000	.....	1,000
Switzerland	1,172,000	1,710,000	.....	8,000	.....	10,000
Denmark	3,000	2,089,000	.....	4,000	.....	4,000
Greece	10,000	10,000	1,930,000	5,000	45,000	.....
Servia	6,000	1,000	1,973,000	5,000	15,000	.....
Bulgaria	29,000	.....	1,393,000	.....	571,000	.....
Norway	1,000	1,958,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Roumelia	30,000	.....	700,000	4,000	240,000	2,000
Montenegro	5,000	.....	290,000	.....	.....	1,000
Luxembourg	206,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	160,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Followers	160,165,000	80,812,000	89,196,000	6,456,000	6,629,000	1,219,000

The distinction between followers and actual communicants should be observed.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES OF THE WORLD.

Episcopalians	29,200,000	Free Thinkers	5,250,000
Methodists of all descriptions	18,650,000	Lutherans, etc.	2,800,000
Roman Catholics	15,500,000	Unitarians	2,600,000
Presbyterians of all descriptions	12,250,000	Minor religious sects	5,500,000
Baptists of all descriptions	9,230,000	Of no particular religion	17,000,000
Congregationalists of all descriptions	6,150,000	English-speaking population	124,130,000

A very large number—more than 18,000,000—of Hindoos, Mohammedans, Buddhists, and others in the East also speak and read English.

The estimates in the last table were from Whitaker's (London) Almanack.

The "Encyclopedia Britannica," last edition, makes a rough estimate of numbers of Protestants in the world speaking all civilized languages, and places the Lutherans at the head, with over 42,000,000 members (mostly in Germany and Scandinavia), and the Anglican Church second, with about 20,000,000 members. * The American Jewish Year Book for 1907 estimated the number of Jews in the United States at 1,777,185 and in the world at 11,585,202 in 1907.

Religious Denominations in the United States.

Statistics of Ministers, Churches, and Communicants or Members, prepared by Dr. H. K. Carroll, late Special Agent of the United States Census Office. for *The Christian Advocate*, and published in 1907.

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches	Communicants.
Adventists:			
Evangelical	34	30	1,147
Advent Christians	912	610	26,500
Seventh-Day	486	1,707	60,471
Church of God	19	29	647
Life and Advent Union	60	28	3,800
Churches of God in Jesus Christ	54	95	2,872
Total Adventists	1,505	2,499	95,437
Baptists:			
Regular, North	7,947	9,274	1,113,222
Regular, South	13,334	21,863	1,939,563
Regular, Colored	12,043	16,663	1,779,691
Six Principle	8	12	858
Seventh-Day	116	88	8,493
Freewill	1,248	1,409	82,303
Original Freewill	120	167	12,000
General	475	535	29,747
Separate	113	103	6,479
United	25	204	13,209
Baptist Church of Christ	80	152	8,254
Primitive	2,130	3,530	126,000
Old Two Seed in the Spirit Predestinarian	300	473	12,851
Church of God and Saints of Christ	71	93	8,500
Total Baptists	38,010	54,566	5,140,770
Brethren (River):			
Brethren in Christ	146	65	3,500
Old Order, or Yorker	7	8	214
United Zion's Children	20	25	525
Total River Brethren	173	98	4,239
Brethren (Plymouth):			
Brethren (I.)	....	109	2,289
Brethren (II.)	....	88	2,419
Brethren (III.)	....	86	1,135
Brethren (IV.)	....	31	718
Total Plymouth Brethren	....	314	6,661
Buddhist (Chinese)	....	47	....
Buddhist and Shintoist (Japanese)	....	9	....
Catholics:			
Roman Catholic	15,101	12,231	10,879,930
Maronite Catholic	10	10	35,000
Polish Catholic	33	43	42,500
Old Catholic	3	5	4,500
Reformed Catholic	6	4	1,750
Russian Orthodox	75	104	55,000
Greek Orthodox	20	25	80,000
Syrian Orthodox	6	7	40,000
Armenian	15	21	8,500
Total Catholics (c)	15,269	12,449	11,143,455
Catholic Apostolic	95	10	1,491
Chinese Temples	....	....	....
Christadelphians	....	63	1,277
Christian Connection	1,348	1,340	101,597
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	104	110	40,000
Christian Missionary Ass'n	....	....	....
Christian Scientists	1,326	663	80,197
Christian Union	201	268	17,500
Church of God (Winnebrennarian)	499	590	41,475
Church of the New Jerusalem	128	139	8,084
Communistic Societies:			
Shakers	....	15	1,000
Amana	....	1	1,766
Harmony	....	1	8
Altruists	....	1	25
Church Triumphant (Koreshan Ecclesia)	....	3	205
Christian Commonwealth	....	1	80
Total Communists	...	22	3,084
Congregationalists	5,959	5,943	694,923
Disciples of Christ	7,153	11,110	1,264,758

Denominations.	Ministers	Churches	Communicants.
Dunkards.			
Conservatives	2,760	855	100,000
Old Order	213	75	4,000
Progressive	263	164	17,000
Seventh-Day (German)	5	6	194
Total Dunkards	3,241	1,100	121,194
Evangelical Bodies:			
Evangelical Association	995	1,735	110,320
United Evangelical Church	513	995	69,019
Total Evangelical	1,508	2,730	179,339
Friends:			
Orthodox	1,302	830	94,507
"Hicksite"	115	183	19,545
"Wilburite"	38	53	4,468
Primitive	11	9	232
Total Friends	1,466	1,075	118,752
Friends of the Temple	4	4	340
German Evangelical Protestant	100	155	20,000
German Evangelical Synod	964	1,227	228,420
Jews:			
Orthodox	135	340	62,000
Reformed	166	230	81,000
Total Jews (See Note a)	301	570	143,000
Latter-Day Saints:			
Utah Branch	752	775	350,000
Reorganized Branch	900	553	46,354
Total Mormons	1,652	1,328	396,354
Lutherans			
(General Bodies):			
General Synod	1,307	1,729	262,821
United Synod, South	226	448	45,333
General Council	1,293	2,136	414,332
Synodical Conference	2,385	3,932	624,122
United Norwegian	453	1,325	152,813
(Independent Synods):			
Ohio	547	705	106,411
Buffalo	21	49	3,245
Hauge's	122	290	21,131
Eielsen's	6	59	1,550
Texas	12	22	2,200
Iowa	490	880	95,411
Norwegian	359	943	83,079
Michigan, etc.	37	54	6,174
Danish in America	58	119	11,000
Icelandic	10	39	4,203
Immanuel	17	14	3,785
Suomai, Finnish	24	110	13,201
Norwegian Free	140	400	40,000
Danish United	101	204	8,222
Slovakian	25	54	15,000
Finnish National	21	44	6,500
Finnish Apostolic	19	67	5,400
Church of the Lutheran Brethren (Norwegian)	10	14	1,600
Independent Congregations	83	200	25,000
Total Lutherans (b)	7,872	13,919	1,957,433
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant (Waldenstromians)	345	351	46,000
Mennonites:			
Mennonite	430	289	23,319
Bruederhoef	9	5	352
Amish	280	126	13,680
Old Amish	75	25	2,433
Apostolic	2	2	209
Reformed	43	32	1,680
General Conference	140	77	10,732
Church of God in Christ	18	18	449
Old (Wisler)	17	15	603
Bundes Conference	45	17	3,036
Defenceless	20	11	1,126
Brethren in Christ	161	82	4,066
Total Mennonites	1,240	701	61,690
Methodists:			
Methodist Episcopal	17,694	27,691	2,984,261
Union American M. E.	138	255	18,500
African Methodist Episcopal	6,190	5,321	842,023
African Union Meth. Protestant	150	96	3,867
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	3,871	3,206	573,107
Methodist Protestant	1,551	2,242	183,894

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Denominations.	Ministers	Churches.	Communicants.
Methodists—Continued.			
Wesleyan Methodist	539	609	18,587
Methodist Episcopal, South	6,774	16,156	1,631,379
Congregational Methodist	415	425	24,000
Congregational Meth. (Colored)	5	5	319
New Congregational Methodist	238	417	4,022
Zion Union Apostolic	30	32	2,346
Colored Methodist Episcopal	2,673	2,619	219,739
Primitive	83	110	6,888
Free Methodist	1,039	1,106	31,376
Independent Methodist	8	15	2,559
Evangelist Missionary	92	47	5,014
Total Methodists	41,483	60,352	6,551,891
Moravians	130	119	16,923
Presbyterians:			
Northern	7,617	7,917	1,126,469
Cumberland	1,514	2,869	185,212
Cumberland (Colored)	583	558	42,000
Welsh Calvinistic	178	175	13,500
United	979	964	125,126
Southern	1,577	3,136	252,882
Associate	12	31	1,053
Associate Reformed, South	96	136	12,620
Reformed (Synod)	125	108	9,097
Reformed (General Synod)	23	28	3,498
Reformed (Covenanted)	1	1	40
Reformed in the U. S. & Canada	....	1	380
Total Presbyterians	12,705	15,922	1,771,877
Protestant Episcopal.			
Protestant Episcopal	5,176	7,493	837,073
Reformed Episcopal	82	74	9,419
Total Protestant Episcopal	5,258	7,567	846,492
Reformed:			
Reformed (Dutch)	715	658	119,355
Reformed (German)	1,214	1,738	279,483
Christian Reformed	115	167	23,521
Total Reformed	2,044	2,563	422,359
Salvation Army	3,773	983	28,500
Schwenkfeldians	5	8	731
Social Brethren	17	20	913
Society for Ethical Culture	....	5	1,700
Spiritualists	....	748	295,000
Theosophical Society	....	72	2,607
United Brethren			
United Brethren	1,943	3,811	267,921
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	304	540	18,317
Total United Brethren	2,247	4,351	286,238
Unitarians	544	464	71,000
Universalists	720	977	55,831
Independent Congregations	54	156	14,126
Grand Total	159,508	207,707	32,283,658

The aggregate of 32,283,658 represents actual church membership, and includes all Catholics, but not all persons affiliated by family ties to Protestant bodies. The larger of the Protestant bodies may claim twice the number of their communicants as nominal adherents.—Editor of The Almanac.

Note.—(a) The American Jewish Year Book for 1908 estimates the number of the Jewish race in the United States in 1908 as 1,777,185. (b) The Lutheran Church Almanac gives the number of ministers as 7,483, churches or congregations 13,106, communicant members 1,785,799. (c) The official Directory of the Catholic Church in America, printed in Milwaukee, makes the following statement: Ministers 14,484, churches 11,814, population 12,651,944.—Editor of The Almanac.

Sunday-School Statistics of All Countries.

The following statistics of Sunday-schools were reported at the Eleventh International Sunday-School Convention, held at Toronto, Canada, June 23–27, 1905.

Countries.	Sunday Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
Europe:			
Great Britain and Ireland	53,590	674,123	7,300,340
Austria-Hungary	239	643	10,572
Belgium	83	403	4,616
Bulgaria	35	140	1,576
Denmark	990	4,610	72,800
Finland	7,611	12,928	165,140
France	1,475	3,876	61,200
Germany	7,742	39,872	826,341
Greece	4	7	180
Holland	2,020	5,092	208,000
Italy	201	823	12,160
Norway	1,000	3,600	75,000
Portugal	18	70	1,419
Russia	83	785	15,679
Spain	90	181	5,419
Sweden	6,000	20,300	300,000
Switzerland	1,762	7,490	122,567
Turkey in Europe	30	170	1,420
Asia:			
India, including Ceylon	8,719	14,952	333,776
Persia	107	440	4,876
Siam	16	64	809
China	105	1,053	5,264
Japan	1,074	7,505	44,035
Turkey in Asia	516	4,250	25,833
Africa	4,246	8,455	161,394
North America:			
United States	140,519	1,451,855	11,329,253
Canada	10,750	85,632	684,235
Newfoundland and Labrador	353	2,374	22,766
West Indies	2,306	10,769	111,335
Central America	231	577	5,741
Mexico	434	1,266	13,797
South America	350	3,000	150,000
Oceanica:			
Australasia	7,458	54,670	595,031
Fiji Islands	1,474	2,700	42,909
Hawaiian Islands	230	1,413	15,810
Other Islands	210	800	10,000
The World	262,131	2,426,888	22,739,323

The total number of teachers and scholars in the world, according to this report, was 25,614,916.

The table does not include the schools of the Roman Catholic and Non-Evangelical Protestant churches. The number of scholars in Roman Catholic Sunday-schools in the United States is estimated at 1,000,000 by clerics.

The General Secretary of the International Sunday School Association is Marion Lawrance, 145 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. The other officers are: Hon. Justice Maclaren, President, Toronto, Canada; W. N. Hartshorn, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Boston, Mass., Joseph Clark, Recording Secretary, Columbus, O., Fred A. Wells, Treasurer, Chicago, Ill., A. B. McCrillis, Providence, R. I., Rev. H. H. Bell, D. D., San Francisco, Cal., Rev. Junius W. Millard, D. D., Atlanta, Ga., W. B. Jacobs, Chicago, Ill., Bishop E. E. Hoss, D. D., Dallas, Texas; Principal Robert A. Falconer, LL.D., D. Litt., Halifax, N. S., Rev. I. H. Fulton, D. D. (for the Negroes), Orangeburg, S. C., Vice-Presidents. John Legg, Worcester, Mass., Rev. Alexander Henry, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; George W. Watts, Durham, N. C., R. C. Willis, Toledo, Ill., R. B. Griffith, Grand Forks, N. D., Frank P. Hays, St. Louis, Mo., W. N. Wiggins, Dallas, Texas; H. P. Spencer, Denver, Colo.; Rev. Daniel L. Rader, D. D., Portland, Ore., Rev. William Horace Day, Los Angeles, Cal.; Rev. Jenaro S. Paz, Guadalajara, Mex., District Representatives.

Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the United States.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, Archbishop of Larissa, Apostolic Delegate, Washington, D. C.

Very Rev. Bonaventure Cerretti, Auditor, Washington, D. C. | Secretary, Rev. Louis R. Stickney.

ARCHBISHOPS.

Baltimore, Maryland	James Gibbons, Cardinal.	Cons 1868	New York, New York	John M. Farley	Cons. 1895
Boston, Massachusetts	W. H. O'Connell	1901	Portland, Oregon	Alexander Christie	1898
Chicago, Illinois	James E. Quigley	1899	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Patrick J. Ryan	1872
Cincinnati, Ohio	Henry Moeller	1904	St. Louis, Missouri	John Joseph Glennon	1896
Dubuque, Iowa	John J. Keane	1878	St. Paul, Minnesota	John Ireland	1875
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Sebastian G. Messmer	1892	San Francisco, California	Patrick W. Riordan	1883
New Orleans, Louisiana	James Blenk	1899	Santa Fe, New Mexico	Peter Bourgade	1887

BISHOPS.

Albany, New York	Thos. M. Burke	Cons. 1894	Los Angeles, California	Thomas Conaty	Cons. 1901
Alton, Illinois	James Ryan	1888	Louisville, Kentucky	William G. McCloskey	1868
Altoona, Pennsylvania	Eugene A. Garvey	1901	Manchester, New Hampshire	G. A. Guertin	1907
Baker City, Oregon	Charles O'Reilly	1903	Marquette, Michigan	Frederick Eis	1899
Belmont, North Carolina	Leo Haid, V. A.	1886	Mobile, Alabama	Edward P. Allen	1897
Belleville, Illinois	J. Janssen	1888	Nashville, Tennessee	Thomas S. Byrne	1894
Boise, Idaho	A. J. Glorieux	1885	Natchez, Mississippi	Thomas Heslin	1889
Boston, Massachusetts	John Brady (Auxiliary)	1891	Natchitoches, Louisiana	Cornelius Van-de-Ven	1904
Brooklyn, New York	C. E. McDonnell	1892	Newark, New Jersey	John J. O'Connor	1901
Brownsville, Texas	P. Verdagner, V. A.	1890	New York	Thomas F. Cusack (Auxil'y)	1904
Buffalo, New York	Charles H. Colton	1903	Ogdensburg, New York	Henry Gabriels	1892
Burlington, Vermont	J. S. Michaud	1893	Oklahoma, Oklahoma	Theodore Meerschaert	1891
Charleston, South Carolina	H. P. Northrop	1882	Omaha, Nebraska	Richard Scannell	1887
Cheyenne, Wyoming	John J. Keane	1902	Peoria, Illinois	J. L. Spalding	1877
Chicago, Illinois	A. J. McGavick (Auxiliary)	1899	Peoria, Illinois	Peter J. O'Reilly (Auxiliary)	1900
Chicago, Illinois	Peter J. Muldoon (Auxiliary)	1901	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	E. F. Prendergast (Auxiliary)	1897
Cleveland, Ohio	I. F. Horstmann	1892	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Regis Canevin	1903
Columbus, Ohio	J. J. Hartley	1904	Portland, Maine	Louis S. Walsh	1906
Concordia, Kansas	J. F. Cunningham	1898	Providence, Rhode Island	M. Harkins	1887
Covington, Kentucky	C. P. Maes	1885	Richmond, Virginia	A. Van de Vyver	1889
Dallas, Texas	Edward J. Dunne	1893	Rochester, New York	B. J. McQuaid	1868
Davenport, Iowa	James Davis	1904	" "	Thos. F. Hickey (Auxiliary)	1905
Denver, Colorado	N. C. Matz	1896	St. Augustine, Florida	William J. Kenny	1902
Detroit, Michigan	John S. Foley	1888	St. Cloud, Minnesota	James Trobec	1897
Duluth, Minnesota	James McGolderick	1889	St. Joseph, Missouri	M. F. Burke	1893
Erie, Pennsylvania	John F. Fitzmaurice	1897	Sacramento, California	Thomas Grace	1896
Fall River, Massachusetts	Daniel F. Feehan	1907	Salt Lake City, Utah	Lawrence Scanlan	1887
Fargo, North Dakota	John Shanley	1889	San Antonio, Texas	J. A. Forest	1895
Fort Wayne, Indiana	Herman Alerding	1900	Santa Fe, New Mexico	J. B. Pitaval (Auxiliary)	1902
Galveston, Texas	N. A. Gallagher	1892	Savannah, Georgia	Benj. J. Keiley	1900
Grand Rapids, Michigan	H. J. Richter	1883	Seattle, Washington	Edward J. O'Dea	1896
Great Falls, Montana	M. Lenihan	1904	Scranton, Pennsylvania	M. J. Hoban	1896
Green Bay, Wisconsin	Joseph J. Fox	1904	Sioux City, Iowa	Philip J. Garrigan	1902
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	John W. Shanahan	1899	Sioux Falls, South Dakota	Thomas O'Gorman	1896
Hartford, Connecticut	M. Tierney	1894	Springfield, Massachusetts	Thomas D. Beaven	1892
Helena, Montana	John P. Carroll	1904	Superior, Wisconsin	A. F. Schinner	1905
Indianapolis, Indiana	F. S. Chatard	1878	Syracuse, New York	P. A. Ludden	1887
Indianapolis, Indiana	D. O'Donaghue (Auxiliary)	1900	Trenton, New Jersey	James A. McFaul	1894
Kansas City, Missouri	John J. Hogan	1868	Tucson, Arizona	Henry Granjon	1900
La Crosse, Wisconsin	James Schwebach	1893	Wheeling, West Virginia	P. J. Donahue	1894
Lead City, South Dakota	J. N. Stariha	1902	Wichita, Kansas	J. J. Hennessy	1888
Leavenworth, Kansas	Thomas Lillis	1904	Wilmington, Delaware	John J. Monaghan	1897
Lincoln, Nebraska	Thomas Bonacum	1887	Winona, Minnesota	Joseph B. Cotter	1889
Little Rock, Arkansas	John B. Morris	1906			

College of Cardinals.

CARDINAL BISHOPS.

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.	Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Agliardi, Antonio	Vice-Chancellor	Italian	76	1896	Satolli, Francesco	Pref. Cong. Studies	Italian	69	1895
Cassetta, Francesco		Italian	67	1899	Vannutelli, S.	Sub-Dean S. Coll.	Italian	74	1887
Oreglia, D. S. S.	Dean Sac. Coll.	Italian	80	1873	Vannutelli, V.	Pref. Cong. Council	Italian	72	1889

CARDINAL PRIESTS.

Aguirre, G.	Abp. Burgos	Spaniard	73	1907	Logue, Michael	Abp. Armagh	Irish	68	1893
Bacilieri, B.	Bp. Verona	Italian	66	1901	Lorenzelli, B.	Abp. Lucca	Italian	55	1907
Boschi, Giulio	Abp. Ferrara	Italian	70	1901	Lualdi, A.	Abp. Palermo	Italian	50	1907
Capecelatro, A.	Abp. Capua	Italian	84	1885	Maffi, P.	Abp. Pisa	Italian	50	1907
Casali del Drago, J. B.	Resident in Curia	Italian	70	1899	Martinelli, S.	Resident in Curia	Italian	60	1901
Casanas, y Pages, S.	Bp. Barcelona	Spanish	74	1895	Mathieu, Francis	Resident in Curia	French	69	1899
Cavalcanti, J.	Abp. Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian	68	1905	Mercier, D.	Abp. Mechlin	Belgian	57	1907
Cavallari, A.	Patriarch Venice	Italian	59	1907	Merry de Val, R.	Secretary of State	Spanish	43	1903
Cavicchioni, B.	Resident in Curia	Italian	72	1903	Moran, Patrick	Abp. Sydney	Irish	78	1885
Coullie, Pierre	Abp. Lyons	French	79	1897	Neto, G. Seb.	Patriarch Lisbon	Port	69	1884
Cretoni, Serafino	Pref. Cong. Rites	Italian	75	1896	Nocella, Carlo	Resident in Curia	Italian	82	1905
Di Pietro, Angelo	Pro-Pref. Datary	Italian	80	1893	Portanova, Gennaro	Abp. Reggio Calabria	Italian	63	1899
Ferrari, Andrea	Abp. Milan	Italian	58	1894	Prisco, Giuseppe	Abp. Naples	Italian	72	1896
Ferrata, D.	Pref. Cong. Bishops	Italian	61	1896	Puzyna, K.	Bp. Cracow	Austrian	66	1901
Fischer, Anthony	Abp. Cologne	German	68	1903	Rampolla, M.	Apr. Vat. Basil.	Sicilian	65	1887
Francica-Nava, G.	Abp. Catania	Italian	62	1899	Respighi, Pietro	Pope's Vicar-Gen.	Italian	65	1899
Gennari, C.	Resident in Curia	Italian	69	1901	Richard, Francis	Abp. Paris	French	89	1899
Gibbons, James	Abp. Baltimore	American	74	1886	Richelmy, Agostino	Abp. Turin	Italian	58	1899
Gotti, Gerolamo	Pref. Propaganda	Italian	74	1895	Rinaldini, A.	Nuncio Madrid	Italian	64	1907
Gruska, A. J.	Abp. Vienna	Austrian	88	1891	Samassa, J.	Abp. Agria (Eger)	Hungarian	80	1905
Herrera, Martin de	Abp. Compostella	Spanish	73	1897	Sancha, C.	Abp. Toledo	Spanish	65	1894
Katschthaler, J.	Abp. Salzburg	Austrian	76	1903	Sanminatelli, A.	Resident in Curia	Italian	68	1899
Kopp, George	Abp. Breslau	German	71	1893	Skrbensky, Leo	Abp. Prague	Bohemian	45	1901
Lecot, Victor L.	Abp. Bordeaux	French	77	1893	Vaszary, Claude	Abp. Strigonig	Hungarian	76	1893

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS—*Continued.*

CARDINAL DEACONS.

Cagiano de Azevedo, Papal Major-Domo. .....65....1905
Della Volpe, F. ....Pref. Prop. Finance, Italian.....64....1899
Segna, F ....Pf. Vatican Archives, Italian.....72 .. 1894
Vives y Tuto, G. C...Inquisitor..... Spanish....54.. .1899

Bishops of Protestant Churches in the United States.

BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Diocese.	*Cons.*
Alabama—Charles Minnegerode Beckwith, Selma.	1902
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (missionary), Sitka....	1895
Arizona and New Mexico—J. M. Kendrick (miss.), Phœnix.	1889
Arkansas—William M. Brown, Little Rock.....	1897
California—William Ford Nichols, San Francisco	1890
" Sacramento: W. H. Moreland (missionary).	18 9
" Los Angeles: Joseph H. Johnson, Pasadena....	1896
Colorado—Charles Sanford Olmsted, Denver.....	1902
" Western—Edward J. Knight (elect)..	..
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster, Hartford.....	1897
Dakota, N.—Cameron Mann (missionary), Fargo..... ..	1901
" S.—Wm. Hobart Hare (missionary), Sioux Falls. .	1873
" Frederick F. Johnson, assistant.	1905
Delaware—Leighton Coleman, Wilmington.....	1888
District of Columbia—Washington: H. Y. Satterlee.....	1896
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed, Jacksonville.	1886
" Southern: William Crane Gray (miss.), Orlando..	1892
Georgia—C. Kinloch Nelson, Atlanta	1892
Idaho—James B. Funsten (missionary).	1899
Illinois—Chicago: Charles Palmerston Anderson	1900
" Quincy: M. Edward Fawcett.	1904
" Springfield: Edward W. Osborne.....	1904
Indiana—Indianapolis: Joseph M. Francis ..... '.....	1899
" Michigan City: John H. White.	1895
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison, Davenport	1899
Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh, Topeka	1895
" Salina: Sheldon Munson Griswold..... ..	1903
Kentucky—Charles Edward Woodcock, Louisville	1905
" Lexington: Lewis W. Burton	1896
Louisiana—Davis Sessums, New Orleans.....	1891
Maine—Robert Codman, Portland.....	1900
Maryland—William Paret, Baltimore.....	1885
" Easton: William Forbes Adams.....	1875
Massachusetts—William Lawrence, Cambridge.....	1893
" Western: Alex. H. Vinton, Springfield...	1902
Michigan—Charles David Williams, Detroit.....	1906
" Marquette: Gershom M. Williams.....	1896
" Western: George D. Gillespie, Grand Rapids ..	1875
" John N. McCormick, Coadjutor, Grand Rapids.	1906
Minnesota—Samuel C. Edsall, Minneapolis.....	1899
" Duluth: James D. Morrison.....	1897
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson..... ..	1903
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, St. Louis....	1867
" Kansas City: Edward Robert Atwill	1890
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer, Helena..... ..	1880
Nebraska—George Worthington, Omaha...	1885
" A. L. Williams, Coadjutor, Omaha.....	1899
" Anson R. Graves (miss.) Kearney, Neb.....	1890
Nevada—Henry D. Robinson (elect)	..
New Hampshire—William Woodruff Niles, Concord.....	1870
" Edward M. Parker, Coadjutor, Concord.	1906
New Jersey—John Scarborough, Trenton.....	1875
" Newark: Edwin S. Lines.....	1903
New York—Henry Codman Potter, New York City..	1883
" David H. Greer, Coadjutor, New York City....	1904
New York—Central: Charles Tyler Olmsted, Utica	1902
" Western: William D. Walker, Buffalo.....	1883
" Albany: William Croswell Doane..... ..	1869
" " Richard H. Nelson, Coadjutor. ..	1904
" Long Island: Frederick Burgess, Garden City.	1902
North Carolina—Joseph Blount Cheshire, Raleigh.	1893
" E. Carolina: Robert Strange, Wilmington..	1904
" Asheville: J. M. Horner (missionary)....	1898
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard, Cleveland.....	1889
" Southern Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati.	1889
Oklahoma and Indian Ter.—F. K. Brooke (miss.), Guthrie.	1893
Oregon—Charles Scalding, Portland..	1906
" Eastern—Robert L. Paddock (elect).....	..
Pennsylvania—Ozi William Whitaker, Philadelphia.....	1869
" A. Mackay-Smith, Coadjutor, Philadelphia	1902
" Pittsburgh: Cortlandt Whitehead.....	1882
" Central: Ethelbert Talbot, South Bethlehem.	1887
" Harrisburg: James H. Darlington..... ..	1905
Rhode Island—W. N. McVickar, Providence.....	1897
South Carolina—Ellison Capers, Columbia	1893
" W. A. Guerry, Coadjutor, Columbia.....	1907
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis.....	1893
Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin.....	1892
" Dallas: Alex. C. Garrett.....	1874
" West: James S. Johnston, San Antonio..... .	1888
Utah—Franklin S. Spalding (missionary).....	1904
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall, Burlington.....	1894
Virginia—Robert A. Gibson, Richmond...	1897
" Southern: Alfred M. Randolph, Norfolk.....	1883
" " B. D. Tucker, Coadjutor, Lynchburg.	1906
West Virginia—George William Peterkin, Parkersburg... ..	1878
" W. L. Gravatt, Coadjutor, Charlestown ...	1899
Wisconsin—Milwaukee: William Walter Webb.....	1906
" Fond du Lac: Charles C. Grafton	1889
" " " Reginald H. Weller, Coadjutor ...	1900
Washington—Olympia: Fred. W. Keator, Tacoma (miss.)..	1902
" Spokane: Lemuel H. Wells (missionary)....	1892
Wyoming—Frederick F. Reese (elect).....	..
Africa—Cape Palmas: S. D. Ferguson (miss.), Monrovia. Lib.	1885
Brazil—Lucien L. L. Kinsolving (missionary).....	1899
China—Shanghai: Frederick R. Graves (missionary).	1893
" Hankow Logan H. Roots (missionary).....	1904
Cuba: Albion W. Knight (missionary).....	1904
Japan—Tokio: John McKim (missionary)	1893
" Kyoto: S. C. Partridge (missionary)	1900
Hawaiian Islands—Honolulu. Henry B. Restarick (miss.)	1902
Mexico: Henry D. Ayes (missionary)..	1904
Philippine Islands—Charles H. Brent, Manila (miss.)....	1901
Porto Rico—James H. Van Buren (missionary)...	1902
Channing Moore Williams, late Bishop of China and Japan. Retired, Kyoto, Japan.	1866
Thomas Augustus Jaggar, late Bishop of Southern Ohio. Retired, Boston, Mass....	1875
Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa. Retired, Phœnix, Arizona.....	1877

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Residence.	*Elected.*
Thomas Bowman.....	East Orange, N. J.....	1872
Edward G. Andrews.	Brooklyn, N. Y	1872
Henry W. Warren.	Denver, Col	1880
Cyrus D. Foss	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1880
John M. Walden.....	Cincinnati, Ohio	1884
Willard F. Mallalieu.....	Auburndale, Mass.... ...	1884
Charles H. Fowler	New York City.....	1884
John H. Vincent	Indianapolis, Ind	1888
Daniel A. Goodsell..	Boston, Mass...	1888
James M. Thoburn.....	Miss. Bis. S. Asia (N. Y. City)	1888
Earl Cranston.....	Washington, D. C.....	1896
Joseph C. Hartzell	Miss. Bis. Africa (Madeira)	1896
David H. Moore.....	Portland, Ore..... ..	1900
John W. Hamilton.....	San Francisco.....	1900
Frank W. Warne.....	Miss. Bis. S. Asia (Calcutta)	1900
Joseph F. Berry.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1904
Henry Spellmeyer	Cincinnati, O.....	1904
William F. McDowell.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1901
James W. Bashford..... ...	Shanghai, China.....	1904
William Burt.....	Zurich, Switzerland.....	1904
Luther B. Wilson.	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1904
Thomas B. Neely.....	Buenos Ayres, S. A.....	1904
Isaiah B. Scott.....	Miss. Bis. Afr (Monrovia)	1904
William F. Oldham.....	Missionary Bishop, South Asia (Singapore).....	1904
John E. Robinson.....	Missionary Bishop, South Asia (Calcutta).....	1904
Merriman C. Harris.....	Mis. Bis. Japan-Korea (Tok)	1904

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

Alpheus W. Wilson..... ...	Baltimore, Md....	1882
W. W. Duncan.....	Spartanburg, S. C..... ...	1886
C. B. Galloway.....	Jackson, Miss	1886
E. R. Hendrix.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	1886
J. S. Key.....	Sherman, Tex	1886
O. P. Fitzgerald.....	Nashville, Tenn....	1890
W. A. Candler..... ...	Atlanta, Ga....	1898
H. C. Morrison	New Orleans, La.....	1898
E. E. Hoss.....	Monteagle, Tenn.....	1902
Seth Ward	Nashville, Tenn.....	1906
James Atkins.	Waynesville, N. C.....	1906

(Continued on next page.)

BISHOPS OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

BISHOPS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

H. M. Turner, Atlanta, Ga.	1880	Moses B. Salter, Charleston, S. C	1892
Wesley J. Gaines, Atlanta, Ga.	1888	Wm. B. Derrick, Flushing, N. Y.	1896
B. T. Tanner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1888	Evans Tyree, Nashville, Tenn	1900
Abraham Grant, Indianapolis, Ind.	1888	C. T. Shaffer, Chicago, Ill	1900
B. F. Lee, Wilberforce, Ohio	1892	C. S. Smith, Cape Town, S. A.	1900
James A. Handy, Baltimore, Md.	1892	L. J. Coppin, Philadelphia, Pa.	1900

BISHOPS OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Charles Edward Cheney	Chicago, Ill.	Edward Wilson	Metuchen, N. J.
Edward Cridge	Victoria, B. C.	William T. Sabine	New York City.
Samuel Fallows	Chicago, Ill.	Herman S. Hoffman	Philadelphia, Pa.
P. F. Stevens	Orangeburg, S. C.		

A. Kozlowski, Chicago, is Bishop of the Old Catholic Church, and S. Kaminski, Buffalo, of the Polish Catholic Church.

Bishops Sergius, of North America, and Innocent, of Alaska, represent the Greek Orthodox Church, and Archimandrite Raphael, New York, the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church.

The next triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1910.

The next quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held May 6, 1908, the place to be determined by the book committee.

The next general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will be held May 5, 1910, at a place not yet determined.

The nineteenth general council of the Reformed Episcopal Church will be held at Toronto, Canada, May 19, 1909.

American Unitarian Association.

THIS Association was organized in Boston, Mass., May 25, 1825, and incorporated in 1847. Its objects, as defined in the report of the Committee on Organization, are as follows:

1. To collect and diffuse information respecting the state of Unitarian Christianity in our country.
2. To produce union, sympathy, and co-operation among liberal Christians.
3. To publish and distribute books and tracts, inculcating correct views of religion, in such form and at such price as shall afford all an opportunity of being acquainted with Christian truth.
4. To supply missionaries, especially in such parts of our country as are destitute of a stated ministry.
5. To adopt whatever other measures may hereafter seem expedient—such as contributions in behalf of clergymen with insufficient salaries, or in aid of building churches.

President—Rev. Sam'l A. Eliot, D.D., Boston, Mass. *Vice-Presidents*—Wallace Hackett, Portsmouth, N. H.; Eben S. Draper, Hopedale, Mass., Thos. M. Osborne, Auburn, N. Y; Bernard R. Greene, Washington, D.C., Frederic A. Delano, Chicago; Horace Davis, L.L.D., San Francisco, Cal.

Secretary—Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, Boston, Mass. *Assistant Secretary*—George W. Fox, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—Francis H. Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

The annual meeting is held in Boston on Tuesday and Wednesday of the third week in May.

Universalist General Convention.

THE Universalist General Convention has jurisdiction over the ecclesiastical organizations of the Universalist Church in the United States and Canadian provinces. It meets biennially, the next meeting being ordered for October, 1909. The Convention is composed of the presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries of the State conventions, and of clerical and lay delegates from the State conventions. All laws relating to fellowship, ordination, and discipline originate in the General Convention, and it is the final court of appeal in all cases of dispute or difficulty between State conventions. It has funds to the amount of over $350,000, the income of which, with the contributions of its constituency, is used for missionary and educational objects. The officers of the Convention are: *President*, C. L. Hutchinson, Chicago; *Vice-President*, George B. Wells, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Secretary*, Rev I. M. Atwood, D.D., Rochester, N. Y.; *Treasurer*, Eugene F. Endicott, Boston, Mass.

The Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church was organized October 22, 1889, "to foster the religious life among the young people, to stimulate to all worthy endeavor, to train the young in the work of the Universalist Church, in the promulgation of its truth, and the increase of its power and influence." It has about 9,000 members, and its general officers and executive board are: *President*, Harry Russel Childs, New York City; *Secretary*, A. Ingham Bicknell, 30 West Street, Boston, Mass., *Treasurer*, Prof. Arthur W. Peirce, Franklin, Mass; Rev. Frederic Williams Perkins, Lynn, Mass., Miss Georgia Burnham, 2729 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Mary Fosdick Jennings, Detroit, Mich.; Frank M. Bradley, Portland, Me.

The National Council of Congregational Churches

Is composed of delegates from Congregational conferences and associations, and was organized November 17, 1871. It meets once in three years, and the next triennial meeting will be held in Kansas City, Mo., October, 1910. The officers are: *Moderator*, T. C. MacMillan, Chicago, Ill.; *Secretary*, Rev. Asher Anderson, D. D., 614 Congregational House. Boston, Mass.; *Treasurer and Registrar*, Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford, Ct.

Reformed Church in America.*

OFFICERS of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America: *President*, Rev. Ame Vennema, D. D.; *Vice-President*, William Stockton Cranmer, D. D., *Stated Clerk*, Rev. William H. De Hart, D. D., *Permanent Clerk*, Rev. Henry Lockwood.

The Treasurers are: Synod's Board of Direction, F. R. Van Nest; Foreign Missions, Rev. J. L. Amerman, D. D.; Domestic Missions, William T. Demarest, Education, Peter Quackenbush; Publication, Abraham C. Holdrum. The Corresponding Secretaries of the Boards are: Foreign Missions, Rev. Henry N. Cobb, D. D.; Domestic Missions, Rev. William H. Vroom, D. D., Education, Rev. John G. Gebhard, D. D., Publication, Rev. Isaac W. Gowen, D. D.; Business Manager Board of Publication, Louis E. Turk. Denominational headquarters, 25 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

* Known formerly as the Reformed Dutch Church.

Presbyterian Assemblies.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Moderator—Rev. William Henry Roberts, D. D., LL. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUSTEES.

President—John H. Converse, LL. D., Philadelphia.

Treasurer—Charles S. Adamson, Philadelphia.

AGENCIES OF THE CHURCH.

The following may be addressed at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, viz.: The Board of Home Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Church Erection, and the College Board.

The following are located at 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., viz.: The Trustees of the General Assembly, the Board of Education, the Board of Publication and Sabbath-school Work, and the Board of Ministerial Relief.

The Board of Missions for Freedmen is located at Bessemer Building, Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Church magazine, *The Assembly Herald*, has its office at 1328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.*

Moderator—Rev. James R. Howerton, D. D., Montreat, N. C.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. A. Alexander, D. D., 501 College St., Clarksville, Tenn.

TRUSTEES.

President—Dr. E. Nye Hutchison, Charlotte, N. C.

Secretary and Treasurer—John R. Pharr, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

SECRETARIES.

Foreign Missions—Rev. S. H. Chester, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

Home Missions—Rev. S. L. Morris, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Publication—R. E. Magill, Esq., Richmond, Va.

Ministerial Education and Relief—Rev. H. H. Sweets, 232 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Colored Evangelization—Rev. James G. Shedecor, LL. D., Tuscaloosa, Ala.

* Commonly known as the Southern Presbyterian Church.

Alliance of the Reformed Churches

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD HOLDING THE PRESBYTERIAN SYSTEM.

THIS organization represents nine Reformed and Presbyterian Churches in the United States, with a constituency of 6,500,000; the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with a constituency of 600,000, and more than 80 different denominations on the five continents other than North America, with a constituency of at least 25,000,000 persons. The American Secretary is the Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., Philadelphia, Pa. The following are the organizations in the United States, Canada, and Mexico which are members of the Alliance:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NORTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., LL.D., 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Kansas City, Mo., May 21, 1908. (Communicants, 1,341,492.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. A. Alexander, D.D., 501 College Street, Clarksville, Tenn.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Greensboro, N. C., May 21, 1908. (Communicants, 262,390.)

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. D. F. McGill, D.D., 1508 Chartiers Street, Allegheny, Pa.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27, 1908. (Communicants, 149,764.)

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. H. De Hart, Raritan, N. J.
Next meeting of General Synod, Place to be fixed. (Communicants, 121,210.)

REFORMED (GERMAN) CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Stated Clerk—Rev. John Ph. Stein, D. D., Reading, Pa.
Next meeting of the General Synod, Akron, Ohio, May 17, 1908. (Communicants, 264,931.)

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GENERAL SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. John H. Kendall, D. D., Tarentum, Pa.
Next meeting of the General Synod, Cedarville, Ohio, May 27, 1908. (Communicants, 3,500.)

ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD OF THE SOUTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. James Boyce, Due West, S. C.
Next meeting of the Synod, November, 1908. (Communicants, 13,214.)

SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. J. W. Sproull, D.D., 122 East North Avenue, Allegheny, Pa.
Next meeting of the Synod, Philadelphia, Pa., May 27, 1908. (Communicants, 9,780.)

WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. William E. Evans, Mankato, Minn.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Cotter, Ia., September 18, 1910. (Communicants, 13,500.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. John Somerville, D. D., Toronto, Canada.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Winnipeg, June 3, 1908. (Communicants, 253,392.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MEXICO, GENERAL SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. William Wallace, Saltillo, Mexico.
Next meeting of the Synod, July, 1908. (Communicants, 8,000.)

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE following statement of the purposes of the society was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by an officer of the Union:

The National W. C. T. U. was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, and is the sober second thought of the great woman's crusade. It is now regularly organized in every State of the Union.

There are about 10,000 local unions, with a membership and following, including the children's societies, of about half a million. The W. C. T. U. has forty distinct departments of work, presided over by as many women experts, in the National Society, and in nearly every State. All the States in the Republic have laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured by the W. C. T. U., also the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. The first police matrons and most industrial homes for girls were secured through the efforts of this society, as were the refuges for erring women. Laws raising the age of consent and providing for better protection for women and girls have been enacted by many Legislatures through the influence of the Union.

The World's W. C. T. U. was founded through the influence of Frances E. Willard in 1883, and already has auxiliaries in more than fifty countries and provinces. The white ribbon is the badge of all the W. C. T. U. members, and is now a familiar emblem in every civilized country.

The headquarters of the National organization is The Willard, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill. The following are the officers: *President*, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Portland, Me.; *Vice-President-at-Large*, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, Evanston, Ill; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Valley City, N. D.; *Assistant Recording Secretary*, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Lincoln, Va.; *Treasurer*, Mrs. Harriett W. Brand, Evanston, Ill.

Church Temperance Society.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—*President*, Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, S. T. D., Bishop of Missouri; *Vice-Presidents*, sixty Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church; *Chairman*, Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney D.D., *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D.D., of New York; *Treasurer*, Irving Grinnell; *General Secretary*, Robert Graham. The Society was organized within the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1881. Its adult membership combines those who temperately use and those who totally abstain from intoxicating liquors as beverages. It works on the lines of moral as well as of legal suasion, and its practical objects are: 1. Training the young in habits of temperance. 2. Rescue of the drunkard. 3. Restriction of the saloon by legislation. 4. Counteractive agencies, such as iced water fountains, lunch wagons, coachmen's and firemen's coffee vans, coffee-houses, workingmen's clubs, reading-rooms, and other attractive wholesome resorts. The Church Temperance Legion (comprising the Knights of Temperance, Young Crusaders, and Veteran Knights) deals with boys, seeking to induce them to keep sober, pure, and reverent from the earliest years of manhood, and it endeavors to perpetuate those habits in men. Headquarters, the Church Mission House, New York.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

THIS great Roman Catholic organization, founded in Paris, France, in which its head office is located, has branches in every part of the civilized world. Its principal mission is the care of the poor in their homes to the end that the unity of the family may be preserved, but it conducts many other works of charity, such as free employment bureaus, Summer homes, boys' clubs, hospital and prison visitation committees, etc.

The local or parish branches of the Society are known as conferences; these conferences are grouped in sections under the jurisdiction of Particular and Central Councils, and the latter, in the United States, are under the jurisdiction of three Superior Councils. The office of the Superior Council of New York is located at No. 375 Lafayette Street, New York City. New Orleans, La., and St. Louis, Mo., also have Superior Councils.

The officers of the Superior Council are as follows: *Spiritual Director*, The Rev. Denis J. McMahon, D.D.; *President*, Thomas M. Mulry; *Secretary*, Edmond J. Butler; *Treasurer*, Michael J. Scanlan.

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

OFFICERS.—*President and General Superintendent*, Rev. A. B. Simpson, 692 Eighth Avenue, New York City; *Secretary*, A. E. Funk; *Treasurer*, David Crear.

The Christian Alliance was founded in 1887. It combined with the International Missionary Alliance in 1897, and the present title was adopted. Membership consists of all professing Christians who shall subscribe to the principles of the order and enroll their names. The objects of the Alliance are stated to be "Wide diffusion of the Gospel in its fulness, the promotion of a deeper and higher Christian life, and the work of evangelization, especially among the neglected classes in distant and especially in heathen countries." Its income in 1906-7 was over a quarter of a million dollars. State auxiliary and local branches are being rapidly formed. Connected with the Alliance are the Missionary Training Institute, Institute for the Training of Home Workers, Berachah Home. The headquarters of the Alliance are at 690 and 692 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

The Young People's Christian Union.

THE Young People's Christian Union of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ was organized June 5, 1890. It is a union of all forms of young people's societies within the Church, uniting them for the purpose of denominational direction. There are now 2,068 societies, of which 556 are junior societies. The total membership is 82,468. A mission church has been built in Los Angeles, Cal. Each conference is called a Branch and holds its annual conventions, when a review of the year's work is made and new plans are laid. At present there are about forty Branches or Districts, and nearly every one is doing something special in missions, either at home or abroad. The General Union holds its convention every two years, the next convention being at Indianapolis, in June, 1908. *The Watchword* is the organ of the Union. Single subscription, $1.00; club rates, 75 cents. Its circulation is nearly 40,000. H. F. Shupe, D. D., Dayton, Ohio, is editor. Last year, 1907, $1,600 were raised for inaugurating missionary work among the aliens in America. The Junior work is one of the strong departments, superintended by Mrs. G. W. Kitzmiller, Dayton, Ohio. Rev. E. S. Bowman, Harrisburg, Pa., is superintendent of Bible study, Mahlon Miller and C. J. Roberts are superintendents of missions; Rev. J. S. Kendall, Cleveland, Ohio, is superintendent of Christian Stewardship. The principal officers are: *President*, Rev. J. G. Huber, D. D., Dayton, Ohio; *Corresponding Secretary*, H. F. Shupe, Dayton, Ohio; *Treasurer*, E. Jay Rogers, Dayton, Ohio.

Young Men's Christian Associations.

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Office, No. 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York. *Chairman*, Lucien C. Warner; *Treasurer*, Frederick B. Schenck, *General Secretary*, Richard C. Morse. *Board of Trustees—Treasurer*, Jas. G. Cannon, New York City. The International Committee is the general executive of the Associations of North America. It consists of 55 representative Christian laymen, and employs a force of 56 secretaries in the home and 70 in the foreign fields.

OFFICERS OF THE WORLD'S COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, No. 3 Général Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland. *Chairman*, R. Sarasin Warnery; *Secretary*, Louis Perrot; *Treasurer*, Paul Des Gouttes; *General Secretaries*, Charles Fermaud and Christian Phildius. The committee is composed of members representing America, Australasia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan, and India.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—General office, No. 215 West 23d Street, New York. *Chairman*, Edmund P. Platt; *Treasurer*, Samuel Woolverton; *State Secretary*, John W Cook. This committee was incorporated under the laws of New York April 14, 1886, having for its object "the establishing and assisting Young Men's Christian Associations, and generally to provide for the spiritual, intellectual, physical, and social well-being of young men in accordance with the aims and methods of Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York." The membership in the State is 56,126, divided as follows: General, 31,161, Railroad, 11,485; Student, 3,239; Boys' Departments, 8,568; County and Small Town, 720 A biennial meeting of the State Association, comprising the 187 Associations in the State, is held in February, the even years.

OFFICERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—General office, No. 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. *President*, W. Fellowes Morgan; *Treasurer*, Samuel Sloan, Jr., *General Secretary*, Henry M. Orne.

There are 7,771 associations in the world, of which 1,952 are in North America. The total membership of these American associations is 437,178; they occupy 589 buildings of their own, valued at $34,132,245, and have 654 libraries, containing 555,320 volumes. They have 42,129 young men as students in evening educational classes, and 184,963 in their physical departments. They employ 2,392 general secretaries and other paid officials, and expended last year for current expenses—local, State, and international—$6,080,729.

The World's Young Women's Christian Association.

THE World's Young Women's Christian Association was formed in 1894. Eleven National Associations are now affiliated: Great Britain, United States, Canada, Germany, Italy, France, Norway, Sweden, India, Denmark, and Hungary. The headquarters are in London. Office, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, West. The Executive Committee is composed of a resident membership in London and two representatives from America and other countries. Mrs. George W Campbell is Chairman, Miss Clarissa Spencer, General Secretary The second World's Conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland, July, 1902.

The American Committee was formed in 1886. General office, 917 Hartford Building, 140 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., Eastern office, Room 60, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City. There are now associations affiliated with the American Committee in 552 colleges and 104 cities, with 24 State organizations. Each State holds an annual convention. The national convention occurs biennially. Each year seven conferences are held to train volunteer workers in Bible study and association work. These meet at Capitola, Cal., Asheville, N.C., Lake George, N. Y., Lake Geneva, Wis.; Waterloo, Iowa; Lakeside, Iowa, and Seaside, Oregon. A training institute is conducted to prepare young women for positions as secretaries. *The Evangel*, the official organ of the Association, is published monthly at Chicago. America joins with the World's Association in observing the second week in November as a week of prayer for young women. The Student Department of the American Committee is one of the members of the World's Student Christian Federation, and the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions is also connected directly with the Student Department. Mrs. J. S. Griffith is Chairman, Miss Mabel Cratty is General Secretary of the American Committee. Membership of local associations connected with the American Committee, 100,252.

American Tract Society.

THIS Society was founded in 1825. For eighty-two years it has published and circulated, by sale or grant, books, tracts, and periodicals, representing the best Christian literature approved by all Evangelical Christians, and is the almoner of their gifts to the destitute. Its total issues at home, in thirty-four languages, number over 754,957,006 copies. It has helped Foreign Missions, in one hundred and forty-four languages, dialects or characters, to many millions of copies; in value, $768,713.25, Its colporteurs have visited over 16,296,233 families, and circulated over 16,723,724 volumes. The Society is dependent upon donations and legacies for its support. Offices, 150 Nassau Street, New York. *President*, William Phillips Hall, Esq., *Secretaries*, George L. Shearer, D.D., John H. Kerr, D.D., and Frederic H. Andrews.

American Bible Society.

THE American Bible Society was founded in 1816. It is a charitable institution, whose sole object is to encourage a wider circulation of the Scriptures without note or comment. It invites the contribution and co-operation of "all who accept the Bible as their rule of life and believe that every human being is entitled to know what it teaches concerning truth and duty." The officers are a president, Daniel C. Gilman, Baltimore, Md., and twenty-six vice-presidents, headed by J. L. Chamberlain, Maine. Among the others are Gen. O. O. Howard, Vermont, Frank E. Spooner, Illinois; Frank M. Cockrell, Missouri; John W Foster, District of Columbia; T. A. Brouwer, New York; Cyrus Northrop, Minnesota; James H. Carlisle, South Carolina; Howard Van Epps, Georgia; E. E. Beard, Tennessee; William J. Northen, Georgia; William A. Robinson, Kentucky; John B. Smith, New Hampshire; W P. Dillingham, Vermont, David J. Brewer, District of Columbia; James A. Beaver, Pennsylvania; Elbert A. Bruckerhoff, New Jersey, and John L. Williams, Virginia. There are thirty-six managers, divided into four classes as to terms of office. The Secretaries are: Rev. John Fox, D. D., Rev. W I. Haven, D. D., and Rev. H. O. Dwight, LL. D. The Treasurer is William Foulke. The issues for the year ending March 31, 1907, were 1,910,853 copies, and for the ninety-one years of the existence of the Society, 80,420,382 copies. This includes Bibles in many foreign tongues, and the languages of several American Indian tribes. (The British and Foreign Bible Society, established in 1804, has distributed to March 31, 1907, 203,931,768 copies.) The offices of the Society are at the Bible House, Fourth Avenue, New York.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.—Office, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. *President*, Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., LL.D.; *Treasurer*, Hiram N. Lathrop; *General Secretary*, William Shaw.

Each society is in some local church, and in no sense outside. It exists simply to make the young people loyal and efficient members of the Church of Christ. It is the Church training the young. Its motto is, "For Christ and the Church." In November, 1907, there were 69,256 societies, with a membership of 3,462,800, chiefly in the United States and Canada, and in Australia, Great Britain, China, India, Japan, and in all missionary lands. It is found in about the same proportions in all the great evangelical denominations and in all their subdivisions.

The United Society is simply the bureau of information for all the societies. It prints the literature, supports one general secretary, and is the general headquarters of the work. It levies no taxes, however, and assumes no authority, but every society manages its own affairs in its own way. It is supported by the sales of its literature, badges, etc. It is managed by a board of trustees, representing the great evangelical denominations, the President being Francis E. Clark, D.D., LL.D., the founder of the society; General Secretary, William Shaw; Treasurer, Hiram N. Lathrop. The executive committee of the board of trustees meets quarterly to consult concerning the best interests of the society.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

THE head office of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is at the Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. There are three district offices: (1) at the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City, Rev. C. C. Creegan, D.D., District Secretary; (2) 153 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Ph. D., District Secretary; (3) Berkeley, California, Barker Block, Rev. H. M. Tenney, District Secretary. Its officers are: *President*, Samuel B. Capen, LL.D., Boston, Mass.; *Vice-President*, Henry C. King, D.D., Oberlin, O.; *Corresponding Secretaries*, James L. Barton, D.D., Cornelius H. Patton, D.D., *Treasurer*, Frank H. Wiggin; *Editorial Secretaries*, E. E. Strong, D.D., Rev William E. Strong; *Associate Secretary*, Harry Wade Hicks; *Recording Secretary*, Henry A. Stimson, D.D.; *Prudential Committee*, Prof. Edward C. Moore, D.D., Hon. Arthur H. Wellman, Francis O. Winslow, Prof. Arthur L. Gillett, D.D., Col. Charles A. Hopkins, Herbert A. Wilder, Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Rev. John H. Denison, Rev. Albert P. Fitch, Henry H. Proctor, Rev. Geo. A. Hall; *Publishing and Purchasing Agent*, John G. Hosmer.

The American Board, which is the oldest foreign missionary society in the United States, was organized June 29, 1810. During the past ninety-seven years of its history it has sent out over 2,500 missionaries, of whom 569 are now in service. Into the 600 churches which have been organized by these missionaries there have been received from the first nearly 200,000 members. The total receipts from the beginning have been over $37,000,000.

The mission fields now occupied by the Board are: Mexico; Micronesian Islands; Philippine Islands; Japan; North China; Shansi, in Northwestern China; Foochow and Hong Kong, in Southern China; Ceylon; Madura, in Southern India; the Marathi field of Western India; East Central Africa; Southern Africa; West Central Africa; European and Asiatic Turkey; Austria, and Spain.

United Society of Free Baptist Young People.

A GENERAL society representing the local societies of young people of the Free Baptist Denomination. The officers are as follows: *President*, E. P. Metcalf, Providence, R. I.; *Vice-President*, Rev. J. H. Wolfe, Tecumseh, Neb.; *Recording Secretary*, Miss Agnes Collins, South Danville, N. H.; *General Secretary*, Harry S. Myers, Hillsdale, Mich.; *Treasurer*, Rev. Arthur Given, D.D., Providence, R. I. There are 400 societies, with a membership of 15,000.

Baptist Young People's Union of America.

THE Union represents young people's societies connected with Baptist churches in all the States and Canada. The following are the International officers: *President*, John H. Chapman, Chicago, Ill.; *Vice-Presidents*, George Miller, Baltimore, Md., Principal A. L. McCrimmon, M. A., Woodstock, Ont.; George W Truett, D. D., Dallas, Tex.; *Field Secretary*, George T. Webb, 324 Dearborn Streets Chicago, Ill.; *Recording Secretary*, Rev. H. W. Reed, Ph. D., Rock Island, Ill.; *Treasurer*, H. B. Osgood, Chicago, Ill., H. C. Lyman, *Manager*. The Union was organized July 7 and 8, 1891. It holds annual meetings. Next meeting will be held at Spokane, Wash., July, 1907.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

THE following was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the General Secretary:

"The Brotherhood of St. Andrew is an organization of men in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its sole object is the spread of Christ's kingdom among men. It works under two rules, known as (1) The Rule of Prayer: To pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among men, especially young men, and for God's blessing upon the labors of the Brotherhood, and (2) The Rule of Service: To make at least one earnest effort each week to lead some man nearer to Christ through His church." There are now 1,300 active chapters with a membership of about fifteen thousand men.

The Brotherhood idea has also taken root in Canada, and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada has been formed, with four hundred chapters and thirty-eight hundred men. A similar organization has been formed in the Scottish Episcopal Church. In the West Indies there is a membership of 1,000 men, and there is also a national organization in Japan. June 12, 1896, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Church of England was formed.

The Brotherhood in the United States includes a Junior Department to train young men and elder boys for Christian work. It has 500 chapters in the United States, with about six thousand members.

The officers are: *President*, Robert H. Gardiner; *Editor* of *St. Andrew's Cross* and *General Secretary*, Hubert Carleton, Broad Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.; *Associate Secretary*, George H. Randall. The Secretaries will furnish information and literature to any one who may be interested in the work.

The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip.

THIS organization, founded in 1888, held its first federal convention in the City of New York in 1893. It is composed of members of twenty-three evangelical denominations—the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States, the Congregational, Presbyterian (North, South, Canadian, and United), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Baptist, United Brethren, Lutheran, Reformed Episcopal, Church of Christ, Progressive Brethren, Friends, United Evangelical, Free Baptist, Federal, African Methodist Episcopal, and Evangelical Association. It has chapters in Australia and Japan. Its objects are embodied in the statement that "Any man can belong to the Brotherhood who will promise to pray daily for the spread of the kingdom of Christ among men, and to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one man within the hearing of the Gospel." The number of chapters of the Brotherhood in the United States is 875, and the membership 25,000 in 44 States. The Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Miller, the founder, 1308 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is President of the Federal Council, and Rev. J. G. Hamner, Jr., 189 Garside Street, Newark, N. J. General Secretary.

The Daughters of the King.

THE Order of the Daughters of the King was organized on Easter Evening, 1885. It is desired by its promoters that a careful distinction shall be made between the Daughters of the King and The King's Daughters. This is the older society, and differs from The King's Daughters in many important particulars. In the first place, it is more of an order than a society, and is distinctively Episcopal. Its work is definite, and is "for the spread of Christ's kingdom among young women," and the "active support of the rector's plans in the parish in which the particular chapter may be located." Its badge is a cross of silver, a Greek cross fleury, and its mottoes are "Magnanimeter Crucem Sustine" and "For His Sake." Its colors are white and blue—white, the old royal color of Israel, and blue, the color of the Virgin Mary, the "blessed daughter of Israel's King, the Mother of the King of Kings." Its constitution is framed, as far as is possible, in the terms of that of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the work of the two organizations being similar. The officers of the Council are: *President*, Mrs. E. A. Bradley; *General Secretary*, Miss Elizabeth L. Ryerson. Office of the Council, Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York.

International Order of The King's Daughters and Sons.

HEADQUARTERS, 156 5th Ave., New York City. Officers: President, Miss Kate Bond; Vice-President, Mrs. Robert J. Reed; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson.

The Order is an interdenominational, religious and philanthropic society, working locally in Circles, County and City Unions, Chapters, State and National organizations. Branches are established in thirty-one States, and in eight Canadian provinces.

The objects of the Order are "the development of spiritual life and the stimulation of Christian activities." Its membership is very large and extends all over the world. The Order has established or supported several hundred institutions of different kinds in different localities. The badge is a small silver cross, which is also the corporate seal of the society.

Luther League of America.

President—William C. Stoever, Philadelphia, Pa. *General Secretary*—Luther M. Kuhns, Omaha, Neb. *Chairman National Executive Committee*, Mr. E. F. Eilert, New York.

The first National Convention of the Luther League of America was held at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 30 and 31, 1895. The League is a Lutheran organization, linking together the Lutheran young people who are laboring for the good of the Church by means of many individual societies of various names and styles of organization, each within its own immediate church. The constitution declares that its objects shall be "to encourage the formation of the young people's societies in all Lutheran congregations in America, to urge their affiliation with their respective State or Territorial leagues, and with this league to stimulate the various young people's societies to greater Christian activity and to foster the spirit of loyalty to the Church." The fundamental principles are federation and co-operation. The aggregate enrolled membership of the various local organizations represented in the national organization is over 100,000. These are comprised in twenty-five States, fourteen of which already have permanent State organizations. The first local organization adopting the title of "The Luther League" was organized by delegates of six Lutheran Church societies in the City of New York, April 19, 1888.

The Epworth League.

OFFICERS OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—*President*—Bishop Joseph F. Berry, Buffalo, N. Y. *General Secretary*—Edwin M. Randall, D.D., 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. *Treasurer*—R. S. Copeland, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich. The Central Office of the Epworth League is located at 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Epworth League was organized at Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1889, by the union of five societies then existing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. These several societies held under their jurisdiction 1,500 local societies, with a membership of about 6,000. It spread rapidly throughout the denomination until it is now organized in nearly every church, and has become the largest denominational society of young people in the world. Its official organ, *The Epworth Herald*, has a circulation of 130,000.

OFFICERS OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—*President*—Bishop W. A. Candler, D.D., LL.D. *General Secretary*—Rev. H. M. Du Bose, D.D. *Assistant Secretary and Treasurer*—Rev. F. S. Parker, D.D., Nashville, Tenn. The general organ of the League is the *Epworth Era*, published weekly by the book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Tenn., and Dallas, Texas; H. M. Du Bose, Editor; F. S. Parker, Assistant Editor. The League in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was provided for by the General Conference of 1890, and in January of the following year its organization was effected. It came under the supervision of the Sunday-School Board. The General Conference of 1894 created it a separate connectional board and elected a General Secretary. It has now 3,569 chapters, with a total membership of 123,325.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ

IN AMERICA.

FIVE hundred officially appointed delegates of thirty denominations at Carnegie Hall, New York City, met in November, 1905, and adopted the following Plan of Federation:

"I. For the prosecution of work which can be better done in union than separately, a Council is hereby established, to be known as the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"II. The following Christian bodies are represented in this Federal Council: Baptist Churches (North), Free Baptist Churches, Negro Baptist Churches, Christian Connection, Congregational Churches, Disciples of Christ, Evangelical Association, Evangelical Synod, Friends, Evangelical Lutheran Church, General Synod, Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church (South), Primitive Methodist Church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, Methodist Protestant Church, African Methodist Episcopal Church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Mennonite Church, Moravian Church, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Welsh Presbyterian Church, Reformed Presbyterian Church, United Presbyterian Church, Protestant Episcopal Church, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the U. S. A., Reformed Episcopal Church, Seventh Day Baptist Churches, United Brethren in Christ, United Evangelical Church.

"III. The object of this Federal Council is: (1) To express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian Church. (2) To bring the Christian bodies of America into united service for Christ and the world (3) To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the Churches. (4) To secure a larger combined influence for the Churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social condition of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. (5) To assist in the organization of local branches of the Federal Council to promote its aims in their communities.

"IV. This Federal Council has no authority over the constituent bodies adhering to it; but its province is limited to the expression of its counsel and the recommending of a course of action in matters of common interest to the churches, local councils and individual Christians. It has no authority to draw up a common creed, or form of government or of worship, or in any way to limit the full autonomy of the Christian bodies adhering to it."

Each Christian body adhering to this council may appoint four members, and one for each additional 50,000 communicants.

By the official action of denominational Assemblies and Conferences the Plan of Federation is now operative, and arrangements are being made for the Council to be held in December, 1908. The officers of the Executive Committee are: *Chairman*, William H. Roberts, D. D. *Secretary*, E. B. Sanford, D. D. Office, 81 Bible House, New York.

Religious Education Association.

THE Religious Education Association was organized on February 12, 1903, at the close of a three days' convention held in Chicago, called to consider the improvement of moral and religious education.

Its service is fourfold: Arousing the public mind to a sense of the need of religious education, and knowledge of the right methods therein; uniting the forces for religious education; promoting investigation in religious education; providing a forum and a clearing-house for religious education. It now enrolls over 2,000 members, including laymen, college presidents and professors, pastors, teachers and parents, interested in the problem of reverent, scientific, effective character training. It holds great conventions and smaller conferences, publishes annual volumes and a journal, and renders service to thousands of churches, Sunday-schools, colleges and individuals. It knows no sectarian lines. It has no theological platform. It invites to membership all who sympathize with its purpose.

The officers are: *President*, Henry Churchill King, Oberlin, Ohio; *First Vice-President*, George Hodges, Cambridge, Mass.; *Chairman Executive Board*, William Douglas Mackenzie, Hartford, Ct.; *Vice-Chairman Executive Board*, Loring Wilbur Messer, Chicago, Ill., *Treasurer*, James Herron Eckels, Chicago, Ill., *Recording Secretary*, William Pierson Merrill, Chicago, Ill.; *General Secretary*, Henry Frederick Cope, 153 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Brotherhood of the Red Diamond.

BROTHERHOOD of the Red Diamond (organized 1898). Organizations for boys in churches, twelve to fifteen years; inter-denominational. National headquarters, No. 287 4th Avenue, corner 22d Street, New York City. William Alberti Whiting, General Superintendent.

National Purity Federation.

THE following statement is contributed to THE WORLD ALMANAC by B. S. Steadwell, president of the Federation:

The object of this Federation is to unite in national co-operation all those forces in America that are striving to promote purity in the life of the individual and in social relations through preventive, educational, reformatory, rescue, law enforcement, legislative and sanitary lines of effort. It is in every sense non-sectarian, and is open to all who are sincerely and seriously striving to promote its object. Many of the leaders in religious, philanthropic and reform movements in the United States are officially connected with this Federation. Each year a largely attended national purity congress is held under the auspices of the Federation.

The officers are: *President*, B. S. Steadwell, La Crosse, Wis.: *First Vice-President*, Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore, Md.; *Second Vice-President*, Rev. Sylvanus Stall, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. Rose Woodallen Chapman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Hattie Dickson, Marshalltown, Iowa; *Treasurer*, Dr. Carolyn E. Geisel, Battle Creek, Mich.

Christian Science.

THE Christian Science Publication Committee, for the State of New York, contributes the following statement:

In June, 1906, the $2,000,000 extension of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, was dedicated. At the annual meeting, June, 1907, an increase of 4,000 members over the previous year was reported. The total membership, resident and non-resident, was given at 43,876. In the *Christian Science Journal* Directory for 1907, over 1,000 churches and societies of this denomination were listed. The estimated membership of these branch churches is approximately 40,000. There are many institutes for teaching Christian Science, and upward of 4,000 practitioners of Christian Science mind-healing. Organizations can now be found in almost every city in the United States, and there are branches in Canada, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Mexico, the Bahamas, British West Indies, the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba, Philippine Islands, Sandwich Islands, British Isles, France, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, Australia, New South Wales, India, China, South Africa, and many other countries.

Magnificent new church buildings have recently been completed and dedicated in New York City, Denver, Colo., and Concord, N. H.

All Christian Science churches, other than the Mother Church in Boston, are branches of that church. In all of these the Sunday services are uniform, and consist of correlative passages read from the Bible and the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker G. Eddy. The selections comprising the lesson sermon are compiled by a central committee, and are published by the Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston, in a pamphlet known as "The Christian Science Quarterly." The church services are conducted by two readers, generally a man and a woman. On Wednesday evening a meeting is held in every church of this denomination. Testimonies of healing and remarks on Christian Science are given by the members of the congregation at these meetings.

Mrs. Eddy says in her book, "Retrospection and Introspection:" "I claim for healing scientifically the following advantages: 1. It does away with all material medicines and recognizes the antidote for all sickness, as well as sin, in the immortal mind; and mortal mind is the source of all the ills which befall mortals. 2. It is more effectual than drugs, and cures when they fail, or only relieve, thus proving the superiority of metaphysics over physics. 3. A person healed by Christian Science is not only healed of his disease, but he is advanced morally and spiritually. The mortal body being but the objective state of the mortal mind, this mind must be renovated to improve the body." The absence of creed and dogma in the Christian Science Church, its freedom from materialism, mysticism, and superstition, also the simplicity, uniformity, and impersonality of its form of worship and organization, are among the distinguishing features which characterize this modern religious movement. Hypnotism, mesmerism, spiritualism, theosophy, faith-cure, and kindred systems are foreign to true Christian Science. Those practising these beliefs are denied admission to the Christian Science Church.

The Theosophical Society.

MR. WELLER VAN HOOK, General Secretary of the American section, contributes the following statement:

The Theosophical Society was founded in New York City on November 17, 1875, by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky and Col. Henry S. Olcott, but its headquarters were removed in 1879 to Adyar, Madras, India. Its objects are three: (*a*) To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or color; (*b*) to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science; (*c*) to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man. It has spread into almost all countries, and has now ten territorial sections, each presided over by a general secretary: America, Great Britain, India, Scandinavia, Holland, France, Italy, Germany, Australia, and New Zealand. During the 29 years of its existence it has admitted about 28,000 members and chartered over 750 branches. The membership at present of the American section is about 3,000; there are 77 branches. The society holds forth no doctrines and enjoins none, but Theosophy is the natural study of its members, and a large and increasing number of theosophical treatises is poured out by students. Reincarnation and Karma are the basic stones of the Theosophical system. The president, Mrs. Annie Besant, resides at the Adyar headquarters; the general secretary of the American section is Weller Van Hook, 103 State Street, Chicago, Ill. Some organizations using the name "Theosophical" have been formed since 1875, but they are distinct from and unaffiliated with the original Theosophical Society.

The Society appeals for support and encouragement to all who truly love their fellow men and desire the eradication of the evils caused by the barriers raised by race, creed or color, which have so long impeded human progress; to all scholars, to all sincere lovers of TRUTH, *wheresoever it may be found*, and to all philosophers, alike in the East and in the West; and lastly to all who aspire to higher and better things than the mere pleasures and interests of a worldly life, and are prepared to make the sacrifices by which alone a knowledge of them can be attained.

The Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society.

MR. J. H. FUSSELL, Secretary of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Point Loma, Cal., contributes the following statement:

The Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, founded by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky in New York, 1875, continued after her death under the leadership of the co-founder, William Q. Judge, and now under the leadership of their successor, Katherine Tingley, has its International Headquarters at the World's Theosophical Centre, Point Loma, California.

This organization declares that brotherhood is a fact in nature. The principal purpose of the organization is to teach brotherhood, demonstrate that it is a fact in nature, and make it a living power in the life of humanity, establishing brotherhood schools throughout the world, and creating a new literature. Its subsidiary purpose is to study ancient and modern religion, science, philosophy, and art, to investigate the laws of nature and the latent divine powers in man. It declares in its constitution that every member has a right to believe or disbelieve in any religious system or philosophy, each being required to show that tolerance for the opinions of others which he expects for his own. The head of this organization is Katherine Tingley, and the secretary-general is Frank M. Pierce. The headquarters are at Point Loma, Cal.

The Salvation Army.

THE following statement is contributed to THE WORLD ALMANAC by direction of the Commander:

The Salvation Army is a religious body organized on military principles, with a view of reaching the non-churchgoers of the world. It was first started in July, 1865, in the East End of London as a Christian mission. Thirteen years later, on Christmas, 1878, it received the name of the Salvation Army. Since then its growth throughout the world has been increasing.

The father and founder, Gen. William Booth, was born in Nottingham, England, on April 10, 1829. In 1852 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Church, and became a powerful evangelist, attracting immense crowds and witnessing thousands of conversions. Finding, however, that the churchless masses could not be reached by ordinary methods, he resigned his pastorate and established the Army.

As a temperance movement it is stated that the Salvation Army has been the means of converting hundreds of thousands of confirmed drunkards. Total abstinence is a condition of membership. The International headquarters are at 101 Victoria Street, London, England. Its world-wide operations are carried on in 51 countries and colonies, embracing 7,316 posts, under the charge of 20,054 officers and employés, with 45,339 local officers, 17,099 brass bandsmen, and about 50,000 musicians. 63 periodicals are published in 24 languages, with a weekly circulation of about 1,207,223. There are 668 Social Relief Institutions in the world, under the charge of nearly 3,000 officers and employés. About 7,000 fallen women annually pass through the 116 rescue homes, and from 80 to 90 per cent. of these are permanently restored to lives of virtue. There are 132 slum settlements in the slum districts of great cities, the worst dives, saloons, and tenements being regularly visited. The number of annual conversions in connection with the spiritual work has averaged from 200,000 to 250,000 during the past ten years, making a total of over 2,000,000, of whom not less than 200,000 were converted from lives of drunkenness.

The real estate owned by the Army amounts to about $1,500,000, its personal property over $400,000, and its annual trade turnover to more than $200,000. The Salvation Army is incorporated in the State of New York. For the developments of its trade a special incorporation has been formed, the Reliance Trading Company, while the Salvation Army Industrial Homes Company has been incorporated for the extension of its rapidly growing industrial homes for the unemployed. Training colleges for cadets have been established for the training of officers in New York and Chicago, with a small branch in San Francisco.

The headquarters of the Salvation Army in America are at 120 West Fourteenth Street, New York City, where information may be obtained.

The Volunteers of America.

THE following statement of the purposes of the position and this organization has been prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the office of Gen. Ballington Booth:

This organization is a philanthropic, social, and religious movement. It was inaugurated by Gen and Mrs. Ballington Booth, in March, 1896, and incorporated November 6, 1896, in response to a number of requests on the part of American citizens. It is organized in military style, having as its model the United States Army, but in conjunction with military discipline and methods of work it possesses a thoroughly democratic form of government, having a constitution, and its by-laws being framed by a Grand Field Council that meets annually and is thoroughly representative. Though only eleven years old the Volunteers have representatives and branches of their benevolent work in almost all the principal cities of the United States. Its field is divided into regiments or sections, which come under the control and oversight of thirty principal staff officers, its chief centres being New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Denver, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and San Francisco. It has philanthropic institutions in Chicago, Joliet, Austin, Fort Dodge, Kansas City, Pueblo, Boston, Lynn, Malden, Minneapolis, Erie, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Newcastle, Philadelphia, Newark, Orangeburg, New York City and other centres.

In addition to the Volunteer reading rooms, thousands of copies of Christian literature are circulated in State prisons, jails, hospitals, soldiers' homes, and children's homes. In connection with the Volunteers, there are also sewing classes; hospital nurses; temporary financial relief departments; boys' fresh-air camps; Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, and many other worthy undertakings.

The National Spiritualists' Association

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESIDENT WARNE makes the following statement regarding this Association:

Organized September 28, 1893; incorporated November 1, 1893, at Washington, D. C. Objects: The objects of said Association shall be the organization of the various Spiritualist Societies of the United States into one general association for the purpose of mutual aid and co-operation in benevolent, charitable, educational, literary, musical, scientific, religious, and missionary purposes and enterprises germane to the phenomena, science, philosophy, and religion of spiritual sm.

Number of societies in the United States, 434; State associations, 22; camp meeting associations, 32; academy for liberal education, 1; churches and temples, 120; membership of avowed spiritualists, 75,000; unidentified with organized societies, but believers in the philosophy and phenomena, and frequent attendants upon public services, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. A host of people from every walk in life, impossible of exact enumeration, are investigating psychic truths through mediums. Number of public mediums, 1,500; private mediums, many thousands; ordained ministers, 370; total valuation of church, temple, and camp meeting property, $2,000,000.

Officers for the year ending in October, 1903: Dr. George B. Warne, 4203 Evans Ave., Chicago, President; Charles Schirm, Baltimore, Vice-President; George W. Kates, Washington, D. C., Secretary; Cassius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa., Treasurer; Iiltyd C. I. Evans, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary T. Longley, Washington, D. C.; J. S. Maxwell, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Elizabeth Harlow, Haydenville, Mass.; A. W. Belden, San Diego, Cal., Trustees.

Headquarters of National Spiritualists' Association, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C. The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the National Spiritualists' Association will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., in October, 1903.

The Vedanta Society.

THE following statement of the purposes of this Society has been prepared by the Secretary, Mrs. E. P. Cap :

The Vedanta Society of New York was established in 1884 by Swami Vivekananda of India, delegate to the Parliament of Religions at Chicago, and was regularly incorporated in 1898 by Swami Abhedananda, now at its head. The object of the Society is not to form a new sect or creed, or to make proselytes, but to explain through logic and reason the spiritual laws that govern our lives; to show that the True Religion of the Soul is not antagonistic to, but in harmony with, philosophy and science; to establish that Universal Religion which underlies all the various sects and creeds of special religions; to propagate the principles taught by great seers of Truth and religious leaders of different countries and illustrated by their lives; and to help mankind in the practical application of those principles in their spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical needs.

The present headquarters of the Society with its Circulating Library, Reading Room and Chapel, are at 135 West Eightieth Street, New York City. Here throughout the Winter season a service with lecture by Swami Abhedananda is held every Sunday morning at 11, and a class lecture on Tuesday evening at 8. There are Yogo classes for practical training in the Science of Breathing, in Concentration, Meditation and Self-Control every Thursday evening at 8, and on Saturday morning at 10.30. Besides these there is also a correspondence class for non-resident members in which the same instructions are given in writing by the Swami. An associate membership exists for those who do not wish regular instruction but who desire to be affiliated with the Society. Among the honorary members are Rev. R. Heber Newton, D.D., Charles R. Lanman, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Sanskrit at Harvard University; Hiram Corson, A. M., LL. D., Litt. D., Professor of English Literature Emeritus at Cornell University.

The officers of the Society are: *President*—Professor Herschel C. Parker. *Vice-President*—Stansbury Hagar. *Secretary*—Mrs. Emily Palmer Cape. *Treasurer*—E. Kissam.

The Society has a large publishing department and issues a catalogue containing nearly forty titles of works on the Philosophy and Religion of Vedanta. Within the last five years it has sent out from its headquarters 39,876 books and pamphlets written by Swamis of India. It also issues a monthly Bulletin. The Vedanta Society of New York has a Summer school called the "Vedanta Ashrama." It is situated in West Cornwall, Ct., on a farm of 250 acres. There are also centres in San Francisco and Los Angeles, besides a Peace Retreat in the mountains of Santa Clara County, Cal. These organizations in America are affiliated with hundreds of Vedanta Societies throughout India and Ceylon.

The Latter-Day Saints.

THE Mormons, or Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, were organized April 6, 1830, with six members, by Joseph Smith, at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y. After being driven by mobs from various places in Missouri, Ohio, and Illinois, they settled at Great Salt Lake, Utah, under the leadership of Brigham Young, in 1847. The total church membership is 300,000, and the number of elders, 1,700. The present First President of the Church is Joseph Fielding Smith.

The following statement of the doctrines of the Church was issued with the approval of Prophet Joseph Smith:

1. We believe in God, the Eternal Father, and in his Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.
2. We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression.
3. We believe that through the atonement of Christ all mankind may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.
4. We believe that these ordinances are: First, Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; second, Repentance; third, Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; fourth, Laying on of hands for the Gift of the Holy Ghost.
5. We believe that a man must be called of God, by "Prophecy, and by the laying on of hands," by those who are in authority to preach the Gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.
6. We believe in the same organization that existed in the Primitive Church, viz.: Apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc.
7. We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc.
8. We believe the Bible to be the word of God, as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God.
9. We believe all that God has revealed, all that He does now reveal, and we believe that He will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the Kingdom of God.
10. We believe in the literal gathering of Israel and in the restoration of the Ten Tribes; that Zion will be built upon this continent; that Christ will reign personally upon the earth, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisic glory.
11. We claim the privilege of worshiping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where or what they may.
12. We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers, and magistrates, in obeying, honoring, and sustaining the law.
13. We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to all men; indeed, we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul. "We believe all things, we hope all things," we have endured many things, and hope to be able to endure all things. If there is anything virtuous, lovely, or of good report, or praiseworthy, we seek after these things.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints is a separate body, having its headquarters at Lamoni, Iowa. It was organized in 1851, and is presided over by Joseph Smith, Independence, Mo., son of the Prophet. Its enrolled membership is 52,000, and it has 800 active ministers, and a Sunday School membership of 21,000. The Brooklyn, N. Y., branch is at Prospect Place and Hopkinson Avenue. George Potts, Pastor.

American Sunday-School Union.

THE American Sunday-School Union is the offspring of the old First Day Society, which was founded in Philadelphia in 1791. In 1817 this organization became the Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union, and in 1824 it assumed its present title. Its objects are to "concentrate the efforts of Sabbath-school societies in different portions of our country to disseminate useful information; to circulate moral and religious publications in every part of the land, and endeavor to plant a Sunday-School wherever there is a population."

Some idea of the Society's work and growth may be obtained from the following facts: The Philadelphia Union began with one juvenile book in 1817, and with one missionary in 1821. Now the American Sunday-School Union's publications are numbered by the thousands, and it has distributed over $10,000,000 worth of religious literature; it maintains more than 150 permanent missionaries and it has organized an average of more than 1,300 new Sabbath-schools a year—nearly four a day for every day of the last eighty years. Its present officers are: *President*—Morris K. Jesup. *Vice-Presidents*—John H. Converse, William N. Ashman and Isaac Sharpless. *Recording Secretary*—J. M. Andrews. The headquarters of the Society are at No. 1816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Society of Mayflower Descendants.

THE Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized in the City of New York December 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims, "to preserve their memory, their records, their history, and all facts relating to them, their ancestors, and their posterity." Every lineal descendant over eighteen years of age, male or female, of any passenger of the voyage of the Mayflower, which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," are eligible to membership. The initiation fee is $10 and the annual dues are $5. The annual meeting is held November 21, the anniversary of the signing of "The Compact." Societies have been organized in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota, and Maine. The officers of the General Society are: *Governor-General*, Samuel B. Capen; *Deputy Governors-General*, Richard Henry Greene, Charles E. Gross, Francis Olcott Allen, James Nevins Hyde, William Lowrey Marsh, William Howard Doane, Rev. Charles A. Brewster, John W. P. Lombard, George Corlis Nightingale, Paul A. L. Doty, William D. Washburn, John Fremont Hill; *Secretary-General*, Ashbel P Fitch, Jr., 32 Nassau Street, New York; *Treasurer-General*, James M. Rhodes; *Historian-General*, Edward H. Whorf; *Elder-General*, Rev. John Lewis Ewell; *Captain-General*, Miles Standish; *Surgeon-General*, Dr. Abiel W. Nelson; *Assistants-General*, Howland Davis, S. R. Thayer, Prof. Wilfred H. Munro, William Waldo Hyde, Walter M. Howland, Theodore S. Lazell, and George C. Mason.

The Huguenot Society of America.

THIS Society was organized April 13, 1883, and has its office in New York at No. 105 East Twenty-second Street. *President*, Col. William Jay; *Vice-Presidents*, George S. Bowdoin, Thebdore M. Banta, Henry M. Lester, A. T. Clearwater, Nathaniel Thayer, Richard Olney, William Ely, Col. R. L. Maury, Herbert Du Puy, Prof. Allan Marquand, Col. Henry A. Dupont, Rev. Robert Wilson; *Treasurer*, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander; *Secretary*, Mrs. James M. Lawton; *Executive Committee*, the officers of the society, the chairmen of the committees on pedigrees, publication, library, and finance, and Bayard Dominick, William Mitchell, Charles Lanier, Edward O. Flagg, H. Rieman Duval; *Chaplain*—Rt. Rev. Bishop J. H. Darlington. Descent from Huguenot ancestors is the qualification necessary for membership.

Society of Colonial Wars.

Governor-General—Arthur J. C. Sowdon, Boston. *Vice-Governor-General*—Howland Pell, New York. *Deputy Governors-General*—For New York, Walter L. Suydam; Pennsylvania, Richard M. Cadwalader; Maryland, Gen. Joseph L. Brent; Massachusetts, Arthur J. C. Sowdon; Connecticut, Bela Peck Learned, Norwich, Ct., District of Columbia, Thomas Hyde, Washington; New Jersey, Emory McClintock; New Hampshire, Prof. Charles L. Parsons; Vermont, Robert Noble; Ohio, Michael Myers, Shoemaker; California, Spencer R. Thorpe; Iowa, Samuel F. Smith; Michigan, Theodore H. Eaton; Delaware, William A. La Motte; Rhode Island, George C. Nightingale; Maine, Col. John M. Glidden; Washington, J. Kennedy Stout; Virginia, Hon. Richard T. W Duke, Jr., Colorado, Frank Trumbull; Illinois, John S. Sargent; Georgia, John A. G. Carson; Missouri, John B. Wright; Minnesota, Gen James F. Wade, U.S. A.; Kentucky, D. Linn Gooch; Indiana, Alexander F. Fleet. *Secretary-General*—Samuel V Hoffman. *Deputy Secretary-General*—Guy Van Amringe, 45 William Street, New York. *Treasurer-General*—Wm. Macpherson Hornor, Bryn Mawr, Pa. *Registrar-General*—George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore. *Historian-General*—Thomas Page Grant, Louisville, Ky.; *Chaplain-General*—Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Boston. *Surgeon-General*—James G. Mumford, Boston. *Chancellor-General*—Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, New Haven.

The Society of Colonial Wars was instituted in 1892 to "perpetuate the memory of these events and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment, defence, and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of this nation. With this end in view it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American Colonial period, and to inspire in its members the paternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and in the community respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible." Eligibility is confined to an adult male descendant of an ancestor who fought in battle under Colonial authority, from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., in 1607, to the battle of Lexington, in 1775, or who served as Governor, Deputy-Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Member of the Council, or as a military, naval, or marine officer in the service of the Colonies, or under the banner of Great Britain, or was conspicuous in military, official, or legislative life during that period.

The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

Governor-General—Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., Washington, D. C. *Deputy Governor-General*—Rev. John Gaylord Davenport, D. D., Waterbury, Ct. *Chaplain-General*—Joseph F. Falsom, D. D., Troy, N. Y. *Secretary-General*—Col. Charles H. Sherrill, No. 30 Broad Street, New York. *Treasurer-General*—William Scott Wadsworth, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. *Attorney-General*—Edward Lang Perkins, Philadelphia, Pa. *Registrar-General*—Clarence E. Leonard, No. 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York. *Genealogist-General*—Edwin Louis Ripley, Bridgeport, Ct. *Historian-General*—Gen. Samuel F. Jones, Binghamton, N. Y.

The Order was founded in 1896, its object being "to bring together and associate congenial men whose ancestors struggled together for life and liberty, home and happiness, in the land when it was a new and unknown country, and whose line of descent from them comes through patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War; to teach reverent regard for the names and history, character and perseverance, deeds and heroism of the founders of this country and their patriot descendants; to teach that the purpose of the founders could have had no lasting result but for their patriot sons; to inculcate patriotism; to discover, collect, and preserve records, documents, manuscripts, monuments, and history relating to the first colonists and their ancestors and their descendants, and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colonies and the Republic." Eligibility—Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, and a citizen of the United States, who is lineally descended, in the male line of either parent, from an ancestor who settled in any of the Colonies now included in the United States of America prior to May 13, 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors in the same line during the Revolutionary period adhered as patriots to the cause of the Colonies, shall be eligible for membership. There are State Societies in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The Governor of the New York Society is Edward Hagaman Hall, Tribune Building, New York. The Secretary is William White Knapp, No. 289 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Wars of the United States.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF UNITED STATES TROOPS ENGAGED.

Wars.	From—	To—	Regulars.	Militia and Volunteers.	Total*
War of the Revolution	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,080	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	.....	.....	8,983
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	.....	.....	†4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	.....	.....	†3,330
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War of 1812 with Great Britain	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian War	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War	April 21, 1831	Sept. 30, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal	1836	1837	.....	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War or disturbance	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook disturbance	1836	1839	.....	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo, and Utah War	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,501
Seminole Indian War	1856	1858	.....	3,687	3,687
Civil War‡	1861	1865	.....	.....	2,772,408
Spanish-American War	April 21, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	.....	.....	§274,717
Philippine Insurrection	1899	1900	.....	.....	60,000

* Including all branches of the service. † Naval forces engaged. ‡ The number of troops on the Confederate side was about 750,000. § Troops actually engaged, about 60,000.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

(From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William F. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V.)

As to the loss in the Union armies, the greatest battles in the war were:

Date.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded *	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863	Gettysburg	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18, 1864	Spottsylvania	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,396
May 5-7, 1864	Wilderness	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862	Antietam †	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863	Chancellorsville	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19-20, 1863	Chickamauga	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864	Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11-14, 1862	Fredericksburg	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
August 28-30, 1862	Manassas ‡	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862	Shiloh	1,754	8,408	2,855	13,047
December 31, 1862	Stone River §	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864	Petersburg (assault)	1,688	8,513	1,1[illegible]5	11,386

* Wounded in these and the following returns includes mortally wounded.
† Not including South Mountain or Crampton's Gap.
‡ Including Chantilly, Rappahannock, Bristol Station, and Bull Run Bridge.
§ Including Knob Gap and losses on January 1 and 2, 1863.

The Union losses at Bull Run (first Manassas) July 21, 1861, were: Killed, 470; wounded, 1,071; captured and missing, 1,793; aggregate, 3,334.

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862, killed, 466; wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,829; aggregate, 15,829. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 959; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261, captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, August 21-September 2, 1862, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing, 7,627; captured and missing, 89; aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, September 12-20, 1862, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, killed, 596; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,613; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16,971.

Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war. Antietam the bloodiest. The largest army was assembled by the Confederates at the seven days' fight; by the Unionists at the Wilderness.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States, during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821; deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

Society of the Cincinnati.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President-General.....Hon. Winslow Warren, Mass.
Vice-President-General..... ....Hon. James Simons, LL.D., S. C.
Secretary-General..... Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., R.I.
Assistant Secretary-General.....(Vacant.)
Treasurer-General.....Mr. Francis Marinus Caldwell, Pa.
Assistant Treasurer-General.....Mr. Charles Isham, New York.

The historic and patriotic Order of the Cincinnati was founded by the American and French officers at the cantonments of the Continental army on the Hudson at the close of hostilities in the War of the Revolution for American Independence, May 10, 1783.

In forming the society it was declared that, "To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into one Society of Friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

For convenience, thirteen State societies were formed, and one in France, under the direct patronage of Louis XVI. Upon the roll of original members appeared the names of all the great historic military and naval characters of the Revolution, and upon the roll of honorary members, elected for their own lives only, appeared many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

THE RIGHT TO MEMBERSHIP.

All Continental officers who had served with honor and resigned after three years' service as officers, or who had been rendered supernumerary and honorably discharged, in one of the several reductions of the American army, or who had continued to the end of the war, and all French officers who had served in the co-operating army under Count d'Estaing, or auxiliary army under Count de Rochambeau, and held or attained the rank of colonel for such services, or who had commanded a French fleet or ship of war on the American coast, were entitled to become original members, and upon doing so were required to contribute a month's pay.

STATE SOCIETIES.

The Cincinnati is organically *one* society in membership, but for convenience in admission of members and in its charitable and patriotic objects is subdivided into State societies, there being thirteen, and the one in France, which was dispersed at the Reign of Terror in 1793, but is being re-established. Four dormant societies were restored to membership at the triennial meeting of 1902.

Membership descends to the eldest lineal male descendant, if judged worthy, and, in failure of direct male descent, to male descendants through intervening female descendants.

The general society when legislating for the good of the Order is composed of the general officers and five delegates from each State society, and meets triennially. In 1854 it ruled that proper descendants of Revolutionary officers who were entitled to original membership, but who never could avail themselves of it, are qualified for hereditary membership, if found worthy, on due application.

GENERAL OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION.

The following have been the principal general officers:

PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1783..Gen. George Washington, LL.D., Va.
1800..Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL.D., N. Y.
1805..Major-Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, LL.D., S. C.
1825..Major-Gen. Thomas Pinckney, A.M., S. C.
1829..Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL.D., N. J.
1839..Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A.M., N. Y.
1844..Brevet Major William Popham, N. Y.
1848..Brig.-Gen. H. A. Scammell Dearborn, A.M., Mass.
1854..Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL.D., N. Y.
1896..Hon. William Wayne, A.M., Pa
1902..Hon. Winslow Warren, A.M., Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1784..Major-Gen. Horatio Gates, LL.D., Va.
1787..Major-Gen. Thomas Mifflin, A.M., Pa.
1799..Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL.D., N. Y.
1800..Major-Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, LL.D., S. C.
1805..Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A.M., Mass.
1811..Brig.-Gen. John Brooks, M.D., LL.D., Mass.
1825..Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL.D., N. J.
1829..Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A.M., N. Y.
1839..Major the Hon. William Shute, N. J.
1844..Hon. Horace Binney, LL.D., Pa.
1848..Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL.D., N. Y.
1854..Hon. Charles Stewart Davies, LL.D., Mass.
1866..Mr. James Warren Sever, A.M., Mass.
1872 .Hon. James Simons, A.M., S. C.
1881..William Armstrong Irvine, M.D., Pa.
1887 .Hon. Robert Milligan McLane, Md.
1896..Hon. Winslow Warren, A.M., Mass.
1902..Hon. James Simons, Jr., LL.D., S. C.

SECRETARIES-GENERAL.

1783..Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A.M., Mass.
1799..Major the Hon. William Jackson, Pa.
1829..Mr. Alexander W. Johnston, Pa.
1857..Mr. Thomas McEwen, A.M., M.D., Pa.
1875..Mr. George Washington Harris, Pa.
1884..Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., R.I.

The last triennial meeting of the general society was held at Richmond, Va., in May, 1905. The next triennial meeting will be held at Charleston, S. C., in April, 1908.

The office of the Secretary-General is at 24 Stone Street, New York City.

The number of living members of the Society of the Cincinnati, as reported at the triennial meeting May, 1905, is 848. The limited list of honorary members of the Order includes President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, Admiral Dewey, and Lieut.-General Miles, who were admitted by the New York State Society, and ex-President Loubet of France, who was admitted by the Rhode Island State Society. The late President McKinley and the late ex-President Harrison were admitted by the Pennsylvania State Society. President James Monroe was an original member like Washington, and President Pierce was an hereditary member.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—*Continued.*

The following are the presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries of the several State societies:

STATES.	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
New Hampshire	John Gardner Gilman	John Harvey Treat	Fred'k Bacon Philbrook.
Massachusetts	Winslow Warren	Thornton K. Lothrop	David Greene Haskins.
Rhode Island	Asa Bird Gardiner	Charles Warren Lippitt	George W. Olney.
Connecticut	George Bliss Sanford	Henry L. Abbott	Morris Woodruff Seymour.
New York	Talbot Olyphant	Francis Key Pendleton	Francis Burrall Hoffman.
New Jersey	Frank Landon Humphreys.	Franklin D. Howell	W. T. B. S. Imlay.
Pennsylvania	Richard Dale	Francis Marinus Caldwell	W. Macpherson Hornor.
Delaware	John Patten Wales	Leighton Coleman	John O. Platt.
Maryland	Oswald Tilghman	Henry Randall Webb	Thomas E. Sears.
Virginia	Windham R. Meredith	William Gordon McCabe	Heth Lorton.
North Carolina	Wilson Gray Lamb	John Collins Daves	Charles Lukens Davis.
South Carolina	James Simons	Daniel E. Huger Smith	Henry M. Tucker, Jr.
Georgia	Walter Glasco Charlton	William Hall Milton	George Noble Jones.

Sons of the Revolution.

General President—Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Md.
General Vice-President—Garrett D. W. Vroom, N. J.
Second General Vice-President—W. G. Harvey, S. C.
General Treasurer—R. M. Cadwalader, Pa.
Assistant General Treasurer—Henry Cadle, Mo
General Secretary—J. M. Montgomery, N. Y.
Assistant General Secretary—Wm. H. Harris, Md.
General Registrar—Walter Gilman Page, Mass.
General Historian—H. O. Collins, Cal.
General Chaplain—Rev. Thos. E. Green, D. D., Iowa.

The society of the "Sons of the Revolution" was originated in New York in 1875 by John Austin Stevens, in conjunction with other patriotic gentlemen of Revolutionary ancestry. The New York Society was instituted February 22, 1876; reorganized December 3, 1883, and incorporated May 3, 1884, to "keep alive among ourselves and our descendants the patriotic spirit of the men who, in military, naval, or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American independence; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records, and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution, and to promote intercourse and good feeling among its members now and hereafter." Eligibility to membership is confined to male descendants, above the age of twenty-one years, from an ancestor who as either a military, naval, or marine officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the National Government, representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution between the 19th day of April, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and the 19th day of April, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. The next triennial meeting of the general society will be held in the City of Washington, April 19, 1908.

The officers of the New York Society Sons of the Revolution are as follows: *President*—Edmund Wetmore. *Vice-Presidents*—Robert Olyphant, Joseph Tompkins Low, William Graves Bates. *Secretary*—Henry Russell Drowne, 146 Broadway. *Treasurer*—Arthur Melvin Hatch. *Registrar*—Prof. Henry Phelps Johnston. *Chaplain*—Rev. Morgan Dix.

There are thirty State societies and a society in the District of Columbia. The aggregate membership is 7,560, that of the New York Society being over 2,000, and the Pennsylvania Society over 1,000.

Sons of the American Revolution.

President-General—Nelson A. McClary, Ill.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Trueman G. Avery, N. Y.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Pelham W. Ames, Cal.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Julian W. Whiting, Ala.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Clarkson N. Guyer, Col.
Treasurer-General—William Secor, Iowa.
Registrar-General and Secretary-General—A. Howard Clark, D. C.
Historian-General—William F. Slocum, Col.
Chaplain-General—Rev. J. Herman Randall, N. Y.

The National Society of "Sons of the American Revolution" was organized in New York April 30, 1889, and chartered in Connecticut in 1890. Its purposes are the same as those of the older organization, the "Sons of the Revolution." State societies exist in thirty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. A California society of descendants of Revolutionary patriots, entitled "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," organized July 4, 1875, having reorganized and changed its name in 1889, has been admitted to membership. A formal movement by this society and the "Sons of the Revolution" toward a union was attempted in 1892, and again in 1897, but was not successful. The total membership of the organization is about 11,000.

The New York or Empire State Society was organized February 11, 1890. The following are the officers: *President*—William A. Marble. *Secretary*—Louis Annin Ames, 239 Broadway, New York. *Registrar*—Teunis D. Huntting. *Historian*—Josiah C. Pumpelly.

Aztec Club of 1847.

President—Gen. Richard Coulter Drum, U. S. A., Bethesda, Md. *Vice-President*—Col. Augustus S. Nicholson, U. S. M. C., Hamilton, Va. *Secretary*—William M. Sweeny, Astoria, N. Y. *Treasurer*—William Turnbull, New York City. *Vice-Treasurer*—Edward H. Floyd-Jones, New York City.

This society, originally composed of officers of the United States Army who served in the war with Mexico, was formed in the City of Mexico in 1847, and has been continued, "with a view to cherish the memories and keep alive the traditions that cluster about the names of those officers who took part in the Mexican War." Membership is confined to officers of the army, navy, and marine corps who served in the war, or their male blood relatives. Each primary member may nominate as his successor his son or a male blood relative, who during the life of the primary member is known as associate-member, and on the death of the former is entitled, as his representative, to full membership. There are 200 members.

Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order.

Grand Sachem—William Bourke Cockran. *Sachems*—Louis F. Haffen, Daniel F. McMahon, Daniel F. Cohalan, John J. Scannell, Charles F. Murphy, Randolph Guggenheimer, Maurice Featherson, Asa Bird Gardiner, George W. Plunkitt, Timothy D. Sullivan, John Fox, William Dalton. *Secretary*—Thomas F. Smith. *Treasurer*—Joseph P. Day. *Sagamore*—Bryan P. Henry. *Wiskinkie*—John A. Boyle.

This organization was formed in 1789, being the effect of a popular movement in New York, having primarily in view a counterweight to the so-called "aristocratic" Society of the Cincinnati. It was essentially anti-Federalist or democratic in its character, and its chief founder was William Mooney, an upholsterer and a native-born American of Irish extraction. It took its first title from a noted, ancient, wise, and friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, named Tammany, who had, for the want of a better subject, been canonized by the soldiers of the Revolution as the American patron saint. The first meeting was held May 12, 1789. The act of incorporation was passed in 1805. The Grand Sachem and thirteen Sachems were designed to typify the President and the Governors of the thirteen original States. William Mooney was the first Grand Sachem. The Society is nominally a charitable and social organization, and is distinct from the General Committee of the Tammany Democracy, which is a political organization, and cannot use Tammany Hall without the consent of the Society.

Military Order of Foreign Wars.

THE Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States was instituted in the City of New York December 27, 1894, by veterans and descendants of veterans of one or more of the five foreign wars which the United States had been engaged in, to wit: The War of the Revolution, the War with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War with Spain, "to perpetuate the names and memory of brave and loyal men who took part in establishing and maintaining the principles of the Government" in said wars, and "to preserve records and documents relating to said wars, and to celebrate the anniversaries of historic events connected therewith." Since the establishment of the order the United States has fought its fifth foreign war. By an amendment to the constitution all American officers who participated in the War with Spain, or any future foreign campaign recognized by the United States government as "war," are rendered eligible to membership as veteran companions.

Members are entitled "companions," and are either "veteran companions" or "hereditary companions." The former are commissioned officers of the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States who participated in any of the foreign wars of the United States. The latter are direct lineal descendants, in the male line only, of commissioned officers who served honorably in any of the said wars. Commanderies may be established in each of the States, and State commanderies now exist in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Missouri, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Texas, Georgia, Colorado, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

The National Commandery was instituted March 11, 1896, by the officers of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut commanderies. The following are the officers of the National Commandery: *Commander-General*—Major-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. A. *Secretary-General*—James H. Morgan, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. *Treasurer-General*—Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell. *Registrar-General*—Rev. Henry N. Wayne. *Judge-Advocate-General*—Frank Montgomery Avery. Present membership, over 1,700 companions. There are Vice-Commanders-General representing each State commandery.

Regular U. S. Army and Navy Union.

A PATRIOTIC, fraternal, and beneficial organization, chartered under act of Congress, for soldiers' and sailors' rights and benefits.

National Commander—James B. Morton, Washington, D. C. *National Senior Vice-Commander*—James P. Lockwood, Chicago, Ill. *National Junior Vice-Commander*—Dr. John H. Grant, Buffalo, N. Y. *Adjutant-General*—Michael J. Hackett, Headquarters, 4 Warder Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Membership is confined to regulars of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, whether discharged, retired, or in the service.

Society of Veterans of Indian Wars
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander—Brig.-Gen. Judson D. Bingham, U. S. A., retired, *Historian*—Brig.-Gen. Charles King, U. S. A. *Assistant Recorder*—Major G. A. Bingham, U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa. This society was instituted by officers of the United States Army at Philadelphia, April 23, 1896.

The objects are "to perpetuate the faithful services, heroism, and privations of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States of America, as well as of the auxiliary forces of the several States of the Union, in their successive campaigns conducted against a savage foe on our frontiers, in the interests of civilization and for the settlement and defence of our Territories, at different periods in the history of our common country since the close of the War of the Revolution; and also to collect and preserve for publication a record of these services and other historical data relating thereto, as well as to unite in a fraternal bond of union all those who are entitled to membership therein."

Order of Indian Wars of the United States.

Commander—Major-General Alfred E. Bates, U. S. A., retired, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C. *Recorder and Treasurer*—Major Lloyd M. Brett, 1st U. S. Cavalry, Washington, D. C. *Historian*—Brig.-Gen. Charles King, U. S. A.

This order was organized at Chicago, Ill., June 10, 1896, and received its charter from the State of Illinois. The order consists of two classes of companions: First, commissioned officers of the army, navy and marine corps, and of State and Territorial organizations, which have been, or may hereafter be, engaged in conflicts, battles or actual field service against hostile Indians in the United States; Second, sons of living members of the first class. The object of the Association is to perpetuate the history of the services rendered by the American military forces in their conflicts and wars within the territory of the United States, and to collect and secure for publication historical data relating to the instances of brave deeds and personal devotion by which Indian warfare has been illustrated.

Medal of Honor Legion.

THE Legion is composed of officers and enlisted men of the United States army and navy who have been awarded medals of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action during any war in which the United States has been engaged. At the present time it has 458 such members. At the last reunion, held at Winsted, Ct., September 24-25, 1906, the following officers were elected: *Commander*—P. DeLacy, Scranton, Pa. *Senior Vice-Commander*—S. B. Horne, Winsted, Ct. *Junior Vice-Commander*—William Search, Boston, Mass. *Quartermaster*—N. D. Preston, Philadelphia, Pa. *Chaplain*—Rev. Dr. William Hubbell, New York City. *Adjutant*—John C. Hunterson, Philadelphia, Pa. *Judge Advocate*—Walter Thorn, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Inspector*—Charles H. Houghton, Newark, N. J. *Surgeon-in-Chief*—Gabriel Grant, M. D., New York City. *Historian*—St. Clair A. Mulholland, Philadelphia, Pa.

Naval Order of the United States.

THE Naval Order of the United States is composed of a General Commandery and commanderies in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, California, and Illinois, and in the District of Columbia. The General Commandery meets triennially on October 5, and the State Commanderies meet annually in the month of November. The Massachusetts Commandery is the parent Commandery, and was organized at Boston on July 4, 1890. The General Commandery was established three years later, on June 19, 1893. The Companions of the Order are officers and the descendants of officers who served in the navy and marine corps in any war or in any battle in which the said naval forces of the United States have participated. The membership clause, as adopted at the triennial congress held at Boston, October 5, 1895, provides for two classes of members: First, veteran officers and their male descendants; and, second, enlisted men who have received the United States naval medal of honor for bravery in the face of the enemy.

The officers of the General Commandery elected at the triennial meeting October 5, 1907, are: *General Commander*—Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., New York. *Vice-General Commanders*—Rear-Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U. S. N., New York; Rear-Admiral H. W. Lyon, U. S. N., Massachusetts; Rear-Admiral James H. Dayton, U.S.N., Illinois. *General Recorder*—Charles W. Ruschenberger (late U. S. N.), Pennsylvania. *Assistant General Recorder*—William H. Stayton (late U. S. N.), New York. *General Registrar*—H. M. M. Richards (late U. S. N.), Pennsylvania. *General Treasurer*—George De Forest Barton (late U. S. N.), New York. *General Historian*—Charles P. Welch, U. S. N., California. *General Chaplain*—George Williamson Smith, D. D. (late U. S. N.), New York. *General Judge Advocate*—M. B. Field (late U. S. N.), New York.

Army and Navy Union.

National Commander—J. Edwin Browne, Baltimore, Md. *Senior Vice-National Commander*—Bernard A. Flood, New York City. *Junior Vice-National Commander*—J. E. B. Stuart, Virginia. *Adjutant-General*—E. J. Bonner, Baltimore, Md. *Inspector-General*—S. E. Adams, Jersey City, N. J. *Paymaster-General*—J. R. McCullough, New York. *Judge Advocate-General*—R. McKinlay Power, New York. *Surgeon-General*—J. E. Hendricksen, Virginia. *National Chaplain*—Rev. John P. Chidwick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Army and Navy Union was organized at Cincinnati and incorporated under the laws of Ohio in March, 1888. The national organization (called the National Corps) was organized in August, 1890. The Union admits to its ranks any man who possesses an honorable discharge from the United States service, either regular or volunteer army and navy or marine corps, whether said service was before, during, or since any war at home or abroad. There are twelve garrisons in Greater New York.

The Navy League of the United States.

THE Navy League of the United States was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on January 2, 1903. Its declared object being "to acquire and spread before the citizens of the United States, through branch organizations and otherwise, information as to the condition of the Naval forces and equipment of the United States, and to awaken public interest and co-operation in all matters tending to aid, improve, and develop their efficiency." It is strictly non-partisan. Men, women and children are eligible to membership. The button of the League is of silver gilt and blue enamel, with letters in white, and anchor of gold, and is worn by members. The membership fee is one dollar annually. There are eighty-three sections in the United States, and sections in England, France, Canada, Colombia, and two in Italy. Five or more citizens may sign an application for a charter to form a section of the League. The headquarters of the League are at 78 Broad Street, New York City.

The General Officers are: *President*—Horace Porter; *Vice-President*, William McAdoo: *Secretary*, Henry H. Ward; *Treasurer*, Clinton E. Braine; *Recorder*, Robert S. Sloan; *General Counsel*, Herbert L. Satterlee; *Assistant Secretary*, George H. Owen, in charge of headquarters. *Honorary Members*—President Theodore Roosevelt, and Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte. *Directors*—Captain J. W Miller, W. H. Stayton, A. Noel Blakeman, ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, Louis A. Osborne, George C. Sargent, Robert S. Sloan, George De Forest Barton, W. De W. Dimock, W W. Hollingsworth, J. Frederic Fams, Aaron Vanderbilt, Francis B. Allen, General Horace Porter, William McAdoo, Herbert L. Satterlee, C. J. Parsons.

National Association of Naval Veterans.

Commodore Commanding—Frederick M. Hammer, cor. Park and Smith Streets, New Bedford, Mass. *Fleet Captain*—Max F. Greene, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Fleet Commander and Chief of Staff*—Wm. A. Hollman, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Fleet Lieutenant-Commander*—Carrington P. Slade, Bristol, R. I. *Fleet Lieutenant*—Elias S. Nickerson, 77 Dyer Street, Providence, R. I. *Fleet Paymaster*—Henry F. McCollum, New Haven, Ct. *Fleet Surgeon*—Henry J. Brewer, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. *Fleet Chaplain*—John B. Wirt, Indianapolis, Ind. *Fleet Judge Advocate*—Frederick E. Haskins, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Fleet Historian*—William Simmons, Philadelphia, Pa. *Fleet Boatswain*—Martin C. Ford, Providence, R. I. *Fleet Secretary*—William W. Pease, Edgartown, Mass. Organized 1887. 6,000 members. 1,500 contributing members. 30 associations in all the principal cities of the United States.

Societies of the War of 1812.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 AND VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

INSTITUTED as a military society by the veterans of the War of 1812 on January 3, 1826, in the City of New York, and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York by the surviving veteran members, January 8, 1892. Consolidated January 8, 1848, with the Veteran Corps of Artillery (instituted by officers of the Revolutionary War November 25, 1790). Hiram Cronk, last surviving Veteran member War of 1812, born April 29, 1800, died May 13, 1905.

The officers are: *President*—Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., D. C. L. *Vice-President*—Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D. *Secretary*—Howland Pell, 27 William Street, New York. *Assistant Secretary*—Charles Isham. *Treasurer*—Charles Augustus Schermerhorn.

The original members comprise those who actually served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the War of 1812, or on vessels other than merchant ships which sailed under commissions of letters of marque and reprisal from the United States in that war.

Eligibility to hereditary membership is confined to descendants of those who actually served in the War of 1812, and descendants of former members of the Society in the State of New York, and of other military societies of 1812.

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Composed of federated State societies, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, the members of each of which State Societies are borne upon the membership roll of the General Society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812-14 in the army, navy, revenue marine, or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof to the State Society to which he makes application, and is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member. In case of failure of lineal descendants of an actual participant in said war, one collateral representative who is deemed worthy may be admitted to membership. *President-General*—John Cadwalader, Pennsylvania. *Secretary-General*—Henry Randall Webb, 727 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. *Assistant Secretary-General*—John Mason Dulany, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer-General*—George H. Richards, Orange, N. J. *Assistant Treasurer-General*—William Porter Adams, Illinois. *Surgeon-General*—George Horace Burgin, M. D., Pennsylvania. *Judge-Advocate-General*—Aloysius Leo Knott, Maryland. *Chaplain-General*—Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, Delaware.

The American Flag Association.

President—Col. Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y. *Secretary*—Theodore Fitch, 120 Broadway, New York; *Treasurer*, A. Noel Blakeman, 140 Nassau Street, New York. The American Flag Association was organized February 17, 1898, its motto being, "One Flag, One Country, God over all." Its object is to secure National and State legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses, and to secure a general observance of June 14 as "Flag Day," because on that day in 1777 Congress adopted the United States flag. The Association is composed of individual members and also the members of the Flag Committees of patriotic societies for the purpose of fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country and preserving it from desecration. It aims to co-ordinate the efforts of all flag committees.

Women's Patriotic Societies.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. James W. Gerard. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Edward King. *Second Vice-President*—Miss J. J. Boudinot. *Treasurer*—Miss Helen Van C. De Peyster. *Secretary*—Mrs. Timothy Matlack Cheesman, 109 University Place, New York City. *Historian*—Miss Julia Livingston Delafield. *Advisory Council*—Henry E. Howland, Franklin Bartlett, Louis V. Bright.

The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized in the City of New York May 23, 1890, and was the first society of women for this patriotic purpose founded in this country. It was incorporated April 23, 1891. The Society is purely patriotic and educational in its objects, which are (1) To collect and preserve relics, manuscripts, traditions, and mementoes of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, and of the heroes of the War of Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of National importance, to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history. This Society has already a large membership and chapters in many States. It is a distinct organization from that which follows.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Honorary President—Mrs. Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend. *President*—Mrs. Herbert A. Claiborne. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Samuel Colt, Connecticut; Mrs. Henry F. L. Lyster, Michigan; Mrs. William Reed, Maryland. *Secretary*—Mrs. Joseph Lamar, Georgia. *Assistant Secretary*—Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, District of Columbia. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Philadelphia, Pa. *Registrar*—Mrs. Emil Richter, Portsmouth, N. H. *Historian*—Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton.

This society is a distinct organization from the one described in the first paragraph.

The National Society is composed of delegates from the State societies. These exist in the thirteen original States and in twenty-one other States and the District of Columbia, and are all incorporated. The aggregate membership is over 5,000. The President of the New York State Society is Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury. It is the sole custodian of the Colonial Museum in New York.

Under the constitution of the National Society it is prescribed that the members shall be women "who are descended in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American Colony prior to 1750, which ancestor, or some one of his descendants, being a lineal ascendant of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the Colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth or of an institution which has survived and developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in the Colonial Government, and who, by distinguished services, shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation." Services rendered after 1776 do not entitle to membership, but are accepted for supplemental applications. There is no admission except through Colonial ancestry.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

President-General—Mrs. Donald McLean, 186 Lenox Avenue, New York City. *Vice-President-General* (of organization of chapters)—Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main. *Vice-Presidents-General*—Mrs. John R. Walker, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, Cal.; Mrs. Charles H. Deere, Ill.; Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge, Ohio; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vt.; Mrs. Robert Emory Park, Ga.; Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, R. I.; Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, Mich.; Mrs. William D. Kearfott, N. J.; Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, Mass.; Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, Tenn.; Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, N. C.; Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, N. Y.; Mrs. George W. Nicholls, S. C.; Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks, Col.; Mrs. Clara Lee Bowman, Ct.; Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, Ia., Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy, Ky.; Mrs. Ira H. Evans, Tex.; Mrs. A. E. Heneberger, Va. *Chaplain-General*—Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. C. *Recording Secretary-General*—Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, D. C. *Registrar-General*—Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson, D. C. *Historian-General*—Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver, D.C. *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Miss Virginia Miller, D. C. *Treasurer-General*—Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, D.C. *Assistant Historian-General*—Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, D. C. *Librarian-General*—Miss Aline E. Solomons, D. C.

The Society was organized in the City of Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890. The headquarters are in Washington. Its present membership is reported by the Secretary-General to be 47,111. Seven hundred and fifty State chapters exist in forty-five States and Territories and the District of Columbia, presided over by regents. Chapter regents have been appointed for England, Cuba, and the Philippines.

Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from an ancestor who, "with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States," provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the Society. Every application for membership must be indorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and is then submitted to the Registrars-General, who report on the question of eligibility to the Board of Management, and upon its approval the applicant is enrolled as a member.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

President-General—Mrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham, N. Y. *Recording Secretary-General*—Mrs. Henry William Helfer, N. Y. *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Mrs. John A. Heath, Mass. *Treasurer-General*—Miss Mary A. Kent, Pa. *Registrar-General*—Mrs. J. J. Casey, N. Y. *Historian-General*—Mrs. George F. Daniels, Mass. *Librarian-General*—Miss Clara B. Adams, Mass. *Board of Managers*—Mrs. John H. Abeel, Miss Josephine Wandell, Mrs. Zeb Mayhew, Mrs. Frank H. Vinson, Mrs. Frank Le M. Hupp, Mrs. Frank C. Granger, Mrs. Hamilton Ormsbee, Mrs. J. W. McCarthy, Mrs. Robert Ward, Mrs. Treadwell L. Ireland, Mrs. Elvira E. Moffett, Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley, Mrs. Peter T. Austen, Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keay, Mrs. Clinton Viles, Mrs. Jeremiah C. Kittredge, Mrs. Platoff Zane, Mrs. Benjamin C. Bancroft, Mrs. George W. Hodges, and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch.

The General Society was organized in the City of New York August 20, 1891. Eligibility to membership is restricted to "women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who was a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor, or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress, and remained always loyal to such authority, or descendants of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American independence by service rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States." State societies exist in a large number of States. The office of the General Society is 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DAMES OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE Society of Dames of the Revolution was organized in 1896. The regulation as to membership is that the Society shall be composed entirely of women above the age of eighteen years, of good moral character, who are descended in their own right from an ancestor who, either as a military, naval, or marine officer, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the National Government representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and April 19, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. Local chapters may be organized when authorized by the Board of Managers of the Society. The president is Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, 1025 Park Avenue, New York City. Secretary, Miss R. C. C. Carville, 257 Webster Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

President-National—Mrs. William Gerry Slade, New York. *Vice-Presidents-National*—Mrs. B. L. Whitney, Michigan; Mrs. Robert Hall Niles, Illinois; Mrs. George H. Wilson, Kentucky. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. S. P. S. Mitchell. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Frank Wheaton. The office of the National Society is at 332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York.

Membership Qualifications—Any woman over eighteen years of age of good character and a lineal descendant of an ancestor who rendered civil, military, or naval service during the War of 1812, or the period of the causes which led to that war (subsequent to the War of the Revolution), may be eligible to membership, provided the applicant be acceptable to the Society. In all the States the initiation fee is $1. The President of the New York State Society is Mrs. William Gerry Slade; the Corresponding Secretary is Mrs. George B. Wallis, Jr.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS ASSOCIATION.

President—Mrs. Samuel Cramer. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Edwin R. Fay. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Robert Dhu Macdonald. No. 32 West 70th Street, New York City. The purpose of the Association is to preserve the old mansion on 160th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, which was at one time, in the War of the Revolution, the headquarters of Washington. The property is owned by the city and is under the care and direction of the Knickerbocker, Mary Washington, Colonial and Manhattan Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is open daily to the public.

Commander-in-Chief.....Charles G. Burton, Nevada, Mo.
Senior Vice-Commander L. F. Griffith, Troy, N. Y. | *Surgeon-General*...Dr. G. L. Taneyhill, Balt., Md.
Junior Vice-Commander..W. M. Scott, Atlanta, Ga. | *Chaplain-in-Chief*.....Bishop S. Fallows, Chicago.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Adjutant-Gen'l...Jere. T. Dew, Kansas City, Mo. | *Inspector-General*. Colar D. R. Stowits, B'ff'lo, N. Y.
Quartermaster-Gen'l. C. Burrows, Rutherford, N. J. | *Judge-Advocate-General*. L. W. Collins, Minn'lis, M.

The National Council of Administration has 45 members, each department having one member.

Departments. (45.)	Department Commanders.*		Assistant Adjutants-General.		Members.
Alabama	W. M. Campbell	Florence	C. C. Chapin	Florence	121
Arizona	N. S. Fulmer	Tucson	W. F. R. Schindler	Phœnix	141
Arkansas	Cos Altenberg	Little Rock	A. Walrath	Little Rock	403
Calif. & Nevada	Wm. G. Waters	San Francisco	John H. Roberts	San Francisco	5,576
Colo. & Wyom.	R. H. Mellette	Harris, Colo	W. W. Ferguson	Denver, Colo.	2,622
Connecticut	Charles A. Appel	Middleton	William E. Morgan	New Haven	3,747
Delaware	Jesse Hellings	Dover	J. S. Litzenberg	Wilmington	585
Florida	Samuel W. Fox	Jacksonville	Chas. M. Ellis	Jacksonville	327
Georgia	O. P. Webster	Fitzgerald	S. C. Brown	Fitzgerald	399
Idaho	A. M. Rowe	Payette	M. H. Barber	Boise	509
Illinois	A. C. Matthews	Pittsfield	Charles A. Partridge	Chicago	18,211
Indiana	Wm. A. Ketcham	Indianapolis	John R. Fesler	Indianapolis	14,015
Indian Ter.	A. G. Crutchmer	Okmulgee	Geo. Kirchbaum	Okmulgee	355
Iowa	David J. Palmer	Des Moines	George A. Newman	Des Moines	11,231
Kansas	R. A. Campbell	Hutchinson	J. M. Miller	Topeka	10,770
Kentucky	Le Vant Dodge	Berea	M. J. Gabbard	Berea	2,154
La. & Mississippi	P. H. Boyle	New Orleans	M. A. C. Hussey	New Orleans	1,080
Maine	Frank E. Goss	Auburn	George G. Gifford	Auburn	5,499
Maryland	Fred C. Tarr	Baltimore	Robt. C. Sunstrom	Baltimore	1,974
Massachusetts	D. H. L. Gleason	Natick	Wilford A. Wetherbee	Boston	15,348
Michigan	William Jibb	Adrian	Fayette Wyckoff	Lansing	11,068
Minnesota	Geo. A. Whitney	Wedena	Orton S. Clark	St. Paul	5,725
Missouri	T. D. Kimball	St. Louis, Mo	Thomas B. Rodgers	St. Louis	7,459
Montana	B. N. Beebe	Butte	R. G. Huston	Butte	395
Nebraska	Thomas A. Creigh	Omaha	A. M. Trimble	Lincoln	4,350
N. Hampshire	Wm. S. Pillsbury	Londonderry	Frank Battles	Concord	2,689
New Jersey	Arthur W. French	Newark	W. H. Van Iderstine	Newark	4,348
New Mexico	W. W. McDonald	Albuquerque	J. G. Caldwell	Albuquerque	223
New York	Harlan J. Swift	Albany	Wm. S. Bull	Albany	26,201
North Dakota	S. J. Hill	Fargo	E. C. Gearey	Fargo	322
Ohio	W. S. Rogers	Cleveland	Charles Griswold	Cleveland	22,394
Oklahoma	Wm. H. Hornday	Lawton	M. M. Duncan	Lawton	1,645
Oregon	S. F. Blythe	Hood River	C. A. Williams	Portland	1,8-5
Pennsylvania	William T. Powell	Pittsburgh	Chas. Suydam	Philadelphia	23,217
Potomac	Newton Ferree	Washington, D. C.	James A. Allen	Washington	2,224
Rhode Island	Edward Wilcox	Providence	Philip S. Chase	Providence	1,398
South Dakota	T. C. De Jean	Plankington	W. G. Andrews	Plankington	1,500
Tennessee	Wm. A. McTeer	Marysville	Ben. A. Hamilton	Knoxville	1,343
Texas	L. L. Whittaker	San Antonio	John H. Bolton	San Antonio	529
Utah	Alfred Kent	Salt Lake City	R. G. Sleater	Salt Lake City	273
Vermont	Andrew C. Brown	Montpelier	Edward Baker	Montpelier	2,787
Va. & No. Caro.	A. A. Hagar	Sold'rs Home, Va.	John G. Sprague	Sold'r's Home	676
Wash. & Alaska	W. H. Mock	Bellingham	M. C. Cole	Bellingham	2,985
West Virginia	I. M. Adams	Ravenswood	A. J. Charter	Ravenswood	974
Wisconsin	John C. Martin	Madison	W. W. Williams	Madison	7,801

Total, December 31, 1906.....229,932

* New department officers are elected December, 1907, and installed in January, 1908.

The number of Grand Army Posts December 31, 1906, was 6,055. Losses by death during the preceding year, ending December, 31, 1906, was 9,052

The first post of the Grand Army was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866 The next Encampment will be at Toledo, Ohio, in 1908.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

1866—Indianapolis.....Stephen A. Hurlbut, Ill.
1868—Philadelphia.....John A. Logan, Ill.
1869—Cincinnati.....John A. Logan, Ill.
1870—Washington.....John A. Logan, Ill.
1871—Boston.....A. E. Burnside, Rhode Is.
1872—Cleveland.....A. E. Burnside, Rhode Is.
1873—New Haven.....Charles Devens, Jr., Mass.
1874—Harrisburg.....Charles Devens, Jr., Mass.
1875—Chicago.....John F. Hartranft, Pa.
1876—Philadelphia.....John F. Hartranft, Pa.
1877—Providence.....J. C. Robinson, New York.
1878—Springfield.....J. C. Robinson, New York.
1879—Albany.....William Earnshaw, Ohio.
1880—Dayton.....Louis Wagner, Pa.
1881—Indianapolis.....George S. Merrill, Mass.
1882—Baltimore.....Paul Van Der Voort, Neb.
1883—Denver.....Robert B. Beath, Pa.
1884—Minneapolis.....John S. Kountz, Ohio.
1885—Portland, Me.....S. S. Burdette, D. C.
1886—San Francisco....Lucius Fairchild Wis.
1887—St. Louis.....John P. Rea, Minn.
1888—Columbus.....William Warner, Mo.
1889—Milwaukee.....Russell A. Alger, Mich.
1890—Boston.....Wheelock G. Veazey, Vt.
1891—Detroit.....John Palmer, New York.
1892—Washington.....A. G. Weissert, Wis.
1893—Indianapolis.....John G. B. Adams, Mass.
1894—Pittsburgh.....Thos. G. Lawler, Ill.
1895—Louisville.....Ivan N. Walker, Ind.
1896—St. Paul.....Thaddeus S. Clarkson, Neb.
1897—Buffalo.....John P. S. Gobin, Pa.
1898—Cincinnati.....*James A. Sexton, Ill.
1898—Cincinnati.....† W C. Johnson, Ohio.
1899—Philadelphia.....Albert D. Shaw, N. Y.
1900—Chicago.....Leo Rassieur, Mo.
1901—Cleveland.....Ell Torrance, Minn.
1902—Washington, D. C. Thos. J. Stewart, Pa.
1903—San Francisco....John C. Black, Ill.
1904—Boston.....* W. W Blackmar, Mass.
1905—Boston.....† John R. King, D. C.
1905—Denver.....James Tanner, N. Y.
1906—Minneapolis.....R. B. Brown, Ohio.
1907—Saratoga.....Charles G. Burton, Mo.

* Died while in office. † After the death of the Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice-Commander succeeded him.

Woman's Relief Corps.

AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

National President—Mrs. Kate E. Jones, Ilion, N. Y. *National Secretary*—Mrs. Eliza Brown Daggett, Ilion, N. Y. This organization was created by the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of Union soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-65, for the purpose of aiding and assisting the Grand Army of the Republic, and to "perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead," to "extend needful aid to the widows and orphans," to "cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses," and to "inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children and in the communities in which we live." The organization is composed of 35 departments, which are subdivided into corps, as well as detached corps in several States where no departments exist. The year ending June 30, 1907, there were 131,023 corps and 155,536 members.

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

Commander-in-Chief—Dr. Ralph Sheldon, Albany, N. Y. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Fred. W. Spear, Bennington, Vt. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—William S. Reeder, Dayton, O. *Chief of Staff*—R. M. J. Reed, 2510 West Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. *National Secretary*—Horace H. Hammer, Reading, Pa. *National Treasurer*—James Lewis Rake, Reading, Pa. *National Inspector*—E. E. Schoening, St. Louis, Mo.

Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., was organized in the City of Philadelphia September 29, 1879. The organization is composed of lineal descendants, over eighteen years of age, of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served in the late Civil War. There are now about one thousand Camps, with a membership of fifty thousand, distributed among twenty-five Divisions, corresponding to States, the general society or national body constituting the Commandery-in-Chief. Each Camp has its own officers, the head officer being the Commander. The principal officer of the Division is the Division Commander.

The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary is an association of women auxiliary to the above organization. Miss Mamie E. Herbst, Canton, O., is National President, and Miss Lillie E. Herbst, Canton, O., National Secretary.

Societies of Spanish War Veterans.

Astor Battery Association.—*President*—Otto Koenig, New York City. *Vice-President*—Charles E. Callan, New York City. *Treasurer*—John N. Ostrander, New York City. *Secretary*—George S. Geis, 449 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Organized December, 1904. Composed of original members of the Astor Battery, which served in the Philippines campaign of 1898. Meets annually, August 13, anniversary of the capture of Manila, at Reunion-Army of the Philippines, and at the annual national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans.

Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.—Instituted February 2, 1899, Officers of the National Commandery.—*Commander-in-Chief*—Major Harry Alvan Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief*—Major William B. Dwight, Connecticut. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Capt. Taylor E. Brown, Illinois. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Capt. John T. Hilton, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York. *Registrar-in-Chief*—Major Felix Rosenberg, Ohio. *Deputy Registrar-in-Chief*—Major Samuel T. Armstrong, New York. *Treasurer-in-Chief*—Major George F. Shiels, California. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—Rev. Henry H. Kelsey, Connecticut. The Commander of the New York Commandery is Brig.-Gen. John W Clous. Membership is composed of persons who served on the active list or performed active duty as commissioned officers, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as naval or military cadets. Membership descends to the eldest male descendant in the order of primogeniture.

Society of the Army of the Philippines.—*Commander-in-Chief*—Captain H. A. Crow, Connellsville, Pa. *Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Major B. J. H. Farrell, Chicago, Ill. *Junior Commander-in-Chief*—Major-General J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A. *Paymaster-General*—Lieut. Charles B. Lewis, Denver, Colo. *Judge Advocate General*—J. H. Fraine, Grafton, N. Dak. The next annual meeting will be held at Galesburg, Ill., in August, 1908.

Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba.—Organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago de Cuba July 31, 1898. *President*—Major-Gen. J. Ford Kent. *First Vice-President*—Major-Gen. H. S. Hawkins. *Second Vice-President*—Lieut.-Col. Charles Dick. *Third Vice-President*—Major-Gen. S. S. Sumner. *Fourth Vice-President*—Brig.-Gen. Chambers McKibbin. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Lieut.-Col. Alfred C. Sharpe. *Historian*—Major G. Creighton Webb. *Registrar-General*—Col. Philip Reade. Annual dues $1, life membership $25. No initiation fee. There are branch societies in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, California, and the District of Columbia.

United Spanish War Veterans.—National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans—Organized April 18, 1904, by the consolidation of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War. *Commander-in-Chief*—Hamilton Ward, Buffalo, N. Y. *Adjutant-General*—Lieut. Harman L. Hutson, Indianapolis, Ind. *Quartermaster-General*—Lieut. George W. Powell, Indianapolis, Ind. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Henry W. Busch, Detroit, Mich. *Junior Vice-Commander*—Charles W. Newton, Hartford, Ct. *Judge-Advocate General*—John Lewis Smith, Washington, D. C. *Surgeon-General*—J. O' Donoghue, Roxbury, Mass. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—Rev. W. H. I. Reany, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Commissary-General*—A. M. Brunswick, San Francisco, Cal. *Paymaster-General*—Frank F. Jones, Scranton, Pa. *Chief of Engineers*—W. H. MacKay, Rutherford, N. J. *Chief Signal Officer*—Charles W Parker, Elberton, Ga. *Chief of Ordnance*—E. L. Evans, Racine, Wis. *Chief of Artillery*—J. A. Welch, Taunton, Mass. *Chief Mustering Officer*—Charles F. Stroud, Sandusky, Ohio. *National Historian*—J. Walter Mitchell, Washington, D. C. Soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer army, navy, and marine corps who served honorably during the war with Spain or the insurrection in the Philippines are eligible to membership.

United Volunteer Association.—All white soldiers and sailors who served honorably in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Spain or the incident insurrection in the Philippines are eligible to membership. This society was organized at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 17, 1899, and has a membership of nearly 38,000. It is national in scope and character. Officers: *President*—Col William J. Fife, California. *First Vice-President*—Capt. G. A. Wheatley, Texas. *Second Vice-President*—Major E. R. DuMont, Mississippi. *Third Vice-President*—Major Clay C. MacDonald. *Secretary*—Col. William C. Liller, 23 Irving Place, New York City. *Treasurer*—Joseph H. Stiner, New York City.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Commander-in-Chief—Major-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Rear-Admiral John C. Watson. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson. *Registrar-in-Chief*—Major William P. Huxford. *Treasurer-in-Chief*—Paymaster George De F. Barton. *Chancellor-in-Chief*—Brevet Capt. J. O. Foering. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage, D. D. *Council-in-Chief*—Brevet Major Henry L. Swords, Brevet Major A. M. Van Dyke, Captain John C. Currier, First Lieut. and Adjt. Lewis H. Chamberlain, Brevet Major Charles B. Amory.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the army, navy, and marine corps of the United States who took part in the War of 1861-65. Membership descends to the eldest direct male lineal descendant, according to the rules of primogeniture. There are 21 commanderies, each representing a State, and one commandery representing the District of Columbia. The total membership of the Loyal Legion is 10,507.

ROLL OF COMMANDERIES.

No.	Commandery of the—	Headquarters.	Instituted.	Recorders.	Address.
1	State of Pa.	Philadelphia.	Apr. 15, 1865	Brev. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Nicholson.	1535 Chestnut St., Phila.
2	State of N. Y.	N. Y. City	Jan. 17, 1866	Asst. Paymaster A. N. Blakeman	140 Nassau St., New York
3	State of Maine.	Portland	Apr. 25, 1866	Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage.	Togus, Me.
4	State of Mass.	Boston	Mar. 4, 1868	First Lieut. Charles H. Porter	17 Central St., Boston.
5	State of Cal.	San Francisco	Apr. 12, 1871	Lieut.-Col. W. R. Smedburg	San Francisco, Cal.
6	State of Wis.	Milwaukee	May 15, 1874	First Lieut. A. R. Houston	Milwaukee.
7	State of Illinois	Chicago	May 8, 1879	Capt. Roswell H. Mason	320 Ashland B., Chicago.
8	District of Col.	Washington	Feb. 1, 1882	Major Wm. P. Huxford	Kellogg Bldg., Wash.
9	State of Ohio	Cincinnati	May 3, 1882	Major W. R. Thrall	Cincinnati.
10	State of Mich.	Detroit	Feb. 4, 1885	Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. W. Swift	Detroit.
11	State of Minn.	St. Paul	May 6, 1885	Lieut. David L. Kingsbury	St. Paul.
12	State of Oregon	Portland	May 6, 1885	Capt. Gavin E. Caukin	Portland, Ore.
13	State of Mo.	St. Louis	Oct. 21, 1885	Capt. William R. Hodges	Laclede Bldg., St. Louis.
14	State of Neb.	Omaha	Oct. 21, 1885	First Lieut. F. B. Bryant	Omaha.
15	State of Kansas	Leavenworth	Apr. 22, 1886	Lieut.-Col. Ezra B. Fuller	Fort Leavenworth.
16	State of Iowa	Des Moines	Oct. 20, 1886	First Lieut. and Adj. J. W. Muffly	Des Moines.
17	State of Col.	Denver	June 1, 1887	Capt. Robert H. Buck	Denver.
18	State of Ind.	Indianapolis	Oct. 17, 1888	Major W. W. Daugherty	Indianapolis.
19	State of Wash.	Tacoma	Jan. 14, 1891	Mr. Walter R. Beals	Seattle.
20	State of Vt.	Burlington	Oct. 14, 1891	Brevet Capt. H. O. Wheeler	Burlington.
21	State of Md.	Baltimore	Dec. 8, 1904	Lieut. Joseph J. Janney	Baltimore, Md.

Instituted October 21, 1885. Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, 1535 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, *Recorder-in-Chief.*

Societies of the Union Army of 1861-65.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

President—Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Iowa. *Vice-Presidents*—Major C. S. Stanton, Vicksburg, Miss.; Capt. John B. Colton, Missouri; Capt. John Crane, New York; Mrs. Louisa A. Kemper, Ohio; Col. Chas. A. Morton, North Dakota; Major J. A. Pickler, South Dakota; Capt. Joseph P. Reed, Iowa; Gen. Lewis R. Parsons, Illinois; Gen. T. J. Kinney, Illinois; Gen. D. J. Craigie, U. S. A., Capt. John C. Nelson, Indiana; Capt. T. N. Stevens, Michigan; Col. William B. Keeler, Illinois; Capt. C. W. Fracker, Iowa. *Corresponding Secretary*—Major W. H. Chamberlin, Cincinnati, O. *Treasurer*—Major Augustus M. Van Dyke, Cincinnati, O. *Recording Secretary*—Col. Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati, O. The Society was organized at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865. The headquarters are at Cincinnati.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION.

President—H. L. Deam. *Secretary*—Byron W. Bonney, 624 C Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—James S. Roy. Organized at Washington, D. C., August, 1902. All who served in that army eligible to membership.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

President—Gen. Gates P. Thruston, Nashville, Tenn. *Corresponding Secretary*—Private O. A. Somers, Kokomo, Ind. *Treasurer*—Gen. E. A. Carman. *Recording Secretary*—Lieut. John E. Stivers, *Historian*—Col. G. C. Kniffin. *Executive Committee*—Gen. James Barnett, Chairman; Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Gen. Frank G. Smith, Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, Capt. J. W. Foley, Sergt. D. M. Steward. Gen. Smith D. Atkins, Major W. J. Colburn, officers of the Society, *ex-officio*. The Society was organized in February, 1868, and its present membership is 350.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

President—Gen. Henry C. Dwight. *Vice-Presidents*—Col. Albert Clark, Major Charles Lyman, Sergeant-Major Wm. H. Cloutman, Gen. Henry E. Tremain, Lieut. John Tregaskis, Gen. Newton M. Curtis, Gen. Vanhartness Bukey, Sergeant-Major George W. States, Col. George H. Patrick, Capt. George B. Fox, Capt. W. A. Howe, Gen. Howard L. Porter, Gen. Nicholas W. Day, Major James H. Reeve, Gen. William Birney, Gen. Horatio C. Gibson, Col. John J. McCook, Gen. George L. Gillespie, Sergeant Charles D. Marcy. *Treasurer*—Lieut. Frank S. Halliday. *Recording Secretary*—Gen. Horatio C. King. *Corresponding Secretary*—Col. William F. Fox, Albany, N. Y. The Society was organized in 1868. The present membership is over 2,000.

THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS ASSOCIATION.

President—Vacant. *Vice-President*—Major Hartwell Osborn. *Division Presidents*—First, Col. French Place; Second, Capt. George B. Richardson; Third, vacant. *Historian*—Col. A. C. Hamlin. *Treasurer*—Capt. Jastow Alexander. The Association was organized at Portland, Me., July 5, 1890.

ASSOCIATION OF THE THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

President—Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. A., retired. *Treasurer*—Capt. E. C. Dougherty. *Secretary*—Fletcher White, 425 Fourth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The Association was organized at Milwaukee, August, 1889.

Union Veteran Legion.

National Commander—William H. Knauss. *Senior Vice-National Commander*—W. B. Tracy, Bradford, Pa. *Junior Vice-National Commander*—Jacob B. Smith, Wilmington, Del. *Quartermaster-General*—J. M. Keyser, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Judge-Advocate-General*—Levi Bird Duff, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Inspector-General*—Hiram McCalmsat, Mansfield, O. *Chief-of-Staff*—W. P. Madden, Xenia, O. *Adjutant-General*—William Botimer, Room 82, Wheeler Building, Columbus, O.

The Union Veteran Legion was organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., March, 1884, and the National Organization was perfected November 17, 1886. Encampments are now organized in 21 States and the District of Columbia, numbering 152 encampments. The membership is over 20,000. To become a member, the applicant must have been an officer, soldier, sailor, or marine of the Union army, navy, or marine corps during the late Civil War, who volunteered prior to July 1, 1863, for a term of three years, and was honorably discharged for any cause, after a service of at least two continuous years; or was, at any time, discharged by reason of wounds received in the line of duty; also those who volunteered for a term of two years prior to July 22, 1861, and served their full term of enlistment, unless discharged for wounds received in the line of duty; but no drafted person, nor substitute, nor any one who has at any time borne arms against the United States, is eligible. A statement by the Adjutant-General of the Legion says: "It is believed that those who entered the service prior to July, 1863, had but one object in view, and that was the preservation of the Union. There were no bounties prior to that date, nor were there any fears of a draft; consequently, those who shouldered a musket or wielded a sabre felt that it was a sacred duty to offer their lives in defence of their country's honor."

The American Continentals.

Commandant—Col. Henry D. Tyler. *Chief-of-Staff*—Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A. *Engineer*—Col. W. DeH. Washington. *Inspector-General*—Col. Philip Reade, U. S. A. *Judge Advocate*—Col. Homer Lee. *Historian*—Major L. G. Tyler. *Quartermaster*—Capt. Grant Wayne. *Paymaster*—Capt. Albert J. Squier. *Commissary*—Capt. G. H. Warren. *Adjutant*—Capt. Louis H. Cornish.

The American Continentals is a uniformed patriotic corps composed of descendants of officers and soldiers of the War of the Revolution. The staff headquarters and office of the Adjutant are Room 61, Drexel Building, Wall and Broad Streets, New York.

Colonial Society of America.

President—Stephen M. Newman, A.M., DD. *Honorary President*—Gen. Henry E. Tremain. *Vice-Presidents*—Herman W. Booth and Charles Goodrich. *Treasurer*—Benjamin F. Buck. *Secretary*—Theodore W. Compton, No. 160 Fifth Avenue, New York. *Advisory Committee*—Edward Everett Hale, Levi P. Morton, Benjamin F. Tracy, George G. DeWitt, Charles W. Drayton, Henry E. Tremain.

The object of this Society is to advance historic research, and particularly to arouse and sustain widespread interest in the perpetuation of the memory of the chief historic events, places and scenes in the colonial and revolutionary periods of our country.

The Society consists of members, patrons and fellows. They are persons interested in American history and the preservation of the memory of historic scenes and places in the colonial and revolutionary periods.

The Society prepares each year etchings of historic scenes, buildings and places of America, and India proofs printed from the etching plates, signed by the artist, are sent to all members, patrons and fellows of the Society, together with the Memorial Book of the Society, which contains a complete history of the subjects represented in the etchings. It also issues reproductions of rare documents, relics, etc., of historic value pertaining to the period.

The American Cross of Honor.

This life-saving order was organized A. D. 1898, and is composed of persons upon whom the United States Government has conferred the life-saving medal of honor. May 1, 1906, Congress incorporated the order, and the following officers were elected: Thomas H. Herndon, President; John J. Delaney, Vice-President; Harry A. George, Secretary, and Richard Stockton, Treasurer. All persons who have received the life-saving medal of honor under any act of Congress are eligible to membership in the order. No membership fees or annual dues are collected from any member of this order, only voluntary contributions being received to assist in paying the current expenses.

The cross of the order will be conferred annually upon the person who has rendered the most heroic services in saving life and who, also, has received the medal of honor of the United States Government.

Interstate National Guard Association.

This association is composed of representatives of the Organized Militia of the States of the Union, and its purpose is to conserve the interests of that body of troops. The last annual meeting was held at Columbia, S. C. The next will be held at Boston, Mass., in March, 1908. The following are the officers:

President—Major-General Charles Dick, of Ohio. *Vice-Presidents*—Major-General George A. Moulton, of Illinois; Brigadier-General F. B. Wood, of Minnesota; Brigadier-General N. H. Henry, of New York; Major-General William Stopford, of Massachusetts; Brigadier-General J. B. Lauck, of California; Major-General James W. F. Hughes, of Kansas; Brigadier-General Lawrason Riggs, of Maryland; Brigadier-General J. F. Armfield, of North Carolina; Brigadier-General G. M. Cole, of Connecticut; Brigadier-General Roger D. Williams, of Kentucky. *Secretary*—Colonel Carroll D. Evans, of Nebraska. *Treasurer*—Brigadier-General John D. Frost, of South Carolina.

United Confederate Veterans.

Commander—Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Columbus, Miss. *Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff*—Major-Gen. William E. Mickle, New Orleans, La.

Army of Northern Virginia Department—*Commander*—Lieut.-Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Charleston, S. C. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. Richard B. Davis, Petersburg, Va.

Army of Tennessee Department—*Commander*—Lieut.-Gen. Clement A. Evans, Atlanta, Ga. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. E. T. Sykes, Columbus, Miss.

Trans-Mississippi Department—*Commander*—Lieut.-Gen. W. L. Cabell, Dallas, Tex. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. A. T. Watts, Beaumont, Tex.

The *Confederate Veteran*, Nashville, Tenn., established by S. A. Cunningham, is the official organ.

This Association was organized at New Orleans, June 10, 1889. Its avowed purpose is strictly social, literary, historical, and benevolent. Its constitution says that it "will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers, and sailors now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; to preserve relics or mementoes of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings, and privations; to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widows and the orphans, and to make and preserve a record of the resources of every member, and, as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity." State organizations are authorized, and are called Divisions. The permanent headquarters of the Association are at New Orleans, La. Number of Camps, 1,660. Number of members, according to last report, about 75,000. The last reunion of the veterans was at Richmond, Va., May 30—June 3, 1907; and the next will be held at Birmingham, Ala., at a date not yet named.

United Sons of Confederate Veterans.

THE general society of this organization, which is composed of representatives of local camps throughout the United States, held its last reunion May 30—June 3, 1907, at Richmond, Va. The following is the official roster:

Commander-in-Chief—John W. Apperson, Memphis, Tenn. *Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff*—Nathan Bedford Forest, Memphis, Tenn. *Inspector-General*—E. N. Scudder, Vicksburg, Miss. *Quartermaster-General*—Louis M. De Saussure, Memphis, Tenn. *Commissary-General*—Fontaine W. Mahood, Washington, D. C. *Judge-Advocate-General*—Thomas B. Collier, Memphis, Tenn. *Surgeon-General*—Dr. Byron Dozier, Birmingham, Ala. *Chaplain-General*—Rev. J. W. Caldwell, New Orleans, La.

United Daughters of the Confederacy.

President—Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, Greenwood, Miss. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Alfred Hunter Vorhees, San Francisco, Cal. *Second Vice-President*—Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, New Orleans, La. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. L. E. Williams, Anchorage, Ky *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Annie W. Rapley, St. Louis, Mo. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Andrew L. Dowdell, Opelika, Ala. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, of Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. M. C. Goodlett, of Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Clement C. Clopton, Alabama; Mrs. Albert Sidney Johnston Pritchard, of California; Mrs. Braxton Bragg, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. L. H. Raines, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. John H. Reagan, Texas; Mrs. John S. Williams, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Magnus Thompson, Washington, D. C., are honorary presidents for life.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Nashville, Tenn., September 10, 1894. It is composed of the widows, wives, mothers, sisters, and lineal female descendants of men who served honorably in the army and navy of the Confederate States, or who served in the civil service of the Confederate States or one of the Southern States, or who gave personal services to the Confederate cause. There are local federations, governed by State divisions, which in turn are subordinate to the general organization. The objects of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, as stated in the constitution of the society, are "social, literary, historical, monumental, benevolent, and honorable in every degree, without any political signification whatever." It will endeavor: (1) To unite in the federation all bodies of Southern women now organized or that may hereafter be formed. (2) To cultivate ties of friendship among our women whose fathers, brothers, sons, and, in numberless cases, mothers, shared common dangers, sufferings, and privations; and to perpetuate honor, integrity, valor, and other noble attributes of true Southern character. (3) To instruct and instill into the descendants of the people of the South a proper respect for and pride in the glorious war history, with a veneration and love for the deeds of their forefathers which have created such a monument of military renown, and to perpetuate a truthful record of the noble and chivalric achievements of their ancestors. All with the view of furnishing authentic information from which a conscientious historian will be enabled to write a correct and impartial history of the Confederate side during the struggle for Southern independence. The organization now has 900 chapters in the United States, North and South, with 40,000 members.

Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States

IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

President—Capt. George W. Booth. *Vice-President*—Major W. Stuart Symington. *Secretary*—Capt. William L. Ritter, 541 Carrollton Avenue, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Capt. F. M. Colston. There are twelve vice-presidents and an executive committee of seven members. The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland was organized in 1871, "to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the late war between the Confederate States and the United States of America; to honor the memory of our comrades who have fallen; to cherish the ties of friendship among those who survive, and to fulfil the duties of sacred charity toward those who may stand in need of them." The membership is 925.

American National Red Cross.

INCORPORATED by Congress, 1905. National Headquarters, Room 341, War Department, Washington, D. C. *President*—William H. Taft. *Treasurer*—Beekman Winthrop. *Counsellor*—Alford W. Cooley. *Secretary*—Charles L. Magee. *Chairman of Central Committee*—Maj.-General Geo. W. Davis, U. S. A., Ret. *Board of Consultation*—Brig.-General Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral Presley M. Rixey, Surgeon-General, U. S. N.; Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Statistics of the Countries of the World.

Countries.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.
China	432,000,000	4,277,170	Peking.
British Empire*	392,846,835	11,435,283	London.
Russian Empire	146,796,600	8,660,395	St. Petersburg
United States†	86,429,000	3,602,990	Washington.
United States and Islands‡	95,500,000	3,756,884	Washington.
Philippines	7,635,426	122,000	Manila.
Porto Rico	953,243	3,606	San Juan.
Hawaii	154,001	6,449	Honolulu.
Tutuila, Samoa	5,800	54	.....
Guam	8,661	200	.....
France and Colonies	92,531,325	4,296,130	Paris.
France	38,961,945	207,054	Paris.
Colonies	53,412,340	4,089,076	.....
Algeria	4,739,556	184,474	Algiers.
Senegal, etc	4,923,000	806,000	St. Louis.
Tunis	1,900,000	51,000	Tunis.
Cayenne	32,908	30,500	Cayenne.
Cambodia	1,500,000	37,400	Saigon.
Cochin-China	2,998,529	22,000	.....
Tonquin	7,000,000	46,400	Hanoi.
New Caledonia	51,514	7,650	Noumea.
Tahiti	10,300	600	.....
Sahara	2,550,000	1,544,000	.....
Madagascar	2,505,000	227,000	Antananarivo.
German Empire, in Europe	60,641,278	208,830	Berlin.
Prussia	37,293,324	134,604	Berlin.
Bavaria	6,524,632	29,289	Munich.
Saxony	4,508,601	5,787	Dresden.
Wurttemberg	2,302,179	7,528	Stuttgart.
Baden	2,010,728	5,821	Karlsruhe.
Alsace-Lorraine	1,814,564	5,600	Strasburg.
Hesse	1,209,175	2,965	Darmstadt.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	625,045	5,135	Schwerin.
Hamburg	874,878	158	.....
Brunswick	485,958	1,424	Brunswick.
Oldenburg	438,856	2,479	Oldenburg.
Saxe-Weimar	388,095	1,386	Weimar.
Anhalt	328,029	906	Dessau.
Saxe-Meiningen	268,916	953	Meiningen.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	242,432	755	Gotha.
Bremen	263,440	99	.....
Saxe-Altenburg	206,508	511	Altenburg.
Lippe	145,577	469	Detmold.
Reuss (younger line)	144,584	319	Gera.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	103,451	1,131	Neu Strelitz.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	96,835	363	Rudolstadt.
Schwarzburg-Sonderh'n.	85,152	333	S'ndershausen
Lubeck	105,857	115	.....
Waldeck	59,127	433	Arolsen.
Reuss (elder line)	70,603	122	Greiz.
Schaumburg-Lippe	44,932	131	Buckeburg.
German Africa	12,210,000	931,460	.....
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	46,973,359	261,035	Vienna.
Japan (with Formosa)	49,732,932	147,655	Tokio.
Netherlands	5,591,701	12,648	Amsterdam.
Netherlands and Colonies	41,347,182	795,648	Amsterdam.
Borneo	1,129,889	212,737	.....
Celebes	1,878,473	71,470	.....
Java	28,746,688	50,554	Batavia.
Moluccas	410,190	33,864	Amboyna.
New Guinea	200,000	151,789	.....
Sumatra	3,168,312	161,612	.....
Surinam	70,007	46,060	Paramaribo.
Turkish Empire	39,787,640	1,622,080	Constantin'ple
European Turkey	6,130,200	65,350	.....
Asiatic Turkey	16,898,700	693,610	.....
Tripoli	1,000,000	398,000	Tripoli.
Bulgaria	3,744,000	37,200	Sofia.
Egypt	9,821,100	400,000	Cairo.
Italy	32,475,253	110,550	Rome.
Italy and Colonies	36,825,253	449,050	Rome.
Abyssinia	3,500,000	150,000	.....
Eritrea	450,000	88,500	.....
Somal Coast	400,000	100,000	.....
Spain	18,891,574	194,783	Madrid.
Spanish Africa	273,709	253,580	.....
Spanish Islands	127,172	1,957	.....
Brazil	19,910,646	3,218,130	Rio Janeiro.
Mexico	13,607,259	767,005	City of Mexico
Korea	10,519,000	82,000	Seoul.
Congo State	30,000,000	900,000	.....
Persia	7,653,000	628,000	Teheran.
Portugal	5,423,132	35,490	Lisbon.
Portugal and Colonies	14,582,084	838,412	Lisbon.
Portuguese Africa	8,248,527	793,980	.....
Portuguese Asia	910,425	8,972	.....
Sweden	5,294,885	172,876	Stockholm.
Norway	2,240,002	124,129	Kristiania.
Morocco	5,000,000	219,000	Fez.
Belgium	7,074,900	11,373	Brussels.
Siam	5,000,000	220,000	Bangkok.
Roumania	5,912,520	50,720	Bucharest.
Argentine Republic	5,974,771	1,135,840	Buenos Ayres.
Colombia	4,500,000	438,436	Bogota.
Afghanistan	4,000,000	215,400	Cabul.
Chile	5,000,000	291,544	Santiago.
Peru	2,971,844	697,640	Lima.
Switzerland	3,315,443	15,976	Berne.
Bolivia	2,267,935	709,000	La Paz.
Greece	2,433,806	25,014	Athens.
Denmark	2,605,268	15,388	Copenhagen.
Denmark and Colonies	2,585,660	102,022	Copenhagen.
Iceland	78,470	39,756	Rejkjavik.
Greenland	11,893	46,740	Godthaab.
West Indies	30,527	138	.....
Venezuela	2,323,527	593,943	Caracas.
Servia	2,493,770	18,630	Belgrade.
Liberia	2,060,000	35,000	Monrovia.
Nepaul	4,000,000	54,000	Khatmandu.
Cuba	1,722,953	45,883	Havana.
Oman	1,500,000	82,000	Muscat.
Guatemala	1,842,134	48,290	N. Guatemala.
Ecuador	1,500,000	429,000	Quito.
Hayti	1,400,000	10,204	Port au Prince
Salvador	1,006,848	7,225	San Salvador.
Uruguay	1,103,040	72,210	Montevideo.
Khiva	800,000	22,320	Khiva.
Paraguay	635,571	196,349	Asuncion.
Honduras	500,114	46,250	Tegucigalpa.
Nicaragua	428,191	49,200	Managua.
Dominican Republic	610,000	18,045	San Domingo.
Costa Rica	341,590	18,400	San Jose.
Panama	361,000	32,380	Panama.
Montenegro	228,000	3,630	Cettinje.

* These estimates of the population and area of the British Empire include the recently acquired possessions in Africa. For statistics in detail see tabular page entitled "The British Empire." † Estimated for 1907 by the United States Comptroller of the Currency. ‡ Estimated for January 1, 1908. The population and area of the Latin American nations are those reported by the Bureau of American Republics for 1907–8.

Civil Lists of European Sovereigns.

Austria-Hungary, Emperor of, $3,875,000.
Bavaria, King of, $1,623,000
Belgium, King of, $660,000.
Denmark, King of, $227,775; and Crown Prince, $28,800.
Greece, King of, $260,000.
Great Britain and Ireland, the King and Queen receive $2,350,000 and the remainder of the Royal family are allowed $560,000. The King also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, $600,000 per annum, and the Prince of Wales those of the Duchy of Cornwall, about $300,000.
Italy, King of, $2,858,000, of which $180,000 for family.
Netherlands, Queen of, $250,000; also a large revenue from domains, and $62,500 for royal family, courts, and palaces.
Portugal, King of, $567,000.
Prussia, King of, $3,846,121; also a vast amount of private property, castles, forests, and estates, out of which the court expenditure and royal family are paid.
Roumania, King of, $201,482.
Russia, Czar of, had private estates of more than 1,000,000 square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia. The annual income was estimated at about $12,000,000. In consequence of the unsettled condition of the empire this is much reduced at present.
Saxony, King of, $735,000.
Servia, King of, $204,000.
Spain, King of, $1,765,000, besides $600,000 for family.
Turkey—The Sultan's income is derived from the revenue of the Crown domains, estimated at about $7,500,000.
Württemberg, King of, $400,000.

Sovereigns of Europe.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE DATES OF THEIR ACCESSION.

Sovereigns.	Accession.	Age at Accession.
Francis Joseph Emperor of Austria	1848	19
Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1853	27
John II., Prince of Lichtenstein	1858	19
Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro	1860	20
George I., King of the Hellenes	1863	18
Leopold II., King of the Belgians	1865	31
Charles, King of Roumania	1866	27
George II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1866	41
Henry XIV., Prince of Reuss (younger line)	1867	36
Oscar II., King of Sweden	1872	44
Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey	1876	34
Charles, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1880	50
Alphonso XIII., King of Spain	1886	..
Otto I., King of Bavaria	1886	39
Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria	1887	27
William II., German Emperor	1888	30
Albert, Prince of Monaco	1889	42
Charles I., King of Portugal	1889	27
Gunther, Pr. of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890	39
Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands	1890	11
William, King of Württemberg	1891	44
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse	1892	24
Frederick, Prince of Waldeck	1893	29
George, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1893	46
Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia	1894	27
Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1897	16
Fred'k Augustus, Grand Duke, Oldenburg	1900	48
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy	1900	31
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1900	17
William Ernest, G'd Duke Saxe-Weimar	1901	25
Edward VII., King of Great Britain, etc.	1901	60
Henry XXIV., Pr. of Reuss (elder line)	1902	23
Peter, King of Servia	1903	59
Pius X. Pope	1903	69
Frederick, Duke of Anhalt	1904	48
Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1904	56
Augustus III., King of Saxony	1904	39
William, Grand Duke of Luxembourg	1905	53
Haakon VII., King of Norway	1905	33
Frederick VIII., King of Denmark	1906	63
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden	1907	50

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE AGES.

Sovereigns.	Yr. of Birth	Age Jan. 1, 1908. y. m. d.
George II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1826	81 8 28
Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1826	81 3 14
Oscar II., King of Sweden	1829	78 11 10
Charles, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1830	77 4 24
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria	1830	77 4 13
Henry XIV., Pr. of Reuss (y'nger line)	1832	75 7 3
Leopold II., King of the Belgians	1835	72 8 21
Pius X., Pope	1835	72 6 30
Charles, King of Roumania	1839	68 8 19
John II., Prince of Lichtenstein	1840	67 2 26
Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro	1841	66 2 23
Edward VII., King of G't Britain, etc.	1841	66 1 23
Abdul Hamid, Sultan	1842	65 3 8
Frederick VIII., King of Denmark	1843	64 6 28
Peter, King of Servia	1844	63 .. ..
George I., King of the Hellenes	1845	62 6 7
George, Pr. of Schaumburg-Lippe	1846	61 7 24
William, King of Württemberg	1848	59 10 3
Otto, King of Bavaria	1848	59 8 4
Adolphus Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1848	59 5 9
Albert, Prince of Monaco	1848	59 1 19
William, Grand Duke of Luxembourg	1852	55 8 10
Gunther, Pr. of Schwarzb' g-Rudolstadt	1852	55 4 9
F'k Augustus, Grand Duke of Oldenburg	1852	55 6 28
Frederick, Duke of Anhalt	1856	51 4 13
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden	1857	50 5 23
William II., German Emperor	1859	48 11 4
Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria	1861	46 10 6
Charles I., King of Portugal	1863	44 3 4
Frederick, Prince of Waldeck	1865	42 11 11
Augustus III., King of Saxony	1865	42 7 7
Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia	1868	39 7 14
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse	1868	39 1 6
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy	1869	38 8 19
Haakon VII., King of Norway	1872	35 8 29
William Ernest, G'd D'k Saxe-Weimar	1876	31 6 22
Henry XXIV., Pr. of Reuss (eld. line)	1878	29 9 12
Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands	1880	27 4 1
Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1882	25 0 1
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1884	23 0 11
Alphonso XIII., King of Spain	1886	21 7 14

COST OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities paid by the British people to the royal family for its support are as follows: The King and Queen, $2,350,000; Prince of Wales, $100,000; Princess of Wales, $50,000; Princess Christian, $30,000; Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) $30,000; Duke of Connaught, $125,000; Princess Beatrice, $30,000; Duchess of Albany, $30,000; Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, $15,000; Trustees for the King's Daughters, $90,000; Total, $2,910,000. The King also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. During recent years these have amounted to about $500,000 per annum. The Prince of Wales has an income also from the revenues of the Duchess of Cornwall amounting to about $300,000 per annum. When the royal children marry dowries are usually provided for them. The last of the children of the late Queen Victoria to marry, Princess Beatrice, received $150,000 as dowry from the British people by Parliamentary grant.

THE RULERS OF FRANCE FROM THE REVOLUTION OF 1792.

(Whitaker's Almanack.)

The First Republic.

The National Convention first sat....Sept. 21, 1792
The Directory nominated....Nov. 1, 1795

The Consulate.

Bonaparte, Cambacérè, and Lebrun..Dec. 24, 1799
Bonaparte, Consul for 10 years....May 6, 1802
Bonaparte, Consul for life....Aug. 2, 1802

The Empire.

Napoleon I. decreed Emperor....May 18, 1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned)....died July 22, 1832

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris....May 3, 1814
Charles X. (dep. July 30, 1830, d. Nov 6, 1836) 1824

The House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe, King of the French....1830
(Abdicated Feb. 24, 1848, died Aug. 26, 1850).

The Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed....Feb. 22, 1848
Louis Napoleon elected President....Dec. 19, 1848

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III. elected Emperor....Nov. 22, 1852
(Deposed Sept. 4, 1870, died Jan. 9, 1873.)

The Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence....Sept. 4, 1870
L. A. Thiers elected President....Aug. 31, 1871
Marshal MacMahon elected President. May 24, 1873
Jules Grévy elected President....Jan. 30, 1879
Marie F. S. Carnot elected President..Dec. 3, 1887
(Assassinated at Lyons, June 24, 1894.)
Jean Casimir Perier elected President. June 27, 1894
Felix François Faure elected Pres't..Jan. 17, 1895
Emile Loubet elected President....Feb. 18, 1899
Armand Falliéres elected President..Jan. 17, 1906

Heads of the Governments of the World.

DECEMBER 1, 1907.

COUNTRY.	Official Head.	Title.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Menelik II	Emperor	1843	March 12, 1889
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan	Ameer	1872	Oct. 3, 1901
Annam	Duy Tan	King	1899	Oct., 1907
Argentine Republic	José Figueroa Alcorta	President	....	Mar. 12, 1906
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph	Emperor	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Baluchistan	Mir Mahmud	Khan	....	Aug, 1893
Belgium	Leopold II	King	April 9, 1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bokhara	Seid Abdul Ahad	Ameer	1864	Nov. 12, 1885
Bolivia	Ismael Montes	President	....	Oct. 24, 1904
Brazil	Alphonso Penna	President	....	Nov. 15, 1906
Bulgaria	Ferdinand	Prince	Feb. 26, 1861	Aug. 11, 1887
Chile	Pedro Montt	President	....	1906
China	Kuan Hsü (Qu'n, his aunt, rules)	Emperor	Aug 2, 1872	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia	General Rafael Reyes	President	....	1904
Congo Free State	Leopold (King of the Belgians)	Sovereign	Apr 9, 1835	April 30, 1885
Costa Rica	G. Gonzalez Viquez	President	....	1906
Cuba	Temporary Government by U. S.	....	....	....
Denmark	Frederick VIII	King	June 3, 1843	Jan. 29, 1906
Dominican Republic	Ramon Caceres	President	....	Jan. 1906
Ecuador	Eloy Alfaro	President	....	1906
Egypt	Abbas Pacha	Khedive	July 14, 1874	Jan. 7, 1892
France	Armand Fallières	President	1841	Jan. 17, 1906
Germany	William II	Emperor	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia	William II	King		
Bavaria	Otto	King	April 27, 1848	June 13, 1886
Saxony	Frederick Augustus III	King	May 25, 1865	Oct. 15. 1904
Württemberg	William II	King	Feb. 25, 1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Baden	Frederick II	Grand Duke	July 9, 1857	Sept. 28, 1907
Hesse	Ernst Louis V	Grand Duke	Nov. 25, 1868	March 13, 1892
Lippe-Detmold	Count Leopold (Regent)	Prince	Jan. 16, 1831	Sept. 27, 1904
Anhalt	Frederick	Duke	Aug. 19, 1856	Jan. 24, 1904
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis IV	Grand Duke	April 9, 1882	April 10, 1897
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Adolphus Frederick	Grand Duke	July 22. 1848	May 30, 1904
Oldenburg	Frederick Augustus	Grand Duke	Nov. 16, 1852	June 13, 1900
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernest	Duke	Sept. 16, 1826	Aug. 3, 1853
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Charles Edward	Duke	July 19, 1884	July 30, 1900
Saxe-Meiningen	George II	Duke	April 2, 1826	Sept. 20, 1866
Saxe-Weimar	William Ernest	Grand Duke	June 10, 1876	Jan. 5, 1901
Waldeck-Pyrmont	Frederick	Prince	Jan. 20, 1865	May 12, 1893
Brunswick	Johann Albrecht	Regent	....	May 28. 1907
Great Britain and Ireland	Edward VII	King	Nov. 9, 1841	Jan. 22, 1901
Greece	George	King	Dec. 24, 1845	Oct. 31, 1863
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	President	Dec. 24, 1856	Sept. 25, 1898
Hayti	General Nord Alexis	President	1811	May 15, 1902
Honduras	Miguel R. Davila	President	....	April 18, 1907
India, Empire of	Edward	Emperor	Nov. 9, 1841	Jan. 22, 1901
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III	King	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Mutsuhito	Mikado	Nov. 3, 1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Khiva	Seid Mahomed Rahim	Kahn	1845	1865
Korea	Yi-Syck	Emperor	....	July 19, 1907
Liberia	Arthur Barclay	President	1854	May, 1907
Luxembourg	William	Grand Duke	April 22, 1852	Nov. 19, 1905
Mexico	General Porfirio Diaz	President	Sept. 30, 1830	Dec. 1, 1884
Monaco	Albert	Prince	Nov. 13, 1848	Sept. 10, 1889
Montenegro	Nicholas	Prince	Oct 7, 1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Morocco	Muley Abdul Azziz	Sultan	1878	June 11, 1894
Nepal	Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang	Maharaja	Aug. 8, 1875	May 17, 1881
Netherlands	Wilhelmina	Queen	Aug. 31, 1880	Sept. 5, 1898
Nicaragua	General José S. Zelaya	President	1852	1893
Norway	Haakon VII	King	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Feysal bin Turkee	Sultan	....	June 4, 1888
Panama	Manuel Amador Guerrero	President	1833	1904
Paraguay	Berrigno Ferreira	President	....	Nov. 25, 1906
Persia	Mohammed Ali Mirza	Shah	June 21, 1872	Jan. 9, 1907
Peru	José Pardo	President	1864	Sept. 23, 1904
Portugal	Carlos	King	Sept. 28, 1863	Oct. 19, 1889
Roumania	Charles	King	April 20, 1839	March 26, 1881
Russia	Nicholas II	Emperor	May 18, 1868	Nov. 2, 1894
Salvador	Fernando Figueroa	President	....	Jan., 1907
Servia	Peter (Karageorgevitch)	King	1844	June 15, 1903
Siam	Khoulalonkorn	King	Sept. 21, 1853	Oct. 1, 1868
Spain	Alphonso XIII	King	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Oscar II	King	Jan. 21, 1829	Sept. 18, 1872
Switzerland	M. Brenner	President	1848	1907
Tunis	El Hadi Pasha	Bey	....	July, 1902
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II	Sultan	Sept. 22, 1842	Aug. 31, 1876
United States of America	Theodore Roosevelt	President	Oct. 27, 1858	Sept. 14, 1901
Uruguay	Claudio Williman	President	....	March 1, 1907
Venezuela	Cipriano Castro	President	Oct. 12, 1860	Oct., 1899
Zanzibar	Seyyid Ali	Sultan	1856	1902

DECEMBER 1, 1907.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

EMPIRE.

Minister Foreign Affairs—Baron A. L. von Aehrenthal
Minister Finance—Herr von Burian.
Minister War—F. Z. M. von Schonaich.
Minister Navy—Adm. Count R. Montecuccoli.

AUSTRIA.

Premier—Baron Dr. Max von Beck.
Minister Interior—Baron Richard Bienerth.
Minister Defences—F. Z. M. Julius von Latscher.
Minister Railways—Dr. Julius von Derschatta.
Minister Public Instruction—Dr. Gustav Marchet.
Minister Finance—Dr. Korytowski.
Minister Justice—Baron Dr. F. Klein.
Minister Agriculture—Dr. Alfred Ebenhoch.
Minister Commerce—Professor Franz Fiedler.
Minister German National—Franz Peschka.
Minister Czech National—Karl Praschek.
Minister Polish National—David R. v. Abrahamovicz
Minister Future Labor Department—Dr. Albert Gessmann.

HUNGARY.

Premier and Finances—Dr. Alexander Wekerle.
Minister Defences—F. Z. M. von Yekelfalussy.
Minister Commerce—Franz Kossuth.
Minister Education & Worship—Count Alb. Appomji.
Minister Interior—Count Julius Andrassy.
Minister Agriculture—Baron Artur Feilitsch.
Minister Justice—Doctor Guenther.
Minister for Croatia—Count Theo. Pejacsevich.

BELGIUM.

Premier and Minister of the Interior—Mr. J. de Crooz.
Minister of Justice—Mr. Jules Reukin.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Mr. Julien Davignon.
Minister of Finance—Mr. Julien Liebaert.
Minister of Sciences and Arts—Mr. le Baron Descamps.
Minister of Industry and Labor—Mr. Armand Hubert.
Minister of Public Works—Mr. Auguste Delbeke.
Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs—Mr. Georges Helleputte.
Minister of War—Mr. le Lieut.-General Hellebaut.
Minister of Agriculture—Mr. Georges Helleputte (provisionally).

FRANCE.

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—M. Clemenceau.
Minister Foreign Affairs—M. Pichon.
Minister War—General Picquart.
Minister Marine—M. G. Thomson.
Minister Justice—M. Guyot-Dessaigne.
Minister Finance—M. Caillaux.
Minister Agriculture—M. Ruau.
Minister Commerce—M. Doumergue.
Minister Public Instruction and Fine Arts—M. Briand.
Minister Colonies—M. Millies-Lacroix.
Minister Public Works—M. Barthou.
Minister of Labor and Public Health—M. Viviani.

GERMANY.

Chancellor of the Empire—Prince Bernard von Bülow.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Herr von Schoen.
Minister Interior—Herr von Betmann-Holweg.
Minister Marine—Admiral von Tirpitz.
Minister Justice—Dr. Nieberding.
Minister Finance—Baron von Stengel.
Minister Post-Office—Herr Kraetke.
Minister Railroads—General von Breitenbach.

ITALY.

President and Minister Interior—Signor Giolitti.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Signor Tittoni.
Minister Justice—Signor Orlando.
Minister War—General Vigano.
Minister Marine—Rear-Admiral Mirabello.
Minister Instruction—Signor Rava.
Minister Finance—Signor Lacava.
Minister Treasury—Signor Carcano.
Minister Agriculture—Signor Cocco-Orto.
Minister Public Works—Signor Berlolini.
Minister Posts and Telegraphs—Signor Schanzer.

NETHERLANDS.

Minister Finance—M. de Meester.
Minister Foreign Affairs—J. van T. van Goudriaan.
Minister Colonies—M. Fock.
Minister Justice—M. van Raalte.
Minister War—Jonkheer van Rappard.
Minister Interior—M. Rink.
Minister Marine—M. Cohen Stuart.
Minister Public Works—Professor Kraus.
Minister Agriculture, Industry and Commerce—M. Veegens.

NORWAY.

President Council—J. Lövland.
Minister Defence—Dawes.
Minister Foreign Affairs—J. Lövland.
Minister Justice and Police—Bredal.
Minister Public Works—K. D. Lehmkuhl.
Minister Religion and Instruction—Berge.
Minister of Agriculture—Aarrestad.
Minister Commerce, Navigation, and Industry—S. A. B. Arctander.
Minister Finance and Customs—Halvorsen.

RUSSIA.

President of the Council and Minister Interior—M. Stolypin.
Minister Foreign Affairs—M. Tswolsky.
Minister Finance—M. Kokowzew.
Minister Instruction and Religion—M. Kaufmann.
Minister Imperial Household—Baron Fredericks.
Min. Im. Domains and Agriculture—M. Wassiltschikow
Minister War—General Rodiger.
Minister Marine—Vice-Admiral Diekow.
Minister Justice—M. Schtscheglowitsch.
Minister Public Works and Communications—M. Schaufuss.

SPAIN.

President of Council—Senor Maura.
Minister War—Marshal Primo de Rivera.
Minister Marine—Admiral Ferrandis.
Minister Interior—Senor Lacierva.
Minister Finance—Senor Osma.
Minister Justice—Marques de Figueroa.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Senor Allendesalazar.
Minister Instruction—Senor Rodriguez San Pedro.
Minister Public Works—Senor Besada.

SWEDEN.

Premier—S. A. A. Lindman.
Minister Foreign Affairs—E. Trolle.
Minister Justice—G. A. Petersson.
Minister War—Gen. L. H. Tingsten.
Minister Marine—Adm. W. Dyrssen.
Minister Interior—J. Juhlin.
Minister Finance—C. J. G. Swartz.
Minister Instruction—A. H. Hammarskjold.
Minister Agriculture—A. Petersson.
Ministers without portfolios—C. F. W. Hederstierna, G. W. A. Roos.

Reigning Families

OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Francis Joseph I., the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, was born August 18, 1830, and was proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., on December 2, 1848. He was crowned King of Hungary June 8, 1867. He married, in 1854, Elizabeth, a daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. She died by the hand of an Anarchist in Geneva, September 10, 1898. They had issue:

1. Archduchess Gisela, born 1856; married to Leopold, son of the Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. Issue, two daughters and two sons.

2. Archduke Rudolph, late heir apparent, born 1858; died by suicide, 1889. He married, 1881, Stephanie, daughter of the present King of the Belgians, and had issue one daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth, born 1883; married, 1902, Prince Otto Windischgrätz. The widowed Crown Princess Stephanie married, March, 1900, Count Elémer Lonyay.

3. Archduchess Marie Valerie, born 1868; married, 1890, Archduke Francis-Salvator of Tuscany.

On the death of the Crown Prince, in 1889, the right of succession to the throne passed to the Emperor's eldest brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, who was born 1833, and died 1896; he married, 1862 (second marriage), the Princess Annunciata, daughter of King Ferdinand II. of Naples, and had issue the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, born 1863, who is the heir presumptive to the throne (married, morganatically, 1900, Countess Sophie Chotek, and renounced the claim of his issue by her to the throne); the Archduke Otto, born 1865, died 1906, married to the Princess Marie Josefa of Saxony, had two sons (Archdukes Charles, born 1887, and Maximilian, born 1895); the Archduke Ferdinand, born 1868, and unmarried, and the Archduchess Margaret Sophia, born 1870, died 1902; she married in 1893 Albert, Duke of Württemberg. By a third marriage, the Archduke Charles Louis had two daughters.

The Emperor has a second brother, the Archduke Louis Victor, born 1842, who is unmarried, and a sister-in-law, Empress Carlotta of Mexico, the widow of his brother Maximilian, executed at Queretaro in 1867. She is insane, and lives in Belgium with the King, her brother.

There are over seventy other archdukes and archduchesses of Austria, cousins of the Emperor, collateral relatives of the reigning house and members of the formerly reigning branches of Tuscany and Modena. The family is descended from Count Rudolph of Hapsburg, who was elected Emperor of Germany in 1273.

BAVARIA.

Otto, King of Bavaria, was born April 27, 1848, and succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., June 13, 1886, when that mad monarch committed suicide by drowning himself in the Starnberg Lake. Otto is also crazy, is shut up in one of his châteaux, and the kingdom is governed by Prince Luitpold, his uncle, as regent. The latter is also the heir apparent to the throne; was born in 1821; married, 1844, the Austrian Archduchess Augusta of Tuscany, who is dead, and has four children:

1. Prince Louis, born 1845; married the Austrian Archduchess Maria Theresa, and has six daughters and four sons, the eldest of the latter being Prince Rupert, born 1869, and married, 1900, his cousin, Duchess Marie Gabrielle of Bavaria.

2. Prince Leopold, born 1846; married to the Austrian Archduchess Gisela, daughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph I. There are two daughters and two sons.

3. Princess Theresa, born 1850; Prioress of a Convent in Munich.

4. Prince Arnulf, 1852, married the Princess Theresia of Lichtenstein, and died 1907, leaving a son, Prince Henry.

King Otto has five cousins who bear princely titles, children of his dead uncle, Adalbert.

The royal house of Bavaria comes from the Counts of Wittelsbach of the twelfth century, one of whose descendants was elevated to the rank of Elector, and a later one made King by Napoleon I.

BELGIUM

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, was born April 9, 1835, and was a son of Leopold I., Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (uncle of Queen Victoria), who was elected King of the Belgians in 1831, and Princess Louise, daughter of King Louis Philippe of France. The present King, who ascended the throne in 1865, was married, in 1853, to the Austrian Archduchess Marie Henriette (died 1902), and has the following children:

1. Princess Louise, born 1858; married to Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

2. Princess Stephanie, born 1864; married, 1881, to the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, and has one daughter. Princess Stephanie married, 1900, Elémer, Count Lonyay of Nagy-Lonyay and Vasoras-Namenyi, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria.

3. Princess Clementine, born 1872.

The King's brother was Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders, born in 1837; married to the Hohenzollern Princess Marie, and died in 1905. His son, Prince Albert, is the present heir apparent, born in 1875, and married, in 1900, the Princess Elizabeth (daughter of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria). They have two sons, Prince Leopold, born in 1901, and Charles Theodore, born in 1903, and a daughter, Princess Marie Jose, born 1906. Prince Philippe had also two daughters, Henriette, born 1870; married, 1896, the Duke of Vendôme; and Josephine, born 1872; married, 1894, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

The sister of the King is the hapless ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico, widow of Maximilian. She was born in 1840, widowed in 1867, has no children, and is now insane.

DENMARK.

Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, succeeded to the throne of Denmark by virtue of the law of the Danish succession on the death of his father, King Christian IX., in 1906. He was born 1843; married the Princess Louise of Sweden in 1869, and has three daughters and four sons, the eldest of the latter being Crown Prince Christian, born in 1870, and married, 1898, Princess Alexandrina of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has two sons; and the second, Prince Charles, born 1872, and married, 1896, Princess Maud, third daughter of King Edward VII., and elected King of Norway in 1905, as Haakon VII. The eldest daughter is married to Prince Charles of Sweden.

The King's brothers and sisters are:

1. The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland (Alexandra), born 1844; married 1863, and has four living children.

2. The King of the Hellenes (George I.), born 1845; married to the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, and has one daughter and five sons the eldest of the latter being Prince Constantine.

3. The Dowager Empress of Russia (Dagmar), born 1847; married the late Czar Alexander III. in 1866, and has four children, one being the present Czar.

4. The Duchess of Cumberland (Thyra), born 1853; married the present Duke of Cumberland (English title), son of the ex-King of Hanover, in 1878, and has two sons and three daughters.

5. Prince Waldemar, born 1858; married, 1885, the Princess Marie of Orleans, daughter of the Duke of Chartres, and has four sons and a daughter. He was offered the crown of Bulgaria in 1886, but declined.

GERMANY.

William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, was born January 27, 1859; succeeded his father, the Emperor Frederick III., June 15, 1888. He married the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1858), and has had issue:

1. Frederick William, Crown Prince, born 1882, married, June 6, 1905, to Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has two sons, William Frederick, born July 4, 1906; and a son born November 9, 1907; 2. William Eitel-Frederick, born 1883, married, February 27, 1906, Princess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg; 3. Adalbert, born 1884; 4. August, born 1887; 5. Oscar, born 1888; 6. Joachim, born 1890; 7. Victoria Louise, born 1892.

The Emperor's brother is Prince Henry, born 1862, and married, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse, daughter of the late Princess Alice of England, and has two sons; and the Emperor has four sisters, all the children of the late Emperor Frederick and the Princess Victoria of England (the Dowager Empress Frederick, who died in 1901). The sisters are:

1. Princess Charlotte, born 1860; married, 1878, to George, hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has one daughter.
2. Princess Victoria, born 1866; married, 1890, to Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe.
3. Princess Sophia, born 1870; married, 1889, to Constantine, Crown Prince of Greece, and has three sons and a daughter.
4. Princess Margaret, born 1872; married, 1893, to Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, and has five sons.

The Emperor has an aunt, the Princess Louise, born 1838, widow of the late Grand Duke of Baden; and he has a number of cousins, descendants of the brothers and sisters of the Emperor William I. One of these is Princess Margaret, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles and wife of the British Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria. The reigning family is descended from Frederick of Hohenzollern, a German count in 980, and Frederick William, the Elector of Brandenburg, 1640-88, whose son became King of Prussia.

GREECE.

George I., King of the Hellenes, born December 24, 1845, elected King in 1863. He is the brother of the present King of Denmark, Frederick VIII., and brother of the Queen of Great Britain and the Dowager Empress of Russia. He married, 1867, the Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, grand uncle to the present Emperor. They have had six living children, five sons and one daughter. The eldest son is:

Prince Constantine, born 1868; married, 1889, the Princess Sophia, sister of the present German Emperor, and has three sons, Prince George, born 1890; Prince Alexander, born 1893, and Prince Paul, born 1901, and a daughter, Princess Helen, born 1896.

The King's eldest daughter, Alexandra, married, in 1889, the Grand Duke Paul, uncle of the present Emperor of Russia, and died September 24, 1891, leaving a daughter and a son.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, was born November 11, 1869, and is the only son of Humbert I., second King of United Italy, murdered by the Anarchist Bresci at Monza, July 29, 1900. He married, in 1896, Princess Helene, daughter of Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro, and has four children, Princess Iolande, born June 1, 1901, Princess Matalda, born November 10, 1902; Prince Humbert (heir apparent), born September 15, 1904, and Princess Giovanna, born November 13, 1907.

Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, born 1869; is eldest son of the late Prince Amadeus, uncle of present King (and ex-King of Spain); married, 1895, Princess Helene of Orleans, daughter of the late Count of Paris, and they have had issue two children, Amadeus, born 1898, and Almon, born 1900. The three remaining sons of the late Prince Amadeus are Victor, Count of Turin, born 1870; Louis, Duke of Abruzzi, born 1873, and Humbert, Count of Salemi, born in 1889 of his second marriage with his niece, Princess Letitia, daughter of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and the Princess Clotilde.

The mother of the King is Queen Margherita, daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Savoy. She was born 1851, and married the late King 1868.

The following are the aunts of the King:

1. Princess Clotilde, born 1843; married, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Jerome Bonaparte, the late head of the Bonaparte family, and has issue two sons and a daughter, Letitia. (See "Bonapartists.")
2. Dowager Queen Maria Pia of Portugal, born 1847, and married, 1862, to the late King Louis of Portugal, and has two sons.

The King's great aunt by marriage, the Princess Elizabeth, widow of the Duke of Genoa, has a son (Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, married, 1883, Princess Isabella, daughter of Prince Adelbert of Bavaria, and has three sons and two daughters) and a daughter, the latter being the late King Humbert's wife. The family is descended from the Counts of Savoy, who flourished in the Eleventh Century.

NETHERLANDS.

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands and Princess of Orange-Nassau, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King William III. and Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. She married, February 7, 1901, Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The Queen's mother is the late Regent Queen Emma, whose regency lasted from the death of the late King, her husband, November 23, 1890, until the end of the minority of her daughter, August 31, 1898. The Queen's aunt is the Princess Sophia, married to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. She has a son, Prince Charles, born 1844, and two daughters. This family, known as the House of Orange, is descended from the Princes of Orange, stadtholders during the Dutch Republic.

NORWAY.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, was before his election to the crown by the Norwegian people in 1905, Prince Charles of Denmark. He is the second son of King Frederick VIII. of Denmark; was born 1872; married, 1896, Princess Maud, third daughter of King Edward VII. of Great Britain, and has one son, Olaf Alexander Edward Christian Frederick, born July 2, 1903.

REIGNING FAMILIES—*Continued.*

PORTUGAL.

Charles I., King of Portugal, born September 28, 1863, son of the late King Louis and his spouse, the Princess Pia, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. He succeeded to the throne October 19, 1889. He married, 1886, the Princess Amelie of Orleans, daughter of the Count of Paris, and has two sons, Prince Louis Philippe, Duke of Braganza, born 1887, and Prince Manuel, Duke of Beja, born 1889.

The King has a brother, Prince Alphonse, Duke of Oporto, born 1865, and unmarried; and an aunt married to the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and has three sons.

The reigning family belongs to the House of Braganza, whose founder was an illegitimate son of King John I. (A. D. 1400) of the old line of Portuguese kings.

RUSSIA.

Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia, was born May 18, 1868, and succeeded his father, the late Emperor Alexander III., November 1, 1894. He is married to the Princess Alice (Alix) of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of the Princess Alice of Great Britain, and has four daughters and one son—Olga, born in 1895; Tatjana, born in 1897; Marie, born in 1899; Anastasia, born in 1901, and Alexis (the Czarevitch), born August 12, 1904.

The late Emperor Alexander III., born in 1845, married, in 1866, the Princess Dagmar, daughter of the present King of Denmark, had issue three sons: 1. Nicholas, the present Emperor; 2. Grand Duke George (the late Czarevitch), born 1871, died 1899; 3 Grand Duke Michael, born December 4, 1878, and two daughters: 1. Grand Duchess Xenia, born April 6, 1875; married, August 6, 1894, her cousin, the Grand Duke Alexander, has four sons and two daughters, and 2. Grand Duchess Olga, born June 13, 1882, married to Prince Peter of Oldenburg. The uncles and aunts of the Emperor are:

1. Grand Duke Vladimir, born 1847; married, 1874, the Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has three sons and one daughter; Grand Duke Cyril, born in 1876; married, 1905, Melita, second daughter of the late Duke of Coburg and divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse. Grand Duke Boris, who was in America in 1902, is the second son and was born in 1877.

2. Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral, born 1850. He is unmarried.

3. Grand Duchess Marie, born 1853; married the late Duke of Edinburgh, and has had one son (deceased) and four daughters.

4. Grand Duke Sergius, born 1857; married, 1884, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of Princess Alice of England. Assassinated in 1905. he left no issue.

5. Grand Duke Paul, born 1860; married, 1889, Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of the Hellenes. She died September 24, 1891, leaving a son, the Grand Duke Demetrius, and a daughter. In 1902 he contracted a morganatic marriage with Olga Pistolkohrs, now Countess Hohenfelsen.

The Emperor has one grand uncle (son of the Emperor Nicholas I.), Grand Duke Michael, born 1832, field marshal in the Russian Army; married, 1857, Princess Cecelia of Baden, and has issue six living children, the eldest daughter, Anastasia, born 1860, being the widow of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

A grand uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, born 1827; died January 12, 1892; married, 1848, Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, and had issue five children, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1850, being the eldest, and the Grand Duchess Olga, born 1851, the eldest daughter, being married to the King of the Hellenes.

A third grand uncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1831, field marshal in the Russian Army, died in 1891; married, in 1856, the Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, and had issue two sons, Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1856, married, 1907, Anastasia, daughter of the present Prince of Montenegro, and sister of Queen Helene, of Italy, and Grand Duke Peter, married, in 1889, Militsa, sister of the preceding.

The Russian reigning family is descended from Michael Romanoff, elected Czar in 1613. The members of the family for over two centuries, however, have married so generally into the German royal houses that the present Romanoffs are practically, by blood, Germans; as much so as their kinsman, the head of the German Empire.

SAXONY.

Frederick August. King of Saxony, born May 25, 1865, succeeded his father, King George, October 15, 1904 He married in 1891 Archduchess Louise of Austria (from whom he was separated in 1903. The King has three daughters and three sons, the Crown Prince being George, born 1893.

The King has two sisters, Mathilde, born 1863, unmarried, and Maria Josepha, born 1867, married to the late Archduke Otto of Austria, and two brothers, Johann Georg, born 1869, married first to Duchess Isabella of Württemberg (died 1904), and in 1906 to Princess Maria Immaculata of Bourbon, and Max, born 1870, a priest in Holy Orders.

A great aunt of the King, Princess Elizabeth, born 1830, married Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia, and after his death in 1856 Marchese Rapallo, who died in 1882. The widow of King Albert, Queen Carola, is also living.

The royal house of Saxony is one of the oldest in Europe, having given an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the Tenth Century. The Elector of Saxony assumed the title of King in 1806, and was confirmed therein in 1815.

SPAIN.

Alphonso XIII., King of Spain, born May 17, 1886, nearly six months after the death of his father, Alphonso XII. His mother is Maria Christina, an Austrian princess. He married in 1906 the English Princess Victoria Ena, daughter of Princess Beatrice, by whom he has a son and heir, Alphonso, Prince of the Asturias, born May 10, 1907. The King has one living sister, the Infanta Maria Theresa, born 1882, his eldest sister, the Princess of Asturias, Maria-de-las-Mercedes, born 1880, wedded in 1901 to Prince Charles of Bourbon-Caserta, having died on October 17, 1904, after giving birth to a daughter, since christened as Infanta Isabel.

The King's aunts are the Infantas Isabella, widow of the Count de Girgenti; Maria, wife of Prince Louis of Bavaria, and Eulalie, wife of Prince Antonio of Orleans (separated from him by deed of separation), who visited the United States and the World's Fair in 1893.

The King's grandmother, ex-Queen Isabella, born in 1830, crowned 1833, abdicated 1870, died April 9, 1904. Her husband, the Infant Francis d'Assisi, born 1822, died in 1902.

The King's grand aunt, the Infanta Louisa, widow of the Duke of Montpensier (son of King Louis Philippe of France), now dead, was the mother of a son and three daughters: 1. The wife of the late Count of Paris, and mother of the French pretender, the Duke of Orleans; 2. The late Queen Mercedes, wife of Alphonso XII., deceased; 3. The Infanta Christina, also deceased.

A second cousin of the King is Don Carlos, born in 1848, and a pretender to the Spanish throne, who is married, and has four daughters and a son, Prince Jaime, born in 1870.

The Spanish reigning family are Bourbons, descendants of King Louis XIV. of France.

REIGNING FAMILIES—*Continued.*

SERVIA.

Peter I., King of Servia, born in Belgrade, 1846, son of Alexander Karageorgevic, Prince of Servia from 1842 to 1858. Was proclaimed King on the night of June 10-11, 1903, by the officers of the Servian Army after they had murdered King Alexander and Queen Draga, and was crowned in October, 1904. King Peter I. was married in 1883 to Princess Zorka of Montenegro, who died in 1890. He has two sons and a daughter, George, Alexander and Helen.

King Peter is descended from Karageorge, a peasant, who was the leader of the insurrection against Turkey in 1804. He reigned as Prince of Servia from 1804 to 1813, when he was supplanted by the Obrenovic during a second insurrection.

SWEDEN.

Oscar II., King of Sweden, born January 21, 1829; son of Oscar I., and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte. He married, 1857, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, and has had four sons, the eldest of whom is the Crown Prince Gustavus, born 1858; married, 1881, to the Princess Victoria of Baden, and has three sons, born in 1882, 1884, and 1889, respectively. The eldest son of Prince Gustavus is Prince Gustavus Adolphus, who married in 1905 Princess Margaret of Connaught, and has two sons, born 1906 and 1907. The King's other sons are: Prince Oscar, born 1859, married to Lady Ebba Munck, one of his mother's maids of honor, and relinquished his rights to the throne; Prince Carl, born 1861, and married, 1897, Princess Ingeborg, second daughter of the King of Denmark, and Prince Eugene, born 1865. The King has a niece, Louise, married to the King of Denmark. The royal family comes from Napoleon's Marshal Bernadotte, a Frenchman, who was elected heir-apparent to the crown of Sweden in 1810, and became King in 1818.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

William II., King of Württemberg, born February 25, 1848, succeeded his uncle, King Charles I., October 6, 1891. He married, 1877, Princess Marie of Waldeck, who died, leaving a daughter, Pauline, born 1877, and married, 1898, Prince Frederick of Wied. The King married, second, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe, by whom he has no children. As the King has no male descendants, the heir presumptive is his distant kinsman, Duke Albert, born 1865, married to the Archduchess Margareta, niece of the Emperor of Austria, and has three sons and three daughters.

The King's mother, Princess Catherine, is living, and he has an aunt, Princess Augusta, married to Prince Herman of Saxe-Weimar, with issue of four sons and two daughters. He has a number of cousins, one of them being the late Duke of Teck, who was married to the English Princess Mary of Cambridge, who died in 1897.

The French Pretenders.

BONAPARTIST.

Of the Emperor Napoleon I. and his brothers Joseph and Louis, male issue is now extinct. The Emperor's brothers Lucien and Jerôme are represented by the following living descendants, and they constitute the present Imperialist house of France:

Prince Victor Napoleon (of the house of Jerôme), born July 18, 1862, is the son of the late Prince Napoleon (who died March 18, 1891) and the Princess Clotilde, sister of the late King Humbert of Italy. The Prince has been recognized by his party as the undisputed head of the Bonaparte family. He lives in Brussels and is morganatically married, and has had three children. His only brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, born 1864, is a general in the Russian Army, and is unmarried. His sister, Princess Letitia, born 1866, is the widow of Prince Amadeus of Italy, her own uncle, by whom she had a son, Prince Humbert, born 1889.

The late aunt of Prince Victor Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, born 1820; married, 1840, Prince Demidoff of Russia; died in 1904 without children.

Prince Charles Napoleon, brother of the late Cardinal Bonaparte, who died February 12, 1899, was the last representative of the eldest son of Napoleon's brother Lucien, in the male line. He was born 1839; was married and had two daughters—Marie, wife of Lieutenant Gotti, of the Italian Army, and Eugénie, unmarried. He had three sisters, married respectively to the Marquis of Roccagivoine, Count Primoli, and Prince Gabrelli, who have descendants.

Prince Roland Bonaparte is the only living male cousin of Prince Charles Napoleon. He is a son of the late Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte; was born 1858; married, 1880, the daughter of Blanc, one of the proprietors of the Monte Carlo gambling-hell. His wife died in 1882, leaving him a daughter and a fortune. He has one sister, Jeanne, born 1861, and married to the Marquis de Villeneuve.

Ex-Empress Eugénie, widow of Emperor Napoleon III., was a daughter of Count Cyprien de Montijo, a Spanish grandee, and was born May 5, 1826. She married 1853. Became a widow, 1873. Her only son, Prince Louis Napoleon, was killed in Zululand in 1879.

BOURBON—ORLEANIST.

Philippe, Duke of Orleans, born 1869, succeeded his father, the late Count of Paris, in 1894, as the head of the royal family of France. He married, in 1896, the Archduchess Marie-Dorothea, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, cousin of the Emperor of Austria. His mother (still living) was the Spanish Infanta Louise of Montpensier, and he has one brother, the Duke of Montpensier, and four sisters, Princess Amelie, married to the King of Portugal; Helena, married to the Duke of Aosta, nephew of the late King Humbert of Italy, Isabel, married to the Duke of Guise, son of the Duke of Chartres; and Louise, married to Prince Charles of Bourbon, grandson of King Ferdinand II., of Naples.

The only uncle of the Duke of Orleans is the Duke of Chartres, born 1840, and married to a daughter of the Prince of Joinville. The issue are two daughters and two sons, the eldest son being Prince Henry, born 1867 (died at Saigon, Cochin-China, in 1901); the second, the Duke of Guise; the eldest daughter, Princess Marie, being married to Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and the second daughter, Princess Marguerite, being married (in 1896) to Patrice MacMahon, Duke of Magenta.

The grand uncles of the Duke of Orleans (who were the sons of King Louis Philippe) are all dead. They were the Prince of Joinville, born 1818, died 1900, married to a daughter of Pedro I. of Brazil, and had one daughter and one son, the Duke of Penthièvre, born 1845; Henry, Duke of Aumale, born 1822, died (childless) 1897; Anthony, Duke of Montpensier, born 1824, died 1890 (married, 1852, a sister of Queen Isabella of Spain, and had a daughter, the wife of the Count of Paris, and a son, Prince Anthony, born 1866, who married, 1888, his cousin, the Infanta Eulalie of Spain), and Louis, Duke of Nemours, born 1814, died 1896. He was the father of two daughters, the Princess Crartoryska, deceased, and Princess Blanche of Orleans, and two sons, the eldest being the Count of Eu, born 1842, married to a daughter of Pedro II. of Brazil, and having three children, and the second the Duke of Alençon, born 1844, and married to a Bavarian princess (who was burned in the Paris bazaar fire in 1897), and having two children.

By the death of the Count of Chambord, in 1883, the elder line of the Bourbons of France became extinct, and the right of succession merged in the Count of Paris, grandson of King Louis Philippe, representative of the younger, or Orleans line,

The British Empire.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Countries.	Area in Square Miles.	How Acquired by England.	Date.	Population.
England }	58,324			32,527,843
Wales ... }		Conquest	1282	
Scotland	30,405	Union	1603	4,472,103
Ireland	32,360	Conquest	1172	4,458,775
Islands	302			150,370
Total	121,391			41,976,827

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

EUROPE:				
Gibraltar	2	Conquest	1704	27,400
Malta, etc.	122	Treaty cession	1814	188,141
ASIA.				
India (including Burmah)	1,800,258	Conquest / Transfer from E. India Co.	Begun 1757 / 1858	294,360,356
Ceylon	25,365	Treaty cession	1801	3,578,333
Cyprus	3,584	Convention with Turkey	1878	237,022
Aden and Socotra	3,070	(Aden) conquest	1839	44,000
Straits Settlements	1,500	Treaty cession	1785-1824	272,249
Hong Kong	30½	Treaty cession	1841	386,159
Labuan	31	Treaty cession	1846	8,411
British North Borneo	31,000	Cession to Company	1877	175,000
AFRICA.				
Cape Colony	276,800	Treaty cession	1588, 1814	2,433,000
Natal and Zululand	29,200	Annexation	1843	925,118
St. Helena	47	Conquest	1673	3,342
Ascension	38	Annexation	1815	380
Sierra Leone	4,000	Settlement	1787	76,655
British Guinea, Gold Coast, etc.	339,900	Treaty cession	1872	23,455,000
Mauritius, etc.	1,063	Conquest and cession	1810, 1814	392,500
British South and East Africa.	1,989,247	Conquest and cession	1870-1890	14,911,000
Transvaal	119,139	Conquest	1900	1,091,156
Orange River Colony	48,326	Conquest	1900	207,503
AMERICA:				
Ontario and Quebec	612,735	Conquest	1759-60	
New Brunswick	27,985	Treaty cession	1763	
Nova Scotia	21,428	Conquest	1627	
Manitoba	73,732	Settlement	1813	5,371,315
British Columbia, etc	372,630	Transfer to Crown	1858	
Northwest Territories	2,634,880	Charter to Company	1670	
Prince Edward Island	2,184	Conquest	1745	
Newfoundland	42,200	Treaty cession	1713	217,037
British Guiana	104,000	Conquest and cession	1803-1814	294,000
British Honduras	7,562	Conquest	1798	37,479
Jamaica	4,193	Conquest	1655	771,900
Trinidad and Tobago	1,754	Conquest	1797	279,700
Barbados	166	Settlement	1605	195,600
Bahamas	5,794	Settlement	1629	54,358
Bermuda	19	Settlement	1612	17,536
Other Islands	8,742			255,000
AUSTRALASIA.				
New South Wales	310,700	Settlement	1788	1,379,700
Victoria	87,884	Settlement	1832	1,208,710
South Australia	903,690	Settlement	1836	364,800
Queensland	668,497	Settlement	1824	510,520
Western Australia	975,876	Settlement	1828	194,800
Tasmania	26,215	Settlement	1803	174,230
New Zealand	104,032	Purchase	1845	787,660
Fiji	7,423	Cession from the natives	1874	120,950
New Guinea (British)	88,460	Annexation	1884	350,000

Estimates of area and present population are by Whitaker, and in some cases by the "Statesman's Year-Book," except for British Africa and the late accessions there, which are corrected by Ravenstein's figures. The entire population of the empire, according to the estimates of the "Statesman's Year-Book," is 392,846,835, and the total area, 11,433,283. The East Indian possessions extend over a territory larger than the continent of Europe without Russia; but the North American possessions are greater still, and, inclusive of Hudson's Bay and the great lakes, have a larger area than the whole of Europe. British Africa and Australasia are the next possessions in size.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BY SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES.

	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
England	13,090,523	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,613,926	27,499,984	32,527,843
Wales	806,274	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,360,513	1,501,034	
Scotland	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,033,103	4,472,103
Ireland	7,767,401	8,196,597	6,574,278	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,706,448	4,458,775
Total	24,028,584	26,730,929	27,390,629	28,927,485	31,484,661	34,884,848	*37,888,439	†41,976,827

* Including 147,870 inhabitants of islands in the United Kingdom. † Including 150,370 in islands, but not including 367,736 army, navy and merchant seamen abroad.

The British Royal Family.

DECEMBER 1, 1907.

EDWARD VII., "by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was born November 9, 1841, and succeeded his mother January 22, 1901. He was married to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark (born December 1, 1844), March 10, 1863. In the following table their children and grandchildren are enumerated: [Children in SMALL CAPS. Their children follow.]

NAME.	Born	Died.	Married.	Date.
1. ALBERT VICTOR, DUKE OF CLARENCE.	1864	1892		
2. GEORGE FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES	1865	.....	Princess Victoria Mary of Teck	1893
Edward Albert	1894	.....		
Albert Frederick	1895	.....		
Victoria Alexandra	1897	.....		
Henry William	1900	.....		
George Edward	1902	.....		
John Charles	1905	.....		
3. LOUISE VICTORIA, DUCHESS OF FIFE.	1867	.....	Duke of Fife	1889
Alexandra Victoria	1891	.....		
Maud Alexandra	1893	.....		
4. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA	1868	.....		
5. MAUD, QUEEN OF NORWAY	1869	.....	King Haakon VII. of Norway	1896
Olaf Alexander Edward	1903	.....		
6. ALEXANDER	1871	1871		
OTHER DESCENDANTS OF THE LATE QUEEN VICTORIA.*				
1. VICTORIA ADELAIDE, PRINCESS ROYAL.	1840	1901	Crown Prince of Prussia (succ. as German Emperor, March, 1888. Died June, 1888)	1858
Frederick William (succ. as German Emperor, June, 1888). (*Issue*, 6 sons, 1 daughter)	1859	.....	Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein	1881
Charlotte. (*Issue*, 1 daughter)	1860	.....	Prince of Saxe-Meiningen	1878
Henry. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1862	.....	Princess Irene of Hesse	1888
Sigismund	1864	1866		
Victoria	1866	.....	Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe	1890
Joachim	1868	1879		
Sophia Dorothea. (*Issue*, 3 sons, 2 dau.)	1870	.....	Duke of Sparta, son of King of the Greeks.	1889
Margaret. (*Issue*, 6 sons)	1872	.....	Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse	1893
3. ALICE MAUD MARY, GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.	1843	1878	Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (died March 13, 1892)	1862
Victoria Alberta. (*Issue*, 2 sons, 1 daughter)	1863	.....	Prince Louis of Battenberg	1884
Elizabeth	1864	.....	Grand Duke Sergius of Russia	1884
Irene Marie. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1866	.....	Prince Henry of Prussia	1888
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse. (*Issue*, 1 son, 1 daughter)	1868	.....	Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.	1894
Frederick William	1870	1873		
Alice Victoria. (*Issue*, 1 son 4 dau.)	1872	.....	Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia	1894
Mary Victoria	1874	1878		
4. ALFRED, DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, DUKE OF EDINBURGH.	1844	1900	Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia	1874
Alfred Alexander	1874	1899		
Marie Alexandra Victoria. (*Issue*, 2 sons, 2 daughters)	1875	.....	Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania	1893
Victoria Melita. (*Issue*, 1 son, 1 dau.)	1876	.....	(†) Grand Duke Cyril of Russia	1905
Alexandra Louise. (*Issue*, 1 son, 3 daughters).	1878	.....	Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg	1896
Beatrice	1884	.....		
5. HELENA, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN	1846	.....	Pr. Fred. Chris. of Schleswig-Holstein	1866
Christian Victor	1867	1900		
Albert John	1869	.....		
Victoria Louise	1870	.....		
Louise Augusta	1872	.....	‡ Prince Aribert of Anhalt-Déssau	1891
Harold	1876	1876		
6. LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL	1848	.....	Duke of Argyll	1871
7. ARTHUR, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT	1850	.....	Princess Louise of Prussia	1879
Margaret. (*Issue*, 1 son)	1882	.....	Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden	1905
Arthur Patrick	1883	.....		
Victoria Patricia	1886	.....		
8. LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY	1853	1884	Princess Helena of Waldeck-Pyrmont	1882
Alice Mary. (*Issue*, 1 daughter)	1883	.....	Prince Alexander of Teck	1904
Leopold, 2d Duke of Albany, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (*Issue*, 1 son)	1884	.....	Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg	1905
9. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE.	1857	.....	Prince Henry of Battenberg (died 1896).	1885
Alexander Albert	1886	.....		
Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena	1887	.....	King Alphonso XIII. of Spain	1906
Leopold Arthur Louis	1889	.....		
Maurice Victor Donald	1891	.....		

First cousins of the late Queen Victoria in the paternal line were the Duke of Cambridge, born 1819, died 1904; Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born 1822, and Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, born 1822, died 1897. The Queen also had a large number of cousins through her mother, the Duchess of Kent. Whitaker's Peerage has a list of over 240 living blood relatives of the late Queen. *[Children in SMALL CAPS. Their children follow.] † Second marriage, her first husband was Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, married 1894, from whom she was divorced. The children are by first husband. ‡ Marriage dissolved in 1900.

Order of Succession to the British Throne.

THE following is the order of succession to the British throne (January, 1908) to the last of the living descendants of George III. Failing all these the succession would fall to the other descendants of the preceding British kings going backward in regular order. Every future new birth among the descendants of Victoria and George III. in the line below takes its relative place therein.

DESCENDANTS OF KING EDWARD VII.

1 Prince of Wales, son.
2 Prince Edward of Wales, grandson.
3 Prince Albert of Wales, grandson.
4 Prince Henry of Wales, grandson.
5 Prince George Edward of Wales, grandson.
6 Prince John of Wales, grandson.
7 Princess Victoria of Wales, granddaughter.
8 The Princess Royal, Duchess of Fife, daughter.
9 Princess Alexandra (Duff) granddaughter.
10 Princess Maud (Duff) granddaughter.
11 Princess Victoria of United Kingdom, daughter.
12 Queen of Norway, daughter.
13 Crown Prince of Norway, grandson.

DESCENDANTS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

14 Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia, granddaughter.
15 Hereditary Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, granddaughter.
16 Prince Gottfried of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, great grandson.
17 Princess Maria of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, great-granddaughter.
18 Princess Alexandra of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, great-granddaughter.
19 Princess Irma of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, great-granddaughter.
20 Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg, granddaughter.
21 The Duke of Connaught, son.
22 Prince Arthur of Connaught, grandson.
23 Princess Gustavus of Sweden, granddaughter.
24 Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, great-grandson.
25 Princess Patricia of Connaught, granddaughter.
26 The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, grandson.
27 Prince Johann Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, great-grandson.
28 Princess Alice of Teck, granddaughter.
29 Princess May Helen of Teck, great-granddaughter.
30 The German Emperor, grandson.
31 The Crown Prince of Germany, great-grandson.
32 Prince Wilhelm of Germany, great-great-grandson.
33 Prince Wilhelm Friedrich, great-grandson.
34 Prince Eitel-Frederick of Prussia, great grandson.
35 Prince Adalbert of Prussia, great-grandson.
36 Prince Augustus of Prussia, great-grandson.
37 Prince Oscar of Prussia, great-grandson.
38 Prince Joachim of Prussia, great-grandson.
39 Princess Victoria of Prussia, great-granddaughter.
40 Prince Henry of Prussia, grandson.
41 Prince Waldemar of Prussia, great-grandson.
42 Prince Sigismund of Prussia, great-grandson.
43 Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, granddaughter.
44 Princess Heinrich of Reuss, great-granddaughter.
45 Princess Adolphus of Schomburg-Lippe, granddaughter.
46 Crown Princess of Greece, granddaughter.
47 Prince George of Greece, great-grandson.
48 Prince Alexander of Greece, great grandson.
49 Prince Paul of Greece, great-grandson.
50 Princess Helena of Greece, great-granddaughter.
51 Princess Irene of Greece, great-granddaughter.
52 Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, granddaughter.
53 Prince Frederick Wilhelm of Hesse, great-grandson.
54 Prince Maximilian of Hesse, great-grandson.
55 Prince Philip of Hesse, great-grandson.
56 Prince Wolfgang of Hesse, great grandson.
57 Prince Richard of Hesse, great-grandson.
58 Prince Christoph of Hesse, great-grandson.
59 Grand Duke of Hesse, grandson.
60 Prince (Son of No. 59), great-grandson.
61 Princess Louise of Battenberg, granddaughter.
62 Prince George of Battenberg, great-grandson.
63 Prince Louis of Battenberg, grandson.
64 Princess Andrew of Greece, great-granddaughter.
65 Princess Margaret of Greece, great-great-granddaughter.
66 Princess Louisa of Battenberg, great-granddaughter.
67 Grand Duchess Sergius of Prussia, granddaughter.
68 Princess Henry of Prussia (Wife of No. 40), granddaughter.
69 The Empress of Russia, granddaughter.
70 The Tsarevitch, great-grandson.
71 The Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, great-granddaughter.
72 The Grand Duchess Tatiana of Russia, great-granddaughter.
73 The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, great-granddaughter.
74 The Grand Duchess Anastasia of Russia, great-grand daughter.
75 Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, daughter.
76 Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, grandson.
77 Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, granddaughter.
78 Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, granddaughter.
79 Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, daughter.
80 Princess Henry of Battenberg, daughter.
81 Prince Alexander of Battenberg, grandson.
82 Prince Leopold of Battenberg, grandson.
83 Prince Maurice of Battenberg, grandson.
84 The Queen of Spain, granddaughter.
85 The Prince of the Asturias, Alphonso, great-grandson.

DESCENDANTS OF KING GEORGE III.

86 The Duke of Cumberland, great-grandson.
87 Prince George of Cumberland, great-great-grandson.
88 Prince Ernest of Cumberland, great-great-grandson.
89 Princess Maximilian of Baden, great-great-granddaughter.
90 Princess Marie of Baden, great-great-great-granddaughter.
91 Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, great-great-granddaughter.
92 Princess Olga of Cumberland, great-great-granddaughter.
93 Baroness von Pawel Rammingen, great-granddaughter.
94 Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, granddaughter.
95 The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, great-grandson.
96 Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, great-great-grandson.
97 Duke Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, great-great-grandson.
98 Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Countess Jametel), great-great-granddaughter.
99 Son of No. 98, great-great-great-grandson.
100 Duchess August (Princess Militza of Montenegro), great-great-granddaughter.
101 The Duke of Teck, great-grandson.
102 Prince George of Teck, great-great-grandson.
103 Princess Victoria of Teck, great-great-granddaughter.
104 Princess Helena of Teck, great-great-granddaughter.
105 Prince Francis of Teck, great-grandson.
106 Prince Alexander of Teck (Husband of No. 28), great-grandson.
107 Prince Rupert of Teck, great-great-grandson.
108 Princess May of Teck, great-great-granddaughter.
109 Princess of Wales.

PRECEDING SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

In the year 1066, Harold, the last of the Saxon kings, being slain in battle, William the Conqueror, as he was afterward called, seized the throne by right of conquest, and the succession passed from him to his second son, William, and then to his third son, Henry I. On the death of the latter a war ensued between his granddaughter Matilda and his nephew Stephen, which resulted in favor of the latter. On Stephen's death the crown reverted to Matilda's son, Henry II., who was succeeded by his second son, Richard I. He dying without children, Henry's fourth son, John, succeeded, who was followed by his son, Henry III. He in turn was followed by his eldest son, Edward I., who was in succession followed by his son and grandson, Edward II. and Edward III. The son of Edward III. dying in his father's lifetime, a grandson, Richard II., succeeded, and in his reign were sown the seeds of the Wars of the Roses, which were afterward to bear such ill fruit.

Richard II. was deposed by Henry IV., who was the eldest son of a younger brother of his father. Henry IV. was succeeded by his son, Henry V., and he by his son, Henry VI., who was deposed by Edward IV., who claimed the throne by right of descent from Lionel, third son of Edward III., and who was an elder brother of John of Gaunt, the father of Henry IV. Edward IV. was succeeded by his son, Edward V., who died an infant, and then by his brother, Richard III., who was slain in the battle of Bosworth Field, fought between him and Henry Tudor, great-great-grandson of John of Gaunt by his third wife, Katherine Swynford. Henry ascended the throne under the title of Henry VII., and married Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward IV., and thus united the two houses of York and Lancaster and put an end to the Wars of the Roses.

Henry VII. was followed by his son, Henry VIII., who was succeeded in turn by his three child-

ren, Edward VI., Mary I., and Elizabeth, at whose death the crown fell to James VI. of Scotland, great-grandson of Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, who ascended the throne of England under the title of James I. On his death his third son ascended as Charles I., but he was beheaded in 1649 by Cromwell, who was made Protector until his death in 1660, when the eldest son of Charles came to the throne as Charles II. and he was followed by his brother, James II. The latter abdicated in 1688, and was succeeded by a nephew, who had married the eldest daughter of James, and the two reigned under their joint names as William III. and Mary II.

On their death James II.'s second daughter, Anne, ascended, and she dying childless the crown fell to the Elector of Hanover, who was grandson of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England. This Prince, George I., was succeeded by his son, George II., who was succeeded by his grandson, George III. After a longer reign than any previous English monarch, this king was succeeded by his eldest son, George IV., and by his third son, William IV., both of whom dying childless, the crown fell to Victoria, only child of Edward, fourth son of George III., who ascended the throne in 1837, and she was succeeded on her death by her eldest son, the present sovereign.

TITLE AND OATH OF THE KING.

The Royal Titles Act, which received the Royal Assent on August 17, 1901, enacted that—

"It shall be lawful for His Most Gracious Majesty, with a view to the recognition of His Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas, by His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, issued within six months after the passing of this act, to make such addition to the style and titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its dependencies as to His Majesty may seem fit."

Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary for the Colonies, sent the following telegram to Colonial Governors, asking them which title for the King they preferred. No. 3 was generally approved.

"King Edward's accession offers an opportunity of considering the titles of the Monarch, and I am desirous that the separate and greatly increased importance of the Colonies should be recognized, if possible.

"The following suggestions have been made:—

"First.—'King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, and King (or Sovereign) of Canada, Australasia, and all British Dominions beyond the Seas.'

"Second.—Addition to present title of the words, 'Sovereign Lord or King of the British Realms beyond the Seas.'

"Third.—Addition to present title of the words, 'King of all the British Dominions beyond the Sea'; without specifying any particular Colony.

"On the whole, I prefer the third suggestion."

On November 4, 1901, the title assumed by His Majesty was "*Edward VII., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*"

THE KING'S ACCESSION OATH.

The Accession Oath taken by King Edward, to which so much exception was taken, is as follows:—

"I, Edward, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint, and the sacrifice of the Mass., as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous, and I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me as they are commonly understood by English Protestants without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority, or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

The *revised form of oath* which the Select Committee of the House of Lords suggested for the King's Accession Oath ran thus:—

"I, A. B., by the Grace of God, King (or Queen) of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess and testify, and declare that I do believe, that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever. And I do believe that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint, and the sacrifice of the Mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are contrary to the Protestant Religion. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof unreservedly."

But this amendment was so much criticised that it was withdrawn.

BRITISH PREMIERS SINCE THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III.

1760—Duke of Newcastle.
1762—Earl of Bute.
1763—George Grenville.
1765—Marquis of Rockingham.
1766—Earl of Chatham.
1767—Duke of Grafton.
1770—Lord North.
1782—Marquis of Rockingham.
1782—Earl of Shelbourne.
1783—William Pitt.
1801—Henry Addington.
1804—William Pitt.
1806—Lord Grenville.
1807—Duke of Portland.
1809—Spencer Percival.
1812—Earl of Liverpool.
1827—George Canning.
1827—Viscount Goderich.
1828—Duke of Wellington.
1830—Earl Grey.
1834—Viscount Melbourne.
1834—Sir Robert Peel.
1835—Viscount Melbourne.
1841—Sir Robert Peel.
1846—Lord John Russell.
1851—Earl of Derby.
1852—Earl of Aberdeen.
1855—Lord Palmerston.
1858—Earl of Derby.
1859—Lord Palmerston.
1865—Lord John Russell.
1866—Earl of Derby.
1868—Benjamin Disraeli.
1868—William E. Gladstone.
1874—Benjamin Disraeli.
1880—William E. Gladstone.
1885—Marquis of Salisbury.
1886—William E. Gladstone.
1886—Marquis of Salisbury
1892—William E. Gladstone.
1894—Earl of Rosebery.
1895—Marquis of Salisbury.
1902—Arthur J. Balfour.
1905—H. Campbell-Bannerman.

The British Government.

THE MINISTRY.

The Present Liberal Ministry.	December 1, 1907.	The Late Unionist Ministry.
Sir Henry C. Bannerman	*Prime Minister.* *First Lord of the Treasury.*	Arthur J. Balfour.
Marquis of Ripon	*Lord Privy Seal.*	Marquis of Salisbury.
Sir Edward Grey, Bart	*Foreign Secretary.*	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Lord Loreburn	*Lord High Chancellor.*	Earl of Halsbury.
Earl of Crewe	*President of the Council.*	Marquis of Londonderry.
Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C.	*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*	Austen Chamberlain.
Herbert John Gladstone	*Home Secretary.*	Aretas Akers Douglas.
Earl of Elgin	*Colonial Secretary.*	Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.
Richard Burdon Haldane	*Secretary for War.*	Hugh O. Arnold Forster.
John Morley	*Secretary for India.*	Hon. St. John Brodrick.
John Sinclair	*Secretary for Scotland.*	Marquis of Linlithgow.
Lord Tweedmouth	*First Lord of the Admiralty.*	Earl Cawdor.
David Lloyd George	*President Board of Trade.*	Marquis of Salisbury.
John Burns	*Pres. Local Government Board.*	Gerald William Balfour.
R. McKenna, K. C.	*President Board of Education.*	Marquis of Londonderry
Sir Henry Hartley Fowler	*Chancellor Duchy Lancaster.*	Sir W. H. Walrond.
Sydney C. Buxton	*Postmaster-General.*	Lord Stanley.
Augustine Birrell, K.C.	*Chief Secretary for Ireland.*	Walter Hume Long.
Sir Samuel Walker, Bart	*Lord Chancellor for Ireland.*	Lord Ashbourne.
Earl Carrington	*President Board of Agriculture.*	Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes.
Lewis Vernon Harcourt	*First Commissioner of Works.* *President of Board of Education.*	Marquis of Londonderry.
Joseph Albert Pease	*Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.*	Hon. Edmund Talbot.
John Herbert Lewes		H. W. Forster.
Cecil William Norton		Lord Balcarres.
Walter Runciman	*Joint Secs. Treasury.*	Sir A. Acland Hood.
George Whiteley		Victor Cavendish.
Richard Knight Causton	*Paymaster-General.*	Sir Savile Crossley, Bart.
Herbert Louis Samuel	*Political Secretary Home Office.*	Hon. Thomas Cochrane.
Lord Fitzmaurice	*Political Secretary Foreign Office.*	Earl Percy.
Winston L. S. Churchill	*Political Secretary Colonial Office.*	Duke of Marlborough.
John E. Ellis	*Political Secretary India Office.*	Marquis of Bath.
Earl of Portsmouth	*Political Secretary War Office.*	Earl of Donoughmore.
Sir John Lawson Walton, K.C.	*Attorney-General.*	Sir Robert B. Finlay, K. C.
Sir W. S. Robson, K.C.	*Solicitor-General.*	Sir Edward Carson, K. C.

HOUSEHOLD OFFICIALS.

Earl Beauchamp	*Lord Steward.*	Earl of Pembroke.
Viscount Althorp	*Lord Chamberlain.*	Earl of Clarendon.
Earl of Granard	*Master of the Horse.*	Duke of Portland.
	Master of the Buckhounds.	Lord Chesham.

SCOTLAND.

John Sinclair	*Secretary and Keeper of Great Seal.*	Marquis of Linlithgow.
Lord Dunedin	*Lord Justice-General.*	Lord Kinross.
Thomas Shaw, K.C.	*Lord Advocate.*	Charles Scott Dickson, K. C.
	Keeper of the Privy Seal.	Earl of Leven and Melville.
Lord Kingsburgh	*Lord Justice Clerk.*	Lord Kingsburgh (Macdonald)
	Lord Clerk Register.	Duke of Montrose.
Alexander Ure, K. C.	*Solicitor-General.*	James Avon Clyde, K. C.

IRELAND.

Earl of Aberdeen	*Lord-Lieutenant.*	Earl Dudley (not in the Cabinet)
Augustine Birrell, K. C.	*Chief Secretary.*	W. H. Long (in the Cabinet).
Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell.	*Under-Secretary.*	Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell.
Sir Samuel Walker, Bart	*Lord Chancellor.*	Lord Ashbourne.
Richard Robert Cherry, K.C.	*Attorney-General.*	John Atkinson, K. C.

COURTS OF LAW.

House of Lords—*Lord High Chancellor*, Lord Loreburn, and such peers of Parliament as are holding or have held high judicial office.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary—Lords Macnaghten, Robertson, Atkinson, and Collins.

Court of Appeals—*Ex-Officio Judges*, The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. *Master of the Rolls*, Sir Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy. *Lords Justices*, Sir Roland Vaughan Williams, Sir John Fletcher Moulton, Sir George Farwell, Sir H. Burton Buckley, Sir Wm. Raun Kennedy.

High Court of Justice, Chancery Division—*President*, The Lord High Chancellor. *Justices*, Sir Arthur Kekewich, Sir Matthew Ingle Joyce, Sir C. Swinfen Eady, Sir T. Rolls Warrington, Sir Ralph Neville, Sir Robert John Parker.

High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division—*Lord Chief Justice of England*, Lord Alverstone. *Justices*, Sir William Grantham, Sir John Compton Lawrance, Sir Edward Ridley, Sir John C. Bigham, Sir Charles John Darling, Sir Arthur M. Channel, Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart., Sir Thomas T. Bucknill, Sir Joseph Walton, Sir Arthur Richard Jelf, Sir Reginald More Bray, Sir Alfred T. Lawrence, Sir Henry Sutton, Sir William Pickford, Lord Coleridge.

High Court of Justice, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division—*President*, Sir John Gorell Barnes. *Justice*, Sir Henry Bargrave Deane.

Court of Arches—*Judge*, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin.

Bankruptcy Court—*Judge*, Sir J. C. Bigham. *Registrars*, J. R. Brougham, H. S. Giffard, John E. Linklater, Herbert J. Hope, Henry J. Hood.

This and the following pages of information about the British Empire have been revised for The World Almanac for 1908 by the Editor of Whitaker's Almanack, London.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

ARMY.

COUNCIL.

Secretary of State for War.....Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K. C., M. P.

Chief of the General Staff—Gen. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G. C. B.
Adjutant-General—Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. H. Douglas, K. C. B.
Quartermaster-General—Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, K. C. B.
Master-General of the Ordnance—Maj.-Gen. C. F. Hadden, C. B.
Civil Member—Earl of Portsmouth.
Finance Member—T. R. Buchanan.
Secretary—Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K. C. B.

FIELD MARSHALS.

Sir Frederick Paul Haines, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Viscount Wolseley, Colonel Royal Horse Guards.
Earl Roberts, V. C., Colonel Irish Guards.
H. M. German Emperor, Col. 1st (Royal) Drag.
H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, Inspector-General of the Forces.
Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C.
Sir George White, V.C., Col. Gordon Highlanders.
H. I. M. Emperor of Austria-Hungary.

GENERALS—ACTIVE LIST.

H. R. H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.
H. R. H. Duke of Cumberland.
Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G. C. B.
H. R. H. Prince of Wales, K. G.
Sir F. W. Forestier-Walker.
C. H. Scafe.
Lord Grenfell, G. C. B.
Sir Edward Stedman, K. C. B.
Lord Methuen, G. C. B.
H. M. King of Spain.
G. F. Pengelley.
Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B.
Hon. Sir Neville Lyttelton, G. C. B.
Sir Alfred Gaselee, G. C. I. E.
Christopher S. S. Sagan, R. M. L. I.
Sir W. G. Nicholson, K. C. B.
Sir J. D. P. French.
Sir I. S. M. Hamilton.

NAVY.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.—*First Lord*, Rt. Hon. Lord Tweedmouth; *Senior Naval Lord*, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir John Fisher; *Second Naval Lord*, Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Henry May, K. C. B.; *Third Naval Lord and Controller*, Rear-Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson, K. C. V. O.; *Junior Naval Lord*, Rear-Admiral A. S. Winstol; *Civil Lord*, George Lambert.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.—Sir James Elphinstone Erskine, Sir Charles F. Hotham, Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, Sir John Fisher, Sir Arthur K. Wilson, V. C. *Honorary Admiral of the Fleet.*—H. I. M. William II., German Emperor.

ADMIRALS.—Sir Harry Rawson, Sir Robert Hastings Harris, Hugo Lewis Pearson, Sir Gerard Henry Uctred Noel, Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, Sir D. H. Bosanquet, Sir Lewis A. Beaumont, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir James A. T. Bruce, H. R. H., The Prince of Wales, Pelham Aldrich, Swinton C. Holland, Sir Arthur W. Moore. *Honorary Admirals*—H. M. the King of Portugal, H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia, H. M. King of the Hellenes, H. M. King of Sweden, H. M. King of Norway.

VICE-ADMIRALS.—A. K. Bickford, Sir W. A. Dyke Acland, Sir C. C. Drury, E. F. Jeffreys, Sir R. N. Custance, W. H. Henderson, R. W. Craigie, Sir W. H. Fawkes, Sir G. L. Atkinson-Willes, Sir W. H. May, R. F. H. Henderson, Hon. Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe, Angus MacLeod, Sir Edmund Samuel Poë, Arthur Charles B. Bromley, John Durnford, Charles J. Barlow, Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, Sir Francis C. B. Bridgeman, Sir Richard Poore, B. T., George A. Giffard, Charles G. Robinson.

FLAG-OFFICERS IN COMMISSION.

Nore, *Adm.* Sir Gerard H. U. Noel, K. C. B.
Portsmouth, *Adm.* Sir Day H. Bosanquet, G. C. V. O., K. C. B.
Plymouth, *Adm.* Sir Lewis A. Beaumont, K. C. B., K. C. M. G.
Queenstown, Ireland, *Rear-Adm.* George F. King-Hall.
Channel Fleet, *Adm.* Lord Charles Beresford, G. C. V. O., K. C. B.
Battle Squadron, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Reginald N. Custance, K. C. M. G. (Second in Command).
First Cruiser Squadron, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Percy M. Scott, K. C. V. O.
Atlantic Fleet, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Asseton G. Curzon-Howe, K. C. B.
Mediterranean, *Adm.* Sir Charles C. Drioux, G. C. V. O.
N. Am. and W. Indies and Particular Service Squadron, *Vice-Adm.* Frederick S. Inglefield.
Eastern Fleet, *Adm.* Sir Arthur W. Moore, K. C. B., K. C. V. O.
Cape of Good Hope, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund S. Poë, K. C. V. O.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ENGLISH ARCHBISHOPS.

Trans.
1903. *Canterbury*, Randall T. Davidson, *b.* 1848.
1891. *York*, William Dalrymple Maclagan, *b.* 1826.

ENGLISH BISHOPS.

App.
1901. *London*, Arthur Foley W. Ingram, *b.* 1858.
1901. *Durham*, Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D. D., *b.* 1841.
1903. *Winchester*, Herbert Edward Ryle, *b.* 1856.
1898. *Bangor*, W. H. Williams, D. D., *b.* 1845.
1894. *Bath and Wells*, G. W. Kennion, *b.* 1846.
1904. *Birmingham*, Charles Gore, D. D., *b.* 1853.
1897. *Bristol*, George Forrest Browne, *b.* 1833.
1904. *Carlisle*, J. W. Diggle, *b.* 1847.
1888. *Chester*, Francis John Jayne, *b.* 1845.
..... *Chichester*, ...
1895. *Ely*, Frederick Henry Chase.
1903. *Exeter*, Archibald Robertson, *b.* 1853.
1905. *Gloucester*, E. C. Sumner Gibson, *b.* 1848.
1895. *Hereford*, John Percival, *b.* 1835.
1891. *Lichfield*, Hon. Augustus Legge, *b.* 1839.
1885. *Lincoln*, Edward King, *b.* 1829.
1900. *Liverpool*, Francis James Chavasse, *b.* 1846.
1883. *Llandaff*, J. P. Hughes.
1903. *Manchester*, Edward A. Knox, *b.* 1854.
1907. *Newcastle*, Norman D. J. Straton, *b.* 1840.
1893. *Norwich*, John Sheepshanks, *b.* 1834.
1901. *Oxford*, Francis Paget, *b.* 1851.
1896. *Peterborough*, Hon. Edwd. Carr Glyn, *b.* 1843.
1884. *Ripon*, William Boyd Carpenter, *b.* 1841.
1905. *Rochester*, John R. Harmer, *b.* 1857.
1903. *St. Albans*, Edgar Jacob, *b.* 1844.
1889. *St. Asaph*, Alfred George Edwards, *b.* 1848.
1897. *St. David's*, John Owen, *b.* 1853.
1885. *Salisbury*, John Wordsworth, *b.* 1843.
1907. *Sodor and Man*, Thos. Wortley Drury, *b.* 1848
1905. *Southwark*, E. S. Talbot, *b.* 1844.
1904. *Southwell*, Edward Hoskyns, *b.* 1861.
1891. *Truro*, Charles Wm. Stubbs, *b.* 1845.
1897. *Wakefield*, George Rodney Eden, *b.* 1853.
1901. *Worcester*, H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, *b.* 1845.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE.

Countries.	British Representatives Abroad.	Foreign Representatives in England.
Argentine Republic	Walter B. Townley	Don F. L. Dominguez.
Austria-Hungary	Rt. Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, K. C. V. O.	Count Dietrichstein.
Belgium	Sir A. H. Hardinge, K. C. B.	Comte de Lalaing.
Brazil	William H. D. Haggard, C. B.	Joaquim A. Nabuco de Aranjo
Chile	Sir Brooke Boothby	Domingo Gana.
China	Sir J. N. Jordan, K. C. M. G.	Wang Ta-sieh.
Denmark	Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, K.C.V.O	M. F. E. de Bille.
Ecuador	William Nelthorpe Beauclerk	Don Celso Nevares
Egypt	Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B.	(None.)
France	Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie, G.C.M.G.	M. Paul Cambon.
German Empire	Rt. Hon. Sir Frank C. Lascelles, G. C. B.	Count P. Wolff-Metternich.
Greece	Sir F. E. H. Elliott, G. C. V. O.	M. Metaxas.
Guatemala	L. E. Gresley Carden	Señor Machado.
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Egerton, G. C. M. G.	Marq. di San Giuliano.
Japan	Sir Claude M. Macdonald. G. C. M. G.	Baron Komara.
Mexico	Reginald Thomas Tower	General Gallardo.
Morocco	Sir Gerald Augustus Lowther, K.C.M.G.	(None.)
Netherlands	Sir Henry Howard, K. C. M. G., C. B.	Baron Gericke van Herwijnen.
Norway	Arthur James Herbert, C. V. O.	Fridtjof Nansen.
Persia	Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice	
Peru	William Nelthorpe Beauclerk	Don Carlos G. Candamo.
Portugal	Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, K.C.M.G.	Marquis de Soveral, G. C. M. G.
Russia	Sir Arthur Nicholson, Bart., G. C. B.	Count Benckendorff.
Servia	James B. Whitehead	M. Militchevitch.
Siam	Ralph Paget, C. M. G.	Phya Paja Nupraprandh.
Spain	Sir M. W. E. de Bunsen, G. C. V. O.	Señor Villa Urrutia.
Sweden	Sir Rennell Rodd, G. C. V. O.	Count H. Wrangel.
Switzerland	Sir Geo. F. Bonham, Bart.	Gaston Carlin.
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir Nicolas R. O'Conor, G. C. B.	Musurus Pacha.
United States	Rt. Hon. James Bryce	Whitelaw Reid.
Uruguay	Robert J. Kennedy, C. M. G.	

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Lord Northcote, G. C. I. E.
New South Wales.—Admiral Sir H. H. Rawson, K. C. B.
Victoria.—Gen. Hon. Sir R. A. J. Talbot.
South Australia.—Sir George R. Le Hunte.
Queensland.—Lord Chelmsford.
West Australia.—Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford.
Tasmania.—Sir Gerald Strickland.
New Zealand.—Lord Plunket.
South Africa.—Earl of Selborne, *High Com'r.*
Cape Colony.—Hon. Sir Walt. F. Hely-Hutchinson.
Natal.—Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.
Orange River Colony.—Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, K. C. M. G.
Malta.—Lt.-Gen. H. F. Grant, C. B.
Canada.—Earl Grey.
Newfoundland.—Sir William MacGregor.
Jamaica.—Sir Sydney H. Olivier, K. C. M. G.
Barbados.—Sir G. T. Carter.
Bahamas.—Sir W. Grey Wilson.
Bermudas.—Lt.-Gen. Josceline H. Wodehouse, C.B.
Trinidad.—Sir H. M. Jackson.
British Guiana.—Sir F. M. Hodgson.
Hong Kong.—Col. Sir. F. J. D. Lugard, K. C. M. G.
Ceylon.—Col. Sir Henry E. McCallum, G. C. M. G.
Fiji.—Sir Everard F. im Thurn.
Sierra Leone.—Leslie Probyn.
Straits Settlements.—Sir J. Anderson.
Windward Islands.—R. C. Williams.
Leeward Islands.—Sir E. B. Sweet-Escott.
Falkland Islands.—William L. Allardyce.
Mauritius.—Sir C. Boyle.
Gold Coast Colony.—Sir J. P. Rodger.
British Honduras.—Br.-Gen. E. J. E. Swayne, C. B.
Lagos and Nigeria, Southern.—Sir Walter Egerton, K. C. M. G.
Gambia (West Africa)—Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G.
Nigeria, Northern.—Lt.-Col. Sir Percy Girowerd, K. C. M. G.
British East Africa.—Lt.-Col. J. H. Sadler, C. B.
Uganda.—H. H. J. Bell, C. M. G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Viceroy and Governor-General.....The Rt. Hon. Earl of Minto, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.
Governor of Madras.....Sir Arthur Lawley, G. C. I. E.
Governor of Bombay.....Col. Sir George S. Clarke, G. C. M. G.
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.....Hon. Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K. C. S. I.

Secretaries to the Government of India.
Legislative.—J. M. Macpherson, C. S. I.
Home.—H. H. Risley, C. S. I.
Revenue and Agriculture.—J. Wilson, C. S. I.
Finance.—J. S. Meston.
Foreign.—Sir L. W. Dane, K. C. I. E.
Army Department.—Major-Gen. A. W. L. Bayly, C. B.
Military Supply.—Col. E. W. Maconchy, D. S. O.
Commerce and Industry.—W. L. Harvey, C.I.E.
Public Works.—L. M. Jacob, C. S. I.
Agents to Governor-General: Central India, Maj. H. Daly, C. S. I., *Rajputana*, E. G. Colvin; *Baluchistan*, Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, K. C. S. I.; *Khorassan*, Major P. M. Sykes.
Residents: Hyderabad, C. C. Bayley, C.S.I.; *Mysore*, S. M. Fraser, C. I. E.; *Cashmere*, Maj. Sir F. E. Younghusband, K. C. I. E.; *Baroda*, Lieut.-Col. M. J. Meade; *Nepal*, Major J. Manners Smith, C. I. E., V. C.
Gwalior, H. V. Cobb; *Indore*, O. V Bosanquet; *Jaipur*, Lieut.-Col. C. Herbert; *Udaipur*, C. H. A. Hill, C. I. E.

Military Establishment.

Commander-in-Chief in India.—H. E. Gen. Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G. C. B.
Chief of Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, K. C. B.
Adjutant-General, Major-Gen. A. R. Martin, C. B.
Quartermaster-General, Major-Gen. A. C. Sclater, C. B.

Generals Officers Commanding the Forces.

Northern Army.—Gen. Sir A. Gaselee, G C. I. E.
Southern Army.—Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B.

The British Parliament.

THE supreme legislative power of the British Empire is, by its constitution, vested in Parliament. This body consists of two houses, the Lords and the Commons.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords is composed of the whole Peerage of England and of the United Kingdom, and of certain representatives of the peerages of Scotland and Ireland, but many members of these latter have also English titles which give them seats in the House. The Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster, and the Duke of Leinster as Viscount Leinster. The House at present consists of 3 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 22 Dukes, 23 Marquises, 124 Earls, 40 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 335 Barons, 16 Scottish Representative Peers elected for each Parliament, and 28 Irish Representative Peers elected for life—in all, 617 members.

The Lord Chancellor of England is always the Speaker of the House of Lords.

A TABLE OF BRITISH DUKES.

Created.	Title.	Name.	Born.	Succeeded	Heir to Title.
1868	Abercorn*	James Hamilton, 2nd Duke	1838	1885	Marq. of Hamilton, M. P., s.
1881	Albany†	H. R. H. Leopold, 2nd Duke (*l*)	1884	1884	H. R. H. Prince Johann of Saxe-Coburg, s.
1701	Argyll	John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, 9th Duke (*k*)	1845	1900	Lord A. Campbell, b.
1703	Atholl‡	John J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke	1840	1864	Marq. Tullibardine, s.
1682	Beaufort	H. A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, 9th Duke	1847	1899	Marq. of Worcester, s.
1694	Bedford	Herbrand Arthur Russell, 11th Duke	1858	1893	Marq. of Tavistock, s.
1673	Buccleuch & (1684) Queensberry‡	Wm. H. W. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 6th Duke (*a*)	1831	1884	Earl of Dalkeith, s.
1874	Connaught†	H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick, 1st Duke	1850	....	Prince Arthur, s.
1337	Cornwall & (1892) York†	H. R. H. George, Prince of Wales	1865	....	Prince Edward, s.
1799	Cumberland†	H. R. H. Ernest Augustus, 3rd Duke (*b*)	1845	1878	Earl of Armagh, s.
1694	Devonshire	Spencer C. Cavendish, 8th Duke	1833	1891	Victor Cavendish, n.
1889	Fife	Alex. William George Duff, 1st Duke (*c*)	1849	....	Lady Alex. Duff, d.
1675	Grafton	Aug. Charles Lennox Fitzroy, 7th Duke (*d*)	1821	1882	Earl of Euston, s.
1643	Hamilton‡ and Brandon	Alfred D. Douglas-Hamilton, 13th Duke	1862	1895	Percy D. Hamilton, c.
1694	Leeds	George Godolphin Osborne, 10th Duke	1862	1895	Marq. of Carmarthen, s.
1766	Leinster*	Maurice Fitzgerald, 6th Duke (minor)	1887	1893	Lord D. Fitzgerald, b.
1719	Manchester	William Augustus Drogo Montagu (*e*)	1877	1892	Viscount Mandeville, s.
1702	Marlborough	Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, 9th Duke (*f*)	1871	1892	Marq. of Blandford, s.
1707	Montrose‡	Douglas B. M. R. Graham, 5th Duke	1852	1874	Marq. of Graham, s.
1756	Newcastle	Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, 7th Duke	1864	1879	Lord H. Pelham-Clinton-Hope, b.
1438	Norfolk	Henry Fitzalan Howard, 15th Duke (*g*)	1847	1860	Earl Arundel & S., s.
1766	Northumberland	Henry George Percy, 7th Duke	1846	1899	Earl Percy, M. P., s.
1716	Portland	W. J. A. Cavendish-Bentinck, 6th Duke	1857	1879	Marq. of Titchfield, s.
1675	Richmond & (1876) Gordon & (1675) Lennox‡	Charles H. Gordon-Lennox, 7th Duke (*h*)	1845	1903	Earl of March, s.
1707	Roxburghe‡	Henry John Innes-Ker, 8th Duke (*m*)	1876	1892	Lord A. R. Innes-Ker, b.
1703	Rutland	Henry John Brinsley Manners, 8th Duke	1852	1906	Marq. of Granby, s.
1684	St. Albans	Charles V. de Vere Beauclerk, 11th Duke (*i*)	1870	1898	Ld Osborne Beauclerk, b
1547	Somerset	Algernon St. Maur, 15th Duke	1846	1894	Lord Ernest St. Maur, b.
1833	Sutherland	Crom. Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, 4th Duke	1851	1892	Marq. of Stafford, s.
1814	Wellington	Arthur Charles Wellesley, 4th Duke (*j*)	1849	1900	Marq. of Douro, s.
1874	Westminster	Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, 2nd Duke	1879	1899	Lord A. Grosvenor, u.

s, son; b, brother; c, cousin; n, nephew; u, uncle.

* Irish Dukes. † Royal Dukes. ‡ Scottish Dukes. (*a*) Eighth Duke of Queensberry, descendant of the Duke of Monmouth, son of King Charles II. (*b*) Son of King George V., of Hanover. (*c*) Husband of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales. (*d*) Descendant of Henry Fitzroy, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Barbara Villiers. (*e*) His mother was Miss Yznaga, of New York. His wife (whom he married November 14, 1900) was Miss Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, Ohio. (*f*) His wife was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, of New York. (*g*) Premier Duke. (*h*) Descendant of Charles Lennox, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Louise-Renée de Queronailles. (*i*) Descendant of Charles Beauclerk, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Nell Gwynne. (*j*) Grandson of the great Duke of Wellington, the victor of Waterloo. (*k*) Husband of Princess Louise, sixth child of Queen Victoria. (*l*) Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. (*m*) His wife (1903) was Miss Goelet, of New York.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The present House of Commons consists of 670 members—465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland.

The division of parties in the House of Commons, returned in the general elections of January and February, 1906, was as follows: Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, 158; Liberals, 387; Nationalists, 84, and 41 Independent Labor members; the ministerial majority being 354.

The Speaker of the House is the Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, M. P. for Penrith.

Population of Great Britain and Ireland.

CENSUS OF 1901.

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.
Bedford	171,249	Essex	1,085,576	Monmouth	292,327	Suffolk	384,198
Berks	254,931	Gloucester	634,666	Norfolk	460,040	Surrey	2,008,923
Bucks	195,534	Hampshire	798,756	Northampton	338,064	Sussex	605,052
Cambridge	190,687	Hereford	114,401	Northumberland	602,859	Warwick	897,678
Chester	814,555	Hertford	250,530	Nottingham	514,537	Westmoreland	64,305
Cornwall	322,957	Huntingdon	57,773	Oxford	182,768	Wiltshire	273,845
Cumberland	266,921	Kent	1,351,849	Rutland	19,708	Worcester	488,401
Derby	620,196	Lancaster	4,406,787	Shropshire	239,321	York	3,585,122
Devon	660,444	Leicester	433,994	Somerset	508,104	Total	30,805,466
Dorset	202,962	Lincoln	498,781	Stafford	1,234,382		
Durham	1,187,324	Middlesex	3,585,139				

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	303,889	Edinburgh	437,553	Linlithgow	64,787	Selkirk	23,339
Argyll	73,166	Elgin	44,757	Nairn	9,291	Shetland	27,755
Ayr	254,133	Fife	218,350	Orkney	27,723	Stirling	141,894
Banff	61,439	Forfar	283,729	Peebles	15,066	Sutherland	21,389
Berwick	30,785	Haddington	38,653	Perth	123,255	Wigtown	32,591
Bute	18,659	Inverness	89,901	Renfrew	268,418	Shipping population	9,583
Caithness	33,619	Kincardine	40,891	Ross and Cromarty	76,149	Total	4,471,957
Clackmannan	31,991	Kinross	6,980	Roxburgh	48,793		
Dumbarton	113,660	Kirkcudbright	39,359				
Dumfries	72,562	Lanark	1,337,848				

WALES.

Anglesey	50,590	Carnarvon	126,385	Merioneth	49,130	Radnor	23,263
Brecon	59,906	Denbigh	129,935	Montgomery	54,892	Total	1,720,609
Cardigan	60,237	Flint	81,727	Pembroke	88,749		
Carmarthen	135,325	Glamorgan	860,022				

IRELAND.

LEINSTER.				ULSTER.		CONNAUGHT.	
Carlow	37,723	Westmeath	61,527	Antrim	461,240	Galway	192,146
Dublin	447,266	Wexford	103,860	Armagh	125,238	Leitrim	69,201
Kildare	63,469	Wicklow	60,679	Cavan	97,368	Mayo	202,627
Kilkenny	78,821	MUNSTER.		Donegal	173,625	Roscommon	101,639
King's	60,129	Clare	112,129	Down	289,335	Sligo	84,022
Longford	46,581	Cork	404,813	Fermanagh	65,243	Total	4,456,546
Louth	65,741	Kerry	165,331	Londonderry	144,329		
Meath	67,463	Limerick	146,018	Monaghan	74,505		
Queen's	57,226	Tipperary	159,754	Tyrone	150,468		
		Waterford	87,030				

The population returns are from the official census of Great Britain and Ireland taken in March, 1901. The total population, excluding army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, is 41,454,578.

The City of London.

Lord Mayor.	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Sir John Charles Bell, Kt.	1894	1901	1907
Aldermen.			
Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart.	1872	1874	1881
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.	1874	1875	1882
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart.	1883	1882	1890
Sir Walter Henry Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	1888	1894	1895
Sir George Faudel-Phillips, Bart., G.C.I.E.	1888	1884	1896

Aldermen.	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Col. Sir H. D. Davies, K.C.M.G.	1889	1887	1897
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bart.	1890	1888	1899
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart.	1891	1894	1902
Sir James Thomson Ritchie, Bart.	1891	1896	1903
Sir John Pound, Bart.	1892	1895	1904
Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bart.	1892	1900	1905
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bart.	1892	1899	1906

All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Kt.	1895	1902	....	David Burnett	1902	1907	....
Frederick Prat Alliston	1895	1898	....	W. C. Simmons	1903	....	....
Sir John C. Knill, Bart.	1897	1903	....	W Murray Guthrie	1903	....	....
Sir Thomas Vesey Strong, Kt.	1897	1904	....	Francis Stanhope Hanson	1905	....	....
Sir Henry George Smallman, Kt.	1898	1905	....	Francis Howse	1906	....	....
Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, Kt., M.D.	1898	1906	....	Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Kt.	1907	1906	....
				(Vacancy)	1907		

The Lord Mayor has an annual salary of £10,000, or $50,000.

Population of London.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.	Area in Statute Acres.	POPULATION. 1881.	1891.	1901.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality	74,672	3,815,544	4,228,317	4,536,063
Within the Limits of the County of London		3,834,194		
London School Board District		3,834,194		
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	671	50,658	37,705	26,897
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (including the City)	75,442	3,834,194	4,232,118	4,542,725
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443,421	4,766,661	5,633,806	6,580,616

The German Government.

(For the Ministry, see page 602)

POLITICAL DIVISIONS IN THE REICHSTAG.

Parties.	Number of Members.	Parties.	Number of Members.
German Conservatives	54	Free Conservatives	18
Centre (Clericals)	102	Radicals	30
Poles	18	South German Radicals	6
National Liberals	51	Anti-Semites	10
Social Democrats	79	Agrarians	7
Alsatian (meaning Anti-German)	9	Total	397
Independent (unclassified)	13		

The largest group, the Clericals or Centre, represents mainly the Rhine districts and South Germany. The Conservatives, though sometimes in opposition, especially on agrarian questions, are regarded as the ministerial party, and with them are allied the National Liberals and some smaller groups, insuring the Government a majority.

THE ARMY.

The Commander-in-Chief is the Emperor.

Field-Marshal-Generals—Baron von Loë, von Hahnke, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Count von Haeseler.

General Staff, Chief—General von Moltke.

Corps Commanders—First Corps, Eastern Prussia, Königsberg, General Baron von der Goltz; *Second Corps*, Pomerania, Stettin, Lieutenant-General von Heeringen; *Third Corps*, Berlin, vacant; *Fourth Corps*, Magdeburg, General von Beneckendorff u. von Hindenburg; *Fifth Corps*, Posen, General Kluck; *Sixth Corps*, Breslau, General von Woyrsch; *Seventh Corps*, Münster, General Baron von Bissing; *Eighth Corps*, Coblenz, General von Ploetz; *Ninth Corps*, Altona, Lieutenant-General von Bock und Polach; *Tenth Corps*, Hanover, General von Stünzner; *Eleventh Corps*, Cassel, General Duke Albert von Württemberg; *Twelfth Corps*, Dresden, General von Broizem; *Thirteenth Corps*, Stuttgart, General von Hugo; *Fourteenth Corps*, Carlsruhe, General von Bock und Polach; *Fifteenth Corps*, Strassburg, General Ritter Hentschel von Gilgenheimb; *Sixteenth Corps*, Metz, General von Prittevitz und Gaffron; *Seventeenth Corps*, Dantzic, General von Braunschweig; *Eighteenth Corps*, Frankfort-on-Main, General von Eichhorn; *Nineteenth Corps*, Leipsic, General Count Bitzthum von Eckstädt; *First Bavarian Army Corps*, Munich, General Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria; *Second Bavarian Army Corps*, Würzburg, General Reichlin von Meldegg; *Third Bavarian*, General Baron von Tann-Rathsamhausen. *Commander of the Guards*—General von Kessel.

The French Government.

(For the Ministry, see page 602.)

President.....ARMAND FALLIERES.

The annual allowance to the President of the Republic is 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.—*President*, Antonin Dubost; *Vice-Presidents*, MM. Guerin, Leydet, Monis, Lourties; *Secretary-General*, M. Dupre.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—*President*, M. Henri Brisson; *Vice-Presidents*, MM. Etienne Berteaux, Rabier, Cruppi; *Secretary-General*, M. Launoy.

The number of Senators is 300, and they are at present politically divided into about 270 Republicans and 30 representatives of the various shades of the opposition.

The Deputies number 591, and are divided into the following groups: 246 Radicals, allied to the "Socialist-Radical" group; 79 Advanced Republicans, 8 Dissident Radicals, 23 Independent Socialists, 53 United Socialists, 64 Progressists (Moderate Republicans), 118 Members of Composite Opposition ("Right"; they include Royalists, Bonapartists, members of the "Liberal Action Party" and 23 "Nationalists.")

THE ARMY.

Supreme Commander—General de Lacroix. Conseil Superieur de la Guerre, Generals Duchesne, Voyron, Dodds, Michal, Burnez, Ceigne, Desbordes, de Lacroix, Davignon.

Military Governor of Paris—General Dalstein.

Commanders of Corps d'Armee—First Corps, Lille, General Davignon; *Second Corps*, Amiens, General Debatisse; *Third Corps*, Rouen, General de Torcy; *Fourth Corps*, LeMans, General Oudri; *Fifth Corps*, Orleans, General Millet; *Sixth Corps*, Chalons-sur-Marne, General Durand; *Seventh Corps*, Besançon, General Robert; *Eighth Corps*, Bourges, General Plagnol; *Ninth Corps*, Tours, General Trémeau; *Tenth Corps*, Rennes, General Passerieu; *Eleventh Corps*, Nantes, General Peloux; *Twelfth Corps*, Limoges, General Tournier; *Thirteenth Corps*, Clermont-Ferrand, General Durand; *Fourteenth Corps*, Lyons, General Gallieni; *Fifteenth Corps*, Marseilles, General Mathis; *Sixteenth Corps*, Montpellier, General Marion; *Seventeenth Corps*, Toulouse, General Rouvray; *Eighteenth Corps*, Bordeaux, General Oudard; *Nineteenth Corps*, Algiers, General Bailloud; *Twentieth Corps*, Nancy, General Pau; *Commander-General of Colonial Corps d'Armee*, General Archinard (Paris).

THE NAVY.

Commanders of Squadrons and Divisions of Squadrons.—Squadrons of the Western Mediterranean and Levant, Vice-Admiral Germinet (flagship Suffren), Commander-in-Chief; Northern Squadron, Vice-Admiral Jaureguiberry (flagship Massena), Commander-in-Chief; Squadron of Extreme Orient, Vice-Admiral Boisse (flagship Montcalm), Commander-in-Chief; Naval Division of the Atlantic, Rear-Admiral Thierry, (flagship Kléber); Naval Division of the Pacific, Captain Buchard; Naval Division of the Indian Ocean, Commander Lormier.

The Russian Government.

(For the Ministry, see page 602.)

COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

President.....His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaëvitch.

THE ARMY.

The Commander-in-Chief is the Emperor.

Commanders of Military Conscriptions—First Conscription, St. Petersburg, H. I. H. the Grand Duke Nicholas Alexandrovitch. *Second Conscription*, Finland, Adjutant-General Goutscharow. *Third Conscription*, Vilna, General Schteritsch. *Fourth Conscription*, Poland, General Skalon. *Fifth Conscription*, Kiew, General Suchomlinow. *Sixth Conscription*, Odessa, General Kaulbars. *Seventh Conscription*, Moscow, G. M. Hörschelmann. *Eighth Conscription*, Kazan, General of Infantry Kossitsch. *Ninth Conscription*, Caucasus, General of Infantry Prince Woronzow-Daschkow. *Tenth Conscription*, Turkestan, Lieutenant-General Tewjaschow. *Eleventh Conscription*, Western Siberia, General of Cavalry, Lieutenant-General Kutaissow. *Twelfth Conscription*, Amoor, General Lomstschewsky. The Cossacks are not here included; they have a separate military organization.

The above were the army corps commanders prior to the present (January, 1907) insurrectionary movement. Nothing definite relative to changes is known at this time.

THE NAVY.

Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Birilew.

The Italian Government.

(For the Ministry, see page 602.)

PARLIAMENT.

President of the Senate—Signor Canonico. *President of the Chamber of Deputies*—Signor Biancheri.

THE ARMY.

Chief of Staff—General Saletta.

Corps Commanders—Turin, Lieutenant-General Pedotti; Alessandria, Lieutenant-General Riva Palazzi; Milan, Lieutenant-General Mainoni; Genoa, Lieutenant-General Del Mayno; Verona, Lieutenant-General Gobbo; Bologna, Lieutenant-General Ponza di S. Martino; Ancona, Lieutenant-General Pistoia; Florence, Lieutenant-General Baldissera; Rome, Lieutenant-General Fecia di Cossato; Naples, Lieutenant-General Duke of Aosta; Bari, Lieutenant-General Lamberti; Palermo, Lieutenant-General Mazza.

COMMANDERS OF MILITARY DIVISIONS.

1. Turin, Lieutenant-General Ponza di San Martino; 2. Novara, Lieutenant-General Valcamonica; 3. Alessandria, Lieutenant-General Girola; 4. Cuneo, Lieutenant-General Radicati; 5. Milan, Lieutenant-General Avogadro; 6. Brescia, Lieutenant-General Constantini; 7. Piacenza, Lieutenant-General Lazari; 8. Genoa, Lieutenant-General Vigano; 9. Verona, Lieutenant-General Bisesti; 10. Padua, Lieutenant-General Incisa; 11. Bologna, Lieutenant-General Asinari; 12. Ravenna, Lieutenant-General Brusati; 13. Ancona, Lieutenant-General Cadorna; 14. Chieti, Lieutenant-General Sapelli di Capriglio; 15. Florence, Lieutenant-General Della Noce; 16. Livorno, Lieutenant-General Goiran; 17. Rome, Lieutenant-General Mazzitelli; 18. Perugia, Lieutenant-General Moni; 19. Naples, Lieutenant-General Tarditi; 20. Salerno, Lieutenant-General Canera; 21. Bari, Lieutenant-General Vacquer-Paderi; 22. Catanzaro, Lieutenant-General Gastinelli; 23. Palermo, Lieutenant-General di Boccard; 24. Messina, Lieutenant-General Vicino-Pallavicino; 25, Cagliari, Lieutenant-General Bertoldo.

THE NAVY.

Admiral—H. R. H. Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa. *Commanders of Squadrons—Active*, Vice-Admiral Morin; *Instruction*, Rear-Admiral Grenet.

The Austrian-Hungarian Government.

(For the Ministry, see page 602.)

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

President of the House of Lords—Prince Alfred Windischgrätz. *Vice-Presidents*—Prince Karl Auersperg and Prince Schoenburg. *President of the House of Deputies*—Dr. Richard Weiskirchner.

THE HUNGARIAN REICHSTAG.

President of the House of Magnates—Count Albin Csaky. *President of the House of Representatives*—Dr. Julius V. Justh.

THE ARMY.

The Commander-in-Chief is the Emperor.

Corps Commanders—First Corps, Cracow, F. Z. M., Moritz von Steinsberg; *Second Corps*, Vienna, F. Z. M., Ferd. Fiedler; *Third Corps*, Graz, F. M. L., Oskar Potiorek; *Fourth Corps*, Buda-Pesth, G. d. C., Count Üxküll-Gyllenband; *Fifth Corps*, Presburg, F. Z. M., Baron von Steininger; *Sixth Corps*, Kaschau, F. Z. M., Johann Mörk von Mörkenstein; *Seventh Corps*, Temesvar, F. M. L., Schwitzer von Bayersheim; *Eighth Corps*, Prague, F. M. L., Hubert Baron Czibulka; *Ninth Corps*, Josefstadt, F. Z. M., Albert von Koller; *Tenth Corps*, Przemysl, F. Z. M., Arthur von Pino; *Eleventh Corps*, Lemberg, F. M. L., Count Karl Auersperg; *Twelfth Corps*, Hermannstadt, G. d. C., Josef von Gaudernak; *Thirteenth Corps*, Agram, F. M. L., Raimund Gerber; *Fourteenth Corps*, Innsbruck, G. d. C., Archduke Eugene; *Fifteenth Corps*, Sarajewo, F. M. L., Anton Edler v. Winzor. *Dalmatia*, Zara, F. M. L., Marian Vareschanin von Vares. *Inspector-General of Cavalry*—G. d. C., von Brudermann. *Inspector of Artillery*—F. Z. M., Archduke Leopold Salvator. *Inspector of Engineering*—F. Z. M., Count Geldern-Egmont. *Inspector of Military Instruction*—F. M. L. Siegler von Ebersfwald. *Inspectors-General of Troops*—I. F. Z. M., Eugen Baron Albori; (II.) Count Üxküll-Gyllenband; (III.) F. Z. M., Anton Galgotzy.

NOTE—G. d. C., General of Cavalry; F. M. L., Field Marshal Lieutenant; F. Z. M., Feldzeugmeister.

Dominion of Canada.

Governor-General (Salary, $50,000) ..... EARL GREY.

MINISTRY.

The salary of each member of the Dominion Cabinet holding a portfolio is $7,000 per annum, except the Premier, who receives $12,000. The leader of the Opposition, Mr. R. L. Borden, receives $7,000. The present ministry was sworn into office July 11, 1896. It is liberal in politics.

Premier and President of the Privy Council—Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfred Laurier, G. C. M. G.
Secretary of State—Hon. Richard W. Scott (Senator).
Minister of Trade and Commerce—Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G. C. M. G.
Minister of Justice—Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K. C.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. Louis P. Brodeur.
Minister of Militia and Defence—Hon. Sir Fred. W. Borden, K. C. M. G.
Postmaster-General—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.
Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Sydney A. Fisher.
Minister of Public Works—Hon. William Pugsley
Minister of Finance—Hon. William S. Fielding.
Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. George P. Graham.
Minister of the Interior—Hon. Frank Oliver.
Minister of Customs—Hon. William Paterson.
Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. W. Templeman.

The Senate (Dominion Parliament) is composed of 87 members, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Speaker, whose salary is $4,000. Each Senator receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500 and mileage. The House of Commons is composed of 214 members, Hon. Robert Franklin Sutherland, Speaker, whose salary is $4,000. Each member of the House receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500. The members of the House of Commons are elected under the several Provincial Franchises, in accordance with a Federal act passed in 1898. The Senators are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Governor-in-Council.

AREA, POPULATION, AND SEATS OF GOVERNMENT, AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Area, Square Miles.*	Population, 1901.	Seats of Government.	Lieutenant-Governors.	Appointed.
Alberta†	253,540	72,841	Edmonton	Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea	1905
British Columbia	357,600	178,657	Victoria	Hon. James Dunsmuir	1906
Manitoba	73,732	255,211	Winnipeg	Hon. Sir D. H. McMillan, K. C. M. G.	1907
New Brunswick	27,985	331,120	Fredericton	Hon. L. J. Tweedie	1902
Nova Scotia	21,428	459,574	Halifax	Hon. Duncan C. Fraser	1906
Ontario	260,862	2,182,947	Toronto	Hon. W. Mortimer Clark	1903
Prince Edward Island	2,184	103,259	Charlottetown	Hon. D. A. Mackinnon, K. C.	1904
Quebec	351,873	1,648,898	Quebec	Hon. L. A. Jetté	1898
Saskatchewan†	250,650	91,460	Regina	Hon. A. E. Forget	1905
Mackenzie, Ungava, & Franklin, N.W.T.	1,922,735	18,875	Regina	.....	.....
Keewatin, N.W.Ter.	516,571	‡	Winnipeg	Alexander Henderson, Com'r.	1907
Yukon Territory	196,976	27,219	Dawson	Frederick White, Com'r.	1905
Total	3,729,665	5,371,315			

* Land and water included in area. † Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces in 1905. Mackenzie, Ungava, Franklin, Keewatin, and Northwest Territories are territorial districts. ‡ Included in Mackenzie, Ungava, and Franklin.

High Commissioner in London, England, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G. Salary, $10,000.

The Dominion of Canada has an area of 3,729,665 (excluding the Hudson Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and all tidal waters) square miles, and comprises one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe. It is the largest of all the British possessions, Australia, the next in size, containing 2,946,691 square miles. The Government of Canada is Federal, centred at Ottawa, which city is the capital of the Dominion, while the provinces have their respective local Legislatures. The head of the Federal Government is the Governor-General, appointed by the King of Great Britain, and holding office for five years, his salary being paid by the Dominion Government.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces are appointed by the Federal Government for a term of five years. The Legislatures are elected by the people of each province. The highest Court in the Dominion is the Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and five Judges, each of whom receives a salary of $9,000 per annum, except the Chief Justice, who is paid an additional $1,000. From the decisions of this Court the only tribunal to which appeal can be made is to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council of Great Britain. The only other Federal Court is the Exchequer Court, presided over by a single Judge, for trying cases connected with the revenue. Salary $8,000. All others are of a provincial character, limited to jurisdiction in their respective provinces only.

FINANCES.

Revenue (financial year ending June 30, 1906), $80,139,360, of which $46,064,597 was from customs; $14,010,220 from excise; $5,933,342 from post-office; $8,202,229 from public works, including government railways; miscellaneous, $5,928,972. The revenue in 1905 amounted to $71,182,773, and in 1907 for 9 months the revenue was $67,969,328.

*Change in fiscal year.

DOMINION OF CANADA—*Continued.*

The expenditure on account of consolidated fund was $67,240,641, of which $10,814,697 was for interest; $1,911,611 for civil government; $1,711,359 for administration of justice; $1,351,916 for legislation; $2,530,308 for light-house and coast service; $1,227,560 for mail subsidies and steamship subventions; $1,198,350 for Indians; $968,702 for fisheries; $108,114 for geological survey and observatories; $603,590 for arts, agriculture, quarantine, and statistics; $4,294,125 for militia and defence; $7,484,916 for public works; $6,726,373 for subsidies to provinces; $4,921,577 for post-office; $8,779,677 for railways and canals; $1,548,384 for collecting customs revenue; $1,013,683 for ocean and river service; $842,668 for immigration; $1,004,079 for mounted police.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The gross public debt of Canada on June 30, 1906, amounted to $392,269,680. The total assets counted against gross public debt amounted to $125,226,703.

MILITIA.

Under the new establishments the total strength of the Canadian active militia, June 30, 1906, was as follows:

Cavalry, 18 regiments and 10 independent companies; field artillery, 10 brigades and 3 independent batteries; garrison artillery, 7 regiments and 1 independent company; engineers, 4 companies and 1 telegraph section; infantry, 91 regiments (of various strength) and 10 independent companies; army service corps, 12 companies; medical corps, 18 field ambulances.

Total of all ranks, approximately, 51,280. There are 475 rifle clubs; 135 cadet corps. Attached to the military schools and colleges there are 1,075 men.

TRADE.

Exports (domestic and foreign) for 9 months* (1906-1907): To British Empire, $113,750,491; United States, $65,838,636; Germany, $1,066,605; France and possessions, $1,414,636; Belgium, $1,858,957; China, $351,157; Japan, $538,548; Holland, $814,977. Total exports, $192,087,233, of which goods not the produce of Canada, $24,731,891.

Imports for 9 months (1906-1907): From British Empire, $75,046,707; United States, $158,603,631; Germany, $5,483,207; France and possessions, $6,703,588; Belgium, $1,702,669; Japan, $1,658,414; China, $469,361; Cuba, $475,319; South America, $2,280,190; Italy, $404,589; Switzerland, $1,594,232; Holland, $984,411. Total imports, $259,786,007. Of the merchandise imported, $154,856,659 was dutiable, and $104,929,348 free.

Imports of coin and bullion, $7,517,008, and the exports, $13,189,964.

* Change in fiscal year.

BANKS.

Chartered banks (December 31, 1906): Capital paid up, $91,035,604; reserve fund, $64,002,266; making total banking capital, $155,037,870; circulation redemption fund, $3,923,531. Total assets, $878,512,076; total liabilities, $713,790,553; notes in circulation, $70,638,870; deposits, $605,968,513; loans and discounts, $655,869,879.

Deposits in savings banks (1906): Government, $61,911,182; special, $27,399,194, Total, $89,310,376.

RAILWAYS.

Canada has a network of steam railways, the total mileage of which at the end of June, 1906, was 21,518 miles.

FISHERIES.

The following is a statement of the money value of the fisheries within the Dominion of Canada, 1873-1905 inclusive:

1873	$10,547,402.44	1884	$17,776,404.24	1895	$20,185,298.00
1874	11,681,886.20	1885	17,722,973.18	1896	20,407,424.00
1875	10,350,385.29	1886	18,672,288.00	1897	22,783,546.00
1876	11,117,000.00	1887	18,386,103.00	1898	19,667,127.00
1877	12,005,934.00	1888	17,418,510.00	1899	21,891,706.00
1878	13,215,686.00	1889	17,655,256.00	1900	21,557,639.00
1879	13,529,153.00	1890	17,725,000.00	1901	25,737,154.00
1880	14,499,980.00	1891	18,979,000.00	1902	21,959,433.00
1881	15,817,163.00	1892	18,942,000.00	1903	23,101,878.00
1882	16,824,092.00	1893	20,686,661.00	1904	23,516,439,00
1883	16 958,192.00	1894	20,719,573.00	1905	26,279,485.00

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Post-offices (year ended June 30, 1906), 11,141; number of letters and post-cards mailed, 357,318,000. In 1906 tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared, 16,843,429 tons register; tonnage of shipping engaged in the coasting trade, 46,324,062 tons; tonnage of shipping engaged in the Great Lakes carrying between Canada and the United States, 17,888,743 tons registered; vessels built and registered, 420; tonnage, 37,639; light-houses, 838.

POPULATION OF CITIES, CENSUS OF 1901.

Montreal, 267,730; Toronto, 208,040; Quebec, 68,840; Ottawa, 59,928; Hamilton, 52,634; Winnipeg, 90,204; Halifax, 40,832; St. John, 40,711; London, 37,981; Vancouver, 26,133; Victoria, 20,816; Kingston, 17,961; Brantford, 16,619; Hull, 13,993; Charlottetown, 12,080; Valleyfield, 11,055; Sherbrooke, 11,765; Sydney, 9,909; Moncton, 9,026. In 1906 Brandon, 10,411; Calgarry, 11,967; Edmonton, 11,163; Winnipeg, 90,204; Regina, 6,169; Moosejaw, 6,251.

These pages of Canadian statistics were revised for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1907 in the office of Census and Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, Dominion of Canada.

Mexico.

President (Salary, $50,000).....GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ.
Vice-President.....SEÑOR DON RAMON CORRAL.

MINISTRY.

The salary of each member of the Cabinet is $15,000.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal.
Secretary of the Interior—Señor Don Ramon Corral.
Secretary of Justice—Señor Don Justino Fernandez.
Secretary of Improvements—Señor Don Olegario Molina.
Secretary of Finances—Señor Don José Ives Limantour.
Secretary of War and Navy—Señor General Manuel Gonzalez Cosio.
Secretary of Communications and Public Works—Señor Don Leandro Fernandez.
Secretary of Public Instruction—Señor Don Justo Sierra.

AREA, POPULATION, CONSTITUTION, AND GOVERNMENT.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1900.	Capitals.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1900.	Capitals.
Aguas Calientes.	2,951	101,910	Aguas Calientes.	Queretaro.....	3,558	228,489	Queretaro.
Campeche	18,091	84,281	Campeche.	San Luis Potosi..	25,323	582,486	San Luis Potosi.
Chiapas	27,230	363,607	San Cristobal.	Sinaloa.....	33,681	296,109	Culiacan.
Chihuahua.....	87,828	327,004	Chihuahua.	Sonora	76,922	220,553	Hermosillo.
Coahuila	62,375	280,899	Saltillo.	Tabasco	10,075	158,107	S. Juan Bautista.
Colima	2,273	65,026	Colima.	Tamaulipas.....	32,585	218,948	Ciudad Victoria.
Durango	38,020	371,274	Durango.	Tepic (Ter.).....	11,279	149,677	Tepic.
Guanajuato.....	11,374	1,065,317	Guanajuato.	Tlaxcala	1,595	172,217	Tlaxcala.
Guerrero	25,003	474,594	Chilpancingo.	Vera Cruz.....	29,210	960,570	Jalapa.
Hidalgo	8,920	603,074	Pachuca.	Yucatán	35,214	312,264	Merida.
Jalisco	31,855	1,137,311	Guadalajara.	Zacatecas	24,764	462,886	Zacatecas.
Mexico.....	9,250	924,457	Toluca.	L.California(Ter)	58,345	48,624	La Paz.
Michoacan.....	22,881	935,849	Morelia.	Federal District.	463	541,516	City of Mexico.
Morelos	2,774	161,697	Cuernavaca.	Islands.....	1,561	.....	.....
Nuevo Leon.....	24,324	326,940	Monterey.	Quintana Roo *.	..	....	.....
Oaxaca.....	35,392	947,910	Oaxaca.				
Puebla	12,207	1,024,446	Puebla.	Total.....	767,259	13,607,259	

*The area and population of the newly created Territory of Quintana Roo is included in Yucatan in the table.

The present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent amendments. By its terms Mexico is considered a Federative Republic, divided into States, nineteen at the outset, but at present twenty-seven in number, with three Territories and one Federal District, each having a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the Federal Government are divided into three branches—the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress, consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate; the executive in a President, and the judicial in Federal Courts. Representatives elected by the suffrage of all male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are to be twenty-five years of age and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of two members from each State, of at least thirty years of age, who hold their places for four years. Senators are elected indirectly, half of them being renewed every two years. The members of both Houses receive salaries of $3,000 each a year.

The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election and holds office for six years. According to the last Amendment of the Constitution, it does not prohibit his re-election. In case of his sudden disability, the Vice-President, who is also permanent President of the Senate, officiates in his place. Congress has to meet annually, from September 16 to December 15, and from April 1 to May 31, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recesses.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Federal revenues collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, were $101,972,624; disbursements were $79,466,912; value of imports year ended June 30, 1905 (gold valuation), $86,122,293; value of exports, $208,520,451 (in silver).

ARMY AND NAVY.

The army consists of infantry, 26,000; engineers, 766; artillery, 2,304; cavalry, 8,454; rural guards of police, 2,365; gendarmerie, 250; total, 37,103. There are over 3,000 officers.

There are six gun boats with from 1,000 to 1,300 tons, armed with rapid-firing four-inch guns and with rapid-firing six pounders; a transport of 1,600 tons, armed with 57 mm. guns; another transport of 900 tons; two training ships, one of steam, 1,300 tons, armed with 12 cm. and 57 mm., and the other, a sailing ship of 700 tons. There are, also, several small revenue cutters watching the coast on both oceans; a naval school, a navy-yard, and a floating dock at Vera Cruz, and a ship yard at Guaymas.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt is $138,838,900 gold, and $142,116,950 payable in silver.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Miles of railway in operation, 19,000; miles of telegraph line, 45,000; post-offices, 2,207.

This information about Mexico was compiled mainly from the bulletins of the Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.; was corrected to date for the WORLD ALMANAC at the Office of the Mexican Embassy at Washington.

Central and South American Trade.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

COUNTRIES.	Year	Imports.	Exports.	COUNTRIES.	Year	Imports.	Exports.
Argentine Republic...	1906	$269,970,521	$292,253,829	Hayti	1905	$3,871,069	$8,967.862
Bolivia.....	1906	17,543,662	27,827,258	Honduras	1906	2,511,610	2,877,743
Brazil	1906	165,000,000	265,000,000	Mexico	1906-7	116,681,694	124,009,005
Chile.....	1906	79,000,000	97,000,000	Nicaragua	1904	3,202,000	3,926,000
Colombia.....	1904	14,453,000	12,658,000	Panama.....	1906	1,448,686	14,239,471
Costa Rica.....	1906	7,278,464	8,802,000	Paraguay.....	1905	4,678,574	5,232,770
Cuba.....	1906	98,530,622	106,258,618	Peru	1906	24,953,602	28,479,404
Dominican Republic...	1906	4,065,437	6,536,378	Salvador.....	1905	4,346,000	5,647,000
Ecuador.....	1905	7,657,000	9,035,000	Uruguay.....	1905	30,778,000	30 865,000
Guatemala.....	1906	7,220,759	7,136,271	Venezuela.....	1906	8,676,000	15,630,000

For trade with the United States see page 348. For population of Latin-American Republics, see page 599.

The above returns were compiled from the reports of the International Bureau of American Republics.

The Bureau was established at Washington under the recommendation of the Pan-American Conference of 1890, for the purpose of maintaining closer relations of commerce and friendship between the American Republics. At the Pan-American Conference at Mexico in 1901, its scope was enlarged, while at the Third Pan-American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906 a resolution was passed for its reorganization upon broader lines, so that it should become a world recognized and practical institution for the development of Pan-American commerce and comity.

The list of Directors who have administered the affairs of the Bureau since it was organized is as follows: William E. Curtis, 1890-1893; Clinton Furbish, 1893-1897; Joseph P. Smith, 1897-1898; Frederic Emory, 1898-1899; W. W. Rockhill, 1899-1905; William C. Fox, 1905-1907; John Barrett, 1907.

The general object of the International Bureau is, first, to develop commerce and trade and, second, to promote better relations, closer acquaintance, and more intimate association along intellectual, educational, and social as well as material lines among the American Republics.

The Bureau for commercial purposes is in touch, in both North and South America, on the one hand, with manufacturers, merchants, exporters and importers, doing all it can to facilitate the exchange and building up of trade among the American Nations, and on the other hand, with university and college presidents, professors and students, with writers, newspaper men, scientists and travellers, providing them with a large variety of information that will increase their interest in the different American Nations.

It publishes numerous hand books, pamphlets and maps, a list of which will be forwarded upon application.

The Bureau is also the office or agency, and custodian of archives of the International American Conferences. It has charge of the correspondence relating thereto, the ratification of their resolutions and the issuance of calls for new conferences.

Work will soon be begun on the new building of the Bureau, to be located on the Van Ness Park site, Seventeenth and B Streets, Washington, for which Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given $750,000 and the different republics $250,000, making a total of $1,000,000 available for the new home and grounds of the Bureau.

Division of Africa

AMONG THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

	Area.	Population.		Area.	Population.
BRITISH AFRICA: Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Cape Colony, Central Africa, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate, Mauritius, Natal, Niger Coast Protectorate, Territory of the Royal Niger Co., South Africa, West Africa, Zululand and Islands, and the Boer colonies*.	2,807,760	43,495,754	GERMAN AFRICA: Togoland, Cameroons, South West Africa, East Africa.....	920,920	10,200,000
FRENCH AFRICA: Algeria, Senegal, French Soudan and the Niger, Gaboon and Guinea Coast, Congo Region, Somali Coast, Madagascar and Islands..... ..	1,232,454	18,073,890	ITALIAN AFRICA: Eritrea, Somaliland.....	278,500	850,000
			PORTUGUESE AFRICA: Angola, the Congo, Guinea, East Africa and Islands.....	735,304	4,431,970
			SPANISH AFRICA: Rio de Oro, Adrar, Fernando Po and Islands..	243,877	136,000
			TURKISH AFRICA: Tripoli and the Mediterranean Coast, Egypt*..	798,738	8,117,265
			CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE. (Under the sovereignty of the King of the Belgians).....	900,000	30,000,000
			Total	8,087,553	117,104,871

* Egypt and the Egyptian Soudan, although nominally under the suzerainty of Turkey, are really controlled by Great Britain, and it is only a matter of time as to when they will be incorporated into the British Empire. Adding Egypt and the Soudan to the Empire would increase the figures above given to 3,207,700 square miles and 50,316,019 population.

The remaining territory of Africa unoccupied is a part of the great Desert of Sahara and the Independent States of Abyssinia and Liberia. Even this territory, except the last, is destined to pass under the power of the Europeans. The tabular figures are from "The Statesman's Year-Book."

Largest Cities of the Earth.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE LATEST OFFICIAL CENSUSES.

Cities.	Census Year.	Population.	Cities.	Census Year.	Population.	Cities.	Census Year.	Population.
London *.	1901	4,536,541	Hong Kong	1901	283,905	Colombo, Ceylon	1901	158,228
New York	1905	4,014,304	Newark	1905	283,289	Howrah	1901	157,594
Paris	1901	2,714,068	Teheran	est.	280,000	Barmen	1905	156,080
Berlin	1906	2,040,148	Bradford	1901	279,809	Poona	1901	153,320
Tokio, Japan	1903	1,818,655	Washington	1900	278,718	Nagasaki	1903	153,293
Chicago	1900	1,698,575	Bucharest	1900	276,178	Bologna	1901	152,009
Vienna	1901	1,674,957	Havana	1902	275,000	Venice	1901	151,840
Canton	est.	1,600,000	Montreal	1901	267,730	Toulouse	1901	149,841
Peking	est.	1,600,000	West Ham, England	1901	267,308	Messina	1901	149,778
St. Petersburg	1905	1,429,000	Lucknow	1901	264,049	Catania	1901	149,295
Philadelphia	1900	1,293,697	Bordeaux	1901	257,638	Seville	1900	148,315
Constantinople	est.	1,125,000	Riga	1897	256,197	Soerabaya, Java	1900	146,944
Calcutta †	1901	1,026,987	Dusseldorf	1905	253,274	Sunderland	1901	146,565
Moscow	1902	1,092,360	Hanover, Germany	1905	250,024	St. Etienne	1901	146,559
Buenos Ayres	1905	1,000,250	Tunis	est.	250,000	Bagdad	est.	145,000
Osaka	1903	995,945	Stuttgart	1905	249,286	Aachen	1905	144,095
Rio de Janeiro	1906	811,265	Newcastle	1901	247,095	Valparaiso	1904	143,769
Hamburg	1906	802,793	Chemnitz	1905	244,927	Aberdeen	1901	143,722
Bombay	1901	776,006	The Hague	1905	242,054	Kazan	1900	143,707
Warsaw	1901	756,426	Magdeburg	1905	240,633	Roubaix	1901	142,365
Glasgow	1901	735,906	Hull	1901	240,618	Fez, Morocco	est.	140,000
Buda-Pesth	1901	732,322	Nottingham	1901	239,753	Algiers †	1901	138,709
Liverpool	1901	702,247	Charlottenburg, Prussia	1905	239,559	Gratz	1901	138,080
Brussels †	1905	612,401	Rangoon	1901	234,881	Oldham, England	1901	137,238
Bangkok	est.	600,000	Genoa	1901	234,710	Saratov	1897	137,147
Manchester, England	1901	606,751	Jersey City	1905	232,699	Posen	1905	136,808
Boston	1905	595,083	Essen, Germany	1905	231,360	Brunswick, Germany	1905	136,397
St. Louis	1900	575,238	Christiania	1900	227,626	Yekaterinoslav	1897	135,532
Cairo, Egypt	1897	570,062	Damascus	est.	225,000	Patna	1901	134,785
Naples	1901	563,541	Stettin	1905	224,119	Croydon, England	1901	133,885
Amsterdam	1905	557,614	Konigsberg	1905	223,770	Denver	1900	133,859
Madrid	1900	539,835	Salford	1901	220,956	Goteborg	1902	133,625
Munich	1905	538,983	Manila	1904	219,928	Nantes	1901	132,990
Barcelona	1900	533,090	Bremen	1905	214,861	Toledo, Ohio	1900	131,822
Birmingham, England	1901	522,182	Valencia	1900	213,530	Bareilly	1901	131,208
Dresden	1905	516,996	Leicester	1901	211,574	Lima	1903	130,233
Madras	1901	509,346	Lille	1901	210,696	Havre	1901	130,196
Baltimore	1900	508,957	Benares	1901	209,331	Malaga	1900	130,109
Leipzig	1905	503,672	Delhi	1901	208,575	Allegheny	1900	129,896
Melbourne †	1901	496,079	Toronto	1901	208,040	Blackburn	1901	129,216
Milan	1901	491,460	Florence	1901	205,589	Worcester, Mass	1905	128,135
Marseilles	1901	491,161	Louisville	1900	204,731	Nagpur	1901	127,734
Sydney †	1901	481,830	Lahore	1901	202,964	Aleppo	est.	127,150
Copenhagen †	1901	476,806	Minneapolis	1900	202,718	Kishinev	1897	125,787
Breslau	1905	470,904	Prague	1901	201,589	Columbus	1900	125,560
Rome	1901	462,783	Smyrna	est.	201,000	Basle	1904	124,392
Lyons	1901	459,099	Providence	1905	198,635	Brighton, England	1901	123,478
Odessa	1900	449,671	Cawnpore	1901	197,170	Srinagar	1901	122,618
Haidarabad †	1901	445,466	Seoul, Korea	1902	196,646	Liege	1905	122,207
Leeds	1901	428,953	Portsmouth, England	1901	189,160	Rosario, Argentina	1903	122,156
Cologne	1905	428,722	Agra	1901	188,022	Astrakhan	1897	121,580
Sheffield	1901	409,070	Ahmadabad	1901	185,889	Heroshima	1903	121,196
Cleveland	1900	381,768	Mandelay	1901	183,816	Kassel, Germany	1905	120,267
Kioto	1903	380,568	Rochester	1905	181,672	Bogota	1886	120,000
Shanghai	est.	380,000	Tabriz	1881	180,000	Rostov-on-Don	1897	119,889
Buffalo	1905	376,618	Trieste	1901	178,559	Surat	1901	119,306
Rotterdam	1905	370,390	Dortmund	1905	175,577	Beirut	est.	118,800
Lisbon	1900	356,009	Zurich	1904	175,033	Meerut	1901	118,129
Lodz	1897	351,570	Bahia	1890	174,412	Syracuse	1905	117,468
Belfast	1901	349,180	Kharkov	1897	173,989	Rouen	1901	116,316
Mexico City	1900	344,721	Allahabad	1901	172,032	Karachi	1901	116,163
San Francisco	1900	342,782	Halle-on-Salle	1905	169,916	Batavia	1900	115,887
Bristol, England	1901	339,042	Indianapolis	1900	169,164	Derby	1901	114,848
Turin	1901	335,656	Altona, Germany	1905	168,330	Utrecht	1905	114,321
Frankfort-on-Main	1905	334,978	Bolton	1901	168,205	Preston	1901	112,982
Santiago, Chile	1904	334,538	Oporto	1900	167,955	Geneva	1904	112,736
Yokohama	1903	326,035	Strasburg	1905	167,676	Norwich, England	1901	111,728
Cincinnati	1900	325,902	Cardiff	1901	164,420	Helsingfors	1904	111,654
Pittsburgh	1900	321,616	Kiel, Germany	1905	163,772	Pernambuco	1890	111,556
Alexandria, Egypt	1897	319,766	Kansas City, Mo	1900	163,752	Murcia, Spain	1900	111,539
Kiev	1897	319,000	Manheim	1905	163,693	Paterson, N. J	1905	111,529
Stockholm	1905	317,964	Adelaide †	1901	163,430	Athens	1896	111,488
Edinburgh	1901	316,479	St. Paul	1900	163,065	Birkenhead	1901	110,915
Palermo	1901	309,694	Elberfeld	1905	162,853	Krefeld	1905	110,314
Montevideo	1904	298,127	Vilna	1897	162,633	Gateshead	1901	109,887
Nuremberg	1905	294,426	Ghent	1905	162,482	Tula	1897	109,352
Antwerp	1905	291,949	Amritsar	1901	162,429	Brunn	1901	109,346
Dublin	1901	290,638	Dundee	1901	160,871	Reims	1901	108,355
Nagoya	1903	288,639	Jaipur	1901	160,167	New Haven	1900	108,027
New Orleans	1900	287,104	Lemberg	1901	159,877	Plymouth, England	1901	107,509
Detroit	1900	285,704	Dantzig	1905	159,648	Madura	1901	105,984
Milwaukee	1900	285,315	Bangalore	1901	159,046	Fall River, Mass	1905	105,762
Kobe, Japan	1903	285,002	Johannesburg	1904	158,580	Nice, France	1901	105,109

* Population of Greater London (metropolitan and city police districts), 6,581,372. † With suburbs.

NOTE.—The population of Chinese cities other than Canton, Peking, and Shanghai is omitted, because reports respecting it are utterly untrustworthy. There are forty or more Chinese cities whose inhabitants are numbered by rumor at from 200,000 to 1,000,000 each, but no official censuses have ever been taken; and setting aside consideration of the Oriental tendency to exaggeration, there is reason to believe that the estimates of population in many instances covered districts of country bearing the same names as the cities, instead of definite municipalities.

Population of the United States,

AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1790 TO 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Alabama	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,595	1,513,017	1,828,697
Alaska	....	....	....	....	....	....	*	*	63,592
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	9,658	40,440	59,620	122,931
Arkansas	14,255	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179	1,311,564
California	....	....	....	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130	1,485,053
Colorado	....	....	....	....	34,277	39,864	194,327	419,198	539 700
Connecticut	275,148	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420
Dakota	....	....	....	....	4,837	14,181	135,177	....	....
Delaware	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735
D. of Columbia	32,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,.18
Florida	....	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542
Georgia	340,985	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331
Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	154,001
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	14,999	32,610	84,385	161,772
Illinois	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351	4,821,550
Indiana	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462
Indian Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*	392,060
Iowa	....	....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896	2,231,853
Kansas	....	....	..	....	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,427,096	1,470,495
Kentucky	564,135	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174
Louisiana	152,923	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,587	1,381,625
Maine	298,269	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466
Maryland	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044
Massachusetts	523,159	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943	2,805,346
Michigan	8,765	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889	2,420,982
Minnesota	....	....	....	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826	1,751,394
Mississippi	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270
Missouri	66,557	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184	3 106,665
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	20,595	39,159	132,159	243,329
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910	1,066,300
Nevada	....	....	....	....	6,857	42,491	62,266	45,761	42,335
New Hampshire	244,022	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588
New Jersey	277,426	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669
New Mexico	....	....	....	61,547	93,516	91,874	119.565	153,593	195,310
New York	1,372,111	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853	7,268,894
North Carolina	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	182,719	319,146
Ohio	581,295	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316	4,157,545
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61,834	398,331
Oregon	....	....	....	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,767	413,536
Pennsylvania	1,047,507	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014	6,302,115
Rhode Island	83,015	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556
South Carolina	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	328,808	401,570
Tennessee	422,771	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616
Texas	....	....	....	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523	3,048,710
Utah	....	....	....	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905	276 749
Vermont	235,966	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641
Virginia	1,065,116	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225 163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184
Washington	....	....	....	....	11,594	23,955	75,116	349,390	518,103
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	442,014	618,457	762,704	958,800
Wisconsin	....	....	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880	2,069,042
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	9,118	20,789	60,705	92,531
Total	9,633,822	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250	†76,303,387

Population Continental United States (including Alaska), 76,149,386 (1900); Philippines (1903), 7,635,426; Porto Rico, 953,243; Hawaii, 154,001; Guam, 8,661; American Samoa, 5,800. Total population, 85,271,093. Population 1908, estimating Continental United States, about 95,500,000. For population of States by State Censuses of 1905, consult index.

*The inhabitants of Alaska and the Indian Territory are not included in the enumeration of 1890. The population of Alaska in 1890 was 30,329; of the Indian Territory, 179,321. Total population of the United States in 1890, 62,831,900. The inhabitants of Alaska were not included in the enumeration of 1880. The population was 33,426. Total population of the United States in 1880, 50,189,209.

† Includes 91,219 persons in the military and naval service of the United States.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1790.—Connecticut, 237,946; Delaware, 59,096; Georgia, 82,548; Kentucky, 73,677; Maine,‡ 96,540; Maryland, 319,728; Massachusetts, 378,787; New Hampshire, 141,885; New Jersey, 184,139; New York, 340,120; North Carolina, 393,751; Pennsylvania, 434,373; Rhode Island, 68,825; South Carolina, 249,073; Tennessee, 35,691; Vermont, 85,425; Virginia, 747,610. Total U. S., 3,929,214.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1800.—Connecticut, 251,002; Delaware, 64,273; District of Columbia, 14,093; Georgia, 162,686; Indiana, 5,641; Kentucky, 220,955; Maine,‡ 151,719; Maryland, 341,548; Massachusetts, 422,845; Mississippi, 8,850; New Hampshire, 183,858; New Jersey, 211,149; New York, 589,051; North Carolina, 478,103; Ohio, 45,365; Pennsylvania, 602,365; Rhode Island, 69,122; South Carolina, 345,591; Tennessee, 105,602; Vermont, 154,465; Virginia, 880,200. Total U. S., 5,308,483.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1810.—Connecticut, 261,942; Delaware, 72,674; District of Columbia, 24,-023; Georgia, 252,433; Illinois, 12,282; Indiana, 24,520; Kentucky, 406,511; Louisiana, 76,556; Maine,‡ 228,705; Maryland, 380,546; Massachusetts, 472,040; Michigan, 4,762; Mississippi, 40,352; Missouri, 20,845; New Hampshire, 214,460; New Jersey, 245,562; New York, 959,049; North Carolina, 555,500; Ohio, 230,760; Pennsylvania, 810,091; Rhode Island, 76,931; South Carolina, 415,115; Tennessee, 261,727; Vermont, 217,-895; Virginia, 974,600. Total U. S., 7,239,881. ‡ Maine a part of Massachusetts until admitted in 1820.

POPULATION PRIOR TO 1790 (according to Bancroft): **1688, 200,000; 1714, 434,600; 1727, 580,000; 1750, 1,260,000; 1754, 1,425,000; 1760, 1,695,000; 1770, 2,312,000; 1780, 2,945,000 (2,382,000 white, 562,000 colored).**

Population of the United States.

BY STATE CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1905.

TEN States took enumerations of their population in the year 1905. The following were the totals of each. (For details of several States see ALMANAC of 1906, pages 404 and 405).

STATES.	Total Population, 1905.	STATES.	Total Population, 1905.	STATES.	Total Population, 1905.
Florida	625,200	New Jersey	2,144,134	South Dakota	464,288
Iowa	2,216,068	New York	8,066,672	Wisconsin	2,228,949
Massachusetts	3,003,636	Rhode Island	480,082	Wyoming	101,816
Michigan	2,555,463				

PROPORTION OF SEXES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Extracts from Census Bulletin No. 14.)

MORE MALES THAN FEMALES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The whole population of continental United States was first counted with distinction of sex in 1820. During the seventy years from 1830 to 1900 the absolute excess of males was greater at each census than at any preceding census with one exception—that of 1870—when the excess of males was less than in 1850 and 1860.

This reduction of the excess of males between 1860 and 1870, by about 300,000, was doubtless due to the deaths in the Civil War and the diminished immigration during the decade.

The greatest relative excess of males was in 1890, when in each 10,000 people there were 242 more males than females.

By 1900 this excess had decreased to 216 in 10,000, less than the relative excess in 1890 and 1860, but greater than that at each other census.

In continental United States there are 1,638,321 more males than females, or about two in each 100 people.

Probably in the population of the world, as a whole, and certainly in that half of it which has been counted with distinction of sex, there are several millions more males than females.

In continental United States, however, the relative excess of males is greater than the average for all countries.

Europe has an excess of females; every other continent, so far as known, has an excess of males.

The divisions of continental United States with the smallest proportion of males are the District of Columbia (47.4 per cent.), Massachusetts (48.7 per cent.), and Rhode Island (49.1 per cent.); those with the largest are Wyoming (62.9 per cent.), and Montana (61.6 per cent.

As a rule sparsely settled regions have an excess of males and densely settled regions an excess of females.

CITIES HAVE MORE FEMALES THAN MALES.

American cities as a rule have more females than males. In the 1,861 cities, each having in 1900 at least 2,500 inhabitants, there were 201,959 more females than males, and this notwithstanding the many western cities which contained more males than females, and the enormous number of foreign-born in the country, five-ninths of them male, and a large proportion of them living in the cities.

This tendency of American cities to develop a population having a majority of females had increased since 1890, when, in the 1,490 cities, each having at least 2,500 inhabitants, there were 6,929 more males than females.

While the excess of 6,929 males in American cities in 1890 became an excess of 210,959 females in American cities in 1900, the excess of 1,519,559 males in country districts in 1890 became an excess of 1,840,280 males in 1900.

Or, expressing the facts in ratios, of each 1,000 inhabitants of such cities in 1890, 500 were males and in 1900, 497 were males; of each 1,000 inhabitants living outside these cities in 1890, 519 were males, and in 1900 520 were males. The difference thus in the number of males or of females between an average thousand of city and of country population in 1890 was 19, and in 1900, 23.

WOMEN LIVE LONGER THAN MEN.

Notwithstanding the great excess of males in the total population of the United States, there are two periods of life at which the reported number of females is greater. One, extending from about eighty-three years of age to the end of life, is probably due mainly to the longer average life of woman; the other, from sixteen to twenty-five, is probably apparent rather than real, and due mainly to the greater number of women who claim, erroneously, to belong to this age period.

In 1900, among the 13,367,147 persons attending school, 499 in each 1,000 were male and 501 female; in 1890, in the same class, 510 per 1,000 were male and 490 female.

INCREASING PROPORTION OF GIRLS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

In all races and in all parts of the country there has been a decided increase since 1890 in the proportion of females among persons attending school. This increase is due mainly to the increase in the proportion of young women among persons at least fifteen years of age attending school, the increase at this age period being nearly five times as great as at any other, and more than three times as great as the average increase for all ages.

DEATH RATE HIGHER FOR MALES THAN FEMALES.

The death rate of males in the registration area of the United States in 1900 was 19.0 per 1,000, and that of females 16.6 per 1,000, the former having a death rate higher by about one-seventh than the latter. In the 346 registration cities the death rate of males was 20.0, and that of females 17.2 per 1,000, the male rate exceeding the female by one-sixth. In the rest of the registration area the male death rate was 15.8 and that of females 15.0 per 1,000, the male rate exceeding the female by one-nineteenth.

Population of the United States,

ACCORDING TO SEX, NATIVITY, AND COLOR.
(Compiled from the Reports of the Census of 1900.)

States and Territories.	Males.	Females.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Whites.	Negroes.*	Chinese.	Japanese.	Indians.†
Alabama	916,764	911,933	1,814,105	14,592	1,001,152	827,307	58	3	177
Alaska	45,872	17,720	50,931	12,661	30,507	168	3,116	265	29,536
Arizona	71,795	51,136	98,698	24,233	92,903	1,848	1,419	281	26,480
Arkansas	67 .312	636,252	1,297,275	14,289	944,580	366 866	62	....	66
California	820,531	664,522	1,117,813	367,240	1,402,727	11,045	45,753	10,151	15,377
Colorado	295,332	244,368	448,545	91,155	529,046	8,570	599	48	1,437
Connecticut	454,294	454,126	670,210	238,210	892,424	15,226	599	18	153
Delaware	94,158	90,577	170,925	13,810	153,977	30,697	51	1	9
District of Columbia	132,004	146,714	258,599	20,119	191,532	86,702	455	7	22
Florida	275,246	253,296	504,710	23,832	297,333	230,730	120	1	358
Georgia	1,103,201	1,113,130	2,203,928	12,403	1,181,294	1,034,813	204	1	19
Hawaii	106,369	47,632	63,221	90,780	66,890	233	25,767	61,111	....
Idaho	93,367	68,405	137,168	24,604	154,495	293	1,467	1,291	4,226
Illinois	2,472,782	2,348,768	3,854,803	966,747	4,734,873	85,078	1,503	80	16
Indiana	1,285,404	1,231,058	2,374,341	142,121	2,458,502	57,505	207	5	243
Indian Territory	208,952	183,108	387,202	4,858	302,680	36,853	27	....	52,500
Iowa	1,156,849	1,075,004	1,925,933	305,920	2,218,667	12,693	104	7	382
Kansas	768,716	701,779	1,343,810	126,685	1,416,319	52,003	39	4	2,130
Kentucky	1,090,227	1,056,947	2,096,925	50,249	1,862,309	284,706	57	....	102
Louisiana	694,733	686,892	1,328,722	52,903	729,612	650,804	599	17	593
Maine	350,995	343,471	601,136	93,330	692,226	1,319	119	4	798
Maryland	589,275	598,769	1,094,110	93,934	952,424	235,064	544	9	3
Massachusetts	1,367,474	1,437,872	1,959,022	846,324	2,769,764	31,974	2,968	53	587
Michigan	1,248,905	1,172,077	1,879,329	541,653	2,398,563	15 816	240	9	6,354
Minnesota	932,490	818,904	1,246,076	505,318	1,737,036	4,959	166	51	9,182
Mississippi	781,451	769,819	1,543,289	7,981	641,200	907,630	237	....	2,203
Missouri	1,595,710	1,510,955	2,890,286	216,379	2,944,843	161,234	449	9	130
Montana	149,842	93,487	176,262	67,067	226,283	1,523	1,739	2,441	11,343
Nebraska	564,592	501,708	884,593	177,347	1,056,526	6,269	180	3	3,322
Nevada	25,603	16,732	32,242	10,093	35,405	134	1,352	228	5,216
New Hampshire	205,379	206,209	323,481	88,107	410,791	662	112	1	22
New Jersey	941,760	941,909	1,451,785	431,884	1,812,317	69,844	1,393	52	63
New Mexico	104,228	91,082	181 685	13,625	180,207	1,610	341	8	13,144
New York	3,614,780	3,654,114	5,368,469	1,900,425	7,156 881	99,232	7,170	354	5,257
North Carolina	938,677	955,133	1,889,318	4,492	1,263,603	624,469	51	....	5,687
North Dakota	177,493	141,653	206,055	113,091	311,712	286	32	148	6,968
Ohio	2,102,655	2,054,890	3,698,811	458,734	4,060,204	96,901	371	27	42
Oklahoma	214 359	183,972	382,651	15,680	367,524	18,831	31	....	11,945
Oregon	232,985	180,551	347,788	65,748	394,582	1,105	10,397	2,501	4,951
Pennsylvania	3,204,541	3,097,574	5,316,865	985,250	6,141,664	156,845	1,927	40	1,639
Rhode Island	210,516	218,040	294,037	134,519	419,050	9,092	366	13	35
South Carolina	664,895	675,421	1,334,788	5,528	557,807	782,321	67	....	121
South Dakota	216 164	185,406	313,062	38,508	380,714	465	165	1	20,225
Tennessee	1,021,224	999,392	2,002,870	17,746	1,540,186	480,243	75	4	108
Texas	1,578,900	1,469,810	2,869,353	179,357	2,426,669	620,722	836	13	470
Utah	141,687	135,062	222,972	53,777	272,465	672	572	417	2,623
Vermont	175,138	168,503	298,894	44,747	342,771	826	39	....	5
Virginia	925,897	928,287	1,834,723	19,461	1 192,855	660,722	243	10	354
Washington	304,178	213,925	406,739	111,364	496,304	2,514	3,629	5,617	10,039
West Virginia	499,242	459,558	936,349	22,451	915,233	43,499	56	....	12
Wisconsin	1,067,562	1,001,480	1,553,071	515,971	2,057,911	2,542	212	5	8,372
Wyoming	58,184	34,347	75,116	17,415	89,051	940	461	393	1,686
Total	39,059,242	37,244,145	65,843,302	10,460,085	66 990,802	8,840,789	119,050	85,986	266,760

* Including all persons of negro descent. † Including Indians taxed and not taxed.

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN SEX, NATIVITY AND COLOR 1890 TO 1900.

	Aggregates.		Per Cent.		Increase.	
	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.	Number.	Per Cent.
Total population	76,303,387	63,069,756	100.0	100.0	13,233,631	21.0
Males	39,059,242	32,315,063	51.2	51.2	6,744,179	20.9
Females	37,244,145	30,754,693	48.8	48.8	6,489,452	21.1
Native born	65,843,302	53,761,665	86.3	85 2	12,081,637	22.5
Foreign born	10,460,085	9,308,091	13.7	14 8	1,151,994	12.4
White	66,990,802	55,166,184	87.8	87.5	11,824,618	21.4
Colored	9,312,585	7,903,572	12.2	12.5	1,409,013	17.8
Native white	56,740,739	46,030,105	74.4	73.0	10,710,634	23.3
Native parents	41,053,417	34,514,450	53.8	54.7	6,538,967	18.9
Foreign parents	15,687,322	11,515,655	20.6	18.3	4,171,667	36.2
Foreign white	10,250,063	9,136,079	13.4	14.5	1,113,984	12.2
Negro	8,840,789	7,488,788	11.6	11.9	1,352,001	18.1
Chinese	119,050	126,778	0.2	0.2	§7,728	§6.1
Japanese	85,986	14,399	0.1	(‖)	71,587	497.2
Indian	266,760	273,607	0.3	0.4	§6,847	§2.5

§ Decrease. ‖ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Population of the United States,

DWELLINGS, FAMILIES, HOMES, AND DENSITY.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Census of 1900.)

States and Territories.	Total Dwellings.	Total Families.*	Homes.					Density of Population.	
			Owned.†			Hired.	Unknown.		
			Free.	Mortgaged.	Unknown.			1890.	1900.
Alabama	362,295	374,765	94,692	20,549	7,208	231,180	17,351	29.4	35.5
Alaska	10,565	13,459	7,190	22	....	1,644	3,327	....	0.1
Arizona	28,763	29,875	13,259	1,009	1,049	10,545	1,955	0.8	1.1
Arkansas	259,004	265,238	95,510	16,469	7,848	130,411	12,183	21.3	24.7
California	313,217	341,781	100,228	40,216	6,550	162,275	15,421	7.8	9.5
Colorado	120,364	127,459	39,000	12,923	3,042	61,386	5,998	4.0	5.2
Connecticut	159,677	203,424	37,930	37,496	1,429	119,094	4,691	154.0	187 5
Delaware	38,191	39,446	7,759	5,115	767	23,835	1,531	86.0	94 3
District of Columbia.	49,385	56,678	8,441	4,261	296	40,753	1,714	3,839.9	4,645 3
Florida	113,594	117,001	40,810	5,469	4,651	55,920	6,779	7.2	9.7
Georgia	436,153	455,557	101,114	17,603	10,950	291,447	29,598	31.2	37.6
Hawaii	32,366	36,922	5,172	438	711	21,086	2,356	....	23.9
Idaho	36,487	37,491	20,163	3,215	992	9,218	2,231	1.1	1.9
Illinois	845,836	1,036,158	273,594	161,615	16,388	547,369	25,223	68.3	86.1
Indiana	552,495	571,513	200,035	103,643	8,605	242,588	12,201	61.1	70.1
Indian Territory	75,539	76,701	17,809	463	6,259	47,746	3,740	5.8	12.6
Iowa	468,682	480,878	163,640	112,877	6,243	183,053	10,897	34.5	40.2
Kansas	314,375	321,947	116,784	61,504	4,998	126,240	9,896	17.5	18.0
Kentucky	413,974	437,054	172,042	35,034	11,066	204,009	12,077	46.5	53.7
Louisiana	269,395	284,875	64,861	12,204	6,510	181,577	16,297	24.6	30.4
Maine	148,507	163,344	75,262	24,296	2,979	55,028	4,023	22.1	23.2
Maryland	221,706	242,331	58,577	27,108	5,017	135,353	13,782	105.7	120.5
Massachusetts	451,362	613,659	108,766	93,502	3,859	379,696	19,050	278.5	348.9
Michigan	521,648	548,094	191,863	128,939	9,474	198,078	14,004	36.5	42.2
Minnesota	317,037	342,658	126,181	74,654	7,354	118,034	11,061	16.5	22.1
Mississippi	310,963	318,948	73,159	23,517	5,969	194,637	18,832	27.8	33.5
Missouri	593,528	654,333	193,229	118,742	10,273	307,492	17,136	39.0	45.2
Montana	53,779	55,889	23,656	3,398	1,509	20,556	3,006	1.0	1.7
Nebraska	213,972	220,947	71,133	44,242	5,330	90,711	6,574	13.8	13.9
Nevada	10,960	11,190	5,636	543	332	3,134	827	0.4	0.4
New Hampshire	86,635	97,902	35,839	12,989	1,765	42,840	3,101	41.8	45.7
New Jersey	321,032	415,222	61,755	69,804	4,496	259,848	13,090	193.8	250.3
New Mexico	44,903	46,355	26,652	1,632	1,939	13,118	3,169	1.3	1.6
New York	1,035,180	1,634,523	277,767	230,870	12,900	1,043,800	42,833	126.1	152.6
North Carolina	360,491	370,072	130,650	24,735	9,837	188,162	14,181	33.3	39.0
North Dakota	63,319	64,690	33,409	13,710	2,044	11,863	2,334	2.7	4.5
Ohio	857,636	944,433	317,012	149,376	15,204	431,301	21,781	90.1	102.0
Oklahoma	85,309	86,908	50,246	6,532	2,984	23,157	3,010	2.0	10.3
Oregon	87,525	91,214	37,284	10,771	2,119	33,745	3,626	3.4	4.4
Pennsylvania	1,236,238	1,320,025	326,687	174,920	22,236	742,385	36,946	116.9	140.1
Rhode Island	67,316	94,179	14,506	10,780	723	64,362	2,364	318.4	407.0
South Carolina	259,302	269,864	57,138	13,994	5,922	174,448	16,357	38.2	44.4
South Dakota	81,863	83,536	37,153	17,115	2,517	22,610	2,895	4.5	5.2
Tennessee	385,588	402,536	146,763	20,995	11,417	206,077	13,765	42.3	48.4
Texas	575,734	589,291	196,165	50,160	15,608	299,312	20,810	8.5	11.6
Utah	53,490	56,196	31,344	4,292	1,088	17,012	1,472	2.6	3.4
Vermont	75,021	81,462	26,712	19,662	1,377	31,014	1,794	36.4	37.6
Virginia	347,159	364,517	133,836	26,530	10,208	177,087	13,088	41.3	46.2
Washington	106,622	113,086	44,681	10,421	2,102	45,113	4,854	5.3	7.7
West Virginia	180,715	186,291	77,972	14,831	5,666	80,759	4,552	31.0	38.9
Wisconsin	398,017	426,063	161,059	104,966	7,985	137,009	9,308	31.1	38.0
Wyoming	19,664	20,116	7,779	1,078	817	7,388	1,570	0.6	0.9
Total	14,474,777	16,239,797	4,739,914	2,180,229	298,612	8,246,747	540,935	21.2	25.6

*The average size of families was 4.7 persons in 1900, against 5 in 1880 and 5.6 in 1850. Of the 15,963,965 private families in 1900, 14,042,546 had male heads and 1,921,419 female heads.

†Of 7,218,755 persons owning their homes in 1900, 5,064,848 were native whites, 1,730,970 were foreign whites, 372,444 were negroes, 48,219 were Indians, and 2,274 Chinese and Japanese.

The density of population is obtained by dividing the population of each State and Territory and of the United States by its total land area in square miles at each census. In computing density of population for the United States, the areas and population of Alaska and Hawaii in 1900, of Alaska in 1890, and of Indian Territory in 1860, 1870, and 1880 are not considered. The area of Indian reservations, outside of Indian Territory, is included in the area of the States and Territories in which they are severally situated, and in that of the United States, prior to 1890, although the population of these Indian reservations was not ascertained, and, for this reason, cannot be considered in figuring density of population at the censuses prior to 1890.

The density of population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, according to the Census of 1900, is 25.6—that is, there were in the United States in 1900, on the average, 25.6 inhabitants to the square mile, using land surface only. At the Census of 1790 there were less than 5 inhabitants to the square mile, so that the density of the population of the country has increased in 110 years more than fivefold, although the land area of the country in 1900, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, was more than three and one-half times what it was in 1790.

Population of the United States.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Census of 1900.)

POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE.

Months.	Number.	Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
Under 1.	153,474	15	1,533,018	37	899,682	59	380,233	81	49,725
1 to 2	332,330	16	1,561,503	38	1,037,433	60	548,144	82	44,826
3 to 5	496,121	17	1,489,146	39	959,098	61	287,645	83	35,944
6 to 8	476,031	18	1,534,070	40	1,196,762	62	331,577	84	32,133
9 to 11	458,936	19	1,438,352	41	733,459	63	323,026	85	29,022
		20	1,531,494	42	844,453	64	300,971	86	19,695
Years.		21	1,426,849	43	738,418	65	354,279	87	16,741
		22	1,485,923	44	734,074	66	265,241	88	13,189
1	1,768,078	23	1,436,297	45	880,796	67	249,924	89	9,953
2	1,830,332	24	1,454,453	46	651,391	68	225,985	90	11,401
3	1,824,312	25	1,476,860	47	632,388	69	207,497	91	4,383
4	1,831,014	26	1,312,957	48	663,877	70	273,449	92	3,627
5	1,808,569	27	1,282,976	49	626,160	71	152,639	93	2,592
6	1,832,613	28	1,311,166	50	862,051	72	171,447	94	1,990
7	1,782,918	29	1,145,482	51	510,652	73	148,699	95	2,293
8	1,780,445	30	1,465,256	52	572,186	74	137,607	96	1,291
9	1,669,578	31	956,575	53	495,521	75	155,236	97	895
10	1,740,628	32	1,102,117	54	502,419	76	119,605	98	1,021
11	1,583,131	33	1,030,812	55	569,826	77	93,510	99	766
12	1,637,509	34	1,001,279	56	464,794	78	86,687	100 and over	3,504
13	1,550,402	35	1,136,406	57	399,636	79	73,819	All ages	75,994,575
14	1,568,564	36	932,162	58	396,683	80	88,884	Age unknown	200,584

POPULATION ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Sex and Conjugal Condition.	Number.	Per Cent.	Sex and Conjugal Condition.	Number.	Per Cent.	Sex and Conjugal Condition.	Number.	Per Cent.
Both sexes	76,303,387	100.0	Males	39,059,242	100.0	Females	37,244,145	100.0
Single	44,187,155	57.9	Single	23,666,836	60.6	Single	20,520,319	55.1
Married	27,849,761	36.5	Married	14,003,798	35.9	Married	13,845,963	37.2
Widowed	3,903,857	5.1	Widowed	1,182,293	3.0	Widowed	2,721,564	7.3
Divorced	199,868	0.3	Divorced	84,903	0.2	Divorced	114,965	0.3
Unknown	162,746	0.2	Unknown	121,412	0.3	Unknown	41,334	0.1

NOTE.—The figures relating to conjugal condition are not absolute, as the statements as to those married and unmarried are apt to be incorrectly reported, partly through unintentional misstatement and partly through a desire to conceal the facts. For instance, an incorrect return may be made through lack of knowledge, in the case of boarders and lodgers (particularly men) who are reported as single when in fact they are or have been married; or from motives of concealment, in the case of divorced persons who report themselves as single, of couples who have separated but are not legally divorced, or of persons who are not lawfully married.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO ILLITERACY.

General Nativity and Color.	Aggregate.	Can Read but Cannot Write.		Can Neither Read Nor Write.		General Nativity and Color.	Aggregate.	Can Read but Cannot Write.		Can Neither Read Nor Write.	
		Number.	Per C't	Number.	Per C't			Number.	Per C't	Number.	Per C't
Aggregate	6,180,069	955,843	15.5	5,224,226	84.5	Colored (total)	2,979,323	309,884	10.4	2,669,439	89.6
White (total)	3,200,746	645,959	20.2	2,554,787	79.8	Persons of negro descent	2,853,194	306,303	10.7	2,546,891	89.3
Native white	1,913,611	445,263	23.3	1,468,348	76.7	Chinese	25,396	1,024	4.0	24,372	96.0
Native parents	1,734,764	410,013	23.6	1,324,751	76.4	Japanese	4,386	137	3.1	4,249	96.9
Foreign parents	178,847	35,250	19.7	143,597	80.3	Indian	96,347	2,420	2.5	93,927	97.5
Foreign white	1,287,135	200,696	15.6	1,086,439	84.4						

These returns do not apply to the literacy of persons of less than ten years of age.

For enumeration of Illiterates by States, see table of "Population According to School Age and Voting Age."

POPULATION WHICH CANNOT SPEAK ENGLISH.

General Nativity and Color.	Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.		General Nativity and Color.	Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per C't	Number.	Per C't	Number.	Per C't		Number.	Per Cent	Number.	Per Cent	Number.	Per Cent
Native white—foreign parents	65,008	4.6	28,164	4.2	36,844	5.0	Japanese	14,843	1.1	14,448	2.2	395	0.1
Foreign white	1,217,280	86.7	553,982	84.2	653,298	89.1	Indian	72,583	5.2	32,309	4.8	40,274	5.5
Chinese	33,498	2.4	31,191	4.6	2,307	0.3	Aggregate	1,403,912	100.0	670,094	100.0	733,118	100.0

These returns embrace only persons of ten years of age and over.

Population of the United States,

ACCORDING TO SCHOOL AGE AND VOTING AGE.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Census of 1900.)

States and Territories.	School Age, Five to Twenty Years.			Voting Age.					
	Total.	Whites.	Negroes. †	Total.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Whites.	Negroes. †	Illiterates.
Alabama	733,222	394,152	338,980	413,862	405,598	8,264	222,294	181,471	139,649
Alaska	11,408	1,718	10	37,956	26,489	11,467	25,953	141	10,735
Arizona	38,868	28,371	365	44,081	30,306	13,775	34,911	1,084	10,533
Arkansas	529,375	380,815	148,534	313,836	305,464	8,372	226,597	87,157	62,615
California	420,081	405,868	3,225	544,087	318,817	225,270	489,545	3,711	33,508
Colorado	160,531	157,752	2,043	185,708	133,935	51,773	181,616	3,215	7,689
Connecticut	257,101	252,760	4,272	280,340	173,248	107,092	275,126	4,576	8,984
Delaware	59,635	48,782	10,849	54,018	47,202	6,816	45,592	8,374	7,538
District of Columbia	77,291	51,212	26,046	83,823	73,722	10,101	60,318	23,072	7,052
Florida	197,600	110,537	86,908	139,601	127,865	11,736	77,962	61,417	30,849
Georgia	885,725	457,958	427,741	500,752	493,740	7,012	277,496	223,073	158,247
Hawaii	33,774	23,827	79	79,607	13,064	66,543	19,576	93	27,363
Idaho	54,964	53,261	69	53,932	38,185	15,747	50,328	130	2,936
Illinois	1,589,915	1,565,606	24,238	1,401,456	932,574	468,882	1,370,209	29,762	67,481
Indiana	843,885	825,394	18,389	720,206	646,889	73,317	701,761	18,186	40,016
Indian Territory	159,125	121,420	14,88[illegible]	97,361	94,361	3,000	77,865	9,146	15,482
Iowa	767,870	763,785	3,912	635,298	477,273	158,025	630,665	4,441	17,061
Kansas	527,560	507,611	18,878	413,786	346,761	67,025	398,552	14,695	14,214
Kentucky	798,027	693,455	104,512	543,996	518,772	25,224	469,206	74,728	102,528
Lousiana	538,267	276,563	261,453	325 943	299,772	26,171	177,878	147,348	122,638
Maine	199,153	198,519	369	217,663	178,931	38,732	216,856	445	13,962
Maryland	403,026	318,052	84,946	321,903	279,216	42,687	260,979	60,406	40,352
Massachusetts	778,110	769,710	7,996	843,465	495,734	347,731	830,049	10,456	53,694
Michigan	790,275	783,220	4,814	719,478	457,353	262,125	712,245	5,193	39,230
Minnesota	612,990	608,547	1,063	506,794	245,768	261,026	502,384	2,168	20,785
Mississippi	633,026	253 153	378,923	349,177	344,151	5,026	150,530	197,936	118,057
Missouri	1,105,258	1,049,414	55,767	856,684	743,659	113,025	809,797	46,418	60,327
Montana	65,871	61,032	289	101,931	58,237	43,694	94,873	711	5,900
Nebraska	386,384	383,229	1,781	301,091	209,961	91,130	297,817	2,298	7,388
Nevada	11,399	9,703	18	17,710	10,523	7,187	14,652	70	2,271
New Hampshire	110,895	110,708	172	130,987	96,099	34,888	130,648	230	10,295
New Jersey	572,923	553,230	19,585	555,608	357,447	198,161	532,750	21,474	38,305
New Mexico	69,712	64,137	401	55,067	47,482	7,585	50,804	775	15,585
New York	2,146,764	2,119,156	25,476	2,184,965	1,346,829	838,136	2,145,057	31,425	130,004
North Carolina	753,826	490,782	260,755	417,578	415,048	2,530	289,263	127,114	122,658
North Dakota	112,789	110,193	97	95,217	39,344	55,873	95,237	115	5,158
Ohio	1,338,345	1,308,510	29,804	1,212,222	985,969	226,254	1,180,599	31,235	58,698
Oklahoma	147,656	135,960	7,106	109,191	100,528	8,663	101,543	4,827	6,479
Oregon	132,387	129,875	201	144,446	101,923	42,523	131,261	560	6,978
Pennsylvania	2,031,171	1,986,430	43,394	1,817,239	1,330,099	487,140	1,763,482	51,668	139,982
Rhode Island	124,646	122,223	2,403	127,144	72,820	54,324	124 001	2,765	11,675
South Carolina	560,773	218,323	342,401	283,325	280,221	3,104	130,375	152,860	99,516
South Dakota	147,165	140,461	134	112,681	67,079	45,602	107,353	184	5,442
Tennessee	780,421	589,451	190,925	487,380	477,739	9,641	375,046	112,236	105,851
Texas	1,215,634	955,906	259,491	737,768	650,599	87,169	599,961	136,875	113,783
Utah	106,513	105,378	136	67,172	41,939	25,233	65,205	358	2,470
Vermont	98,614	98,357	255	108,356	87,465	20,891	108,027	289	8,544
Virginia	704,771	435,612	268,962	447,815	436,389	11,426	301,379	146,122	113,353
Washington	158,245	153,180	528	195,572	126,190	69,382	183,999	1,230	6,635
West Virginia	356,471	341,637	14,823	247,970	235,036	12,934	233,129	14,786	32,066
Wisconsin	730,685	726,950	661	570,715	313 188	257,527	567,213	1,006	31,136
Wyoming	27,500	26,607	215	37,898	26,563	11,335	36,262	481	1,636
Total*	26,110,788	22,490,211	3,500,194	21,329 819	16,227,285	5,102,534	19,036,143	2,065,989	2,326,295

* Including all persons in the military and naval service of the United States. † Including all persons of negro descent.

The whole number of persons of school age—that is, from 5 to 20 years of age, inclusive—in 1900 is 26,110,788, of whom 21,573,492 are from 5 to 17 years of age and 4,537,296 from 18 to 20 years of age. These figures include, however, 217,523 persons of school age reported in Alaska, Hawaii, Indian Territory, and on Indian reservations. Eliminating the latter from the account there are native born, 24,689,118; foreign born, 1,204,147; native white (native parents), 14,775,476; native white (foreign parents), 6 371,221, foreign white, 1,193,443; colored, 3,553,125; persons of negro descent, 3,485,188; males, 12,972,994; females, 12,920,271.

The number of males of voting age is 21,329,819, of which there are native born, 16,227,285; foreign born, 5,102,534; native white (native parents), 10,636,898, native white (foreign parents), 3,466,721; foreign white, 4,932,524; colored, 2,293,676; persons of negro descent, 2,065,589.

The ratio of population to males of voting age in the entire country is 3.6. This ratio varies, however, for the several elements of the population, the ratio of negro population to negro males of voting age being 4.3.

Area.—According to the Census of 1900, the largest county in the United States is Custer County, Montana, which has 20,490 square miles. The smallest is Bristol County, Rhode Island, which has 25 square miles.

Population of the United States.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Census of 1900.)

FOREIGN POPULATION ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

Africa	2,577	France	104,534	Poland (unknown)	20,436
Asia*	11,927	Germany	2,669,164	Portugal	37,144
Atlantic islands	10,955	Greece	8,655	Roumania	15,043
Australia	7,041	Holland	105,098	Russia	424,372
Austria	276,702	Hungary	145,815	Scotland	234,699
Belgium	29,848	India	2,069	South America	4,814
Bohemia	156,999	Ireland	1,619,469	Spain	7,284
Canada (English)†	787,798	Italy	484,703	Sweden	574,625
Canada (French)†	395,427	Japan	81,590	Switzerland	115,959
Central America	3,911	Luxembourg	3,042	Turkey	9,949
China	106,659	Mexico	103,445	Wales	93,744
Cuba	11,159	Norway	338,426	West Indies‖	14,468
Denmark	154,616	Pacific islands§	2,659	Other countries	2,587
England	843,491	Poland (Austrian)	58,503	Born at sea	8,310
Europe‡	2,272	Poland (German)	150,232		
Finland	63,440	Poland (Russian)	154,424	Total foreign born	10,460,085

*Except China, Japan, and India. †Includes Newfoundland. ‡Not otherwise specified. §Except Philippine Islands. ‖Except Cuba and Porto Rico.

POPULATION OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.

Specified Countries.	Total.	Having Both Parents Born as Specified.	Having One Parent Born as Specified and One Parent Native.	Specified Countries.	Total.	Having Both Parents Born as Specified.	Having One Parent Born as Specified and One Parent Native.
Austria	434,728	408,195	26,533	Poland	687,711	668,536	19,175
Bohemia	356,865	325,400	31,465	Russia	685,360	669,810	15,550
Canada, English	1,319,141	683,440	635,701	Scotland	623,350	421,192	202,158
Canada, French	812,621	635,972	176,649	Sweden	1,084,842	998,538	86,304
Denmark	308,488	266,752	41,736	Switzerland	255,278	187,924	67,354
England	2,146,271	1,364,159	782,112	Wales	246,596	173,416	73,180
France	267,257	171,347	95,910	Other countries	1,079,366	912,055	167,311
Germany	7,832,681	6,244,799	1,587,882	Of mixed foreign parentage	1,340,678	1,340,678	.....
Hungary	216,402	210,307	6,095				
Ireland	4,981,047	4,001,461	979,586				
Italy	732,421	706,598	25,823	All classes	26,198,939	21,074,679	5,124,260
Norway	787,836	684,100	103,736				

These returns embrace persons born in foreign countries as well as native born persons having one or both parents born in foreign countries.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS JUNE 1, 1900, TO EACH VOTE CAST NOVEMBER 6, 1900.

Salt Lake City, Utah	2.73	Rochester, N. Y.	4.60	Buffalo, N. Y.	5.17	Boston, Mass.	6.70
Dayton, Ohio	3.79	St. Louis, Mo.	4.60	Minneapolis, Minn.	5.24	Lawrence, Mass.	6.75
Albany, N. Y.	3.82	Toledo, Ohio	4.64	Hartford, Ct.	5.27	Portland, Ore.	7.11
Columbus, Ohio	3.89	New Haven, Ct.	4.72	San Francisco, Cal.	5.42	Lowell, Mass.	7.14
Grand Rapids, Mich	4.03	Kansas City, Kan.	4.75	Philadelphia, Pa.	5.51	St. Joseph, Mo.	7.71
Cincinnati, Ohio	4.22	Elizabeth, N. J.	4.90	New York, N. Y.	5.66	Somerville, Mass.	7.88
Syracuse, N. Y.	4.29	Milwaukee, Wis.	4.90	Manchester, N. H.	5.84	Providence, R. I.	7.99
Camden, N. J.	4.30	Omaha, Neb.	4.94	Hoboken, N. J.	5.92	Cambridge, Mass.	8.09
Kansas City, Mo.	4.33	Cleveland, Ohio	4.95	Springfield, Mass.	6.14	Richmond, Va.	8.57
Des Moines, Iowa	4.35	Louisville, Ky.	4.95	Duluth, Minn.	6.15	New Bedford, Mass	8.92
Utica, N. Y.	4.36	Newark, N. J.	4.97	Lynn, Mass.	6.22	Fall River, Mass.	9.27
Trenton, N. J.	4.37	Paterson, N. J.	4.99	Portland, Me.	6.30	New Orleans, La.	12.64
Baltimore, Md.	4.50	Jersey City, N. J.	5.05	Seattle, Wash.	6.30	Savannah, Ga.	16.18
Wilmington, Del.	4.57	Bridgeport, Ct.	5.11	St. Paul, Minn.	6.40	Atlanta, Ga.	17.61
Chicago, Ill.	4.58	Detroit, Mich.	5.16	Worcester, Mass.	6.50		

This table shows how very wide of the mark in nearly all of these cities would be an estimate of the population made by multiplying the vote cast by any single ratio, and that this method of estimating a city's population is without foundation.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY TOPOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

Prairie region	13,300,970	Appalachian valley	4,499,072	Great plains	1,052,719
New England hills	10,260,153	Coastal plain (west of Mississippi River)	1,974,677	Pacific valley	995,363
Lake region	9,571,215	Coast lowlands	1,865,952	Rocky Mountain	592,972
Interior timbered region	8,129,760	Mississippi alluvial region	1,227,094	Great basin	375,345
Piedmont region	6,809,103	Ozark hills	1,203,880	Columbian mesas	356,758
Coastal plain (east of Mississippi River)	6,427,635	Coast ranges	1,079,992	Plateau region	201,669
Allegheny plateau	6,070,246			Continental U. S.	75,994,575

This table shows that the Prairie region and the New England hills include over three-tenths (31 per cent), and with the Lake region and the Interior timbered region over one-half (54.3 per cent.) of the population of the country.

Negro Population of the United States.

COMPILED FROM BULLETIN NO. 8 OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

(For negro population of the United States by States in 1900, see page 397.)

States and Territories.	Per Cent. of Negroes to Total Population.	Per Cent. of Total Negro Population in Each State.†	Per Cent. of Mulattoes to Total Negro Population, 1890.*	Per Cent. of Illiterate in Negro Population, 1900.	Per Cent. of Illiterate in Negro Population, 1890.	Per Cent. of Negroes 10 to 14 Years of Age Attending School.
Alabama	45.2	09.4	11.4	57.4	69.1	41.4
Arizona	01.5	‡	31.3	12.7	19.2	..
Arkansas	28.0	04.2	12.8	43.0	53.6	54.4
California	00.7	00.1	42.2	13.4	26.5	86.2
Colorado	01.6	00.1	34.7	13.0	17.6	86.5
Connecticut	01.7	00.2	25.0	11.5	15.3	86.6
Delaware	16.6	00.3	12.5	38.1	49.5	62.4
Dist. of Columbia	31.1	01.0	26.2	24.3	35.0	80.5
Florida	43.7	02.6	11.9	38.4	50.5	62.4
Georgia	46.7	11.7	09.9	52.4	67.3	45.6
Idaho	00.2	‡	..	..	..	..
Illinois	01.8	01.0	29.3	18.1	26.8	79.4
Indiana	02.3	00.6	30.2	22.6	32.3	88.4
Indian Territory	09.4	00.4	..	42.8	..	35.7
Iowa	00.6	00.1	29.8	18.5	26.1	80.4
Kansas	03.5	00.6	26.5	22.3	32.8	86.5
Kentucky	13.3	03.2	19.4	40.1	55.9	68.1
Louisiana	47.1	07.4	16.3	61.1	72.1	34.7
Maine	00.2	‡	57.4	14.2	15.9	77.9
Maryland	19.8	02.7	15.9	35.1	50.1	63.5
Massachusetts	01.1	00.4	36.3	10.7	14.3	89.3
Michigan	00.7	00.2	53.8	10.9	18.9	89.5
Minnesota	00.3	00.1	46.2	07.9	12.1	83.7
Mississippi	58.5	10.3	11.5	49.1	60.8	52.5
Missouri	05.2	01.8	23.6	28.1	41.7	73.3
Montana	00.6	‡	27.1	11.4	11.0	..
Nebraska	00.6	00.1	31.7	11.8	19.1	85.5
Nevada	00.3	‡	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	00.2	‡	..	11.9	22.5	..
New Jersey	03.7	00.8	15.1	17.2	28.1	76.7
New Mexico	00.8	‡	50.4	19.1	45.8	78.4
New York	01.4	01.1	21.7	10.8	17.1	82.5
North Carolina	33.0	07.1	13.8	47.6	60.1	55.1
North Dakota	00.1	‡	..	..	..	..
Ohio	02.3	01.1	42.5	17.8	25.4	88.5
Oklahoma	04.7	00.2	27.5	26.0	39.0	76.8
Oregon	00.3	‡	53.0	08.8	17.1	..
Pennsylvania	02.5	01.8	23.9	15.1	23.2	80.8
Rhode Island	02.1	00.1	27.0	14.1	18.1	90.5
South Carolina	58.4	08.9	09.7	52.8	64.1	44.7
South Dakota	00.1	‡	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	23.8	05.4	17.3	41.6	54.2	56.5
Texas	20.4	07.0	13.5	38.2	52.5	67.6
Utah	00.2	‡	..	06.3	26.6	..
Vermont	00.2	‡	..	14.6	20.4	..
Virginia	35.6	07.5	19.3	44.6	57.2	57.2
Washington	00.5	‡	34.8	11.6	17.7	84.4
West Virginia	04.5	00.5	28.6	32.3	44.5	67.6
Wisconsin	00.1	‡	58.8	11.4	20.0	81.3
Wyoming	01.0	‡	..	17.2	17.8	..
Total U. S.	11.5	100.0	15.2	44.5	57.5	53.8

* No enumeration of mulattoes was taken in 1900. The returns of 1890 include quadroons and octoroons. † The whole United States being 100 per cent., the ratios show what proportion of the whole resides in each specified State. ‡ Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

The ten counties in the United States having the largest negro population are, in percentages, Isaquena, Miss., 94.0; Tensas, La., 93.5; Madison, La., 92.7; East Carroll, La., 91.6; Beaufort, S. C., 90.5; Tunica, Miss., 90.5; Washington, Miss., 89.7; Coahoma, Miss., 88.2; Leflore, Miss., 88.2; Bolivar, Miss., 88.1.

The negro population of cities having the largest number of negroes in 1900 was: Washington, D. C., 86,702; Baltimore, Md., 79,258; New Orleans, La., 77,714; Philadelphia, Pa., 62,613; New York City, 60,666; Memphis, Tenn., 49,910; Louisville, Ky., 39,139; Atlanta, Ga., 35,727; St. Louis, Mo., 35,516; Richmond, Va., 32,230; Charleston, S. C., 31,522; Chicago, Ill., 30,150; Nashville, Tenn., 30,044; Savannah, Ga., 28,090.

More than three-fourths (77.3 per cent.) of the negroes live in the country districts.

Illiteracy among negroes is about seven times as common as among whites.

There are 3,992,337 negroes in Continental United States engaged in gainful occupations.

The death rate of negroes in the registration area in 1900 was 30.2 per cent.; that of whites in the same area was 17.3 per cent.

The proportion of negro children to negro women 15 to 49 years of age was largest in 1880 and smallest in 1900. There has been uniformly a larger proportion of negro children than of white children. That difference more than doubled between 1860 and 1880, but in 1900 it was less than half what it was in 1880 and less than at any other census except 1860.

Though the negroes have a larger proportion of children than the whites, it has been noticed that the whites of the South have a larger proportion than the whites in other sections of the country.

At the two censuses preceding the Civil War, the proportion of children for the two races at the South was substantially the same. The immediate effect of the Civil War and Reconstruction, if the figures of 1870 may be trusted to that extent, was to reduce the proportion of children among Southern whites by about one-eighth, and among negroes by about one twenty-fifth. The following decade saw an increase in the proportion for each race, but as the decrease among the negroes, 1860 to 1870, has been less, so was the increase, 1870 to 1880, greater. But between 1880 and 1900 there was a decrease of 160 in the number of negro children at the South to 1,000 negro women, and a decrease of only 75 white children to 1,000 white women. As a result, in 1900 there were for the first time more white children than negro children at the South to 1,000 women.

NEGRO SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1790.

New Hampshire, 158; Vermont, 17; Rhode Island, 952; Connecticut, 2,759; New York, 21,324; New Jersey, 11,423; Pennsylvania, 3,737; Delaware, 8,887, Maryland, 103,036; Virginia, 293,427; North Carolina, 100,572; South Carolina, 107,097; Georgia, 29,264; Tennessee, 3,417; Kentucky, 11,830. Total slaves, 697,897. Total population, 3,929,214.

Present Population of the United States.

(JANUARY 1, 1908.)

ACCORDING TO ESTIMATES MADE FOR THE WORLD ALMANAC BY THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

THE Governors were requested to make estimates of the present population of their respective States and Territories for the THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1908. Where the executives failed to respond in time the estimates were made by other State officials, as indicated in the table.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Estimated Population.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Estimated Population.
Alabama	**2,250,000**	**Montana**	**275,000**
Alaska	**125,000**	**Nebraska**	**1,225,000**
Arizona	**185,000**	**Nevada**	**65,000**
Arkansas	**1,750,000**	**New Hampshire**	**443,700**
California	**2,000,000**	**New Jersey**	**2,294,413**
Colorado	**800,000**	**New Mexico**	**302,000**
Connecticut	**1,010,000**	**New York**	**8,476,427**
Delaware	**190,000**	**North Carolina**	**2,100,000**
District of Columbia	(*b*) **330,000**	**North Dakota**	**475,000**
Florida	**650,000**	**Ohio**	**4,557,000**
Georgia	**2,600,000**	**Oklahoma**	**1,408,732**
Idaho	(*d*) **300,000**	**Oregon**	**550,000**
Illinois	**5,590,000**	**Pennsylvania**	**6,900,000**
Indiana	**2,678,492**	**Rhode Island**	**502,302**
Iowa	**2,216,068**	**South Carolina**	**1,474,735**
Kansas	**1,680,000**	**South Dakota**	**490,000**
Kentucky	**2,435,000**	**Tennessee**	**2,220,000**
Louisiana	**1,700,000**	**Texas**	**3,600,000**
Maine	**731,760**	**Utah**	**350,000**
Maryland	**1,441,602**	**Vermont**	**340,000**
Massachusetts	(*d*) **3,173,487**	**Virginia**	**2,042,388**
Michigan	**2,655,463**	**Washington**	**900,000**
Minnesota	**2,200,000**	**West Virginia**	**1,200,000**
Mississippi	**1,750,000**	**Wisconsin**	**2,275,000**
Missouri	**3,885,989**	**Wyoming**	**117,500**
Grand Total, January 1, 1908			**88,912,058**

(*a*) Based upon School Census. (*b*) By the Secretary of the Board of District Commissioners. (*d*) By Labor Bureau of Statistics.

Voting Population of the United States.

(CENSUS REPORT OF 1900.)

GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR.	MALES OF VOTING AGE.				
	Total Number.	LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.	
		Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Aggregate	21,329,819	19,002,279	89.1	2,327,540	10.9
Native born	16,277,285	14,519,747	89.5	1,707,538	10.5
Foreign born	5,102,534	4,482,532	87.8	620,002	12.2
Native white--native parents	10,636,898	10,017,232	94.2	619,666	5.8
Native white--foreign parents	3,466,721	3,397,637	98.0	69,084	2.0
Foreign white	4,932,524	4,366,987	88.5	565,537	11.5
Colored	2,293,676	1,220,423	53.2	1,073,253	46.8
Persons of negro descent	2,065,989	1,088,940	52.7	977,049	47.3
Chinese	103,006	70,804	68.7	32,202	31.3
Japanese	59,054	39,031	66.1	20,023	33.9
Indian	65,627	21,648	33.0	43,979	67.0

The above summary shows that of the 21,329,819 males of voting age in 1900, 19,002,279, or 89.1 per cent. were literate, and 2,327,540, or 10.9 per cent., were illiterate. By "illiterate" is meant all persons who can neither read nor write, or who can read but not write. There is a very large percentage of illiterates among each of the several classes of colored males of voting age, and a considerable proportion also among foreign white males of voting age. Of the two classes of native white males of voting age much the larger proportion of illiterates is found among those of native parentage, 5.8 per cent. of this class of voters being illiterate as compared with 2 per cent. for native white males of voting age who are of foreign parentage.

Occupations in the United States.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS.

(Census of 1900.)

All occupations	29,285,922
Agricultural pursuits	10,438,219
Agricultural laborers	4,459,346
Dairymen and dairywomen	10,931
Farmers, planters, and overseers	5,681,257
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	62,418
Lumbermen and raftsmen	72,190
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	85,469
Turpentine farmers and laborers	24,737
Wood choppers	36,265
Other agricultural pursuits	5,606
Professional service	1,264,737
Actors, professional showmen, etc	34,923
Architects, designers, draughtsmen, etc	29,560
Artists and teachers of art	24,902
Authors and scientists	6,058
Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists	8,887
Clergymen	111,942
Dentists	29,683
Electricians	50,782
Engineers (civil)	20,153
Engineers (mechanical and electrical)	14,440
Engineers (mining)	2,908
Journalists	30,098
Lawyers	114,703
Musicians and teachers of music	92,264
Officials, National*	40,595
Officials, State	4,345
Officials, county and city	45,350
Physicians and surgeons	140,415
Surveyors	6,034
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	446,797
Not specified	5,714
Domestic and personal service	5,691,746
Barbers and hairdressers	131,383
Bartenders	88,937
Boarding and lodging house keepers	71,371
Bootblacks	8,242
Firemen (Fire Department)	14,576
Hotel-keepers	54,931
Housekeepers and stewards	155,524
Hunters, trappers, guides, and scouts	11,340
Janitors	51,226
Laborers (not specified)	2,619,486
Longshoremen	20,934
Launderers and laundresses	387,013
Nurses and midwives	121,269
Policemen, watchmen, and detectives	116,615
Restaurant-keepers	34,023
Saloon-keepers	83,875
Servants and waiters	1,565,440
Sextons	5,714
Soldiers (U. S.)	103,902
Sailors and marines (U. S.)	22,842
Not specified	23,422
Trade and transportation	4,778,233
Agents, insurance, real estate, etc	241,333
Auctioneers	2,813
Bankers and brokers	73,384
Bookkeepers and accountants	255,526
Clerks and copyists	603,721
Commercial travellers	92,936
Decorators, drapers, and window dressers	3,053
Foremen and overseers, stable, railroad, etc	55,503
Hostlers	65,381
Hucksters and peddlers	76,872
Livery-stable keepers	33,680
Mail letter carriers	28,378
Merchants and dealers (retail)	792,887
Drugs and medicines	57,346
Dry goods, fancy goods, and notions	45,840
Groceries	156,557
Liquors and wines	13,119
Boots and shoes	15,239
Cigars and tobacco	15,367
Clothing and men's furnishings	18,097
Coal and wood	20,866
General store	33,031
Lumber	16,774
Produce and provisions	34,194
Not specified	366,457
Merchants and dealers (wholesale)	42,310
Messengers and errand and office boys	71,695
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	6,904
Officials of banks and companies	74,246
Packers and shippers	58,769
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	54,274
Salesmen and saleswomen	611,787
Sailors, boatmen, pilots	80,024
Steam railroad employes	582,471
Stenographers and typewriters	112,464
Street railway employes	68,936
Telegraph and telephone linemen	14,765
Telegraph and telephone operators	75,080
Undertakers	16,200
Weighers, gangers, and measurers	6,670
Not specified	34,056
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	7,112,987
Building Trades.	
Carpenters and joiners (including ship carpenters)	602,741
Masons (brick and stone)	161,048
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	277,990
Paper-hangers	22,004
Plasterers	35,706
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	97,884
Roofers and slaters	9,068
Mechanics (not otherwise specified)	9,437
Chemicals and Allied Products.	
Oil well and oil works employes	24,626
Other chemical workers	14,814
Clay, Glass, and Stone Products.	
Brick and tile makers, etc	49,934
Glass workers	49,999
Marble and stone cutters	54,525
Potters	16,140
Fishing and Mining.	
Fishermen and oystermen	73,810
Miners (coal)	344,292
Miners (gold and silver)	59,095
Miners (not otherwise specified)	133,010
Quarrymen	34,598
Food and Kindred Products.	
Bakers	79,407
Butchers	114,212
Butter and cheese makers	19,261
Confectioners	31,242
Meat packers, curers, and picklers	18,776
Millers	40,576
Other food preparers	13,666
Iron and Steel and Their Products.	
Blacksmiths	227,076
Iron and steel workers	290,797
Machinists	283,432
Steam boilermakers	33,087
Stove, furnace, and grate makers	12,473
Tool and cutlery makers	28,122
Wheelwrights	13,539
Wireworkers	18,437
Leather and its Finished Products.	
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	209,056
Harness and saddle makers and repairers	40,193
Leather curriers and tanners	42,684
Trunk and leather-case makers, etc	7,051
Liquors and Beverages.	
Bottlers and soda-water makers, etc	10,546
Brewers and maltsters	20,984
Distillers and rectifiers	3,145
Lumber and its Manufactures.	
Cabinet makers and furniture manufacturing employes	58,719
Coopers	37,226
Piano and organ makers	6,220
Saw and planing mill employes	161,687
Other woodworkers	82,390
Metals and Metal Products other than Iron and Steel.	
Brass workers	26,760
Clock and watch makers and repairers	24,188
Copper workers	8,188
Gold and silver workers	26,146
Gunsmiths, locksmiths, and bellhangers	7,452
Tinplate and tinware makers	70,613
Other metal workers	40,988

*Including army and navy officers.

(Continued on next page.)

OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Paper and Printing.	
Bookbinders	30,286
Compositors	38,849
Engravers	11,150
Paper and pulp mill operatives	36,329
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	116,484
Textiles.	
Artificial-flower makers	2,775
Bleachery and dye works operatives	22,289
Carpet factory operatives	19,388
Cotton ginners	1,395
Cotton mill operatives	246,004
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	47,120
Silk mill operatives	54,460
Woollen mill operatives	73,196
Other textile mill operatives	104,614
Dressmakers	347,0[illegible]
Hat and cap makers	22,733
Milliners	87,881
Seamstresses	151,379
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	39,432
Tailors and tailoresses	230,277
Other textile workers	30,046
Miscellaneous Industries.	
Broom and brush makers	10,222
Builders and contractors	56,935
Candle, soap, and tallow makers	4,022
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	224,546
Gas works employes	6,955
Glove makers	12,276
Manufacturers and officials, etc	158,123
Officials of mining and quarrying companies	17,935
Photographers	27,029
Publishers of books, maps, and newspapers	10,970
Rubber factory operatives	21,866
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	131,464
Upholsterers	30,839
Other miscellaneous industries	507,521

URBAN POPULATION.

Geographical Divisions.	Total Population.		Urban Population.		Increase in Total Population.		Increase in Urban Population.	
	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
North Atlantic division	21,046,695	17,406,969	13,613,736	10,071,957	3,639,726	20.9	3,541,779	35.2
South Atlantic division	10,443 480	8,557,922	2,049,520	1,554,190	1,885,558	17 9	495,330	31.9
North Central division	26,333,004	22,410,417	9,343,213	6,744,936	3,922,587	17.5	2,598,277	38.5
South Central division	14,080,047	11,170,137	1,896,655	1,339,232	2,909,910	26.1	557,423	41.6
Western division	4,091,349	3,102,269	1,469,268	1,035,659	989,080	31.9	433,609	41.9
Hawaii	154,001	89,990	39,306	22,907	64,011	71.1	16,399	71.6
Total	76,148,576	63,037,704	28,411,698	20,768,881	13,110,872	20.8	7,642,817	36.8

Ratio of Urban to Total Population: 1900—31.1 per cent.; 1890—29.1 per cent.; 1860—16.1 per cent.; 1850—12.5 per cent.; 1820—4.9 per cent.; 1790—3.4 per cent.

CENTRE OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Date.	Position of Centre of Population.					Westward Movement During Preceding Decade.
	N. Latitude		W. Longitude		Approximate Location by Important Towns.	
	°	′	°	′		Miles.
1790	39	16.5	76	11.2	23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.	.....
1800	39	16.1	76	56.5	18 miles west of Baltimore, Md	41
1810	39	11.5	77	37.2	40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C.	36
1820	39	5.7	78	33.0	16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.	50
1830	38	57.9	79	16.9	19 miles W.S.W of Moorefield, in the present State of W. Va.	39
1840	39	2.0	80	18.0	16 miles south of Clarksburg, in the present State of W Va.	55
1850	38	59.0	81	19.0	23 miles S.E. of Parkersburg, in the present State of W. Va.	55
1860	39	0.4	82	48.8	20 miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio	81
1870	39	12.0	83	35.7	48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio	42
1880	39	4.1	84	39.7	8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, Ohio	58
1890	39	11.9	85	32.9	20 miles east of Columbus, Ind	48
1900	39	9.5	85	48.9	6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind	14
					Total	519

This table was prepared by the Census Office. The centre of the negro population in 1890 was near Rome, Ga., and was travelling Gulfward.

The centre of area of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii and other recent accessions, is in Northern Kansas, in approximate latitude 39° 55′, and approximate longitude 98° 50′ The centre of population is therefore about three-fourths of a degree south and more than thirteen degrees east of the centre of area.

RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

Rank.	States and Territories.	Population.	Rank.	States and Territories.	Population.	Rank.	States and Territories.	Population.
1	New York	7,268,894	19	Minnesota	1,751,394	36	New Hampshire	411,588
2	Pennsylvania	6,302,115	20	Mississippi	1,551,270	37	South Dakota	401,570
3	Illinois	4,821,550	21	California	1,485,053	38	Oklahoma	398,331
4	Ohio	4,157,545	22	Kansas	1,470,495	39	Indian Territory	392,060
5	Missouri	3,106,665	23	Louisiana	1,381,625	40	Vermont	343,641
6	Texas	3,048,710	24	South Carolina	1,340,316	41	North Dakota	319,146
7	Massachusetts	2,805,346	25	Arkansas	1,311,564	42	Dist. of Columbia.	278,718
8	Indiana	2,516,462	26	Maryland	1,188,044	43	Utah	276,749
9	Michigan	2,420,982	27	Nebraska	1,066,300	44	Montana	243,329
10	Iowa	2,231,853	28	West Virginia	958,800	45	New Mexico	195,310
11	Georgia	2,216,331	29	Connecticut	908,420	46	Delaware	184,735
12	Kentucky	2,147,174	30	Maine	694,466	47	Idaho	161,772
13	Wisconsin	2,069,042	31	Colorado	539,700	48	Hawaii	154,001
14	Tennessee	2,020,616	32	Florida	528,542	49	Arizona	122,931
15	North Carolina	1,893,810	33	Washington	518,103	50	Wyoming	92,531
16	New Jersey	1,883,669	34	Rhode Island	428,556	51	Alaska	63,592
17	Virginia	1,854,184	35	Oregon	413,536	52	Nevada	42,335
18	Alabama	1,828,697						

Women at Work in the United States.

(The Census Bureau issued in 1907 a report presenting statistics of Women at Work.)

In the United States the number of women at work as returned by the census of 1900 was almost five million. In continental United States—by which is meant the United States exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii and all other outlying territories or possessions—the exact number was 4,833,630.

RACE AND NATIVITY.

The total number includes 1,771,966 native white women whose parents also were natives; 1,090,744 native white women one or both of whose parents were immigrants; 840,011 white women who were themselves immigrants; 1,119,621 negro women, and 11,288 Indian and Mongolian women. Thus the native white women of native parentage constituted 36.7 per cent., or more than one-third, of the total number of women who were breadwinners, the other classes being represented by the following percentages: Native white of foreign parentage, 22.6; foreign born white, 17.4; negro, 23.2; Indian and Mongolian 2-10 of 1 per cent.

AGE.

Most of the women at work were young women; 68.4 per cent. of them were under 35 years of age, 44.2 per cent. were under 25, and 25.6 per cent. had not reached the age of 21. These figures are in marked contrast with those for the male sex. Of the men 16 years of age and over reported as workers or breadwinners, only 24.7 per cent. were under the age of 25, and only 12.7 per cent. were under 21. This contrast is indicative of the fact that large numbers of women who support themselves and others in early life cease to be breadwinners upon assuming the responsibilities of marriage and childbearing.

MARITAL CONDITION.

This conclusion is substantiated by the statistics of marital or conjugal condition. Almost two-thirds, or 65 per cent., of the total number of women at work were single, while 15.9 per cent. were married, 17.7 per cent. were widows and 1.3 per cent. were divorced.

PROPORTION OF WOMEN AT WORK.

The total number of women 16 years of age and over in continental United States in 1900 was 23,485,559. The number at work constituted 20.6 per cent. of this total. In other words, one woman in every five was a breadwinner, that term being used to designate persons reported by the Census as following a gainful occupation. Of the total male population of the same age—that is, 16 years and over—90.5 per cent. were breadwinners. This difference between the sexes as regards the percentage of breadwinners is probably not greater than would be anticipated. Men take up some occupation almost as a matter of course, and usually follow it the greater part of their lives. With women the adoption of an occupation, although by no means unusual, is far from being customary, and in the well-to-do classes of society is exceptional. Moreover, the pursuit of an occupation by women is probably more often temporary than permanent.

OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

In the reports of the Twelfth Census (1900), the detailed classification of breadwinners with respect to the kind of work in which they were engaged distinguishes 303 occupations.

Notwithstanding the increasing diversity of employments for women, domestic service still remains the most important by far of the occupations in which they are engaged. Of the 4,833,630 women in continental United States reported as engaged in gainful occupations at the time of the Twelfth Census, 1,124,383, or almost one-fourth of the total number, were returned as servants. It may seem surprising that the next most important occupation for women is that of farm laborer, and that the number of women reported as following this occupation was 456,405, or almost half a million. The significance of the figures will be better understood if it is pointed out that 442,006, or 96.8 per cent. of these female farm laborers were reported from the Southern States, and that 361,804, or 79.3 per cent. of the total number, were of the negro race. Moreover, it appears that 277,727, or 60.9 per cent. of the total number, were members of the farmers' families, representing the wives and grown-up daughters, assisting in the work on the home farms. Next to these two leading occupations come four occupations not far apart in numerical importance, though widely different in character. They are the occupations of dressmaker, laundress, teacher and farmer. The largest of these occupations—that of dressmaker—employed 338,144 women, and the smallest—that of farmer—employed 307,706. Of teachers, there were 327,206; of laundresses, 328,935.

Three-fifths of the total number of women reported as breadwinners were found in the six occupations employing more than 300,000 women each, the aggregate number in these occupations being 2,882,779. The total number of women reported as textile mill operatives—231,458—makes this the seventh occupation group in numerical importance. The occupation next in rank is that of housekeepers and stewardesses. This comprised 146,929 women. The housekeepers here referred to are those working for wages, the housekeeping or housework done by women in their own homes not being treated by the Census as a gainful occupation, although it has, of course, a great economic importance, not to be overlooked in any attempt to estimate the social value of woman's work. If there are added to the occupation groups already mentioned the group of saleswomen, comprising 142,265 women, and that of seamstresses, comprising 138,724, the list includes the ten leading occupations for women, and accounts for 3,542,155, or 73.3 per cent. of the total number of women who are breadwinners.

Teaching is also an occupation in which women predominate. The occupation is one in which both sexes have long been competing on terms of approximate equality, and it is significant that it is also one in which the predominance of women is increasing. In 1880, the percentage of female teachers was 67.8; it advanced to 70.8 in 1890, and to 73.4 in 1900. In the group of textile mill operatives the two sexes were represented in about equal numbers. But in the remaining three of the ten leading occupations mentioned above, women, though numerous, were in the minority, constituting 24.1 per cent. of the total number of salesmen and saleswomen, 13.6 per cent. of the farm laborers and only 5.4 per cent. of the farmers.

Population of Incorporated Places; Census of 1900.*

ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CITIES.

Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.
New York, N. Y.	3,437,202	Toledo, Ohio	131,822	Wilmington, Del.	76,508	Kansas City, Kan.	51,418
Chicago, Ill.	1,698,575	Allegheny, Pa.	129,896	Camden, N. J.	75,935	Harrisburg, Pa.	50,167
Philadelphia, Pa	1,293,697	Columbus, Ohio	125,560	Trenton, N. J.	73,307	Portland, Me.	50,145
St. Louis, Mo.	575,238	Worcester, Mass.	118,421	Troy, N. Y	75,057	Yonkers, N. Y.	47,931
Boston, Mass	560,892	Syracuse, N. Y.	108,374	Bridgeport, Ct.	70,996	Norfolk, Va.	46,624
Baltimore, Md.	508,957	New Haven, Ct.	108,027	Lynn, Mass	68,513	Waterbury, Ct.	45,859
Cleveland, Ohio	381,768	Paterson, N. J.	105,171	Oakland, Cal	66,960	Holyoke, Mass	45,712
Buffalo, N. Y.	352,387	Fall River, Mass	104,863	Lawrence, Mass.	62,559	Fort Wayne, Ind	45,115
San Francisco, Cal.	342,782	St. Joseph, Mo	102,979	New Bedford, Mass.	62,442	Youngstown, Ohio	44,885
Cincinnati, Ohio	325,902	Omaha, Neb	102,555	Des Moines, Iowa	62,139	Houston, Tex.	44,633
Pittsburgh, Pa	321,616	Los Angeles, Cal.	102,479	Springfield, Mass.	62,059	Covington, Ky.	42,938
New Orleans, La	287,104	Memphis, Tenn.	102,320	Somerville, Mass.	61,643	Akron, Ohio	42,728
Detroit, Mich.	285,704	Scranton, Pa.	102,026	Hoboken, N. J.	59,364	Dallas, Tex.	42,638
Milwaukee, Wis	285,315	Lowell, Mass.	94,969	Evansville, Ind.	59,007	Saginaw, Mich.	42,345
Washington, D. C.	278,718	Albany, N. Y.	94,151	Manchester, N. H.	56,987	Lancaster, Pa	41,459
Newark, N. J.	246,070	Cambridge, Mass.	91,886	Utica, N. Y.	56,383	Lincoln, Neb	40,169
Jersey City, N. J.	206,433	Portland, Ore.	90,426	Peoria, Ill.	56,100	Brockton, Mass.	40,063
Louisville, Ky.	204,731	Atlanta, Ga	89,872	Charleston, S. C.	55,807	Binghamton, N. Y.	39,647
Minneapolis, Minn.	202,718	Grand Rapids, Mich.	87,565	Savannah, Ga.	54,244	Augusta, Ga.	39,441
Providence, R. I.	175,597	Dayton, Ohio	85,333	Salt Lake City, Utah	53,531	Honolulu, Hawaii	39,306
Indianapolis, Ind.	169,164	Richmond, Va.	85,050	San Antonio, Tex.	53,321	Pawtucket, R. I.	39,231
Kansas City, Mo.	163,752	Nashville, Tenn.	80,865	Duluth, Minn.	52,969	Altoona, Pa.	38,973
St. Paul, Minn.	163,065	Seattle, Wash	80,671	Erie, Pa.	52,733	Wheeling, W. Va.	38,878
Rochester, N. Y.	162,608	Hartford, Ct.	79,850	Elizabeth, N. J.	52,130	Mobile, Ala.	38,469
Denver, Col.	133,859	Reading, Pa.	78,961	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	51,721	Birmingham, Ala.	38,415

INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 5,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE.

Adrian, Mich.	9,654	Bayonne, N. J.	32,722	Cadillac, Mich.	5,997	Columbus, Miss.	6,484
Akron, Ohio	42,728	Beatrice, Neb.	7,875	Cairo, Ill.	12,566	Columbus, Ohio	125,560
Alameda, Cal.	16,464	Beaumont, Tex.	9,427	Calais, Me	7,655	Concord, N. H.	19,632
Albany, N.Y.	94,151	Beaverdam, Wis.	5,128	Cambridge, Md.	5,747	Concord, N. C.	7,910
Albuquerque, N.M.	6,238	Beaver Falls, Pa.	10,054	Cambridge, Mass.	91,886	Conneaut, Ohio	7,133
Alexandria, Ind.	7,221	Bedford, Ind.	6,115	Cambridge, Ohio	8,241	Connellsville, Pa.	7,160
Alexandria, La.	5,548	Bellaire, Ohio	9,912	Camden, N. J.	75,935	Connersville, Ind.	6,836
Alexandria, Va.	14,528	Bellefontaine, Ohio	6,649	Canal Dover, Ohio	5,422	Conshohocken, Pa.	5,762
Allegheny, Pa.	129,896	Belleville, Ill.	17,484	Canandaigua, N. Y.	6,151	Corning, N.Y.	11,061
Allentown, Pa.	35,416	Bellevue, Ky.	6,332	Canton, Ill.	6,564	Corry, Pa.	5,369
Alliance, Ohio	8,974	Beloit, Wis.	10,436	Canton, Ohio	30,667	Corsicana, Tex.	9,313
Alpena, Mich.	11,802	Belvidere, N. J.	6,937	Carbondale, Pa.	13,536	Cortland, N.Y.	9,014
Alton, Ill.	14,210	Bennington, Vt.	5,656	Carlisle, Pa.	9,626	Coshocton, Ohio	6,473
Altoona, Pa.	38,973	Benton Harbor, Mich.	6,562	Carnegie, Pa.	7,330	Council Bluffs, Iowa	25,802
Americus, Ga.	7,674	Berkeley, Cal.	13,214	Carthage, Mo	9,416	Covington, Ky.	42,938
Amsterdam, N. Y.	20,929	Berlin, N. H.	8,886	Catskill, N. Y.	5,484	Crawfordsville, Ind.	6,640
Anaconda, Mont	9,453	Bessemer, Ala.	6,358	Cedar Falls, Iowa	5,319	Creston, Iowa	7,752
Anderson, Ind.	20,178	Bethlehem, Pa.	7,293	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	25,656	Cripple Creek, Col.	10,147
Anderson, S. C.	5,498	Beverly, Mass.	13,884	Centreville, Iowa	5,256	Crookston, Mich.	5,359
Annapolis, Md.	8,525	Biddeford, Me.	16,145	Central Falls, R. I.	18,167	Cumberland, Md.	17,128
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,509	Biloxi, Miss.	5,467	Centralia, Ill.	6,721	Dallas, Tex.	42,638
Anniston, Ala.	9,695	Binghamton, N. Y.	39,647	Chambersburg, Pa.	8,864	Danbury, Ct.	16,537
Ansonia, Ct.	12,681	Birmingham, Ala.	38,415	Champaign, Ill.	9,098	Danville, Ill.	16,354
Antigo, Wis.	5,145	Bloomfield, N. J.	9,668	Charleroi, Pa.	5,930	Danville, Pa.	8,042
Appleton, Wis	15,085	Bloomington, Ill.	23,286	Charleston, Ill.	5,488	Danville, Va.	16,520
Archbald, Pa.	5,396	Bloomington, Ind	6,460	Charleston, S. C.	55,807	Davenport, Iowa	35,254
Ardmore, I. T.	5,681	Bloomsburg, Pa.	6,170	Charleston, W. Va.	11,099	Dayton, Ky.	6,104
Argentine, Kan.	5,878	Blue Island, Ill.	6,114	Charlotte, N. C.	18,091	Dayton, Ohio	85,333
Arkansas City, Kan.	6,140	Boise, Idaho	5,957	Charlottesville, Va.	6,449	Decatur, Ill.	20,754
Asheville, N. C.	14,694	Bonham, Tex.	5,042	Chattanooga, Tenn.	30,154	Defiance, Ohio	7,579
Ashland, Ky.	6,800	Boone, Iowa	8,880	Cheboygan, Mich.	6,489	De Kalb, Ill.	5,904
Ashland, Pa.	6,438	Boston, Mass.	560,892	Chelsea, Mass	34,072	Delaware, Ohio	7,940
Ashland, Wis.	13,074	Boulder, Col.	6,150	Chester, Pa.	33,988	Denison, Tex.	11,807
Ashtabula, Ohio	12,949	Bowling Green, Ky.	8,226	Cheyenne, Wyo.	14,087	Denver, Col.	133,859
Astoria, Ore.	8,381	Bowling Green, O.	5,067	Chicopee, Mass.	19,167	Derby, Ct.	7,930
Atchison, Kan.	15,722	Braddock, Pa.	15,654	Chicago, Ill.	1,698,575	Des Moines, Iowa	62,139
Athens, Ga.	10,245	Bradford, Pa.	15,029	Chicago Heights, Ill	5,100	De Soto, Mo.	5,611
Atlanta, Ga.	89,872	Brainerd, Minn.	7,524	Chillicothe, Mo.	6,905	Detroit, Mich.	285,704
Atlantic City, Iowa	5,046	Brattleboro, Vt.	5,297	Chillicothe, Ohio	12,976	Dixon, Ill.	7,917
Atlantic City, N. J.	27,838	Brazil, Ind.	7,786	Chippewa Falls, Wis	8,094	Dover, N. H.	13,207
Auburn, Me.	12,951	Brenham, Tex.	5,968	Cincinnati, Ohio	325,902	Dover, N. J.	5,938
Auburn, N. Y.	30,345	Bridgeport, Ct.	70,996	Circleville, Ohio	6,991	Dubois, Pa.	9,375
Augusta, Ga.	39,441	Bridgeton, N. J.	13,913	Clarksville, Tenn.	9,431	Dubuque, Iowa	36,297
Augusta, Me	11,683	Bristol, Ct.	6,268	Clearfield, Pa.	5,081	Duluth, Minn.	52,969
Aurora, Ill.	24,147	Bristol, Pa.	7,104	Cleburne, Tex.	7,493	Dunkirk, N.Y.	11,616
Aurora, Mo.	6,191	Bristol, Tenn.	5,271	Cleveland, Ohio	381,768	Dunmore, Pa.	12,583
Austin, Minn.	5,474	Brockton, Mass.	40,063	Clinton, Iowa	22,698	Duquesne, Pa.	9,036
Austin, Tex	22,258	Brookfield, Mo.	5,484	Clinton, Mo.	5,061	Durham, N. C.	6,679
Baker City, Ore.	6,663	Brownsville, Tex.	6,305	Coatesville, Pa.	5,721	East Liverpool, Ohio	16,485
Baltimore, Md.	508,957	Brunswick, Ga.	9,081	Cohoes, N. Y.	23,910	Easton, Pa.	25,238
Bangor, Me.	21,850	Brunswick, Me.	5,210	Coldwater, Mich.	6,216	East Orange, N. J.	21,506
Baraboo, Wis	5,751	Bucyrus, O.	6,560	Colo. Springs, Col.	21,085	Eastport, Me.	5,311
Barre, Vt.	8,448	Buffalo, N. Y.	352,387	Columbia, Mo.	5,651	East St. Louis, Ill.	29,655
Batavia, N. Y.	9,180	Burlington, Iowa	23,201	Columbia, Pa.	12,316	Eau Claire, Wis.	17,517
Bath, Me.	10,477	Burlington, N. J.	7,392	Columbia, S. C.	21,108	Edwardsville, Pa.	5,165
Baton Rouge, La	11,269	Burlington, Vt.	18,640	Columbia, Tenn.	6,052	Elgin, Ill.	22,433
Battle Creek, Mich.	18,563	Butler, Pa.	10,853	Columbus, Ga.	17,614	Elizabeth, N. J.	52,130
Bay City, Mich.	27,628	Butte, Mont.	30,470	Columbus, Ind.	8,130	Elizabeth, N. C.	6,348

*As reported by the U. S. Census Office. Unincorporated towns and townships were not considered. For population of some of the cities in this list, by later State censuses, see pages 622, 642 and 643.

INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 5,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—*Continued.*

Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.
Elkhart, Ind.	15,184	Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,935	Lima, Ohio	21,723	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	5,132
Elmira, N.Y.	35,672	Hazelton, Pa.	14,230	Lincoln, Ill.	8,962	Mt. Vernon, N.Y.	21,228
El Paso, Tex.	15,906	Helena, Ark.	5,550	Lincoln, Neb.	40,169	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	6,633
Elwood, Ind.	12,950	Helena, Mont.	10,770	Litchfield, Ill.	5,918	Muncie, Ind.	20,942
Elyria, Ohio	8,791	Henderson, Ky.	10,272	Little Falls, Minn.	5,774	Murphysboro, Ill.	6,463
Emporia, Kan.	8,223	Herkimer, N. Y.	5,555	Little Falls, N. Y.	10,381	Muscatine, Iowa	14,073
Englewood, N. J.	6,253	Hillsboro, Tex.	5,346	Little Rock, Ark.	38,307	Muskegon, Mich.	20,818
Erie, Pa.	52,733	Hoboken, N. J.	59,364	Lock Haven, Pa.	7,210	Nanticoke, Pa.	12,116
Escanaba, Mich.	9,549	Holland, Mich.	7,790	Lockport, N. Y.	16,581	Nashua, N. H.	23,898
Etna, Pa.	5,384	Holyoke, Mass.	45,712	Logan, Utah	5,451	Nashville, Tenn.	80,865
Eureka, Cal.	7,327	Homestead, Pa.	12,154	Logansport, Ind.	16,204	Natchez, Miss.	12,210
Evanston, Ill.	19,259	Honolulu, Hawaii	39,306	Long Branch, N. J.	8,872	Naugatuck, Ct.	10,541
Evansville, Ind.	59,007	Hoosick Falls, N.Y	5,671	Lorain, Ohio	16,028	Nebraska City, Neb.	7,380
Everett, Mass.	24,336	Hopkinsville, Ky.	7,280	Los Angeles, Cal.	102,479	Neenah, Wis.	5,954
Everett, Wash.	7,838	Hornellsville, N. Y.	11,918	Louisiana City, Mo.	5,131	Negaunee, Mich.	6,935
Fairmont, W. Va.	5,655	Hot Springs, Ark.	9,973	Louisville, Ky.	204,731	Nelsonville, Ohio	5,421
Fall River, Mass.	104,863	Houston, Tex.	44,633	Lowell, Mass.	94,969	Nevada, Mo.	7,461
Fargo, N. Dak.	9,589	Hudson, N. Y.	9,528	Ludington, Mich.	7,166	New Albany, Ind.	20,628
Faribault, Minn.	7,868	Huntingdon, Pa.	6,053	Lynchburg, Va.	18,891	Newark, N. J.	246,070
Fergus Falls, Minn.	6,072	Huntington, Ind.	9,491	Lynn, Mass.	68,513	Newark, Ohio	18,157
Findlay, Ohio	17,613	Huntington, W. Va.	11,923	McKeesport, Pa.	34,227	New Bedford, Mass.	62,442
Fitchburg, Mass.	31,531	Huntsville, Ala.	8,068	McKee's Rocks, Pa.	6,352	Newbern, N. C.	9,090
Flint City, Mich.	13,103	Hutchinson, Kan.	9,379	Macomb, Ill.	5,375	New Brighton, Pa.	6,820
Florence, Ala.	6,478	Ilion, N. Y.	5,138	Macon, Ga.	23,272	New Britain, Ct.	25,998
Fond du Lac, Wis.	15,110	Independence, Mo.	6,974	Madison, Ind.	7,835	N. Brunswick, N. J.	20,006
Fort Dodge, Iowa	12,162	Indianapolis, Ind.	169,164	Madison, Wis.	19,164	Newburgh, N. Y.	24,943
Fort Madison, Iowa.	9,278	Iola, Kan.	5,791	Mahanoy, Pa.	13,504	Newburgh, Ohio	5,909
Fort Scott, Kan.	10,322	Ionia City, Mich.	5,209	Malden, Mass.	33,664	Newburyport, Mass.	14,478
Fort Smith, Ark.	11,587	Iowa City, Iowa	7,987	Malone, N. Y.	5,935	Newcastle, Pa.	28,339
Fort Wayne, Ind.	45,115	Iron Mountain, Mich.	9,242	Manchester, N. H.	56,987	New Haven, Ct.	108,027
Fort Worth, Tex.	26,688	Ironton, Ohio	11,868	Manchester, Va.	9,715	New Iberia, La.	6,815
Fostoria, Ohio	7,730	Ironwood, Mich.	9,705	Manistee, Mich.	14,260	New London, Ct.	17,548
Frankfort, Ind.	7,100	Irvington, N. J.	5,255	Manitowoc, Wis.	11,786	New Orleans, La.	287,104
Frankfort, Ky.	9,487	Ishpeming, Mich.	13,255	Mankato, Minn.	10,599	N. Philadelphia, O.	6,213
Franklin, N. H.	5,846	Ithaca, N. Y.	13,136	Mansfield, Ohio	17,640	Newport, Ky.	28,301
Franklin City, Pa.	7,317	Jackson, Mich.	25,180	Marietta, Ohio	13,348	Newport, R. I.	22,034
Frederick, Md.	9,296	Jackson, Miss.	7,816	Marinette, Wis.	16,195	Newport News, Va.	19,635
Fredericksburg, Va.	5,068	Jackson, Tenn.	14,511	Marion, Ind.	17,337	New Rochelle, N. Y.	14,720
Freeland, Pa.	5,254	Jacksonville, Fla.	28,429	Marion, Ohio	11,862	Newton, Kan.	6,208
Freeport, Ill.	13,258	Jacksonville, Ill.	15,078	Marlboro, Mass.	13,609	Newton, Mass.	33,587
Fremont, Neb.	7,241	Jamestown, N. Y.	22,892	Marquette, Mich.	10,058	New Ulm, Minn.	5,403
Fremont, Ohio	8,439	Janesville, Wis.	13,185	Marshall, Mo.	5,086	N. Whatcom, Wash.	6,834
Fresno, Cal.	12,470	Jeannette, Pa.	5,865	Marshall, Tex.	7,855	New York, N. Y.	3,437,202
Frostburg, Md.	5,274	Jefferson, Mo.	9,664	Marshalltown, Iowa	11,544	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	19,457
Fulton, N. Y.	5,281	Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,774	Marshfield, Wis.	5,240	Niles, Ohio	7,468
Gainesville, Tex.	7,874	Jersey City, N. J.	206,433	Martinsburg, W.Va.	7,564	Nome, Alaska*	12,488
Galena, Ill.	5,005	Johnstown, N. Y.	10,130	Martin's Ferry, Ohio	7,760	Norfolk, Va.	46,624
Galena, Kan.	10,155	Johnstown, Pa.	35,936	Mason City, Iowa	6,746	Norristown, Pa.	22,265
Galesburg, Ill.	18,607	Joliet, Ill.	29,353	Massillon, Ohio	11,944	North Adams, Mass.	24,200
Galion, Ohio	7,282	Joplin, Mo.	26,023	Matawan, N.Y.	5,807	Northampton, Mass.	18,643
Gallipolis, Ohio	5,432	Kalamazoo, Mich.	24,404	Mattoon, Ill.	9,622	North Braddock, Pa.	6,535
Galveston, Tex.	37,789	Kane, Pa.	5,296	Maysville, Ky.	6,423	N'h Plainfield, N. J.	5,009
Gardiner, Me	5,501	Kankakee, Ill.	13,595	Meadville, Pa.	10,291	N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	9,069
Geneva, N. Y.	10,433	Kansas City, Kan.	51,418	Medford, Mass.	18,244	Norwalk, Ct.	6,125
Glens Falls, N. Y.	12,613	Kansas City, Mo.	163,752	Melrose, Mass.	12,962	Norwalk, Ohio	7,074
Glenville, Ohio	5,588	Kaukauna, Wis.	5,115	Memphis, Tenn.	102,320	Norwich, Ct.	17,251
Gloucester, Mass.	26,121	Kearney, Neb.	5,634	Menasha, Wis.	5,589	Norwich, N. Y.	5,766
Gloucester, N. J.	6,840	Kearny, N. J.	10,896	Menominee, Mich.	12,818	Norwood, Ohio	6,480
Gloversville, N. Y.	18,349	Keene, N. H.	9,165	Menominee, Wis.	5,655	Oakland, Cal.	66,960
Goldsboro, N. C.	5,877	Kenosha, Wis.	11,606	Meriden, Ct.	24,296	Oconto, Wis.	5,646
Goshen, Ind.	7,810	Kenton, Ohio	6,852	Meridian, Miss.	14,050	Oelwein, Iowa	5,142
Grafton, W. Va.	5,650	Keokuk, Iowa	14,641	Merrill, Wis.	8,537	Ogden, Utah	16,313
Grand Forks, N. D.	7,652	Kewanee, Ill.	8,382	Mexico, Mo.	5,099	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	12,633
Grand Island, Neb.	7,554	Key West, Fla.	17,114	Michigan City, Ind.	14,850	Oil City, Pa.	13,264
G'd Rapids, Mich.	87,565	Kingston, N. Y.	24,535	Middletown, Ct.	9,589	Oklahoma City, Okla	10,037
Great Falls, Mont.	14,930	Kirksville, Mo	5,966	Middletown, N.Y.	14,522	Old Forge, Pa.	5,630
Green Bay, Wis.	18,684	Knoxville, Tenn.	32,637	Middletown, Ohio	9,215	Oldtown, Me.	5,763
Greensboro, N. C.	10,035	Kokomo, Ind.	10,609	Middletown, Pa.	5,608	Olean, N. Y.	9,462
Greensburg, Ind.	5,034	Laconia, N. H.	8,042	Millvale, Pa.	6,736	Olyphant, Pa.	6,180
Greensburg, Pa.	6,508	Lacrosse, Wis.	28,895	Millville, N. J.	10,583	Omaha, Neb.	102,555
Greenville, Miss.	7,642	Lafayette, Ind.	18,116	Milton, Pa.	6,175	Oneida, N. Y.	6,364
Greenville, Ohio	5,501	Lake Charles, La.	6,680	Milwaukee, Wis	285,315	Oneonta, N. Y.	7,147
Greenville, S. C.	11,860	Lancaster, Ohio	8,991	Minneapolis, Minn.	202,718	Orange City, N. J.	24,141
Greenville, Tex.	6,860	Lancaster, Pa.	41,459	Mishawaka, Ind.	5,560	Oshkosh, Wis.	28,284
Griffin, Ga	6,857	Lansing, Mich.	16,485	Moberly, Mo.	8,012	Oskaloosa, Iowa	9,212
Guthrie, Okla.	10,006	Lansingburg, N. Y.	12,595	Mobile, Ala.	38,469	Ossining, N. Y.	7,939
Hackensack, N. J.	9,443	Laporte, Ind.	7,113	Moline, Ill.	17,248	Oswego, N. Y.	22,199
Hagerstown, Md.	13,591	Laramie, Wyo.	8,207	Monmouth, Ill.	7,460	Ottawa, Ill.	10,588
Hamilton, Ohio	23,914	Laredo, Tex.	13,429	Monongahela, Pa.	5,173	Ottawa, Kan.	6,934
Hammond, Ind.	12,376	La Salle, Ill.	10,446	Monroe, La.	5,428	Ottumwa, Iowa	18,197
Hannibal, Mo.	12,780	Laurium, Mich.	5,643	Monroe, Mich	5,043	Owatonna, Minn.	5,561
Hanover, Pa.	5,302	Lawrence, Kan.	10,862	Montclair, N. J.	13,962	Owego, N. Y.	5,039
Harrisburg, Pa.	50,167	Lawrence, Mass.	62,559	Montgomery, Ala.	30,346	Owensboro, Ky.	13,189
Harrison, N. J.	10,596	Lead, S. Dak.	6,210	Montpelier, Vt.	6,266	Owosso, Mich.	8,696
Hartford, Ct.	79,850	Leadville, Col.	12,445	Morristown, N. J.	11,267	Paducah, Ky.	19,446
Hartford, Ind.	5,912	Leavenworth, Kan.	20,735	Moundsville, W.Va.	5,362	Painesville, Ohio	5,024
Harvey, Ill.	5,395	Lebanon, Pa.	17,628	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	13,179	Palestine, Tex.	8,297
Hastings, Neb.	7,188	Lewiston, Me.	23,761	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	6,576	Pana, Ill.	5,530
Haverhill, Mass.	37,175	Lexington, Ky.	26,369	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	5,216	Paris, Ill.	6,105

INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 5,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—*Continued.*

Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.
Paris, Tex.	9,358	Rochester, N. Y.	162,608	South Bethlehem, Pa.	13,241	Vicksburg, Miss.	14,834
Parkersburg, W. Va.	11,703	Rockford, Ill.	31,051	South Norwalk, Ct.	6,591	Vincennes, Ind.	10,249
Parsons, Kan.	7,682	Rock Hill, S. C.	5,485	South Omaha, Neb.	26,001	Wabash, Ind.	8,618
Pasadena, Cal.	9,117	Rock Island, Ill.	19,493	South Portland, Me.	6,287	Waco, Tex.	20,686
Passaic, N. J.	27,777	Rockland, Me.	8,150	Spartanburg, S. C.	11,395	Walla Walla, Wash.	10,049
Paterson, N. J.	105,171	Rockville, Ct.	7,287	Spokane, Wash.	36,848	Wallingford, Ct.	6,737
Pawtucket, R. I.	39,231	Rome, Ga.	7,291	Springfield, Ill.	34,159	Waltham, Mass.	23,481
Peekskill, N. Y.	10,358	Rome, N. Y.	15,343	Springfield, Mass.	62,059	Warren, Ohio	8,529
Pekin, Ill.	8,420	Rutland, Vt.	11,499	Springfield, Mo.	23,267	Warren, Pa.	8,043
Pensacola, Fla.	17,747	Saco, Me.	6,122	Springfield, Ohio	38,253	Washington, D.C.	278,718
Peoria, Ill.	56,100	Sacramento, Cal.	29,282	Spring Valley, Ill.	6,214	Washington, Ind.	8,551
Perth Amboy, N. J.	17,699	Saginaw, Mich.	42,345	Stamford, Ct.	15,997	Washington, Pa.	7,670
Peru, Ill	6,863	St. Albans, Vt.	6,239	Staunton, Va.	7,289	Washington C.H., O.	5,751
Peru, Ind.	8,463	St. Charles, Mo.	7,982	Steelton, Pa.	12,086	Waterbury, Ct.	45,859
Petersburg, Va.	21,810	St. Cloud, Minn.	8,663	Sterling, Ill	6,309	Waterloo, Iowa	12,580
Petoskey, Mich.	5,285	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	5,666	Steubenville, Ohio	14,349	Watertown, N. Y.	21,696
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,293,697	St. Joseph, Mich.	5,155	Stevens Point, Wis.	9,524	Watertown, Wis.	8,437
Phillipsburg, N. J.	10,052	St. Joseph, Mo.	102,979	Stillwater, Minn.	12,318	Waterville, Me.	9,477
Phœnix, Ariz.	5,544	St. Louis, Mo.	575,238	Stockton, Cal.	17,506	Watervliet, N. Y.	14,321
Phœnixville, Pa.	9,196	St. Mary's, Ohio	5,359	Streator, Ill.	14,079	Waukegan, Ill.	9,426
Pine Bluff, Ark.	11,496	St. Paul, Minn.	163,065	Summit, N. J.	5,302	Waukesha, Wis.	7,419
Piqua, Ohio	12,172	Salem, Mass.	35,956	Sumter, S. C.	5,673	Wausau, Wis.	12,354
Pittsburgh, Kan.	10,112	Salem, N. J.	5,811	Sunbury, Pa.	9,810	Waycross, Ga.	5,919
Pittsburgh, Pa.	321,616	Salem, Ohio	7,582	Superior, Wis.	31,091	Waynesboro, Pa.	5,396
Pittsfield, Mass.	21,766	Salina, Kan.	6,074	Syracuse, N. Y.	108,374	Webb City, Mo.	9,201
Pittston, Pa.	12,556	Salisbury, N. C.	6,277	Tacoma, Wash.	37,714	Wellston, Ohio	8,045
Plainfield, N. J.	15,369	Salt Lake, Utah	53,531	Talladega, Ala.	5,056	Wellsville, Ohio	6,146
Plattsburg, N. Y.	8,434	San Antonio, Tex.	53,321	Tamaqua, Pa.	7,267	W. Bay City, Mich.	13,119
Plymouth, Pa.	13,649	San Bernardino, Cal.	6,150	Tampa, Fla	15,839	Westbrook, Me.	7,283
Pomono, Cal.	5,526	San Diego, Cal.	17,700	Tarentum, Pa	5,472	West Chester, Pa.	9,524
Pontiac, Mich.	9,769	Sandusky, Ohio	19,664	Taunton, Mass.	31,036	West Haven, Ct.	5,247
Portage, Wis.	5,459	San Francisco, Cal.	342,782	Temple, Tex.	7,065	West Hoboken, N.J.	23,094
Port Chester, N. Y.	7,440	San Jose, Cal.	21,500	Terre Haute, Ind.	36,673	West New York, N.J.	5,267
Port Huron, Mich.	19,158	Santa Barbara, Cal.	6,587	Terrell, Tex.	6,330	West Orange, N. J.	6,889
Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,385	Santa Cruz, Cal.	5,659	Texarkana, Tex.†	5,256	West Pittston, Pa.	5,846
Portland, Me.	50,145	Santa Fe, N. M.	5,603	Thomasville, Ga.	5,322	Wheeling, W. Va.	38,878
Portland, Ore.	90,426	Santa Rosa, Cal.	6,673	Tiffin, Ohio	10,989	White Plains, N. Y.	7,899
Portsmouth, N. H.	10,637	Saratoga Sp's, N.Y.	12,409	Titusville, Pa	8,244	Wichita, Kan.	24,671
Portsmouth, Ohio	17,870	Sault Ste. Marie, Mh.	10,578	Toledo, Ohio	131,822	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	51,721
Portsmouth, Va.	17,427	Savannah, Ga.	54,244	Tonawanda, N. Y.	7,421	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	11,886
Pottstown, Pa.	13,696	Sayre, Pa.	5,243	Topeka, Kan.	33,608	Williamsport, Pa.	28,757
Pottsville, Pa.	15,710	Schenectady, N. Y.	31,682	Torrington, Ct.	8,360	Willimantic, Ct.	8,937
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	24,029	Scranton, Pa.	102,026	Traverse City, Mich.	9,407	Wilmington, Del.	76,508
Princeton, Ind.	6,041	Seattle, Wash.	80,671	Trenton, Mo.	5,396	Wilmington, N. C.	20,976
Providence, R. I.	175,597	Sedalia, Mo.	15,231	Trenton, N. J.	73,307	Winchester, Ky.	5,964
Provo, Utah	6,185	Selma, Ala.	8,713	Trinidad, Col.	5,345	Winchester, Va.	5,161
Pueblo, Col.	28,157	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,519	Troy, N. Y.	60,651	Winfield, Kan.	5,554
Putnam, Ct.	6,667	Seymour, Ind	6,445	Troy, Ohio	5,881	Winona, Minn.	19,714
Quincy, Ill.	36,252	Shamokin, Pa.	18,202	Tucson, Ariz.	7,531	Winsted, Ct.	6,804
Quincy, Mass.	23,899	Sharon, Pa.	8,916	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5,094	Winston-Salem, N.C.‡	13,650
Racine, Wis.	29,102	Sharpsburg, Pa.	6,842	Tyler, Tex.	8,069	Woburn, Mass.	14,254
Rahway, N. J.	7,325	Sheboygan, Wis.	22,962	Tyrone, Pa.	5,847	Woonsocket, R. I.	28,204
Raleigh, N. C.	13,643	Shelbyville, Ind.	7,169	Union, N. J.	15,187	Wooster, Ohio	6,063
Reading, Pa.	78,961	Shenandoah, Pa.	20,321	Union, S. C.	5,400	Worcester, Mass.	118,421
Red Bank, N. J.	5,428	Sherman, Tex.	10,243	Uniontown, Pa.	7,344	Wyandotte, Kan.	5,183
Red Wing, Minn.	7,525	Shreveport, La	16,013	Urbana, Ill.	5,728	Xenia, Ohio	8,696
Rensselaer, N. Y.	7,466	Sidney, Ohio	5,688	Urbana, Ohio	6,808	Yonkers, N. Y.	47,931
Richmond, Ind.	18,226	Sioux City, Iowa	33,111	Utica, N. Y.	56,383	York, Neb.	5,132
Richmond, Va.	85,050	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	10,266	Valdosta, Ga.	5,613	York, Pa.	33,708
Riverside, Cal.	7,973	Somersworth, N. H.	7,023	Vallejo, Cal.	7,965	Youngstown, Ohio	44,885
Roanoke, Va	21,495	Somerville, Mass.	61,643	Valparaiso, Ind.	6,280	Ypsilanti, Mich.	7,378
Rochester, Minn.	6,843	South Amboy, N. J.	6,349	Van Wert, Ohio	6,422	Zanesville, Ohio	23,538
Rochester, N. H.	8,466	South Bend, Ind.	35,999				

* Not incorporated. † Texarkana, Tex., has 5,256; Texarkana, Ark., a separate incorporation, 4,914. ‡ Winston, 10,008; Salem, 3,642—separate places, but practically one town, having only one post-office, Winston-Salem.

POPULATION OF NEW ENGLAND TOWNS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE TABULATION.

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
CONNECTICUT.		Brookline	19,935	Montague	6,150	Wellesley	5,072
Branford	5,706	Bridgewater	5,806	Natick	9,488	Westboro	5,400
East Hartford	6,406	Clinton	13,667	North Attleboro	7,253	Westfield	12,310
Greenwich	12,172	Concord	5,652	Northbridge	7,036	West Springfield	7,105
Groton	5,962	Danvers	8,542	Norwood	5,480	Weymouth	11,394
Killingly	6,835	Dedham	7,457	Orange	5,520	Whitman	6,155
Manchester	10,601	Easthampton	5,603	Palmer	7,801	Williamstown	5,013
Orange	6,995	Framingham	11,302	Peabody	11,523	Winchendon	5,001
Southington	5,890	Franklin	5,017	Plymouth	9,592	Winchester	7,248
Stonington	8,540	Gardner	10,813	Revere	10,395	Winthrop	6,658
MASSACHUSETTS.		Great Barrington	5,854	Rockland	5,327	RHODE ISLAND.	
Adams	11,134	Greenfield	7,927	Saugus	5,084	Bristol	6,901
Amesbury	9,473	Hingham	5,059	Southbridge	10,025	Burrillville	6,317
Amherst	5,028	Hudson	5,454	Spencer	7,627	Coventry	5,279
Andover	6,813	Hyde Park	13,244	Stoneham	6,197	East Providence	12,138
Arlington	8,603	Leominster	12,392	Stoughton	5,442	Lincoln	8,937
Athol	7,061	Marblehead	7,582	Wakefield	9,290	Warren	5,108
Attleboro	11,335	Methuen	7,512	Ware	8,263	Warwick	21,316
Blackstone	5,721	Middleboro	6,885	Watertown	9,706	Westerly	7,541
Braintree	5,981	Milford	11,376	Webster	8,804		
		Milton	6,578				

Foreign-Born Population of Largest Cities

OF THE UNITED STATES—CENSUS OF 1900.

Principal Countries of Birth.	Baltimore.		Boston.		Buffalo.		Chicago.		Cincinnati.		Cleveland.		Detroit.	
	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.
Total	68,600	100	197,129	100	104,252	100	587,112	100	57,961	100	124,631	100	96,503	100
Austria	1,356	2.0	1,115	0.6	776	0.8	11,815	2.0	654	1.1	4,630	3.7	471	0.5
Bohemia	2,321	3.4	93	*	39	*	36,362	6.2	94	0.2	13,599	10.9	612	0.6
Canada (English)†	629	0.9	47,374	24.0	16,509	15.8	29,472	5.0	928	1.6	7,839	6.3	25,403	26.3
Canada (French)†	51	0.1	2,908	1.5	733	0.7	5,307	0.9	103	0.2	772	0.6	3,541	3.7
Denmark	107	0.2	675	0.3	148	0.1	10,166	1.7	49	0.1	373	0.3	231	0.2
England	2,841	4.1	13,174	6.7	6,908	6.6	29,308	5.0	2,201	3.8	10,621	8.5	6,347	6.6
France	369	0.5	1,003	0.5	791	0.8	2,989	0.5	748	1.3	485	0.4	589	0.6
Germany	33,208	48.4	10,523	5.3	36,720	35.2	170,738	29.1	38,219	65.9	40,648	32.6	32,027	33.2
Holland	98	0.1	391	0.2	311	0.3	18,555	3.2	369	0.6	804	0.6	397	0.4
Hungary	155	0.2	330	0.2	215	0.2	4,946	0.8	208	0.4	9,558	7.7	91	0.1
Ireland	9,690	14.1	70,147	35.6	11,292	10.8	73,912	12.6	9,114	15.7	13,120	10.5	6,412	6.7
Italy	2,042	3.0	13,738	7.0	5,669	5.4	16,008	2.7	917	1.6	3,065	2.5	905	0.9
Mexico	12	*	13	*	8	*	102	*	18	*	9	*	8	*
Norway	188	0.3	1,145	0.6	185	0.2	22,011	3.8	12	*	249	0.2	75	0.1
Poland (Austrian)	139	0.2	61	*	2,643	2.5	9,499	1.6	4	*	752	0.6	1,074	1.1
Poland (German)	733	1.1	216	0.1	13,092	12.6	32,995	5.6	89	0.2	3,577	2.9	10,703	11.1
Poland (Russian)	1,694	2.5	3,375	1.7	2,811	2.7	15,026	2.6	344	0.6	4,119	3.3	1,738	1.8
Poland (unknown)	245	0.4	180	0.1	284	0.3	2,193	0.4	34	0.1	144	0.1	116	0.1
Russia	10,493	15.3	14,995	7.6	1,199	1.2	24,178	4.1	1,976	3.4	3,607	2.9	1,332	1.4
Scotland	594	0.9	4,473	2.3	1,868	1.8	10,347	1.8	461	0.8	2,179	1.8	2,496	2.6
Sweden	236	0.3	5,541	2.8	743	0.7	48,836	8.3	111	0.2	1,000	0.8	267	0.3
Switzerland	186	0.3	400	0.2	590	0.6	3,251	0.6	657	1.1	1,288	1.0	491	0.5
Wales	92	0.1	308	0.2	153	0.2	1,818	0.3	240	0.4	1,490	1.2	101	0.1
Other countries	1,121	1.6	4,951	2.5	565	0.5	7,278	1.2	411	0.7	703	0.6	1,076	1.1

Principal Countries of Birth.	Milwaukee.		New Orleans		New York.		Philadelphia.		Pittsburgh.		St. Louis.		San Francisco.	
	Number.	Per Ct	Number.	Per. Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.	Number.	Per Ct.
Total	88,919	100	30,325	100	1,270,080	100	295,340	100	84,878	100	111,356	100	116,885	100
Austria	1,616	1.8	391	1.3	71,427	5.6	5,154	1.8	3,553	4.2	2,563	2.3	1,841	1.6
Bohemia	1,719	1.9	17	0.1	15,055	1.2	270	0.1	75	0.1	2,590	2.3	197	0.2
Canada, (Eng.)†	1,687	1.9	310	1.0	19,399	1.5	2,989	1.0	994	1.2	2,151	1.9	4,770	4.1
Canada (French)†	217	0.2	85	0.3	2,527	0.2	294	0.1	79	0.1	339	0.3	429	0.4
Denmark	514	0.6	92	0.3	5,621	0.4	934	0.3	38	*	390	0.4	2,171	1.8
England	2,134	2.4	1,262	4.2	68,836	5.4	36,752	12.4	8,902	10.5	5,800	5.2	8,956	7.7
France	263	0.3	4,428	14.6	14,755	1.2	2,521	0.9	573	0.7	1,462	1.3	4,870	4.2
Germany	53,854	60.5	8,733	28.8	322,343	25.4	71,319	24.2	21,222	25.0	58,781	52.8	35,194	30.1
Holland	606	0.7	47	0.2	2,608	0.2	258	0.1	62	0.1	368	0.3	244	0.2
Hungary	331	0.4	68	0.2	31,516	2.5	2,785	0.9	2,124	2.5	561	0.5	315	0.3
Ireland	2,653	3.0	5,398	17.8	275,102	21.7	98,427	33.3	18,620	21.9	19,421	17.4	15,963	13.6
Italy	726	0.8	5,866	19.3	145,433	11.5	17,830	6.0	5,709	6.7	2,227	2.0	7,508	6.4
Mexico	6	*	299	1.0	282	*	63	*	5	*	76	0.1	1,459	1.2
Norway	1,702	1.9	95	0.3	11,387	0.9	692	0.2	63	0.1	172	0.2	2,172	1.8
Poland (Austrian)	627	0.7	1	*	3,995	0.3	970	0.3	1,023	1.2	322	0.3	29	*
Poland (German)	15,115	17.0	10	*	1,881	0.1	1,728	0.6	3,515	4.1	1,192	1.1	109	0.1
Poland (Russian)	1,245	1.4	29	0.1	25,231	2.0	4,163	1.4	6,243	7.4	1,248	1.1	538	0.5
Poland, (unkn'n)	46	0.1	15	0.1	1,766	0.1	693	0.2	403	0.5	95	0.1	110	0.1
Russia	1,135	1.3	439	1.4	155,201	12.2	28,951	9.8	4,107	4.8	4,785	4.3	1,511	1.3
Scotland	667	0.8	218	0.7	19,836	1.6	8,479	2.9	2,264	2.7	1,264	1.1	3,000	2.6
Sweden	659	0.7	170	0.6	28,320	2.2	2,143	0.7	1,072	1.3	1,116	1.0	5,248	4.5
Switzerland	653	0.7	314	1.0	8,371	0.7	1,707	0.6	544	0.6	2,752	2.5	2,085	1.8
Wales	307	0.4	35	0.1	1,686	0.1	1,033	0.4	2,539	3.0	238	0.2	386	0.3
Other countries	459	0.5	2,003	6.6	37,502	3.0	5,185	1.8	1,149	1.3	1,443	0.3	17,780	15.2

* Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. † Includes Newfoundland.

Total foreign-born population of Allegheny, Pa., 30,216; Atlanta, Ga., 2,531; Charleston, S. C., 2,592; Columbus, O., 12,328; Denver, Col., 25,301; Fall River, Mass., 50,042; Hartford, Ct., 23,758; Indianapolis, Ind., 17,122; Jersey City, N. J., 58,424; Kansas City, Mo., 18,410; Louisville, Ky., 21,427; Lowell, Mass., 40,974; Memphis, Tenn., 5,110; Minneapolis, Minn., 61,021; Newark; N. J., 71,363; New Haven, Ct., 30,802; Paterson, N. J., 38,791, Providence, R. I., 55,855; Rochester, N. Y., 40,748; St. Paul, Minn., 46,819; Washington, D. C., 20,119; Worcester, Mass., 37,652.

The City of New York contains (1900) 786,435 persons of German parentage, wholly or in part; 725,511 of Irish parentage; 245,525 of Russian; 218,918 of Italian; 204 109 of English and Scotch; 113,237 of Austrian; 53,469 of Polish; 52,430 of Hungarian; 29,441 of French; 44,798 of Swedish; 170,084 of other foreign countries. Total, 2,643,957.

Ninety-four per cent. of the foreign-born population is resident in the Northern and 6 per cent. in the Southern States.

Of the population in the United States, in 1900, 34.3 per cent. was of wholly or partial foreign parentage. This includes 13.7 per cent. of foreign born.

Finances of Largest Cities

The Census Office under date of October 4, 1907, issued a Bulletin presenting official statistics relating to the finances of cities having a population of over 30,000. This Bulletin summarized the contents of the annual report of the Census Office and covered the year 1905.

POPULATION AND AREA.

The number of cities included in this report is 154, of which 15 had over 300,000 inhabitants, 25 between 100,000 and 300,000, 47 between 50,000 and 100,000, and 67 under 50,000. Of the 154 cities, New York had the largest land area—209,218 acres; New Orleans stood second, with 125,600; Chicago third, with 117,447; Philadelphia fourth, with 81,828, and Duluth fifth, with 40,556. The five cities named were the only ones with over 40,000 acres of land surface. Six cities had over 30,000 acres and less than 40,000. They are St. Louis, Mo., Washington, D. C., Denver, Colo., Des Moines, Iowa; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., with areas in the order named. The other cities covering over 20,000 acres were, in the order of decreasing areas: San Francisco, Cal., Salt Lake City, Utah; Taunton, Mass., Sioux City, Iowa; Los Angeles, Cal., Cincinnati, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Mass., Springfield, Mass., Portland, Ore., Worcester, Mass., Superior Wis., Detroit, Mich., San Antonio, Texas; Fall River, Mass., Wichita, Kans., Manchester, N. H.; Seattle, Wash., and Haverhill, Mass.

The city having the smallest land area was Hoboken N. J., with 825 acres. There is often great disproportion between the area covered by a city and the number of its inhabitants. Duluth, Minn., with 64,942 inhabitants, takes in more territory than St. Louis, with its 636,973; Salt Lake City, with a population of 6,554 less than Hoboken, includes an area thirty-five times as great. Of the cities containing over 100,000 population, Allegheny, Pa., had the smallest land area—4,726 acres. Paterson, N. J., had the next smallest—5,157 acres; St. Joseph, Mo., the next—6,240 acres; Atlanta, Ga., the next—7,680; Jersey City, N. J., the next—8,320, and Memphis, Tenn., the next—9,772 acres.

COSTS OF GOVERNMENT.

The costs of government to the taxpayer were represented approximately for the several cities by what the Bureau of the Census calls "corporate payments." These payments exclude all temporary transactions and payments of one department or fund of the city to another. For the 154 cities they aggregated, in the fiscal year 1905, $572,-960,113, of which those of New York City constituted $164,493,177, or 28.7 per cent.

Of the 154 cities whose statistics were presented in this special report, the Census had secured and presented in previous reports and bulletins of 1902, 1903 and 1904, the statistics of 148. The corporate payments for these cities for the four years, 1902 to 1905, were as follows: $468,747,556, $522,699,016, $553,229,200 and $569,503,687. The corporate payments or costs of government for these 148 cities for 1903, 1904 and 1905 were 11.5, 18 and 21.5 per cent greater, respectively, than for 1902. The corresponding payments for New York City in the four years mentioned were $129,095,546, $156,886,282, $167,060,171 and $164,493,177.

Of the total corporate payments of these 154 cities, 66.6 per cent. were for the current expenses of operation and maintenance, including the support of the departments and industries; 32.1 per cent. were for outlays, or improvements of a more or less permanent character; and 1.3 per cent. were for reduction of indebtedness. The corresponding percentages for the cities investigated in 1902 were 71.2 for expenses, 27.3 for outlays and 1.5 for reduction of debt. The relative increase of payments in the four years was, therefore, somewhat greater for permanent improvements than for mere expenses of operation and maintenance.

Of cities with an estimated population of over 300,000, the per capita corporate payments were largest in Boston and smallest in Milwaukee. Next in order, after Boston, were New York and Washington; and of the cities with small relative cost of government, New Orleans, Detroit and Chicago are close rivals with Milwaukee.

Of the payments for general expenses, 61.8 per cent. were for salaries and wages, and 38.2 per cent. were for other purposes. In 1904 the corresponding percentages were 61.7 and 38.3, respectively. The per cents. of the total expenses formed by those of the principal departments or branches of service were as follows: Schools, 25.9; Police Department, 12.7; highways, 10.8; interest on public debt, 10.1; Fire Department, 9.5; general government, 9; sanitation, including costs of Health Department, sewers, etc., 8.8; charities, 5.7; recreation, including parks, 3; miscellaneous protection of life and property, 1.7; libraries, 1.2, and other unclassified, 1.6.

RECEIPTS.

During the fiscal year 1905 the corporate receipts for the 154 cities were $575,814,774. The corresponding receipts for the 148 cities for which the Bureau of the Census secured reports for the years 1902 to 1905 were as follows: $476,668,975, $528,586,954, $588,611,566 and $572,404,512. It is to be noted that these receipts were largest in 1904, and smallest in 1902. As compared with 1902, the receipts were greater by 10.9 per cent. in 1903, by 23.5 per cent. in 1904 and 20.1 per cent. in 1905.

Of the corporate receipts of the 154 cities in 1905, 66.5 per cent. were derived from general revenues, including taxes, licenses and kindred sources; 20.7 per cent. from commercial revenues, including those from quasi private industries, and receipts in fees, charges, etc., for services performed, and 12.8 per cent. from loans which increased city indebtedness. The corresponding percentages for 1902 were 68.3, 19.3 and 12.4. These percentages indicate a slight tendency for the receipts from commercial revenues and from loans to increase faster than those from general revenues, or from taxation.

Of the commercial revenues, the most important were those derived from quasi private industries operated by cities. Of these industries, city water-works take the first place, and docks and wharves the second. The total municipal income from water-works in 1905 was $47,657,957, of which amount New York City received $9,748,870. The aggregate

receipts from docks and wharves were $3,458,658, of which amount New York City received $3,097,950.

Of the general revenue receipts, $309,441,271 were derived from general property taxes and from penalties for delayed payment thereof; $9,856,582 were from special property and business taxes; $1,063,922 from poll taxes, and $37,032,593 from licenses and permits, of which amount $29,616,245 were derived from liquor licenses and taxes. The amount of $2,875,882 was received from fines and forfeits; $24,029,267 from subventions and grants from other civil divisions and from private donations and gifts, and $194,018 was obtained from miscellaneous sources.

MUNICIPAL QUASI PRIVATE INDUSTRIES.

The report presented a number of tables relating to the operation of quasi private industries by the 154 cities. Among those tables was one giving detailed data relating to the value, indebtedness, earnings, costs of operation and earning capacity of the water-works of the several cities. The table showed the earning capacity of these water-works on three different bases: (1) Excess of actual receipts from the public over the actual payments for operating expenses; (2) excess of the actual receipts from the public, plus an estimated charge for the value of water used by the city for public purposes, over the actual payments for operating expenses, plus an allowance of 3 per cent. of the value of the plant—this allowance being for depreciation and Sinking Fund provisions, and (3) excess of the receipts, etc., as in (2), over the costs and allowance given in (2), plus an estimate of the taxes which the city would have received had the industry been operated as a private enterprise. On the three bases, as above described, there was computed the principal which would produce the resulting excess of receipts if that principal earned the rate per cent. which the individual city pays on its outstanding indebtedness.

The total reported present value of water-works in these 154 cities was $535,957,239; the outstanding indebtedness incurred by reason of water-works was $270,733,611. The earning capacity on the basis first described was $593,858,778; on the basis described under (2) it was $354,170,467; while on the basis last described it was only $199,263,378. A few cities showed no earning capacity on any of these bases, and only a very few showed such capacity, on the third basis, equal to the cost, or even to the reported valuation of the plant. Among the cities last referred to was New York, with water-works which were reported to have cost $139,085,000, and whose present value was returned as $74,672,087; these water-works had an earning capacity on basis (1) of $195,592,617, on basis (2) of $151,876,794, and on basis (3) of $119,043,029. Another such city was Chicago, with water-works whose cost and present value were both reported as $39,099,256; these water-works had an earning capacity on basis (1) of $62,569,250, on basis (2) of $46,267,925, and on basis (3) of $42,172,250.

The reports stated that a great difficulty was experienced in obtaining comparative statistics of the cost of quasi private industries, principally because of the lack of uniformity in the methods of public accounting. Scarcely any two industries are operated with the same concept of the end to be obtained or the results to be secured in order that the management may be called a success.

The value of all properties of quasi private industries at the close of the fiscal year 1905 was $831,368,707. The outstanding indebtedness on their account was reported as $445,572,406, showing that, taken as a whole, the 154 cities had earned from revenues nearly one-half of the costs of these industrial plants. This large relative payment for the plants of quasi private industries, and the small relative amount of bonded indebtedness by reason of their establishment, is in marked contrast to the condition of affairs among the larger cities of Great Britain.

CITY DEBT.

The total indebtedness of the 154 cities in 1905 was $1,618,414,005, of which $1,444,725,797 was classed as "funded" and the remainder as "floating." Of that remainder, $75,494,792 was classed as "revenue or tax loans"; $77,982,998 as "special assessment loans"; $18,950,122 as "outstanding warrants," and $1,260,296 as "miscellaneous obligations." Of the aggregate indebtedness thus reported by the 154 cities, $1,521,630,914 was incurred by the city government, $36,822,609 by independent school districts for the same territory as the city, and $59,960,482 by civil divisions having such similar territory and also authorized to incur debt.

The total indebtedness of the 148 cities for which reports were received for the years 1902 to 1905 was $1,297,735,510 in 1902; $1,396,421,820 in 1903; $1,528,724,360 in 1904, and $1,610,074,280 in 1905.

The indebtedness, less Sinking Fund assets, for these 148 cities for the years mentioned was $1,026,228,373, $1,106,327,124, $1,225,851,090 and $1,290,678,632. In four years the population of these cities increased 7.9 per cent., while the indebtedness, less Sinking Fund assets, increased 25.8 per cent., or more than three times the per cent. of increase of population. As a result, the per capita net indebtedness, which was $51.14 in 1902, had risen to $58.48 in 1905.

COSTS OF MAINTAINING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The report presents a table showing the costs of maintaining free public schools for the several cities, including in such costs the interest on investments in school buildings and grounds. The relative investments of the cities in school property may be noted by the varying amounts allowed for interest on such investments. These varied from 7 cents per capita in Charleston, S. C., and 22 cents in Atlanta, Ga., to $1.33 in Denver, Colo., $1.35 in Pueblo, Colo.; $1.43 in Newton, Mass., and $1.53 in Spokane, Wash. In like manner the aggregate per capita costs of maintaining schools, including the foregoing allowance for interest, varied from $1.57 in Charleston, S. C., $1.96 in Knoxville, Tenn., and $1.98 in Montgomery, Ala., to $7.22 in Boston, Mass., $7.90 in Newton, Mass.; $8.40 in Spokane, Wash.; and $8.67 in Pueblo, Colo. A part of the great variation is due to incorrect estimates of the value of school property and, in the case of the two cities last mentioned, to a probable low estimate of city population.

National Municipal and Civic Organizations.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

President—Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore, Md. *First Vice-President*—Charles Richardson, Philadelphia. *Second Vice-President*—Thomas N. Strong, Portland, Ore. *Third Vice-President*—Hon. Henry L. McCune, Kansas City, Missouri; *Fourth Vice-President*—Walter L. Fisher, Chicago, Ill. *Fifth Vice-President*—Hon. James Phinney Baxter, Portland, Me. *Secretary*—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, 121 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. *Treasurer*—George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia. *Executive Committee*—Chairman, Horace E. Deming, New York; Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge, Mass.; Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Boston; Charles S. De Forest, New Haven, Ct., Dudley Tibbets, Troy; George Haven Putnam, New York; Charles W McCandless, New York; Charles H. Ingersoll, New York; William G. Low, New York; Frederick Almy, Buffalo; Hon. Thomas M. Osborne, Auburn; Clarence L. Harper, Philadelphia; Thomas Raeburn White, Philadelphia; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa., Hon. George W. Guthrie, Pittsburgh; Oliver McClintock, Pittsburgh; Prof. Harry A. Garfield, Princeton, N. J., W P. Bancroft, Wilmington, Del., Charles Morris Howard, Baltimore; H. B. F Macfarland, Washington; Elliott Hunt Pendleton, Cincinnati; Hon. L. E. Holden, Cleveland; Morton D. Hull, Chicago; J. L. Hudson, Detroit; John A. Butler, Milwaukee; David P. Jones, Minneapolis; Dwight F. Davis, St. Louis; Frank N. Hartwell, Louisville; Percy N. Booth, Louisville; E. C. Kontz, Atlanta; James H. Causey, Denver; Frank J. Symmes, Berkeley; Charles D. Willard, Los Angeles; Erastus Brainerd, Seattle; Harvey S. Chase, Boston, and the officers. The League is composed of associations formed in cities of the United States, and having as an object the improvement of municipal government. It has no connection with State or national parties or issues, and confines itself strictly to municipal affairs. Any association belonging to the League may withdraw at any time.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

President—J. Barry Mahool, Baltimore, Md.; *First Vice-President*—Silas Cook, East St. Louis, Ill.; *Second Vice-President*—Horace Wilson, Wilmington, Del., *Third Vice-President*—Emerson Coatsworth, Toronto, Ont.; *Fourth Vice-President*—Henry M. Beardsley, Kansas City, Mo. *Secretary-Treasurer*—John MacVicar, Des Moines. *Trustees*—Wm. J. Hosey, Ft. Wayne, Ind., W H. Arnett, Kokomo, Ind.; E. F. Brush, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Hugo Grosser, Chicago; George T. Gaston, Detroit, W. H. Joyner, Atlanta; Henry Hudson, Hudson, N. Y.

The objects of the League of American Municipalities are as follows—The general improvement and facilitation of every branch of municipal administration by the following means: First—The perpetuation of the organization as an agency for the co-operation of American cities in the practical study of all questions pertaining to municipal administration. Second—The holding of annual conventions for the discussion of contemporaneous municipal affairs. Third—The establishment and maintenance of a central bureau of information for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistics, reports, and all kinds of information relative to municipal government. The membership of the League includes nearly all of the important cities in this country and Canada.

NATIONAL GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.

President—W H. Moore, St. Louis, Mo. *Secretary*—Arthur E. Jackson, Damariscotta, Me., with vice-presidents representing each State and Territory. This Association was organized by delegates from thirty-eight States in national convention at Chicago, November 21, 1900, and an extensive campaign for good roads all over the Union is in progress.

AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION.

President—J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa. *First Vice-President and Secretary*—Charles Clinton Rogers, North American Building, Philadelphia. *Vice-Presidents*—George B. Leighton, Monadnock, N. H.; Robert Watchorn, New York; L. E. Holden, Cleveland; Fielding J. Stilson, Los Angeles. *Department Vice-Presidents*—Arts and Crafts, Mrs. M. F. Johnston, Richmond, Ind.; Children's Gardens, Miss Mary M. Butler, Yonkers, N. Y.; City Making, Frederick L. Ford, Hartford, Ct.; Factory Betterment, Mrs. George F. French, Portland, Me., Libraries, Miss Mary E. Ahern, Chicago; Outdoor Art, Warren H. Manning, Boston; Public Recreation, Charles W Garfield, Grand Rapids, Mich., Press, R. B. Watrous, Milwaukee; Parks and Public Reservations, Henry A. Barker, Providence; Public Nuisances, Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.; Railroad Improvement, Mrs. A. E. McCrea, Chicago; Rural Improvements, D. Ward King, Maitland, Mo.; School Extension, O. J. Kern, Rockford, Ill.; Social Settlements, Graham Romeyn Taylor, Chicago; Woman's Outdoor Art League, Mrs. Agnes McGiffert Pound, Ashtabula, Ohio. *Treasurer*—William B. Howland, New York.

The American Civic Association was formed by merger of the American League for Civic Improvement and the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, June 10, 1904. The Association seeks to combine and make efficient the country-wide effort for civic betterment. It has led in the effort to prevent the destruction of Niagara Falls for power purposes; it advocates rational forest treatment, it is inaugurating a campaign for the restraint and reduction of objectionable outdoor advertising as a defacement of nature, and it urges community beauty. It fosters parks, playgrounds, and outdoor recreation; it arouses communities, and leads them toward betterment. A lantern-slide service is maintained, and many bulletins are issued.

SOCIETY OF BUILDING COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS.

President—G. U. Heimburger, Commissioner of Buildings, St. Louis. *Secretary*—F. W Fitzpatrick, 4200 Fourteenth Street Road, Washington, D. C. The International Society of State and Municipal Building Commissioners and Inspectors is organized by the building inspectors of the cities of the United States and Canada to promote "the improvement of building methods; the revision and perfecting of building ordinances and securing their more thorough enforcement; the lessening of our appalling fire losses; mutual assistance, the interchange of ideas, and the binding in closer union of the building bureaus of the several cities with the view of ultimate uniformity of building laws."

INTERNATIONAL REFORM BUREAU.

International Reform Bureau, 206 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C. *President*—Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D. *Superintendent and Treasurer*—Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts. Devoted to the repression of intemperance, impurity, Sabbath-breaking, gambling, and kindred evils, by lectures, letters, legislation, and literature. The Bureau has drawn twelve laws that have passed Congress.

Cities.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population Jan. 1, 1906	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation of all Taxable Property.	Per Cent of Actual Val.*	Tax Rate†	Mayors.	Terms Expire.
Albany, N. Y.	11¼	100,000	$2,628,101	$76,337,665	100	$1.94	Charles H. Gaus	Dec. 31,1909
Atlanta, Ga.	13	150,000	2,891,364	90,783,850	60	1.25	*W. R. Joyner*	Jan. 4,1909
Baltimore, Md.	31½	567,000	17,626,320	624,482,590	100	2.13	*J. Barry Mahool*	May 21,1911
Binghamton, N. Y.	10	45,000	769,500	23,284,660	80	*b*1.76	Clarence M. Slauson	Jan. 1,1910
Boston, Mass.	42¾	607,340	57,084,795	1,313,470,556	100	1.59	George A. Hibbard.	Jan. 1,1910
Bridgeport, Ct.	13.4	100,000	1,463,799	70,359,712	100	1.44	Henry Lee	Nov. 2,1909
Brooklyn Boro., N. Y	77¾	1,448,095	(*a*)	1,274,088,457	100 *g*	1.55	*Incorp'd in City of New York.*	
Buffalo, N. Y.	42	400,000	20,042,216	289,410,570	100	1.95	*James N. Adam*	Dec. 31,1909
Cambridge, Mass.	6½	100,000	7,980,901	107,009,290	100	1.88	*Chas. H. Thurston*	Jan. 2,1909
Camden, N. J.	10	100,000	3,661,459	49,915,669	100	1.75	Chas. H. Ellis	Jan. 1,1911
Charleston, S. C.	5½	60,000	3,788,200	18,637,243	50	2.83	*R. G. Rhett*	Dec. 10,1909
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6	83,100	1,281,000	19,933,880	60	1.55	*W. R. Crabtree*	Oct. 1,1909
Chicago, Ill.	190½	2,483,641	*h*25,555,000	426,263,296	20	6.67	Fred. A. Busse	Apr. 4,1911
Cincinnati, O.	42½	425,000	16,000,000	245,000,000	60	2.91	Leopold Markbreit	Dec. 31,1909
Cleveland, O., (*q*)	45	525,000	18,041,695	215,000,000	35	3.19	*Tom L. Johnson*	Jan. 1,1910
Cohoes, N. Y.	8	25,000	855,825	11,401,541	100	1.94	Merritt D. Hanson	Jan. 1,1910
Columbus, O., (*q*)	16¼	179,370	9,390,795	82,500,000	66⅔	3.30	*D. Witt C. Badger*	Dec. 31,1909
Council Bluffs, Iowa	21	32,000	265,000	4,200,000	25	8.50	*Donald Macrae, Jr.*	Mar. 31,1909
Covington, Ky.	3¼	55,000	2,017,232	24,831,875	80	1.70	John J. Craig	Jan. 1,1912
Dallas, Tex.	15	80,000	2,308,500	49,592,234	60	1.90	*S. J. Hay*	Apr. 3,1909
Davenport, Iowa	8	42,000	185,000	21,500,000	50	1.60	*Waldo Becker*	Apr. 16,1908
Dayton, O., (*q*)	11	115,000	2,062,000	51,010,380	60	2.82	Calvin D. Wright	Jan. 1,1910
Denver, Col.	59¼	200,000	679,000	117,408,040	65	3.10	*Robert W. Speer*	June 1,1908
Des Moines, Iowa	54	85,000	673,000	73,865,135	100	8.20	George W. Mattern	Apr. 1,1908 *d*
Detroit, Mich.	36	400,000	6,450,686	305,656,900	100	1.47	*Wm. B. Thompson*	Jan. 8,1909
District of Columbia	See	below	and at W	ashington,	D.C.	and	foot-note next	page.
Dubuque, Iowa	11	45,000	835,194	24,376,450	80	1.26	*H. A. Schunk*	Apr. 2,1908
Duluth, Minn.	67	75,000	2,381,000	34,055,689	40	3.65	*Marcus B. Cullum*	Mar. 1,1908
Elizabeth, N. J.	9	70,000	2,926,508	49,988,620	100	1.46	*Patk. J. Ryan*	Dec. 31,1908
Elmira, N. Y.	8¼	45,000	1,164,000	19,388,458	60	1.99	*Daniel Sheehan*	Jan. 1,1909
Erie, Pa.	7	67,000	466,717	21,321,143	40	2.45	*M. Liebel, Jr.*	Apr. 6,1908
Fall River, Mass.	41	115,000	*e*4,145,969	84,730,844	100	1.82	*John T. Coughlin*	Jan. 4,1909
Fort Wayne, Ind.	8⅓	64,318	593,800	30,547,640	60	1.10	*Wm. J. Hosey*	Jan. 1,1910
Grand Rapids, Mich.	17½	117,000	2,322,600	78,834,500	100	1.69	George E. Ellis	May 1,1908
Harrisburg, Pa.	7	80,000	1,172,291	40,000,000	60	1.95	Edward Z. Gross	Apr. 1,1908
Hartford, Ct.	18	106,000	4,344,714	98,508,389	75	2.20	William F. Henney.	Apr. 6,1908
Haverhill, Mass (*q*)	32	42,000	1,246,886	26,588,913	100	1.76	Roswell L. Wood	Jan. 1,1909
Hoboken, N. J.	1½	75,000	1,689,786	62,525,019	100	1.42	*George H. Steil*	Jan. 1,1909
Holyoke, Mass., (*q*)	16¼	52,000	2,191,000	43,000,000	100	1.70	Nathan P. Avery	Jan. 7,1909
Houston, Tex.	16	80,000	3,919,000	50,875,442	40	1.80	*H. B. Rice*	Apr. —,1909
Indianapolis, Ind.	30	236,000	2,895,000	174,337,500	50	2.19	Chas. A Bookwalter.	Jan. 1,1910
Jacksonville, Fla.	7.6	65,000	*c*1,768,322	22,723,730	75	1.61	*Wm. H. Sebring*	June 22,1909
Jersey City, N. J.	14	245,000	16,199,202	267,039,754	100	1.62	H. Otto Wittpenn	Jan. 1,1910
Kansas City, Mo.	29	250,000	4,273,708	131,140,260	40	*b*1.25	Henry M. Beardsley	Apr. 15,1908
Lawrence, Mass.	7	85,000	1,414,816	54,246,294	85	1.60	*John P. Kane*	Jan. 4,1909
Little Rock, Ark.	11½	65,000	108,000	18,260,660	40	2.80	*W. E. Lenon*	Apr. 11,1909
Los Angeles, Cal.	61	230,000	6,842,437	264,778,172	50	1.25	*A. C. Harper*	Jan. 1,1910
Louisville, Ky.	21	260,000	7,893,900	159,610,244	80	1.80	James F. Grinstead.	Nov. 16,1909
Lowell, Mass.	14	100,000	2,851,814	75,445,738	100	1.94	Fred W. Farnham	Jan. 4,1909
Lynn, Mass.	11⅓	81,500	3,101,486	62,874,402	80	1.80	Thos. F Porter	Jan. 4,1909
Manchester, N. H.	33¾	70,000	1,615,000	36,968,394	70	1.85	*Eugene E. Reed*	Jan. 1,1909
Memphis, Tenn.	16	175,000	6,144,000	73,000,000	60	1.97	*James H. Malone*	Jan. —,1910
Milwaukee, Wis., (*q*).	22½	355,000	8,130,250	201,585,127	60	2.42	Sherburn M. Becker.	Apr. 17,1908
Minneapolis, Minn.	53	300,000	10,334,000	168,038,000	60	3.06	*James C. Haynes.*	Jan. 1,1909
Mobile, Ala.	13	65,000	3,700,000	25,000,000	30	2.55	*Pat. J. Lyons*	Mar. 15,1909
Nashville, Tenn.	9¾	125,000	*c*4,089,600	62,057,770	80	2.50	*James S. Brown*	Oct. 15,1909
Newark, N. J.	23	300,000	16,000,000	295,787,923	85	1.69	*Jacob Haussling*	Dec. 31,1908
New Bedford, Mass.	19⅓	100,000	1,470,738	71,279,611	80	1.76	Wm. J. Bullock	Jan. 4,1909
New Brunswick, N. J.	4⅓	24,500	744,863	13,241,079	66⅔	1.90	Drury W. Cooper	Jan. 1,1910
New Haven, Ct.	22	150,000	3,404,605	112,256,960	100	1.35	*James B. Martin*	Jan. 1,1910
New Orleans, La.	192	350,000	25,989,144	217,366,205	100	2.20	*Martin Behrman*	Dec. 5,1908

Cities.	Realty.	Personalty.	Cities.	Realty.	Personalty.
Albany	$71,091,315	$5,246,350	Louisville	$99,467,512	$60,142,732
Baltimore	325,723,818	298,758,772	Milwaukee (q)	157,811,560	43,973 567
Boston	1,070,863,700	242,506,856	Newark, N. J	246,614,181	49,173,742
Buffalo ‡	264,425,020	7,158,000	New Orleans	143,234,146	74,132,059
Chicago	303,033,228	123,230,068	New York City, see next page.		
Cincinnati	185,000,000	60,000,000	Philadelphia	1,218,894,300	(*f*) 1,793,886
Cleveland (q)	155,000 000	60,000,000	Pittsburgh	582,021,462	2,387,575
Denver	92,230,325	25,177,715	Providence	171,545,140	58,138,620
Detroit	212,315,460	93,341,440	San Francisco	327,504,907	102,361,702
District of Columbia	247,306,494	30,000,000	St. Louis	422,722,680	87,253,160
Indianapolis	129,370,725	44,966,775	Seattle	126,299,262	29,465,824
Los Angeles	241,954,985	22,823,187			

Democrats in *italics;* Republicans in Roman; others in SMALL CAPS.

* Percentage of assessment upon actual valuation. † Tax on each $100 of assessed valuation for all purposes. ‡ Special Franchise $17,827,550. § Realty. (*a*) See "New York City," next page. (*b*) City tax. (*c*) Bonded debt. (*d*) After April 1, 1908, five Commissioners will assume executive control of city affairs. (*e*) Funded debt. (*f*) Assessed valuation of horses and cattle only. (*g*) Realty, about 78 per cent. (*h*) Does not include bonded debt of various park boards amounting to $10,635,000, nor of sanitary district amounting to $17,030,000. (*q*) Report of December 1, 1906.

Cities.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population Jan. 1, 1908	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation of all Taxable Property.	Per Cent. of Actual Val.*	Tax Rate†	Mayors.	Terms Expire.
Newport, R. I.	6½	25,000	$1,031,000	$49,080,020	80	$1.20	Wm. T. Clark	Jan. 6,1909
Newton, Mass.	18	38,500	3,703,546	67,523,685	100	1.64	Edgar W Warren	Jan. 13,1910
New York City‡	‡326¾	4,285,435	See note *h*	‡6,795,341,915	100 *i*	§	*Geo. B. McClellan*	Jan. 1,1910
Omaha, Neb	24	142,560	6,291,000	23,456,731	20	6.48	*James C. Dahlman*	May 21,1909
Paterson, N. J.	8⅓	130,000	4,932,305	90,704,011	100	1 76	*Andrew F. McBride*	Jan. 1,1910
Peoria, Ill (*q*)	8½	85,000	510,000	12,500,000	20	7.00	*A. B. Tolson*	May —,1909
Philadelphia, Pa.	129½	1,491,161	61,695,320	*e*1,683,852,278	100	1.50	John E. Reyburn	Apr. 1,1911
Pittsburgh, Pa.	28¼	400,000	15,862,622	(*e*)584,409,037	66⅔	1.50	*George W. Guthrie*	Apr. 7,1909
Portland, Me.	20	60,000	1,220,000	54,184,011	100	2 16	Adam P. Leighton	Dec. 31,1908
Portland, Ore (*q*)	41	161,205	6,505,871	155,000,000	80	4.87	Harry Lane	June 30,1909
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	3	25,900	1,610,000	13,556,130	65	2.50	*John K. Sague*	Jan. 1,1909
Providence, R. I.	18¼	208,000	13,653,919	(*e*)230,683,760	100	1.65	*Patrick J. McCarthy*	Jan. 4,1909
Quincy, Ill	6	42,000	822,000	5,389,560	20	7.46	John H. Best	May 1,1909
Reading, Pa.	6¼	110,000	1,120,000	51,000,000	66	1.00	*Edwin R. Gerber*	Apr. 6.1908
Richmond, Va.	9	112,500	6,784,116	103,782,210	75	1.40	*Carlton McCarthy*	Sept. 1,1908
Rochester, N. Y.	18	195,000	11,669,316	144,130,820	100	1 87	James G. Cutler	Dec. 31,1909
Sacramento, Cal.	5	35,000	960,000	29,000,000	50	1.50	C. L. White	Jan. 1,1910
Saginaw, Mich.	12½	65,000	1,635,212	24,668,557	65	1.78	*Wm. B. Baum*	Jan. 1,1909
San Antonio, Tex.	36	90,000	2,456,500	38,307,875	70	1.67	*Bryan Callaghan*	June 1,1909
San Diego, Cal.	76	45,000	1,179,150	26,000,000	60	1.35	John F. Forward	Apr. 30,1909
San Francisco, Cal.	44	475,000	*c*)3,788 724	(*e*)429,866,609	60	1.86	*Edward R. Taylor*	Jan. 4,1910
Savannah, Ga.	6¾	75,000	2,899,350	48,000,000	66⅔	1.25	*G. W. Tiedeman*	Jan. 21,1909
Schenectady, N. Y.	8	80,000	2,636,138	43,090,153	75	1.60	Horace S. Van Voost	Dec. 31,1909
Scranton, Pa.	19	130,000	1,993,512	66,757,430	100	1.30	J. Benj. Dimmick	Apr. 2,1909
Seattle, Wash.	55	250,000	7,570,380	(*e*)155,765,086	50	3.33	*Wm. H. Moore*	Mar. 16,1908
Sioux City, Iowa	49	62,932	1,207,672	30,998,768	25	8.60	*W. G. Sears*	Apr. 1,1908
Somerville, Mass.	4¼	73,000	1,464,500	61,637,200	100	1.74	Wm. E. Sanderson	Jan. 4,1909
Springfield, Ill	7½	68,000	862,000	8,616,572	20	7.92	Roy R. Reece	May 1,1909
Springfield, Mass.	38½	80,329	2,232,360	92,378,624	90	1.50	Wm. E. Sanderson	Jan. 4,1909
Springfield, O.	10	49,000	1,150,000	21,240,000	63⅔	2.73	*Wm. R. Burnett*	Dec. 31,1909
St. Joseph, Mo.	9¾	120,000	1,146,050	34,000,000	60	1.30	*William E. Spratt*	Apr. 15,1908
St. Louis, Mo.	61⅓	750,000	18,828,178	(*e*)509,975,840	70	2.17	*Rolla Wells*	Apr. 6,1909
St. Paul, Minn.	55½	225,000	7,509,671	98,559,831	(*a*)	2.96	*Robert A. Smith*	June 1,1908
Syracuse, N. Y.	15	125,000	7,923,525	94,602,329	100	1.74	Alan C. Fobes	Dec. 31,1909
Tacoma, Wash.	32½	101,500	*c*)3,823,000	42,940,976	60	3.61	*George P. Wright*	Apr. 19,1908
Taunton, Mass.	50	30,967	1,534,671	21,842,382	100	1.86	Edgar L. Crossman	Jan. 1,1909
Toledo, O.	28½	189,000	7,196,665	78,000,000	60	3.26	BRAND WHITLOCK	Dec. 31,1909
Topeka, Kan.	7	47,500	1,676,427	12,478,110	25	5.35	William Green	Apr. —,1909
Trenton, N. J.	9	92,000	3,419,591	70,064,408	100	1.50	*Walter Madden*	Jan. 1,1910
Troy, N. Y.	9½	76,910	3,455,899	54,250,172	100	1.69	Elias P. Mann	Dec. 31,1908
Utica, N. Y.	9	70,000	1,187,021	36,947,930	100	9.79	Thomas Wheeler	Dec. 31,1909
Washington, D. C.	69¼	332,000	14,347,548	(*e*)277,306,494	66⅔	1 50	See foot of page.	
Williamsport, Pa.	7.2	38,000	525,000	15,000,000	65	3.00	*Seth T. Foresman*	Apr. 1,1908
Wilmington, Del.	10¼	90,000	2,217,850	48,000,000	87	2 15	Horace Wilson	June 30,1909
Worcester, Mass.	36	138,000	6,010,883	124,747,588	100	1.60	James Logan	Jan. 7,1909
Yonkers, N. Y.	21	72,600	5,188,316	60,019,750	70	1.94	Nathan A. Warren	Dec. 31,1906

Democrats in *italics;* Republicans in Roman; others in SMALL CAPS.

* This is the percentage of assessment upon actual valuation. † Tax on each $100 of assessed valuation for all purposes. ‡ Population of New York City as follows: Manhattan, 2,232,828; Bronx, 308,256; Brooklyn, 1,448,095; Queens, 220,836; Richmond, 75,420. Area in square miles—Manhattan, 21.93; Bronx, 40.65; Brooklyn, 77.62; Queens, 129.50; Richmond, 57.19. Taxable valuations—all boroughs—Realty, $6,240,480,602; personalty, $554,861,313. Manhattan and Bronx—Realty, $4,788,658,681; personalty, $446,741,299. Brooklyn—Realty, $181,221,910; personalty, $892,866,547. § Tax rate, Manhattan and Bronx, $1.48; Brooklyn, $1.53; Queens, $1.53; Richmond, $1.56. (*a*) Land 66⅔, personal, 50 per cent. (*b*) State and county, $1.00; school, .60; city, $1.40. (*c*) Bonded debt. (*d*) Municipal taxes, including schools. (*e*) For division of realty and personalty see preceding page. (*h*) Net funded debt September 30, 1907, $546,937,112. (*i*) Realty about 78 per cent. (*q*) Report of December 1, 1906.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The municipal government of the District of Columbia is vested by act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, in three Commissioners, two of whom are appointed by the President from citizens of the District having had three years' residence therein immediately preceding that appointment, and confirmed by the Senate. The other Commissioner is detailed by the President of the United States from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, and must have lineal rank senior to Captain, or be a Captain who has served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army. The Commissioners appoint the subordinate official service of said government, except the Board of Education which is appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The present Commissioners are H. B. F. Macfarland (Republican), President, whose term will expire May 5, 1909; Henry L. West (Democrat), whose term will expire February 1, 1909; Major John Biddle (non-partisan), Corps of Engineers, United States Army, detailed during the pleasure of the President of the United States, Secretary William Tindall. Offices of Commissioners, 464 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Three separate local governments existed in the District of Columbia from its establishment until 1871, namely: the City of Washington, the Town of Georgetown, and the Levy Court. The latter had jurisdiction over the portion of the District of Columbia outside of the city and town mentioned. All three of these governments were abolished by an act of Congress approved February 21, 1871, which provided a territorial form of government for the entire District of Columbia, with a Governor, Secretary, Board of Public Works, and Council, appointed by the President of the United States, and a House of Delegates and a delegate in Congress elected by the citizens of said district. This form of government was abolished June 20, 1874, and a temporary government by three Commissioners substituted. The latter form was succeeded by the present form July 1, 1878. Congress makes all laws for the District, but has intrusted to the Commissioners authority to make police, building, and plumbing regulations, and others of a municipal nature.

The United States Revenue Cutter Service.

THE United States Revenue Cutter Service is a military arm of the Government attached to and under the direction of the Treasury Department. The Service was organized in 1790 and constituted the original naval force of the country. There being at that time no Navy Department the Service was placed under the Treasury Department, where it has remained ever since. It is charged with the enforcement of the navigation and customs laws of the United States, the assistance of vessels in distress, the protection of the sealing industry in Alaska, the enforcement of the quarantine laws, and numerous other duties appropriate to its class of vessels. Each Winter, by direction of the President, a number of the cutters patrol the coast for the special purpose of assisting vessels in distress. The Service co-operates with the Navy when directed by the President and has so co-operated in every war in which the United States has been engaged. The officers of the Service are commissioned by the President and hold rank by law with officers of the Army and Navy as follows

Captains with Majors in the Army and Lieutenant-Commanders in the Navy; First Lieutenants with Captains in the Army and Lieutenants in the Navy; Second Lieutenants with First Lieutenants in the Army and Lieutenants (Junior Grade) in the Navy; Third Lieutenants with Second Lieutenants in the Army and Ensigns in the Navy.

There are now in the Service 220 commissioned officers and cadets on the active list, and 1,250 petty officers and enlisted men. The officers are: 37 Captains, 37 First Lieutenants, 37 Second Lieutenants, 5 Third Lieutenants, 33 Cadets of the line, 34 Chief Engineers, 17 First Assistant Engineers, 11 Second Assistant Engineers, 6 Cadet Engineers, 2 Constructors, and 1 Surgeon.

Commissioned officers of the line are appointed from Cadet graduates of the School of Instruction at South Baltimore, Md. The Cadet course covers three years and embraces professional and academic subjects. Cadets are appointed after competitive examinations, conducted by boards of commissioned officers of the Revenue Cutter Service. Candidates must be not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-four years of age.

Appointments to the Engineer Corps are made after competitive examination, and successful candidates are appointed Cadet Engineers for a period of six months prior to being commissioned Second Assistant Engineers in the Service. Candidates for the Engineer Corps must be not less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

The commandant of the Service is detailed from among the Captains by the Secretary of the Treasury. The present Chief of the Service is Captain Worth G. Ross, U. S. R. C. S. The Engineer-in-Chief is Chief Engineer, C. A. McAllister, U. S. R. C. S.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NAME.	Headquarters.	Displacement.	Guns.	NAME.	Headquarters.	Displacement.	Guns.
(First Class.)				(Second Class.)			
Algonquin	San Juan, P. R.	936	5	Perry	Seattle, Wash.	451	1
Apache	Baltimore, Md.	684	1	Windom	Galveston, Tex.	528	4
Bear	San Francisco, Cal.	1,200	3	Winona	Gulfport, Miss.	340	1
Gresham	Boston, Mass.	936	4	Woodbury	Portland, Me.	500	1
Itasca	Practice Ship.	839	10	(Third Class.)			
Manning	Honolulu, T. H.	962	4	Arcata	Port Townsend, Wash.	130	..
McCulloch	San Francisco, Cal.	1,280	6	Calumet	New York, N. Y.	169	..
Mohawk	New York, N. Y.	980	2	Golden Gate	San Francisco, Cal.	220	..
Onondaga	Philadelphia, Pa.	936	2	Guthrie	Baltimore, Md.	126	..
Rush	Sitka, Alaska.	550	3	Hartley	San Francisco, Cal.	48	..
Seminole	Wilmington, N. C.	785	3	Hudson	New York, N. Y.	174	..
Thetis	San Francisco, Cal.	1,200	1	Mackinac	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	220	..
Tuscarora	Milwaukee, Wis.	670	1	Manhattan	New York, N. Y.	174	..
(Second Class.)				Winnisimmet	Boston, Mass.	174	..
Chase	Practice Ship.	520	7	Wissahickon	Philadelphia, Pa.	174	..
Colfax	Station Ship.	486	1	(Launches.)			
Dallas	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	370	2	Alert	Mobile, Ala.	17	..
Dexter	New London, Ct.	370	2	Guard	Port Townsend, Wash.	30	..
Fessenden	Out of Commission.	545	..	Patrol	Chicago, Ill.	...	..
Forward	Key West, Fla.	435	1	Penrose	Pensacola, Fla.	30	..
Morrill	Detroit, Mich.	397	1	Scout	Port Townsend, Wash.	30	..
Pamlico	Newbern, N. C.	408	2	Tybee	Savannah, Ga.	40	..

THE following vessels with their displacements are under construction: Androscoggin, 1,270; Snohomish, 795; Number 17, 1,480; Acushnet, 769; Number 19, 153; Number 20, 960; Number 21, 960.

The Life-Saving Service.

THE ocean and lake coasts of the United States are picketed with the stations of the Life-Saving Service attached to the United States Treasury Department. Sumner I. Kimball is general superintendent, with headquarters at Washington, and there is a corps of inspectors, superintendents, station keepers, and crews, extending over the entire coast line, together with a Board on Life-Saving Appliances, composed of experts selected from the Revenue Marine Service, the Army, the Life-Saving Service, and civilians.

At the close of the last fiscal year the life-saving establishment embraced 278 stations, 200 being on the Atlantic Coast, 60 on the lakes, 17 on the Pacific Coast, and 1 at the falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. In the following table are the statistics of the service:

	Year Ending June 30, 1907.	Since Introduction of Life-Saving System in 1871, to June 30, 1907		Year Ending June 30, 1907.	Since Introduction of Life-Saving System in 1871, to June 30, 1907.
Disasters	347	17,317	Shipwrecked persons succored at stations	671	20,548
Value property involved	$8,302,265	$251,516,984	Days' succor afforded	995	48,695
Value property saved	$6,916,400	$199,457,597	Vessels totally lost on U. S. coasts	55	.....
Value property lost	$1,385,865	$52,058,687			
Persons involved	3,936	121,627			
Persons lost	22	1,172			

In addition to the foregoing there were 491 casualties to smaller craft, such as sailboats, rowboats, etc., on which there were 1,176 persons, of whom 1,153 were saved and 23 lost. The cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was $1,790,198.97.

The States and the Union.

THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

	States	Ratified the Constitution.		States.	Ratified the Constitution.
1	Delaware	1787, December 7.	8	South Carolina	1788, May 23.
2	Pennsylvania	1787, December 12.	9	New Hampshire	1788, June 21.
3	New Jersey	1787, December 18.	10	Virginia	1788, June 26.
4	Georgia	1788, January 2.	11	New York	1788, July 26.
5	Connecticut	1788, January 9.	12	North Carolina	1789, November 21.
6	Massachusetts	1788, February 6.	13	Rhode Island	1790, May 29.
7	Maryland	1788, April 28.			

STATES ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

	States.	Admitted *		States.	Admitted. *
1	Vermont	1791, March 4.	18	California	1850, September 9.
2	Kentucky	1792, June 1.	19	Minnesota	1858, May 11.
3	Tennessee	1796 June 1.	20	Oregon	1859, February 14.
4	Ohio	1803, February 19.	21	Kansas	1861, January 29.
5	Louisiana	1812, April 30	22	West Virginia	1863, June 19.
6	Indiana	1816, December 11	23	Nevada	1864, October 31.
7	Mississippi	1817, December 10	24	Nebraska	1867, March 1.
8	Illinois	1818, December 3.	25	Colorado	1876, August 1.
9	Alabama	1819, December 14.	26	North Dakota	1889, November 2.
10	Maine	1820, March 15	27	South Dakota	1889, November 2.
11	Missouri	1821, August 10.	28	Montana	1889, November 8.
12	Arkansas	1836, June 15.	29	Washington	1889, November 11.
13	Michigan	1837, January 26.	30	Idaho	1890, July 3.
14	Florida	1845, March 3	31	Wyoming	1890, July 11.
15	Texas	1845, December 29	32	Utah	1896, January 4.
16	Iowa	1846, December 28	33	Oklahoma	1907, November 16.
17	Wisconsin	1848, May 29.			

The Territories.

Territories.	Organized.	Territories.	Organized.
New Mexico	September 9, 1850.	District of Alaska	July 27, 1868.
Arizona	February 24, 1863.	Hawaii	June 14, 1900.
District of Columbia	July 16, 1790—Mar. 3, '91		

* Date when admission took effect is given from U. S. Census reports. In many instances the act of admission by Congress was passed on a previous date.

New Possessions.—A government for Porto Rico was established by the Fifty-sixth Congress. The Philippines are under a provisional civil government, Guam, and Tutuila, under Governors, and the Isthmian Canal Zone under a Commission, all appointed by the President.

State and Territorial Statistics.

States and Territories.	Gross Area in Square Miles.*	Extreme Breadth, Miles.†	Extreme Length, Miles.	Capitals.	States and Territories.	Gross Area in Square Miles.*	Extreme Breadth, Miles.†	Extreme Length, Miles.	Capitals.
Alabama	52,250	200	330	Montgomery	Nebraska	77,510	415	205	Lincoln.
Alaska Ter.	590,884	800	1,100	Sitka ¶	Nevada	110,700	315	485	Carson City.
Arizona Ter	113,020	335	390	Phœnix.	New Hamp	9,305	90	185	Concord.
Arkansas	53,850	275	240	Little Rock.	New Jersey	7,815	70	160	Trenton.
California	158,360	375	770	Sacramento.	N. Mexico T.	122,580	350	390	Santa Fé.
Colorado	103,925	390	270	Denver.	New York	49,170	320	310	Albany.
Connecticut	4,990	90	75	Hartford.	N. Carolina	52,250	520	200	Raleigh.
Delaware	2,050	35	110	Dover.	N. Dakota	70,795	380	210	Bismarck.
Dist. of Col.	70	9	10	Washington.	Ohio	41,060	230	205	Columbus.
Florida	58,680	400	460	Tallahassee.	Oklahoma	70,057	555	210	Guthrie.
Georgia	59,475	250	315	Atlanta.	Oregon	96,030	375	290	Salem.
Idaho	84,800	305	490	Boisé.	Pennsylvania	45,215	300	180	Harrisburg.
Illinois	56,650	205	380	Springfield.	Rhode Island.	1,250	35	50	Providence.
Indiana	36,350	160	265	Indianapolis	S. Carolina	30,570	235	215	Columbia.
Iowa	56,025	300	210	Des Moines.	South Dakota	77,650	380	245	Pierre.
Kansas	82,080	400	200	Topeka.	Tennessee	42,050	430	120	Nashville.
Kentucky	40,400	350	175	Frankfort.	Texas	265,780	760	620	Austin.
Louisiana	48,720	280	275	Baton Rouge	Utah	84,970	275	345	Salt Lake C'y
Maine	33,040	205	235	Augusta	Vermont	9,565	90	155	Montpelier.
Maryland	12,210	200	120	Annapolis.	Virginia	42,450	425	205	Richmond.
Massachus'tts	8,315	190	110	Boston.	Washington.	69,180	340	230	Olympia.
Michigan	58,915	310	400	Lansing.	W Virginia.	24,780	200	225	Charleston.
Minnesota	83,365	350	400	St Paul.	Wisconsin	56,040	290	300	Madison.
Mississippi	46,810	180	340	Jackson.	Wyoming	97,890	365	275	Cheyenne.
Missouri	69,415	300	280	Jefferson C'y	Total U. S.	3,616,484	‡2,720	‡1,600	
Montana	146,080	580	315	Helena.					

Areas of the new possessions Philippines, 115,026 square miles; Porto Rico, 3,435; Hawaii, 6,449, Tutuila and islets, 77, Guam, 210, Panama Canal strip, 474. *Gross area includes water as well as land surface. These areas are those published by the United States Census Office in 1900. † Breadth is from east to west Length is from north to south. ‡ Breadth from Quoddy Head, in Maine, to Cape Flattery, in Washington, length from the 49th parallel to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande. This is exclusive of Alaska. ¶The capital will eventually be removed to Juneau.

States and Territories.	Governors.				Legislatures.			Time of Next State or Territorial Election.
	Names.	Salaries	Lgth Term, Years.	Terms Expire.	Next Session Begins.	Ann. or Bien.	Limit of Session.	
Alabama	*Braxton B. Comer*	$5,000	4	Jan. —,1911	Jan. —,1911	Quad	50 dys	Nov.—,1910
Alaska	Wilford B. Hoggatt*	5,000	4	Mar.21,1910	.....	....	....	.....
Arizona	Joseph H. Kibbey*	3,000	4	Feb.27,1909	Jan. 18,1909	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1908
Arkansas	*X. O. Pindall* (Act. Gov.)	3,000	2	Jan. —,1909	Jan. 11,1909	Bien.	60 dys	Sept.14,1908
California	James N. Gillett	6,000	4	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 4,1909	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1908
Colorado	Henry A. Buchtel	5,000	2	Jan. 10,1909	Jan 12.1909	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 3,1908
Connecticut	Rollin S. Woodruff	4,000	2	Jan. 9,1909	Jan 6,1909	Bien.	None.	Nov 3,1908
Delaware	Preston Lea	2,000	4	Jan. —,1909	Jan. 5,1909	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1908
Florida	*Napoleon B. Broward*	5,000	4	Jan. —,1909	Apr. 2,1909	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1908
Georgia	*Hoke Smith*	5,000	2	June—,1909	June 24,1908	Ann.	50 dys	Oct. 7,1908
Hawaii	Walter F. Frear*	5,000	4	June28 1911	Feb. 15,1909	Bien.	60 dys	.....
Idaho	Frank R. Gooding	5,000	2	Jan. 7,1909	Jan. 4,1909	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1908
Illinois	Charles S. Deneen	12,000	4	Jan. —,1909	Jan. 6,1909	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3,1908
Indiana	J. Frank Hanly	8,000	4	Jan. —,1909	Jan. 7,1909	Bien.	60 dys	Nov 3.1908
Iowa	Albert B. Cummins	5,000	2	Jan. —,1909	Jan. 11,1909	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3,1908
Kansas	Edward W Hoch	5,000	2	Jan. 10,1909	Jan. 12,1909	Bien.	50 dys	Nov. 3,1908
Kentucky	A. E. Willson	6,500	4	Dec. 10,1911	Jan. 7,1908	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1911
Louisiana	*Newton C. Blanchard*	5,000	4	May —,1908	May 11,1908	Bien.	60 dys	Apr. 21,1908
Maine	William T Cobb	3,000	2	Dec. —,1908	Jan. 6,1909	Bien.	None.	Sept.14,1908
Maryland	*Austin L. Crothers*	4,500	4	Jan. 13,1912	Jan. 1,1908	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 3,1908
Massachusetts	Curtis Guild, Jr	8,000	1	Jan. 1,1909	Jan. 1,1908	Ann.	None.	Nov. 3,1908
Michigan	Fred. M. Warner	4,000	2	Jan. 1,1909	Jan. 6,1908	Bien.	None	Nov. 3,1908
Minnesota	*John A. Johnson*	7,000	2	Jan. 1,1909	Jan. 5,1909	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 3,1908
Mississippi	*B. F. Noel*	4,500	4	Jan. 18,1912	Jan. 7,1908	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3,1908
Missouri	*Joseph W. Folk*	5,000	4	Jan. —,1909	Jan. 6,1909	Bien.	70 dys	Nov. 2,1908
Montana	*Joseph K. Toole*	5,000	4	Jan. 4,1909	Jan. 4,1909	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1908
Nebraska	George L. Sheldon	2,500	2	Jan. 1,1909	Jan. 5,1909	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1908
Nevada	*John Sparks*	4,000	4	Dec.31,1910	Jan. 16,1909	Bien.	50 dys	Nov. 3,1908
N. Hampshire	Charles M. Floyd	2,000	2	Jan. 7,1909	Jan. 6,1909	Bien.	None	Nov. 3,1908
New Jersey	John Franklin Fort	10,000	3	Jan.17,1911	Jan. 7,1908	Ann.	None	Nov. 3,1908
New Mexico	George Curry*	3,000	4	Jan.22.1910	Jan. 18,1909	Bien.	60 dys	Nov 3.1908
New York	Charles E. Hughes	10,000	2	Jan. 1,1909	Jan. 1,1908	Ann.	None.	Nov. 3,1908
N. Carolina	*Robert B. Glenn*	4,000	4	Jan. —,1909	Jan. 6,1909	Bien.	60 dys	Nov 3,1908
North Dakota	*John Burke*	3,000	2	Jan. —,1909	Jan. 5,1909	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3.1903
Ohio	Andrew L. Harris	10,000	2	Jan. 8,1909	Jan. 4,1908	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3,1908
Oklahoma	*C. N. Haskell*	4,500	4	Dec.31,1910	*See note (a)*	Bien.	(a)	Nov.—,1910
Oregon	*George E. Chamb rlain*	5,000	4	Jan.11,1911	Jan. 11,1909	Bien.	40 dys	June 1,1908
Pennsylvania	Edwin S. Stuart	10,000	4	Jan.17,1911	Jan. 5,1909	Bien	None.	Nov. 3.1908
Porto Rico	Regis H. Post*	8,000	4	Mar. 6,1911	Jan. 8,1908	Ann.	60 dys	.....
Rhode Island	*James H. Higgins*	3,000	1	Jan. 5, 1909	Jan. 7,1908	Ann.	None.	Nov. 3,1908
S. Carolina	*M. F. Ansel*	3,000	2	Jan. —,1909	Jan. 14,1908	Ann.	40 dys	Nov. 3,1908
South Dakota	Coe I. Crawford	3,000	2	Jan. 1,1909	Jan. 7.1909	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3.1908
Tennessee	*Malcom R. Patterson*	4,000	2	Jan.15,1909	Jan. 4,1909	Bien.	75 dys	Nov. 3,1908
Texas	*Thomas M. Campbell*	4,000	2	Jan. —,1909	Jan. 12,1909	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3.1908
Utah	John C. Cutler	4,000	4	Jan. —,1909	Jan. 11,1909	Bien.	60 dys	Nov 3,1908
Vermont	Fletcher D. Proctor	1,500	2	Oct. —,1908	Oct. 7,1908	Bien.	None	Sept. 1,1908
Virginia	*Claude A. Swanson*	5,000	4	Feb. 1,1910	Jan. 8,1908	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. —,1909
Washington	Albert E. Mead	4,000	4	Jan. —,1909	Jan. 12.1909	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 3,1908
West Virginia	William M. O. Dawson	5,000	4	Mar. 4,1909	Jan. 13,1909	Bien.	45 dys	Nov. 3,1908
Wisconsin	James O. Davidson	5,000	2	Jan. —,1909	Jan. 13,1909	Bien.	None.	Nov. 3,1908
Wyoming	Bryant B. Brooks	2,500	4	Jan. —,1911	Jan. 12,1909	Bien.	40 dys	Nov.—,1910

Democrats in *italics*. Republicans in Roman. Next Presidential election, November 3, 1908.

* Territorial Governors are appointed by the President. (a) First session State legislature began Dec. 2, 1907, limited to 160 days. Limit of subsequent sessions 60 days.

PAY AND TERMS OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years.		States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years.		States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years.	
		Senators.	Representatives			Senators.	Representatives			Senators.	Representatives
Alabama	$4 per diem	4	4	Maine	$300 ann.	2	2	Oklah'ma	$6 per diem	4	2
Arizona	$4 "	—	—	Maryland	$5 per diem	4	2	Oregon	$3 "	4	2
Arkansas	$4 "	4	2	Mass.	$750 ann.	1	1	Penna.	$1,500 ses'n.	4	2
California	$8 "	4	2	Michigan	$3 per diem	2	2	Porto Rico	$5 per diem	—	—
Colorado	$7 "	4	2	Minn.	$500 ann.	4	2	R. Island	$5 "	1	1
Connec't	$300 ann.	2	2	Miss'sippi	$400 ses'n	4	4	S. Carol'a	$4 "	2	2
Delaware	$5 per diem	4	2	Missouri	$5 per diem	4	2	S. Dakota	$5 "	2	2
Florida	$6 "	4	2	Montana	$6 "	4	2	Tenn.	$4 "	2	2
Georgia	$4 "	2	2	Nebraska	$5 "	2	2	Texas	$5 "	2	2
Hawaii	$400 ann.	—	—	Nevada	$8 "	4	2	Utah	$4 "	4	2
Idaho	$5 per diem	2	2	N. Hamp.	$200 ann.	2	2	Vermont	$3 "	2	2
Illinois	$1,000 bien.	4	2	N. Jersey	$500 "	3	1	Virginia	$6 "	4	2
Indiana	$6 per diem	4	2	N. Mexico	$4 per diem	—	—	Wash'ton	$5 "	4	2
Iowa	$550 ses'n.	4	2	N. York	$1,500 ann.	2	1	W Va.	$4 "	4	2
Kansas	$3 per diem	4	2	N. Caro'la	$4 per diem	2	2	Wisc'nsin	$500 ann.	4	2
Kent'cky	$5 "	4	2	N. Dak.	$5 "	4	2	Wyoming	$5 per diem	4	2
Louisiana	$5 "	4	4	Ohio	$1,000 ann.	2	2				

All of the States and Territories pay mileage also, except Colorado, Delaware, New Hampshire and New Jersey, but free transportation is accorded in the latter by all railroads to members by law.

The Federal Government.

President.....THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York,* ....salary, $50,000.
Vice-President.....CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, of Indiana, " 12,000.

THE CABINET.

Arranged in the order of succession for the Presidency declared by Chapter 4, Acts of 49th Congress, 1st Session, and Subsequent acts.

Secretary of State—Elihu Root, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—Geo. B. Cortelyou, of N. Y.
Secretary of War—William H. Taft, of Ohio.
Attorney-General—Charles J. Bonaparte, of Md.
Postmaster-General—George von L. Meyer, of Mass.
Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf, of Cal.
Secretary of Interior—James R. Garfield, of Ohio.
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.
Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Oscar S. Straus. of New York.

The salaries of the Cabinet officers are $12,000 each.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—Robert Bacon, N. Y $4,500
Second Ass't Secretary—A. A. Adee, D.C..... 4,500
Third Ass't Sect'y—Huntington Wilson, Ill... 4,500
Chief Clerk—Charles Denby..... 3,000
Ass't Solicitors { Joshua R. Clark, Jr., Utah. 3,000
{ William C. Dennis, Ind. ... 3,000
Ch. Diplomatic Bureau—S. Y. Smith, D. C... 2,100
Ch. Consular Bureau—Wilbur J. Carr, D. C..$2,100
Ch. Indexes & Archives—John R. Buck..... 2,100
Ch. Bureau Accounts—Thos. Morrison, N. Y. 2,100
Ch. Bureau Rolls & Lib'y—William McNair .. 2,100
Ch. Bureau Trade Relations—John B. Osborne 2,100
Ch. Bureau Appointments—Chas. R. Dean..... 2,100
Ch. Bureau Passports—Gaillard Hunt, D. C. 2,100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—Beekman Winthrop, N. Y. $4,500
Assistant Secretary—James B. Reynolds, Mass 4,500
Assistant Secretary—John H. Edwards, Ohio 4,500
Chief Clerk—Walter W. Ludlow, Minn..... 3,000
Chief Appointment Div.—Chas. Lyman, Ct. ... 2,750
Ch. Bookkeeping Div.—W. F. MacLennan, N. Y. 3,500
Chief Public Moneys Div.—E. B. Daskam, Ct.. 2,500
Chief Customs Div—James L. Gerry, Ill..... 2,750
Ch. Loans & Cur. Div.—A. T. Huntington, Mass. 3,000
Ch. Stationery & Pr'g Div.—G. Simmons, D. C.. 2,500
Chief Mails and Files Div.—S. M. Games, Ky . 2,500
Ch. Revenue Cutter Service—Worth G. Ross.... . .
Director of Mint—Frank A. Leach, Cal. 4,500
Government Actuary—Joseph S. McCoy, N. J. 1,800
Superv. Surgeon-Gen.—Walter Wyman, Mo .. 4,000
Ch. Bur. Eng. & Printing—T. J. Sullivan, D. C. 4,500
Supervising Architect—James K. Taylor, Pa.. 4,500
Compt. of Treasury—Robt. J. Tracewell, Ind. 5,500
Auditor for Treasury—Wm. E. Andrews, Neb. $4,000
Auditor for War Dept.—Benj. F. Harper, Ind. 4,000
Auditor for Int. Dept.—R. S. Person, S. D.... 4,000
Auditor for Navy Dept.—W. W. Brown, Pa... 4,000
Auditor for State, etc.—Caleb R. Layton, Del. 4,000
Auditor for P. O. Dept.—Ernst G. Timme, Wis. 4,000
Treasurer of U. S.—Chas H. Treat, N. Y.. ... 6,000
Assistant Treasurer—James F. Meline, Ohio.. 3,600
Register Treasury—Wm. T. Vernon, Kan.... 4,000
Deputy Register—Cyrus F. Adams, Ill 2,250
Comp'r of Currency—Wm. B. Ridgely, Ill ... 5,000
Commis. Internal Rev.—John W Yerkes, Ky. 6,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—R. Williams, Jr., La. 4,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev—J. C. Wheeler, Mich. 3,600
Solicitor Internal Rev.—Arthur B. Hayes, Utah 4,500
Solicitor of Treasury—M. D. O'Connell, Iowa. 4,500
Chief Secret Service—Jno. E. Wilkie, Ill..... 4,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Robert Shaw Oliver, N. Y . $4,500
Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield, Ga..... 3,000
Chief of Staff—Major-Gen. J. F. Bell..... 5,500
Chief Clerk—Nathaniel Hershler, Ill 2,000
Mil. Secretary—Maj.-Gen. F. C. Ainsworth... 7,500
Chief Clerk—Jacob Frech, D. C..... 2,000
Insp.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington 5,500
Chief Clerk—Warren H. Orcutt, Me..... 1,800
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. B. Davis.. 5,500
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—L. W. Call, Kan.... 2,250
Q'rmaster-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Jas. B. Aleshire. 5,500
Chief Clerk—Henry D. Saxton, Mass..... ... 2,000
Commissary-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. H. G. Sharpe. 5,500
Chief Clerk—Emmet Hamilton, Minn 2,000
Surgeon-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. R. M. O'Reilly.... 5,500
Chief Clerk—George A. Jones, N. Y..... ....$2,000
Paymaster-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. C. C. Sniffen.... 5,500
Chief Clerk—William Manley, Cal..... 2,000
Ch. of Engineers—Brig.-Gen. Alex. Mackenzie 5,500
Chief Clerk—Phineas J. Dempsey, Va..... 2,000
Chief of Ordnance—Brig.-Gen. Wm. Crozier... 5,500
Chief Clerk—John J. Cook, D C..... ... 2,400
Chief Signal Officer—Brig.-Gen. James Allen. 5,500
Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn..... 2,000
Ch. Bu. In. Aff.—Brig.-Gen. C. R. Edwards 5,500
Chief Clerk—A. D. Wilcox, Pa 2,000
Officer Charge Pub. Bldgs.—Col. C. S. Bromwell 3,500
Chief Clerk—E. F. Concklin, N. Y 2,400
Landscape Gardener—George H. Brown, D. C.. 2,000

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Truman H. Newberry, Mich. $4,500
Chief Clerk—Frank S. Curtis..... 3,000
Pres. General Board—Admiral George Dewey. 13,500
Chief Yards and Docks—Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday†..... 5,500
Chief Ordnance—R.-Adm. N. E. Mason..... 5,500
Chief Supplies and Accounts—Paymaster-Gen. E. B. Rogers..... 5,500
Chief Medicine—Sur.-Gen. Presley M. Rixey † 5,500
Chief Equipment—R.-Adm. W. S. Cowles... 5,500
Chief Construction—Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps †..... 5,500
Chief Navigation—R.-Adm. W H. Brownson..$7,500
Engineer-in-Chief—R.-Adm. Charles W. Rae. 5,500
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Capt. E. H. Campbell..... 4,500
Pres. Naval Exam Board—Rear-Admiral A. R. Couden..... 6,375
Pres. Naval Retiring Board—Captain W. J. Barnette..... 6,375
Ch. Intellig. Office—Capt. Raym'd P. Rodgers 4,165
Supt. Naval Obs.—Rear-Admiral Asa Walker 4,165
Director Nautical Alm.—Prof. M. Updegraff . 2,700
Hydrographer—Commander C. C. Rogers.... 3,570
Comdt. Marine Corps—Brig.-Gen. G. F. Elliott., 5,500

* Secretary to the President, William Loeb, Jr.
† Rank and title of Rear-Admiral while holding said office.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk—Merritt O. Chance, Ill.....$3,000
Ass't Chief Clerk—Geo. G. Thomson, Mich... 2,000
First Ass't P. M. G.—F. H. Hitchcock, Mass.. 5,000
Second Ass't P. M. G.—Jas. T. McCleary, Minn. 4,500
Third Ass't P. M. G.—A. L. Lawshe, Ind..... 4,500
Fourth Ass't P. M. G.—P. V. DeGraw, Pa..... 4,500
Assistant Attorney-Gen.—Russell P. Goodwin. 4,500
Purchasing Agent—W. E. Cochran, Col..... 4,000
Appointment Clerk—George S. Paull, Ohio....$2,000
Supt. Div. of Foreign Mails—N. M. Brooks, Va. 3,000
Supt. Div. of Money-Orders—E. F. Kimball, Mass 3,500
Gen. Supt. Div. of Ry. M. S.—Alex. Grant, Mich 4,000
Supt. Div. of Dead Letters—James R. Young, Pa 2,500
Chief Inspector—Wm. J. Vickery, Ind..... 4,000
Disbursing Clerk—W. M. Mooney, Ohio..... 2,250

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Ass't Secretary—Frank Pierce, Utah.....$4,500
Assistant Secretary—Jesse E. Wilson, Ind..... 4,500
Chief Clerk—Edward M. Dawson, Md..... 3,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—George W Woodruff, Pa.. 5,000
Commis. Land Office—Richard A. Ballinger, Wash..... 5,000
Ass't Commis.—Fred Dennett, N. D..... 3,500
Commis. Pensions—Vespasian Warner, Ill.... 5,000
First Deputy Com. of Pensions—Jas. L. Davenport, N. H. 3,600
Second Deputy Com. of Pensions—Leverett M. Kelley, Ill.....$3,600
Commis. Education—Elmer E. Brown, Cal... 3,500
Com. Indian Affairs—Francis E. Leupp, D.C. 4,000
Ass't Commis.—Charles F. Larrabee, Me..... 3,000
Commis. Patents—Edward B. Moore, Mich... 5,000
Ass't Commis.—Cornelius C. Billings, Vt..... 3,000
Direc. Geol. Surv.—George Otis Smith, Me... 6,000
Chief Clerk Geol. Survey—Henry C. Rizer, Kan. 2,500
Direc. Reclamation Service—F. H. Newell, Pa..6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor-Gen.—Henry M. Hoyt, Pa.....$7,500
Ass't to Atty.-Gen.—Milton D. Purdy, Minn.. 7,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—John G. Thompson, Ill..... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Vacant.
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Chas. W. Russell, W. Va... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Edward T. Sanford, Tenn. 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—William W. Brown, Pa... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Alford W. Cooley, N. Y... ..$5,000
Solicitor State Dept.—Jas. B. Scott, Cal..... 4,500
Chief Clerk—O. J. Field, Kan 3,700
Appointment Clerk—Chas. B. Sornborger, Vt.. 2,000
Atty. for Pardons—James A. Finch, N. Y.... 2,050
Disbursing Clerk—Alex. C. Caine, Ohio..... 2,750

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Ass't Secretary—Willett H. Hays, Minn.....$4,500
Chief Clerk—S. R. Burch, Kan..... 2,500
Appointment Clerk—Joseph B. Bennett, Wis.. 2,000
Chief Weather Bureau—Willis L. Moore, Ill. 5,000
Chief Bur. Animal Indust.—Dr. A. D. Melvin, Ill 5,000
Director Experiment Stations—A. C. True, Ct... 3,500
Chief Div. Publications—Geo. Wm. Hill, Minn. 3,000
Chief Div. Accounts—A. Zappone, D. C..... 2,700
Chief Bureau Soils—Milton Whitney, Md.... 3,500
Chief Bureau Forestry—Gifford Pinchot, N. Y. 5,000
Statistician—W. H. Olmstead, N. C.....$3,500
Entomologist—L. O. Howard, N. Y..... 3,250
Chemist—H. W Wiley, Ind..... 5,000
Chief Div. Biological Survey—C. H. Merriam, N. Y..... 3,000
Director Road Inquiry—Prof. L. W. Page, Mass 2,750
Chief Div. For. Markets—G. K. Holmes, D. C.. 2,500
Chief Bureau of Plant Industry—B. T. Galloway, Mo..... 5,000
Librarian—Miss C. R. Barnett, Ohio..... 2,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Assistant Sec'y.—Laurence O. Murray, N. Y..$5,000
Chief Clerk—Frank H. Bowen, Mass..... 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—Wm. L. Soleau, Md..... 2,750
Commis. Corporations—H. K. Smith, Ct..... 5,000
Commis. Manufacturers—John M. Carson, Pa. 4,000
Commissioner of Labor—C. P. Neill, D.C..... 5,000
Chair. Lt.-H. Bd.—Rear-Adm. G. C. Reiter... 7,500
Director Census—S. N. D. North, Mass..... 6,000
Sup. Coast & Geod. Survey—O. H. Tittmann, Mo. 6,000
Ch. Bureau Statistics—Oscar P. Austin, D. C. 4,000
Sup. Insp.-Gen. Stbt. Serv.—Geo. Uhler, Pa..$4,000
Commissioner Fisheries—G. M. Bowers, W. Va. 5,000
Commis. Navigation—E. T. Chamberlain, N. Y. 4,000
Commis.-Gen. Immigration—F. P. Sargent, Ill. 5,000
Director Bur. Standards—S. W. Stratton, Ill.. 5,000
Ch. Div. Appointments—G. W. Leadley, N. Y. 2,250
Ch. Div. Printing—G. C. Havenner, D. C..... 2,000
Ch. Div. Naturalization—R. K. Campbell, Va 3,500
Ch. Div. Inform. Immigration—T. V. Powderly, Pa..... 3,500

Civil Service Commis.—John C. Black, Ill.... $4,000
Civil Service Commis.—J. A. McIlhenny, La.. 4,000
Civil Service Commis.—H. F. Greene, Minn... 4,000
Chief Examiner Civ. Ser.—F. M. Kiggins, Tenn. 3,000
Secretary Civil Service—John T. Doyle, N. Y.. 2,500
Government Printer—Charles A. Stillings..... 4,500
Librarian of Congress—Herbert Putnam, Mass. 6,000
Assistant Librarian—A. R. Spofford, Ohio.... 4,000
Director Bureau of American Republics—John Barrett Ore.....$5,000
Chief Clerk Bureau Amer. Rep.—William C. Wells..... 2,500
Secretary—Francisco J. Yanes..... 3,000
Sec. Smithsonian Institute—Vacant..... 3,000
Dir. Bureau Amer. Ethnology—W. H. Holmes. ....

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Martin A. Knapp, N. Y., Chairman.....$10 000
Judson C. Clements, Ga..... 10,000
Francis M. Cockrell, Mo..... 10,000
Charles A. Prouty, Vt..... 10,000
F. K. Lane, Cal.....$10,000
E. E. Clark, Iowa..... 10,000
J. S. Harlan, Ill..... 10,000
Edward A. Moseley, Mass., Secretary..... 5,000

SPANISH-AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

William E. Chandler, N. H.....$5,000
Gerrit J. Diekema, Mich..... 5,000
James Perry Wood, Ohio..... 5,000
William A. Maury, D. C.....$5,000
William L. Chambers, Ala..... 5,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman—Darwin R. James, N.Y.
Secretary—Merrill E. Gates, Washington, D. C.
Albert K. Smiley, N. Y.
E. Whittlesey, D. C.
William D. Walker. N. Y.
Joseph T. Jacobs, Mich.
Patrick J. Ryan, Pa.
Andrew S. Draper, Ill.
George Vaux, Jr., Pa.
Michael Banning, N. Y.
The board serves without salary

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENTS.*

Augusta, Me.....Selden Connor.
Boston, Mass.....Augustus J. Hoitt.
Buffalo, N. Y.....Charles A. Orr.
Chicago, Ill.....Charles Bent.
Columbus, Ohio.....W. R. Warnock.
Concord, N. H.....Vacant.
Des Moines, Iowa.....William V. Willcox.
Detroit, Mich.....Oscar A. Janes.
Indianapolis, Ind.....Albert O Marsh.
Knoxville, Tenn.....William Rule.
Louisville, Ky.....Andrew T. Wood.
Milwaukee, Wis.....Edwin D. Coe.
New York City, N. Y..Michael Kerwin.
Philadelphia, Pa.....St Clair A. Mulholland.
Pittsburgh, Pa.....Daniel Ashworth.
San Francisco, Cal.....Jesse B. Fuller.
Topeka, Kan.....Wilder S. Metcalf.
Washington, D. C.....John R. King.

*Salaries of Pension Agents, $4,000.

UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

Sub-Treasuries.	*Assistant Treasurers.*
Baltimore	Clarence C. Pusey.
Boston	Edwin U. Curtis.
Chicago	William Boldenweck.
Cincinnati	Charles A. Bosworth.
New Orleans	Clarence S. Hebert.
New York	Hamilton Fish.
Philadelphia	Joseph Bosler.
St. Louis	Thomas J. Akins.
San Francisco	William C. Ralston.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF MINTS.

Carson City	(Equipped as Assay Office). Roswell K. Colcord, Assayer in charge.
New Orleans	Hugh S. Suthon.
Philadelphia	John H. Landis.
San Francisco	Edward Sweeny.
Denver	F. M. Downer

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Houlton, Me., William M. Sewell.
Bangor, Me., Albert R. Day.
Bath, Me., Elwell S. Crosby.
Belfast, Me., Charles E. Knowlton.
Castine, Me., John M. Vogell.
Ellsworth, Me., Henry Whiting.
Machias, Me., Frank L. Shaw.
Kennebunk, Me., George E. Cousens.
Eastport, Me., Jacob C. Pike.
Portland, Me., Charles M. Moses.
Saco, Me., William L. Gerrish.
Waldoboro, Me., Fred. W. Wight.
Wiscasset, Me., Daniel H. Moody.
York, Me., Herbert D. Philbrick.
Portsmouth, N. H., Sherman T. Newton.
Bristol, R. I., Charles A. Barbour.
Providence, R. I., George W. Gardiner.
Burlington, Vt., Charles H. Darling.
Newport, Vt., Curtis S. Emery.
Bridgeport, Ct., Fred. Enos.
Hartford, Ct., Ezra B. Bailey.
New Haven, Ct., J. Rice Winchell.
New London, Ct., Thomas O. Thompson.
Stonington, Ct., Charles T. Stanton.
Barnstable, Mass., Thacher T. Hallet.
Boston, Mass., George H. Lyman.
Edgartown, Mass., Charles H. Marchant.
Fall River, Mass., James Brady.
Gloucester, Mass., William H. Jordan.
Marblehead, Mass., Luke B. Colbert.
Nantucket, Mass., Obed G. Smith.
New Bedford, Mass., Rufus A. Soule.
Plymouth, Mass., Herbert Morissey.
Salem, Mass., David M. Little.
Buffalo, N. Y., Frederick O. Murray.
Cape Vincent, N. Y., William J. Grant.
Plattsburg, N. Y., Walter C. Witherbee.
Dunkirk, N. Y., John Bourne.
Rochester, N. Y., Geo. F. Roth.
New York, N. Y., Edward S. Fowler.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., John A. Merritt.
Ogdensburg, N. Y., Wm. H. Daniels.
Oswego, N. Y., James H. Cooper.
Sag Harbor, N. Y., Peter Dippel.
Jersey City, N. J., John Doscher, Asst. Col.
Bridgeton, N. J., William B. Boone.
Burlington, N. J., Reginald Branch.
Somers Point, N. J., Walter Fifield.
Newark, N. J., George L. Smith.
Perth Amboy, N. J., Robert Carson.
Tuckerton, N. J., Frank W. Leach.
Camden, N. J., F. F. Patterson, Asst. Col.
Philadelphia, Pa., Chester W. Hill.
Erie, Pa., Benjamin B. Brown.
Wilmington, Del., David S. Clark.
Washington, D. C., Howard S. Nyman.
Annapolis, Md., Lawrence Bailliere.
Baltimore, Md., William F. Stone.
Crisfield, Md., Lincoln A. Dryden.
Alexandria, Va., Lewis McK. Bell.
Cape Charles, Va., C. G. Smithers.
Norfolk, Va., Floyd Hughes.
Petersburg, Va., William Mahone.
Tappahannock, Va., John Rosler.
Newport News, Va., J. E. B. Stuart.
Richmond, Va., Joseph B. Stewart.
Beaufort, N. C., Christopher D. Jones.
Newbern, N. C., Daniel W. Patrick.
Elizabeth City, N. C., D. O. Newberry.
Wilmington, N. C., Benjamin F. Keith.
Beaufort, S. C., Robert Smalls.
Charleston, S. C., Wm. D. Crum.
Georgetown, S. C., Isaiah J. McCottrie.
Brunswick, Ga., Henry T. Dunn.
Savannah, Ga., John H. Deveaux.
St. Mary's, Ga., John M. Holzendorf.
Mobile, Ala., William F. Tebbetts.
Gulfport, Miss., Frederick W. Collins.
Natchez, Miss., Cyrus G. Engle.
Vicksburg, Miss., William L. Short.
Apalachicola, Fla., Antoine J. Murat.
Cedar Keys, Fla., Fred. C. Cubberly.
Fernandina, Fla., John W. Howell.
Jacksonville, Fla., William H. Lucas.
Key West, Fla., George W. Allen.
St. Augustine, Fla., Frank J. Howatt.
Tampa, Fla., Matthew B. Macfarlane.
Pensacola, Fla., John E. Stillman.
New Orleans, La., Henry McCall.
Brashear, La., John A. Thornton.
Brownsville, Tex., John W. Vann.
Corpus Christi, Tex., James J. Haynes.
Eagle Pass, Tex., Robert W. Dowe.
El Paso, Tex., Alfred L. Sharpe.
Galveston, Tex., Francis L. Lee.
Port Arthur, Tex., Russell H. Dunn.
Cleveland, O., Charles F. Leach.
Sandusky, O., Charles A. Judson.
Toledo, O., Joseph C. Bonner.
Detroit, Mich., John B. Whelan.
Grand Haven, Mich., Walter I. Lillie.
Marquette, Mich., Gad Smith.
Port Huron, Mich., Lincoln Avery.
Chicago, Ill., John C. Ames.
St. Paul, Minn., John Peterson.
Duluth, Minn., Levi M. Willcuts.
Milwaukee, Wis., William H. De Vog.
Great Falls, Mont., Charles M. Webster.
San Francisco, Cal., Fred'k S. Stratton.
San Diego, Cal., Frank W. Barnes.
Los Angeles, Cal., Cornelius W. Pendleton.
Eureka, Cal., Sterling A. Campbell.
Astoria, Ore., Clark W. Carnahan.
Coos Bay, Ore., Morton Tower.
Portland, Ore., Philip S. Malcolm.
Yaquina, Ore., Charles B. Crosno.
Port Townsend, Wash., Fred. C. Harper.
Juneau, Alaska, Clarence L. Hobart.
Nogales, Ariz., Myron H. McCord.
Pembina, N. D., Judson LaMoure.
Honolulu, H. I., E. R. Stackable.
San Juan, P. R., James H. Causten.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Portland, Me., Joshua L. Chamberlain.
Boston, Mass., Jeremiah J. McCarthy.
Springfield, Mass., Henry L. Hines.
Albany, N. Y., William Barnes, Jr.
Greenport, N. Y., John A. Bassanear.
New York, N. Y., James S. Clarkson.
Patchogue, N. Y., Sidney O. Weeks.
Port Jefferson, N. Y., Arthur N. Randall.
Syracuse, N. Y., Ernest I. Edgecomb.
Philadelphia, Pa., Perry M. Lytle.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Mahlon M. Garland.
Baltimore, Md., Robert A. Ravenscroft.
Wheeling, W. Va., Charles T. Reed.
Atlanta, Ga., Marcellus O. Markham.
New Orleans, La., Fenton W. Gibson.
Louisville, Ky., William G. Dearing.
Paducah, Ky., John R. Puryear.
Memphis, Tenn., James Jeffreys.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Thomas B. Stapp.
Nashville, Tenn., John J. Gore.
Knoxville, Tenn., Thomas B. McLemore.
Kansas City, Mo., Charles M. Clark.
St. Joseph, Mo., John Albus, Jr.
St. Louis, Mo., Charles F. Gallenkamp.
Cincinnati, O., Amor Smith, Jr.
Columbus, O., William C. Kennedy.
Dayton, O., Oscar I. Robbins.
Evansville, Ind., Frank B. Posey.
Indianapolis, Ind., Leopold G. Rothschild.
Michigan City, Ind., Charles J. Robb.
Cairo, Ill., Thomas C. Elliott.
Galena, Ill., William Vincent.
Peoria, Ill., Julius S. Starr.
Rock Island, Ill., Robert G. Pearce.
Burlington, Ia., George H. Ludde.
Council Bluffs, Ia., Leander M. Shubert.
Des Moines, Ia., Geo. L. Godfrey.
Dubuque, Ia., John M. Lenihan.
Sioux City, Ia., James H. Bolton.
Denver, Col., Winfield S. Boynton.
Lincoln, Neb., Henry C. M. Burgess.
Omaha, Neb., Benjamin H. Barrows.
La Crosse, Wis., Robert Calvert.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Sheridan F. Master.
San Francisco, Cal., Edward F. Woodward.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Jac. J. Greenwald.
Houston, Tex., Samuel L. Ham.

NAVAL OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

Boston, Mass., James O. Lyford.
New York, N. Y., Frederick J. H. Kracke.
Chicago, Ill., Thomas N. Jameison.
New Orleans, La., Elmer E. Wood.
Baltimore, Md., J. Stuart McDonald.
San Francisco, Cal., John P. Irish.
Philadelphia, Pa., Walter T. Merrick.

POSTMASTERS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Edward M. Morgan, 1907.
Chicago, Ill., Daniel A. Campbell, 1907.
Brooklyn, N Y., Geo. H. Roberts, Jr., 1901.
St. Louis, Mo., Frank Wyman, 1903.
Boston, Mass., George A. Hibbard, 1903.
Baltimore, Md., Wm. Hall Harris, 1905.
San Francisco, Cal., Arthur G. Fisk, 1903.
Cincinnati, O., Elias R. Monfort, 1903.
Cleveland, O., Charles C. Dewstoe, 1905.
Buffalo, N. Y., Fred. Gremer, 1901.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Wm. H. Davis, 1906.
Washington, D. C., Benj. F. Barnes, 1906.
Detroit, Mich., Homer Warren, 1906.
Milwaukee, Wis., David C. Owen, 1906.
Newark, N. J., James L. Hays, 1903.
Minneapolis, Minn., William D. Hale, 1902.
Jersey City, N. J., Peter F. Wanser, 1904.
Louisville, Ky., Robert E. Woods, 1906.
Omaha, Neb., Henry E. Palmer, 1904.
Rochester, N. Y., Wm. S. Whittlesey, 1907.
St. Paul, Minn., Edward Yarrish, 1907.
Providence, R. I., Clinton D. Sellew, 1902.
Denver, Col., Paul J. Sours, 1904.
Indianapolis, Ind., H. W. Bennett, 1905.
Allegheny, Pa., Wm. J. Kopp, 1907.
Albany, N. Y., C. E. Argersinger, 1903.
Columbus, Ohio, Harry W. Krumm, 1906.
Syracuse, N. Y., Dwight H. Bruce, 1901.
Worcester, Mass., James W. Hunt, 1902.
Toledo, O., William H. Tucker, 1902.
Richmond, Va., Royal E. Cabell, 1906.
New Haven, Ct., Jas. A. Howarth, 1902.
Lowell, Mass., Albert G. Thompson, 1902.
Nashville, Tenn., Andrew W. Wills, 1902.
Scranton, Pa., Ezra H. Ripple, 1902.
Fall River, Mass., Geo. T. Durfee, 1907.
Memphis, Tenn., L. W. Dutro, 1904.
Dayton, O., Frederick G. Withoft, 1904.
Troy, N. Y., Albert E. Bonesteel, 1906.
Grand Rapids, Mich., L. K. Bishop, 1902.
Reading, Pa., Augustus M. High, 1903.
Camden, N. J., Robert L. Barber, 1903.
Trenton, N. J., Alexander C. Yard, 1902.
Lynn, Mass., Wm. F. Craig, 1905.
Atlanta, Ga., Edwin F. Blodgett, 1902.
Wilmington, Del., Henry C Conrad, 1906.
New Orleans, La., T. J. Woodward, 1905.
Kansas City, Mo., Joseph H. Harris, 1902.
Philadelphia, Pa., Rich'd L. Ashhurst, 1906.
Charleston, S. C., Wilmot L. Harris, 1903.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States—Melville W Fuller, of Illinois, born 1833, appointed 1888.

		Born.	App.
Asso. Justice—	John M. Harlan, Ky	1833	1877
" "	David J. Brewer, Kan	1837	1889
" "	Edward D. White, La	1845	1894
" "	Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1838	1895
Asso. Justice—	Joseph McKenna. Cal	1843	1898
" "	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902
" "	William R. Day, Ohio	1849	1903
" "	William H. Moody, Mass.	1853	1906

Reporter—Charles H. Butler, N. Y. *Clerk*—J. H. McKenney, D. C. *Marshal*—John M. Wright, Ky.

The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $13,000; Associate Justices, $12,500 each.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cir.	Judges.	App.
1.	Le Baron B. Colt, R. I.	1884
	William L. Putnam, Me	1892
	Francis C. Lowell, Mass	1905
2.	E. Henry Lacombe, N. Y	1887
	Alfred C. Coxe, N. Y	1902
	Henry G. Ward, N. Y	1907
	Walter C. Noyes, Ct	1907
3.	George M. Dallas, Pa	1892
	George Gray, Del	1899
	Joseph Buffington, Pa	1906
4.	Nathan Goff, W. Va	1892
	Jeter C. Pritchard	1904
5.	Don A. Pardee, La	1881
	A. P. McCormick, Tex	1892
	David D. Shelby, Ala	1899
6.	Horace H. Lurton, Tenn	1893
	Henry F. Severens, Mich	1900
	John K. Richards, Ohio	1903
7.	Peter S. Grosscup, Ill	1899
	Francis E. Baker, Ind	1902
	William H. Seaman, Wis	1905
	Christian C. Kohlsaat, Ill	1905
8.	Walter H. Sanborn, Minn	1892
	Willis Van Devanter, Wyo	1903
	William C. Hook, Kan	1903
	Elmer B. Adams, Mo	1905
9.	William B. Gilbert, Ore	1892
	Erskine M. Ross, Cal	1895
	William W. Morrow, Cal	1897

Salaries, $7,000 each. The judges of each circuit and the justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals. The FIRST CIRCUIT consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island. SECOND—Connecticut, New York, Vermont. THIRD—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. FOURTH—Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. FIFTH—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas. SIXTH—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. SEVENTH—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. EIGHTH—Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. NINTH—Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief Justice—Stanton J. Peelle, Ind. *Associate Judges*—Charles B. Howry, Miss.; Fenton W. Booth, Ill.; Geo. W. Atkinson, W. Va.; Samuel S. Barney, Wis. Salaries, Chief Justice, $6,500; Justices, $6,000.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Districts.	Judges.	Addresses.	App.
Ala.: N. & M.	Thomas G. Jones	Montgomery	1901
" N.	Oscar R. Hundley	Birmingham	....
" S. D.	H. T. Toulmin	Mobile	1887
Alaska	R. A. Gunnison	Juneau	1904
"	Alfred S. Moore	Nome	1902
"	Silas H. Reid	Fairbanks	....
Ark.: E. D.	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	1901
" W. D.	John H. Rogers	Fort Smith	1896
Cal.: N. D.	John J. De Haven	San Francisco	1897
"	Wm. C. Van Fleet	San Francisco	....
" S. D.	Olin Wellborn	Los Angeles	1895
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	1906
Connecticut	James P. Platt	Hartford	1902
Delaware	Ed. G. Bradford	Wilmington	1897
Fla.: N. D.	W. B. Sheppard	Pensacola	1907
" S. D.	James W. Locke	Jacksonville	1872
Ga.: N. D.	Wm. T. Newman	Atlanta	1886
" S. D.	Emory Speer	Macon	1885
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boisé	1907
Ill.: N. D.	Sol. H. Bethea	Chicago	1905
	Ken. M. Landis	Chicago	1905
" S. D.	J. O. Humphrey	Springfield	1901
" E.	F. M. Wright	Urbana	1905
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	1902
Iowa: N. D.	Henry T. Reed	Cresco	1904
" S. D.	S. McPherson	Red Oak	1900
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Leavenworth	1899
Ky.: W. D.	Walter Evans	Louisville	1899
" E. D.	A. M. J. Cochran	Maysville	1901
La.: E. D.	Eug. D. Saunders	New Orleans	1907
" W. D.	Aleck Boarman	Shreveport	1881
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	1902
Maryland	Thomas J. Morris	Baltimore	1879
Mass	Frederic Dodge	Boston	1905
Mich.: E. D.	Henry H. Swan	Detroit	1891
" W. D.	L. E. Knappen	Grand Rapids	1907
Minnesota	Wm. Lochren	Minneapolis	1896
"	Page Morris	Duluth	1903
Miss.: N. & S.	Henry C. Niles	Kosciusko	1902
Montana	Wm. H. Hunt	Helena	1904
Mo.: E. D.	David P. Dyar	St. Louis	1907
" W. D.	John F Philips	Kansas City	1888
Nebraska	Wm. H. Munger	Omaha	1897
"	Thos. C. Munger	Lincoln	1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson	1907
N. Hamp.	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	1891
New Jersey	W. M. Lanning	Trenton	1904
"	Joseph Cross	Elizabeth	1905
N. Y.: N. D.	George W. Ray	Norwich	1902
" W. D.	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	1900
" S. D.	Geo. B. Adams	N. Y. City	1901
"	George C. Holt	N. Y. City	1903
"	Chas. M. Hough	N. Y. City	1906
" E. D.	T. I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	1907
N. C.: E. D.	Thos. R. Purnell	Raleigh	1897
" W. D.	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	1901
N. Dakota	Chas. F. Amidon	Fargo	1897
Ohio: N. D.	A. J. Ricks	Cleveland	1890
" N. D.	R. W. Tayler	Cleveland	1905
" S. D.	A. C. Thompson	Cincinnati	1898
" S. D.	John E. Slater	Columbus	1907
Okla.: E. D.	R. E. Campbell	McAlester	1907
" W. D.	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	1907
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	1905
Pa.: E. D.	J. B. McPherson	Philadelphia	1899
" "	Jas. B. Holland	Philadelphia	1904
" M. D.	R. W. Archbald	Scranton	1901
" W. D.	Nath'l Ewing	Pittsburgh	1906
R. Island	A. L. Brown	Providence	1896
S. Carolina	W. H. Brawley	Charleston	1894
S. Dakota	John E. Carland	Sioux Falls	1896
Tenn.: E. & M.	Chas. D. Clark	Chattanooga	1895
" W. D.	John E. McCall	Memphis	1905
Tex.: E. D.	D. E. Bryant	Sherman	1890
" W. D.	Thos. S. Maxey	Austin	1888
" N. D.	Edw. R. Meek	Fort Worth	1899
" S. D.	W. T. Burns	Houston	1902
Utah	J. A. Marshall	Salt Lake C.	1896
Vermont	James L. Martin	Brattleboro	1906
Va.: E. D.	E. Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	1898
" W. D.	H. C. McDowell	Big Stone Gap	1901
Wash.: E. D.	C. H. Hanford	Seattle	1890
" W. D.	Edw. Whitson	Spokane	1905
W. Va.: N. D.	A. G. Dayton	Phillippi	1905
" S. D.	B. F. Keller	Bramwell	1901
Wis.: E. D.	Jos. V. Quarles	Milwaukee	1905
" W. D.	A. L. Sanborn	Madison	1905
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	1890

Salaries of District Judges, $6,000 each.

United States District-Attorneys and Marshals.

Districts.	District-Attorneys.			Marshals.		
	Names.	Official Address.	Dates Appointed.	Names.	Official Address.	Dates Appointed.
Alabama, N.	Oliver D. Street	Birmingham	May 8, 1907	Pope M. Long	Birmingham	Jan. 14, 1906
" M.	Erastus J. Parsons	Montgomery	Feb. 8, 1906	James H. Judkins	Montgomery	Jan. 31, 1906
" S.	Wm. H. Armbrecht	Mobile	Feb. 2, 1904	Gilbert B. Deans	Mobile	Dec. 18, 1903
Alaska, 1st Div.	J. J. Boyce	Juneau	June 6, 1903	James M. Shoup	Juneau	June 6, 1900
" 2d Div.	Vacant	Nome	.....	Thomas C. Powell	Nome	Jan. 24, 1905
" 3d Div.	Nathan V. Harlan	Eagle City	Dec. 17, 1901	Geo. G. Perry	Fairbanks	Feb. 23, 1905
Arizona	Jos. L. B. Alexander	Tucson	Nov. 8, 1905	Benj. F. Daniels	Tucson	July 1, 1905
Arkansas, E.	Wm. G. Whipple	Little Rock	Feb. 23, 1905	Harmon L. Remmel	Little Rock	May 8, 1906
" W.	James K. Barnes	Fort Smith	May 11, 1902	John F. Mayes	Fort Smith	Mar. 6, 1906
California, N.	Robt. T. Devlin	San Francisco	Mar. 8, 1905	Charles T. Elliott	San Francisco	June 22, 1906
" S.	Oscar Lawler	Los Angeles	Dec. 19, 1905	L. V. Youngworth	Los Angeles	June 22, 1906
Colorado	E. M. Cranston	Denver	Dec. 17, 1901	Dewey C. Bailey	Denver	Feb. 26, 1903
Connecticut	Francis H. Parker	Hartford	Apr. 2, 1904	Edson S. Bishop	Hartford	Dec. 11, 1902
Delaware	John P. Nields	Wilmington	Oct. 5, 1903	William R. Flinn	Wilmington	Mar. 18, 1903
Dist. of Columbia	Daniel W. Baker	Washington	Sept. 1, 1905	Aulick Palmer	Washington	Jan. 9, 1902
Florida, N	Emmet Wilson	Pensacola	Oct. 12, 1907	T. F. McGourin	Pensacola	Feb. 27, 1903
" S	John M. Cheney	Jacksonville	Jan. 23, 1906	John F. Horr	Tampa	Feb. 18, 1902
Georgia, N.	Farish C. Tate	Atlanta	Dec. 18, 1905	W. H. Johnson	Atlanta	Dec. 18, 1901
" S.	Marion Erwin	Macon	Dec. 18, 1901	Geo. F. White	Macon	May 11, 1904
Hawaii (trm 6 y)	Robt. W. Breckons	Honolulu	Jan. 13, 1902	E. R. Hendry	Honolulu	Jan. 23, 1902
Idaho	Norman M. Ruick	Boise	June 15, 1904	Ruel Rounds	Boise	July 1, 1902
Illinois, N.	Edwin W. Sims	Chicago	Sept. 1, 1906	Luman T. Hoy	Chicago	June 28, 1906
" C.	Wm. C. Trautman	Danville	May 24, 1905	Charles P. Hitch	Danville	May 29, 1905
" S.	Wm. A. Northcott	Springfield	May 12, 1905	Leon A. Townsend	Springfield	May 12, 1905
Indiana	Joseph B. Kealing	Indianapolis	Dec. 11, 1901	H. C. Pettit	Indianapolis	Dec. 11, 1901
Iowa, N.	Frederick F. Payville	Sioux City	Nov. 7, 1907	Edward Knott	Dubuque	June 27, 1902
" S.	Marcellus L. Temple	Osceola (P.O.)	Mar. 7, 1907	Frank B. Clark	Des Moines	Mar. 7, 1907
Kansas	Harry J. Bone	Topeka	Dec. 18, 1905	Wm. H. Mackey, Jr.	Topeka	Aug. 4, 1902
Kentucky, W.	George Du Relle	Louisville	June 22, 1906	George W. Long	Louisville	Dec. 17, 1905
" E.	J. H. Tinsley	Covington	Dec. 17, 1901	S. G. Sharp	Covington	Jan. 13, 1902
Louisiana, E.	Wm. Wirt Howe	New Orleans	May 26, 1900	Victor Loisel	New Orleans	Mar. 15, 1904
" W.	Milton C. Elstner	Shreveport	Dec. 20, 1898	Cornelius C. Duson	Shreveport	Oct. 26, 1906
Maine	Robt. T. Whitehouse	Portland	Jan. 16, 1906	Henry W. Mayo	Portland	Nov. 17, 1903
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	June 11, 1902	J. F. Laughammer	Baltimore	July 17, 1902
Massachusetts	Asa P. French	Boston	Jan. 9, 1906	Charles K. Darling	Boston	Feb. 11, 1903
Michigan, E.	Frank H. Watson	Detroit	May 2, 1906	Milo D. Campbell	Detroit	May 2, 1906
" W.	George G. Covell	Grand Rapids	Feb. 15, 1902	Frank W Wait	Grand Rapids	Jan. 19, 1903
Minnesota	Charles C. Haupt	St. Paul	June 3, 1902	W. H. Grimshaw	St. Paul	Dec. 19, 1899
Mississippi, N.	William D. Frazee	Oxford	Dec. 19, 1905	James A. Toler	Oxford	Jan. 19, 1904
" S.	Robert C. Lee	Jackson	Jan. 20, 1902	Edgar S. Wilson	Jackson	Feb. 3, 1902
Missouri, E.	Henry W. Blodgett	St. Louis	Mar. 23, 1907	Wm. L. Morsey	St. Louis	June 11, 1902
" W.	A. S. VanValkenburgh	Kansas City	Mar. 24, 1905	E. R. Durham	Kansas City	July 1, 1902
Montana	Carl Rasch	Helena	Mar. 19, 1902	Arthur W. Merrifield	Helena	Dec. 18, 1906
Nebraska	Charles A. Goss	Omaha	Jan. 29, 1906	William P. Warner	Omaha	Dec. 20, 1905
Nevada	Samuel Platt	Carson City	Jan. 13, 1906	Robert Grimmon	Carson City	July 15, 1904
New Hampshire	Charles W. Hoitt	Nashua (P.O.)	Feb. 12, 1907	Eugene P. Nute	Concord	Dec. 19, 1899
New Jersey	John B. Vreeland	Newark	Apr. 5, 1904	Thomas J. Alcott	Trenton	Dec. 17, 1901
New Mexico	W. H. H. Lewellyn	Las Cruces	Feb. 14, 1905	C. M. Foraker	Albuquerque	Dec. 17, 1901
New York, N.	George B. Curtiss	Binghamton	June 5, 1900	C. D. McDougall	Auburn	Jan. 9, 1901
" S.	Henry L. Stimson	New York	Jan. 16, 1906	William Henkel	New York	Jan. 14, 1902
" E.	W. J. Youngs	Brooklyn	Dec. 20, 1898	Chas. J. Haubert	Brooklyn	Apr. 22, 1902
" W.	Lyman M. Bass	Buffalo	Dec. 23, 1906	Wm. R. Compton	Elmira	June 5, 1904
N. Carolina, E.	Henry Skinner	Raleigh	Feb. 1, 1902	Henry C. Dockery	Raleigh	Jan. 13, 1902
" W.	Alfred E. Holton	Winston-Salem	Jan. 13, 1902	James M. Milliken	Greensboro	Dec. 17, 1901
North Dakota	Patrick H. Rourke	Fargo	May 27, 1902	James F. Shea	Fargo	Dec. 18, 1905
Ohio, N.	John J. Sullivan	Cleveland	Dec. 19, 1899	Frank M. Chandler	Cleveland	June 5, 1900
" S.	S. T. McPherson	Cincinnati	Sept. 1, 1903	Eugene Z. Lewis	Cincinnati	Oct. 3, 1906
Oklahoma, E.	Wm. J. Gregg	Muskogee	Nov. 16, 1907	Grosvenor A. Porter	Muskogee	Nov. 16, 1907
" W.	John Embry	Guthrie	Nov. 16, 1907	John R. Abernathy	Guthrie	Nov. 16, 1907
Oregon	Wm. C. Bristol	Portland	Dec. 1, 1905	Chas. J. Reed	Portland	May, 13, 1905
Pennsylvania, E.	J. Whitaker Thompson	Philadelphia	Apr. 28, 1904	John B. Robinson	Philadelphia	Apr. 17, 1900
" M.	Chas. B. Witmer	Harrisburg	 1907	Charles B. Witmer	Scranton	June 8, 1906
" W.	John W. Dunkle	Pittsburgh	Mar. 18, 1905	S. P. Stone	Pittsburgh	Dec. 17, 1901
Porto Rico	Jose R. F. Savage	San Juan	Dec. 19, 1906	Harry S. Hubbard	San Juan	May 1, 1905
Rhode Island	Charles A. Wilson	Providence	Jan. 21, 1902	Daniel R. Ballou	Providence	Feb. 20, 1906
South Carolina	Ernest F Cochran	Charleston	Feb. 1, 1906	J. Duncan Adams	Charleston	Jan. 20, 1903
South Dakota	Edward E. Wagner	Sioux Falls	July 1, 1907	Seth Bullock	Sioux Falls	Jan. 13, 1903
Tennessee, E.	James R. Penland	Knoxville	Dec. 20, 1905	William A. Dunlap	Knoxville	Dec. 20, 1905
" M.	A. M. Tillman	Nashville	Feb. 1, 1902	John W. Overall	Nashville	Mar. 9, 1902
" W.	George Randolph	Memphis	June 8, 1902	Frank S. Elgin	Memphis	June 28, 1902
Texas, N.	Wm. H. Atwell	Dallas	June 19, 1902	George H. Green	Dallas	Feb. 19, 1903
" S.	Lock McDaniel	Houston	Jan. 16, 1907	Calvin G. Brewster	Galveston	June 27, 1906
" E.	James W Ownby	Paris	July 1, 1902	A. J. Houston	Paris	May 26, 1902
" W.	Charles A. Boynton	Waco	June 19, 1906	Eugene Nolte	San Antonio	Mar. 4, 1906
Utah	Hiram E. Booth	Salt Lake City	June 27, 1906	William Spry	Salt Lake City	Jan. 30, 1906
Vermont	Alexander Dunnett	St. Johnsbury	Oct. 20, 1905	Horace W. Bailey	Rutland	Nov. 17, 1903
Virginia, E.	Lunsford L. Lewis	Richmond	Jan. 9, 1906	Morgan Treat	Richmond	Mar. 20, 1902
" W.	Thomas Lee Moore	Roanoke	Feb. 1, 1902	S. Brown Allen	Harrisonburg	Mar. 20, 1902
Washington, E.	A. Geo. Avery	Spokane	Apr. 6, 1905	Geo. H. Baker	Spokane	Apr. 6, 1905
" W.	Elmer Ely Todd	Seattle	Oct. 24, 1907	Chas. B. Hopkins	Tacoma	Mar. 3, 1902
W. Virginia, N.	R. Blizzard	Parkersburg	Dec. 17, 1901	C. D. Elliott	Parkersburg	Dec. 17, 1901
" S	Elliott Northcott	Huntington	Apr. 19, 1905	Frank D. Tyree	Charleston	Dec. 17, 1905
Wisconsin, E.	H. K. Butterfield	Milwaukee	Apr. 22, 1901	Harry A. Weil	Milwaukee	Feb. 11, 1907
" W.	Wm. G. Wheeler	Madison	Jan. 11, 1901	Charles Lewiston	Madison	Feb. 4, 1904
Wyoming	Timothy F. Burke	Cheyenne	Jan. 20, 1903	Louis G. Davis	Cheyenne	Feb. 28, 1907

N., Northern; S., Southern; E., Eastern; W., Western; M., Middle; C., Central.

United States Military Academy at West Point.

EACH Senator, Congressional District, and Territory—also the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska—is entitled to have one cadet at the Academy. There are also forty appointments at large, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The number of students is thus limited to 523.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, by the Secretary of War, upon the nomination of the Senator or Representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative may nominate two legally qualified second candidates, to be designated alternates. The alternates will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and the best qualified will be admitted to the Academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass a careful examination in reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, English composition, English literature, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history, and the general principles of physiology and hygiene.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional, and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war, and ordnance and gunnery. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examinations, and but little over one-half the remainder are finally graduated. The discipline is very strict—even more so than in the army—and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties begin September 1 and continue until June 1. Examinations are held in each December and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $609.50 per year, and, with proper economy, is sufficient for his support. The number of students at the Academy is usually about four hundred and seventy.

Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1906, inclusive, has been 4,642. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his Senator or Member of Congress. The appointments by the President are usually restricted to sons of officers of the army and navy, who, by reason of their shifting residence, due to the necessities of the service, find it next to impossible to obtain an appointment otherwise. The Superintendent is Colonel Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A., and the military and academic staff consists of 101 persons. Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cavalry, is adjutant. A list of the Superintendents of the Military Academy since its foundation will be found on page 557.

United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

THE students of the Naval Academy are called Midshipmen. Two Midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia, and five each year from the United States at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and five each year at large are made by the President. One Midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the President, on the recommendation of the Governor of Porto Rico. The Congressional appointments are equitably distributed, so that as soon as practicable each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress may appoint one Midshipman during each Congress. The course for Midshipmen is six years—four years at the Academy, when the succeeding appointment is made, and two years at sea, at the expiration of which time the examination for graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass the examination for final graduation are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the Line of the Navy, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy. The act of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall as soon as possible after June 1 of each year preceding the graduation of midshipmen in the succeeding year, notify in writing each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Academy because of such graduation, and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of a candidate and alternate or alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative, or Delegate, if such recommendation is made by March 4 of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the State, Congressional District, or Territory, as the case may be, in which the vacancy will exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional District, or Territory in which the vacancy will exist, and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided. Candidates allowed for Congressional Districts, for Territories, and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents. Candidates at the time of their examination must be physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution. Attention will also be paid to the stature of the candidate, and no one *manifestly* under size for his age will be received at the Academy. The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than 5 feet 2 inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than 5 feet 4 inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years; and the minimum weight at 16 years of age shall be 100 pounds, with an increase of not less than 5 pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the relative height and weight to the age of a candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any Midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married, before his graduation, shall be dismissed from the service, and no midshipman may marry between the date of his graduation from the Naval Academy and his final graduation after two years' service at sea, except by permission of the Secretary of the Navy. All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. The pay of a Midshipman is $500, beginning at the date of admission. The regulations regarding places and times of examinations and subjects of examinations may be obtained by addressing the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. A list of the Superintendents of the Naval Academy since its foundation will be found on page 557.

The Army.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Major-General J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff.
Major-General William P. Duvall. Brigadier-General Arthur Murray.
Brigadier-General William W. Wotherspoon.

COLONELS.

Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General.
George S. Anderson, 1st Cavalry.
Joseph W Duncan, 6th Infantry.
Ramsay D. Potts, 5th Field Artillery.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

G. A. Dodd, 10th Cavalry
Robert K. Evans, 5th Infantry.
Thaddeus W. Jones, 3d Cavalry.
William P. Evans, 11th Infantry.
Albert Todd, Coast Artillery Corps.
Millard F. Waltz, 27th Infantry.

MAJORS.

Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster's Department.
Eben Swift, 9th Cavalry.
Henry L. Ripley, 8th Cavalry.
Francis J. Kernan, 25th Infantry.
Chas. J. Bailey, Coast Artillery Corps.
Robert L. Hirst, 29th Infantry.
John F. Morrison, 20th Infantry.
Charles Lynch, Medical Department.
Henry C. Cabell, 14th Infantry.
Wm. P. Burnham, 7th Infantry.

MAJORS—*Continued.*

Samuel D. Sturgis, 1st Field Artillery.
Cornélis De W Willcox, Coast Artillery Corps.

CAPTAINS.

Stephen L. H. Slocum, 1st Cavalry.
William M. Wright, 2d Infantry.
James H. McRae, 3d Infantry.
Walter H. Gordon, 18th Infantry.
Julius A. Penn, 7th Infantry.
Michael J. Lenihan, 25th Infantry.
Peter C. Harris, 9th Infantry.
George W. Read, 9th Cavalry.
Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cavalry.
Fred W. Sladen, 14th Infantry.
Milton F. Davis, 10th Cavalry.
John W Furlong, 6th Cavalry.
Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Infantry.
Frank S. Cocheu, 12th Infantry.
George H. Shelton, 11th Infantry.
William Chamberlaine, Coast Artillery Corps.
Joseph P. Tracy, Coast Artillery Corps.
Samuel C. Vestal, Coast Artillery Corps.
Fox Conner, 1st Field Artillery.
Sherwood A. Cheney, Corps of Engineers.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

Lieutenant-General	Arthur MacArthur		Milwaukee, Wis.
Major-General	Leonard Wood	Philippines Division	Manila, P. I.
"	John F. Weston	Department of Luzon	Manila, P. I.
"	Frederick D. Grant	Department of the East	New York City.
"	Adolphus W. Greely	Department of Dakota	St. Paul, Minn.
"	J. Franklin Bell	Chief of Staff	Washington, D. C.
"	William P. Duvall	Assistant to Chief of Staff	Washington, D. C.
Brigadier-General	Frederick Funston	Department of California	San Francisco, Cal.
"	William H. Carter	Department of the Lakes	Chicago, Ill.
"	Tasker H. Bliss	Department of Mindanao	Zamboanga, P. I.
"	Thomas H. Barry	Army of Cuban Pacification	Havana, Cuba.
"	Albert L. Mills	Department of the Visayas	Iloilo, P. I.
"	Winfield S. Edgerly		Washington, D. C.
"	John J. Pershing		Manila, P. I. [Unassigned]
"	Albert L. Myer	Department of Texas	San Antonio, Tex.
"	Charles B. Hall	Army School of the Line	Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
"	Earl D. Thomas	Department of the Colorado	Denver, Col.
"	Charles Morton	Department of the Missouri	Omaha, Neb.
"	Charles L. Hodges		Manila, P. I.
"	John M. K. Davis	Department of the Gulf	Atlanta, Ga.
"	Wm. W Wotherspoon	President Army War College	Washington, D. C.
"	Charles S. Smith	Sandy Hook Proving Ground	New Jersey.

CHIEFS OF STAFF CORPS AND BUREAUS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Major-General	Fred. C. Ainsworth	The Adjutant-General	Washington, D. C.
Brigadier-General	William P. Hall	Adjutant-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Ernest A. Garlington	Inspector-General	Washington, D. C.
"	George B. Davis	Judge-Advocate-General	Washington, D. C.
"	James B. Aleshire	Quartermaster-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Henry G. Sharpe	Commissary-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Robert M. O'Reilly	Surgeon-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Culver C. Sniffen	Paymaster-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Alexander Mackenzie	Chief of Engineers	Washington, D. C.
"	William Crozier	Chief of Ordnance	Washington, D. C.
"	James Allen	Chief Signal Officer	Washington, D. C.

RETIREMENTS OF GENERALS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

The following are the dates of the future retirements of Generals on the active list: Brigadier-General Charles S. Smith, December 26, 1907; Brigadier-General John M. K. Davis, January 31, 1908; Major-General Adolphus W. Greely, March 27, 1908; Brigadier-General, Charles B. Hall, April 29, 1908; Chief of Engineers, Alexander Mackenzie, May 25, 1908; Surgeon-General Robert M. O'Reilly, January 14, 1909; Lieutenant-General Arthur MacArthur, June 2, 1909; Major-General John F. Weston, November 13, 1909; Brigadier-General Charles Morton, March 18, 1910; Brigadier-General Winfield S. Edgerly, May, 29, 1910; Brigadier-General Albert L. Myer, November 14, 1910; Brigadier-General Earl D. Thomas, January 4, 1911; Major-General William P. Duvall, January 13, 1911; Judge-Advocate-General George B. Davis, February 14, 1911; Brigadier-General Charles L. Hodges, March 13, 1911; Brigadier-General William P. Hall, June 11, 1912; Chief Signal Officer James Allen, February 13, 1913; Major-General Frederick D. Grant, May 30, 1914; Brigadier-General William W. Wotherspoon, November 16, 1914; Chief of Artillery Arthur Murray, April 20, 1915; Brigadier-General William H. Carter, November 19, 1915; The Adjutant-General, Fred. C. Ainsworth, September 11, 1916; Inspector-General Ernest A. Garlington, February 20,

1917; Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss, December 31, 1917; Brigadier-General Albert L. Mills, May 7, 1918; Chief of Ordnance William Crozier, February 19, 1919; Brigadier-General Thomas H. Barry, October 13, 1919; Major-General J. Franklin Bell, January 9, 1920; Quartermaster-General James B. Aleshire, October 31, 1920; Commissary-General Henry G. Sharpe, April 30, 1922; Brigadier-General John J. Pershing, September 13, 1924; Major-General Leonard Wood, October 9, 1924; Brigadier-General Frederick Funston, November 9, 1929.

GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST AND YEAR OF RETIREMENT.

Abbot, Henry L....1895..B. G..Cambridge, Mass.
Alexander, Chas. T..1897.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Alexander, W. L....1905.. " ..Pasadena, Cal.
Allen, Charles J....1904.. " ..Silver City, N. Mex.
Anderson, Thos. M..1899.. " ..Portland, Ore.
Andrews, Geo. L..1892.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Andruss, E. Van A..1902.. " ..Brooklyn, N. Y.
Atwood, Edwin B..1903.. " ..Chicago, Ill.
Auman, William....1902.. " ..Buffalo, N. Y.
Babcock, John B....1903.. " ..Fort Clark, Tex.
Bailey, Clarence M..1899.. " ..Chicago, Ill.
Baily, Elisha L....1888.. " ..East Oakland, Cal.
Baldwin, Frank D..1906.. " ..Denver, Col.
Baldwin, Theo. A..1903.. " ..Catoosa Sp'gs, Ga.
Barlow, John W...1901... " ...New London, Ct.
Barr, Thomas F....1901... " ...Boston, Mass.
Bates, Alfred E....1904..M.G...Washington, D. C
Bates, John C.....1906..L.G..Washington, D. C.
Beck, William H...1905..B.G...Washington, D. C.
Bell, James M.....1901.. " ..Berlin, Germany.
Biddle, James.....1896.. " ..Santa Barbara, Cal.
Bingham, Judson D.1895.. " ..Philadelphia, Pa.
Bingham, Theo. A..1904.. " ..New York City.
Bird, Charles.....1902.. " ..Wilmington, Del.
Birkhimer, Wm. E..1906.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Bisbee, William H..1902.. " ...New York City.
Borden, George P..1907.. " ..New York City.
Bowman, A. H.....1903.. " ...Washington, D. C.
Bradley, Luther P.1886.. " ..Tacoma, Wash.
Breck, Samuel.....1897.. " ...Brookline, Mass.
Breckinridge, J. C...1903..M.G..London, Eng.
Brooke, John R. ...1902.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Brown, Justus M...1903..B G...Hackensack. N. J
Bubb, John W.....1907.. " ..Galesburg, Ill.
Buchanan, Jas. A...1906.. " ..Ilchester, Md.
Buffington, A. R...1901.. " ..Madison, N. J.
Bullis, John L.....1905.. " ..San Antonio, Tex.
Burbank, James B..1902.. " ..New York City.
Burke, Daniel W....1899.. " ..Portland, Ore.
Burt, Andrew S.....1902.. " ...Washington, D. C.
Burton, George H..1906.. " ...Redlands, Cal.
Butler, John G.....1904.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Byrne, Charles C...1901.. " ..New York City.
Califf, Joseph M.... 1906.. " ..Louisville. Ky.
Carey, Asa B.....1899.. " ..Orlando, Fla.
Carlton, Caleb H....1897.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Carpenter, L. H....1899.. " ..Philadelphia, Pa.
Carr, Camillo C. C..1906.. " ..London, England.
Carr, Eugene A.....1893.. " ...Washington, D. C.
Carrington, H. B...1870.. " ...Hyde Park, Mass.
Carroll, Henry.....1899... " ...Colorado Spgs. Col.
Catlin, Isaac S.....1870.. " ..Oswego, N. Y.
Caziarc, Louis V....1906.. " ..Florence, Italy.
Chaffee, Adna R....1906..L. G..Los Angeles, Cal.
Chance, Jesse C. ..1903..B. G..Fremont, Ohio.
Chandler, John G...1894.. " ...Los Angeles, Cal.
Cleary, Peter J. A...1903.. " ..Chattan'ga, Tenn.
Closson, H. W.....1896.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Clous, John W.....1901.. " ..New York City.
Coates, Edwin M...1900.. " ..Washington, D.C.
Compton, Chas. E...1899.. " ..New York City
Comstock, Cyrus B..1895.. " ..New York City.
Cook. Henry C.....1898.. " ..Fall River, Mass.
Cooke, Lorenzo W..1906.. " ..Lemon Grove, Cal.
Coolidge, Chas. A...1903.. " ..Detroit, Mich.
Cooney, Michael.....1899.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Cooper, Charles L...1903.. " ...Denver, Col.
Coppinger, J. J.... 1898.. " ...Washington, D. C.
Corbin, Henry C....1906..L G..Chevy Chase, D. C.
Corliss, Aug. W....1901.. " ..Denver, Col.
Coxe, Frank M.....1904.. " ..San Francisco, Cal.
Craighill, W P.....1897.. " ...Charlest'wn, W. Va
Craigie, David J.....1903. " ...Washington, D. C.
Daggett, Aaron S...1901. B. G...Washington, D. C.
Davis, Charles L....1903..B. G...Schenectady. N. Y.
Davis, Edward.....1905.. " ..Honolulu, H. I.
Davis, George W...1903..M.G..Washington, D. C.
Davis, Wirt,.....1901...B.G..Washington, D. C.
De Russy, I. D.....1902..B. G...New York City.
De Witt, Calvin.....1903.. " ...Washington, D. C.
Dimmick, Eug. D...1903.. " ...Washington, D. C.
Dodge, Francis S...1906.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Dougherty, Wm. E..1904.. " ..Fruitvale, Cal.
Drum, R. C.... ....1889.. " ...Bethesda, Md.
Dudley, N. A. M...1889.. " ..Roxbury, Mass.
Duggan, Walter T..1907.. " ..Buffalo, N. Y.
Dunwoody, H. H.C.1904.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Eagan, Charles P...1900 . " ..New York City.
Ennis, William.....1905.. " ..Newport, R. I.
Ernst, Oswald H...1906.. " ..Washington, D.C.
Ewers, Ezra P.....1801.. " ..Owenton, Ky.
Farley, Joseph P....1903.. " ..Fort Monroe, Va.
Forbes, Theodore F..1903.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Forwood, Wm. H..1902.. " ...Washington, D.C.
Fountain, S. W.....1905.. " ...Devon, Pa.
Frank, Royal T.....1899.. " ...Washington, D. C.
Freeman, Henry B..1901.. " ...Douglas, Wyo.
Furey, John V.....1903.. " ...Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gibson, Horatio G..1891.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Gillespie, George L...1905..M.G..Washington, D. C.
Gilmore, John C....1901..B.G..Washington, D. C.
Girard, Alfred C.....1905... " ..Chicago, Ill.
Godfrey, Edward S.1907.. " ..Ottawa, Ohio.
Goodale, G. A.....1903.. " ...Wakefield, Mass.
Gordon, David S....1896.. " ..Piedmont, Cal.
Graham, W. M.....1898... " ..Hopkinton, N. H.
Greenleaf, Chas. R..1902.. " ..Berkeley, Cal.
Grierson, B. H.....1890.. " ...Jacksonville. Ill.
Guenther, F. L.....1902.. " ..New York City.
Hains, Peter C.....1904.. " ...Washington, D. C
Hall, Robert H.....1901.. " ...Buffalo, N. Y.
Harbach, Abram A.1902.. " ..Rochester, N. Y.
Hardin, M. D.....1870.. " ..Chicago, Ill.
Hartsuff, Albert....1901.. " ..Detroit, Mich.
Hasbrouck, H. C...1903.. " ..Newburgh, N. Y.
Haskell, Harry L..1904.. " . San Diego, Cal.
Haskin, William L.1903.. " ..New York City.
Hathaway, F. H....1904.. " ..Portland, Ore.
Hawkins, H. S....1898.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Hawkins, John P..1894.. " ..Indianapolis, Ind.
Hayes, Edward M.1903.. " ..Asheville, N. C.
Head, John F.....1885.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Heap, David P.....1905.. " ..London, England.
Heger, Anthony...1892.. " ..New York City.
Hennisee, A. G.....1903.. " ..Los Angeles, Cal.
Hobbs, Charles W..1903.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Hodges, Henry C...1895.. " ..Buffalo, N. Y.
Hood, Charles C....1902.. " ..Philadelphia, Pa.
Hooton, Mott.....1902.. " ..So. Windham, Me.
Hough, Alfred L...1890.. " ..Princeton, N. J.
Howard, Oliver O ..1894..M.G..Burlington, Vt.
Hubbell, Henry W.1905..B.G..N. B't'n, S.I., N.Y.
Huggins, Eli L.....1903.. " ..Berkeley, Cal.
Hughes, Robert P.1903..M.G..New Haven, Ct.
Humphrey, Chas. F.1907..M.G..Washington, D. C.
Hyde, John McE...1904..B.G..London, Eng.
Irwin, B. J. D.... .1894.. " ..Chicago, Ill.
Jackson, Henry....1901.. " ..Leavenworth, Kan.
Jocelyn, Stephen P.1907..B.G..Burlington, Vt.
Jones, Wm. A .....1905.. " ..Nassawadox, Va.
Kellogg, Edgar R...1899.. " ..Toledo, Ohio.
Kent, Jacob F.....1898.. " ..Watervliet, N. Y
Kimball, Amos S .1902.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Kline, Jacob.....1904.. " ..Newp'rt News, Va.
Kobbe, William A..1904..M.G..New York City.
Kress, John A.....1903..B.G..St. Louis, Mo.
Langdon, Loomis L.1894.. " ..Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lazelle, Henry M. 1894.. " ..Boston, Mass.
Leary, Peter, Jr...1904.. " ..Baltimore, Md.
Lebo, Thomas C....1904.. " ..Albuquerque, N. M.
Lee, James G. C....1900.. " ..Ft. S. Houston, Tex
Lee, Jesse M.....1907..M.G..Greencastle, Ind.
Lieber, G. Norman..1901.. " ..Washington, D. C.
Lincoln, Sumner H.1902.. " ..Fern Bank, Ohio.
Lodor, Richard.....1895.. " ..New York City.
Long Oscar F.....1904..B. G..Piedmont, Cal.

GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST AND YEAR OF RETIREMENT—*Con.*

Ludington, M. T.	1903	M.G.	Skaneateles, N. Y.
Lydecker, Garrett J.	1907	B. G.	
McCaskey, Wm. S.	1907	M.G.	Pacific Grove, Cal.
McClellan, John	1906	"	San Diego, Cal.
McCrea, Tully	1903	"	Dover, N. J.
McGinness, John R.	1904	B. G.	Norfolk, Va.
McGregor, Thomas	1901	"	Benicia, Cal.
McKibbin, Cham	1902	"	Chambersburg, Pa.
Macklin, Jas. E.	1906	B. G.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Magruder, D. L.	1889	"	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Mansfield, S. M.	1903	"	Boston, Mass.
Markley, Alfred C.	1907	B. G.	Laredo, Texas.
Matile, Leon A.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Merriam, Henry C.	1903	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Merrill, Abner H.	1906	B. G.	Montclair, N. J.
Merritt, Wesley	1900	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Miles, Evan	1899	B. G.	San Francisco, Cal.
Miles, Nelson A.	1903	L. G.	Boston, Mass.
Miller, Crosby P.	1906	B. G.	Washington, D. C.
Miller, James	1903	"	Temple, N. H.
Mills, Anson	1897	"	Washington, D. C.
Miner, Charles W.	1903	"	Columbus, Ohio.
Mizner, Henry R.	1891	"	Detroit, Mich.
Moale, Edward	1902	"	San Francisco, Cal.
Moore, Francis	1905	"	New York City.
Mordecai, Alfred	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Morgan, M. R.	1897	"	St. Paul, Minn.
Murray, Robert	1886	"	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Myrick, John R.	1903	"	New York City.
Noble, Charles H.	1906	"	Indianapolis, Ind.
Noyes, Henry E.	1901	"	San Diego, Cal.
O'Connell, John J.	1904	"	Rome, Italy.
Osgood, Henry B.	1907	"	Stephentown, N.Y.
Osterhaus, Peter J.	1905	"	Duisburg, Ger.
Otis, Elwell S.	1902	M.G.	Rochester, N. Y.
Ovenshine, S.	1899	B. G.	Washington, D. C.
Page, John H.	1903	"	West Point, N. Y.
Parker, Dalngerfi'd.	1896	"	Washing on, D. C.
Patterson, J. H	1899	"	Albany, N. Y.
Penney, Chas. G	1903	"	Nordhoff, Cal.
Pennington, A. C. M.	1899	"	New York City.
Pennypacker, Gal.	1883	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Perry, Alex. J.	1892	"	Washington, D. C.
Perry, David	1898	"	Washington, D. C.
Phipps, Frank H.	1907	"	Springfield, Mass.
Pitman, John	1906	"	Orange, N. J.
Pratt, Richard H.	1903	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pratt, Sedgwick	1906	"	Pasadena, Cal.
Price, Butler D.	1906	"	Washington, D. C.
Quinton, William	1902	"	New York City.
Randall, George M.	1905	M.G.	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Randolph, Wal. F.	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Rawles, Jacob B.	1903	B. G.	San Francisco, Cal.
Ray, P. Henry	1906	"	Youngstown, N. Y.
Raymond, Chas. W.	1904	"	New York City.
Reed, Henry A.	1906	"	Barcelona, Spain.
Reilly, James W.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Robe, Charles F.	1903	"	San Diego, Cal.
Robert, Henry M.	1901	"	Oswego, N. Y.
Roberts, Benj. K.	1905	"	Washington, D. C.
Roberts, Cyrus S.	1903	"	Detroit, Mich.
Robinson, Frank U.	1905	"	San Francisco, Cal.
Rochester, W. B.	1890	"	Washington, D. C.
Rodenbough, T. F.	1870	"	New York City.
Rodgers, John I.	1902	"	W Savannah, Ga.
Rodney, George B.	1903	"	Buffalo, N. Y.
Rogers, William P.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Rucker, D. H.	1882	"	Washington, D. C.
Sanger, Joseph P.	1904	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Sawtelle, C. G	1897	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Saxton, Rufus	1888	"	Washington, D. C.
Schwan, Theodore	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
Scully, James W.	1900	"	Atlanta, Ga.
Shaler, Charles	1905	"	Indianapolis, Ind.
Sheridan, M. V.	1902	"	Washington, D.C.
Sickles, Daniel E.	1869	M. G.	New York City.
Simpson, John	1902	B. G.	Havana, Cuba.
Simpson, M. D. L.	1888	"	Riverside, Ill.
Smith, Allen	1905	"	Ft. Wright, Wash.
Smith, Frank G.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Smith, Jacob H.	1902	"	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Smith, Jared A.	1903	"	Cleveland, Ohio.
Smith, Joseph R.	1895	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Rodney	1893	"	St. Paul, Minn.
Smith, William	1895	"	P'lh'm M'n'r, N.Y
Snyder, Simon	1902	"	Reading, Pa.
Stanton, William	1906	"	New York City.
Sternberg, Geo. M.	1902	"	Washington, D. C.
Stickney, Amos	1907	"	New York City.
Story, John P.	1905	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Sullivan, Thos. C.	1897	"	Berk'ly Sps., W.Va
Summers, John E.	1886	"	Washington, D.C.
Sumner, E. V.	1899	"	Syracuse, N. Y.
Sumner, Samuel S.	1906	M.G.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Suter, Chas. R.	1905	B.G.	Roxbury, N. Y.
Taylor, Asher C.	1903	"	Cottonwood, Cal.
Taylor, Frank	1905	"	Seattle, Wash.
Thompson, J. M.	1903	"	Salt L. City, Utah.
Thorp, Frank	1906	"	Washington, D.C.
Tiernon, John L.	1903	"	Buffalo, N. Y.
Tilford, Joseph G.	1891	"	Ft. Des Moines, Ia.
Tompkins, Chas. H.	1894	"	Washington, D.C.
Townsend, E. F.	1895	"	Washington, D. C.
True, Theo. E.	1904	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Van Horne, W. M.	1901	"	Austin, Ill.
Van Voast, James	1883	"	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Viele, Charles D.	1900	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Vincent, Thos. M.	1896	"	Washington, D. C.
Vogdes, Anthony W.	1904	"	San Diego, Cal.
Vroom, Peter D.	1903	"	New York City.
Wade, James F	1907	M.G.	Jefferson, Ohio.
Wallace, Wm. M.	1906	B. G.	Washington, D.C.
Ward, H. C.	1906	"	Louisville, Ky.
Ward, Thomas	1902	"	Rochester, N. Y.
Wells, Almond B.	1903	"	Geneva, N. Y.
Wessells, H. W., Jr.	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
Wheaton, Loyd	1902	M.G.	Chicago, Ill.
Wheelan, James N.	1901	B.G.	New York City.
Wheeler, Dan'l D.	1903	"	Fredericksb'g, Va.
Wherry, Wm. M.	1899	"	Norkfolk, Va.
Whitall, S. R.	1906	"	Grosse Isle, Mich.
Whittemore, J. M.	1900	"	New Haven, Ct.
Wilcox, Timothy E.	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Williams, Constant	1907	"	St. Paul, Minn.
Williston, Edw. B.	1900	"	Portland, Ore.
Wilson, Chas. I.	1901	"	New York City.
Wilson, James H.	1901	"	Wilmington, Del.
Wilson, John M.	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
Wood, Henry C.	1896	"	New York City.
Wood, Oliver E.	1906	"	Washington, D.C.
Wood, Palmer G.	1906	"	Syracuse, N. Y.
Woodhull, A. A.	1901	"	Princeton, N. J.
Woodruff, Carle A.	1903	"	Raleigh, N. C.
Woodruff, Chas. A.	1903	"	Berkeley, Cal.
Woodward, G. A.	1879	"	Washington, D.C.
Woodward, S. L.	1904	"	St. Louis, Mo.
Young, S. B. M.	1904	L. G.	Y'l'st'ne, Pk, Wyo.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.*

The army in active service as now organized under the act of Congress of February 2, 1901, comprises 15 regiments of cavalry, 750 officers and 13,196 enlisted men; 6 regiments of field artillery, 199 officers and 5,245 enlisted men; a coast artillery corps, 170 companies, 569 officers and 19,321 enlisted men; 30 regiments of infantry, 1,500 officers and 25,650 enlisted men; 3 battalions of engineers, 2,002 enlisted men, commanded by officers detailed from the corps of engineers; staff corps, Military Academy, Indian scouts, recruits, etc., 4,457 enlisted men; also a provisional force consisting of one regiment in Porto Rico, 31 officers and 574 native enlisted men, and 50 companies of native scouts in the Philippines, 116 officers and about 5,000 enlisted men. The total number of commissioned officers, staff and line, on the active list, is 3,896, and the total enlisted strength, staff and line, is 69,871, exclusive of the provisionall force and the hospital corps. The act cited provides that the total enlisted strength of the army shall not exceed at any one time 100,000.

* For Military Divisions and Departments, see page 661.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission. November 1, 1907.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.	
1	MacArthur, Arthur, Sept. 15, 1906	general officer
	MAJOR-GENERALS.	
1	Wood, Leonard ....Aug. 8, 1903	general officer
2	Ainsworth, Fred. C. Apr. 23, 1894	the adjt. gen.
3	Weston, John F.....Oct. 8, 1906	general officer
4	Grant, Fred. D.....Feb. 6, 1906	general officer
5	Greely, Adolphus W Feb. 10, 1906	general officer
6	Bell, J. Franklin...Jan. 3, 1907	general officer
7	Duvall, Wm. P.....Oct. 2, 1907	general officer
	BRIGADIER-GENERALS.	
1	Funston, Frederick. Apr. 1, 1901	general officer
2	Davis, George B....May 24, 1901	j. a. g. dept.
3	Crozier, William ..Nov. 22, 1901	ord. dept.
4	Carter, William H..July 15, 1902	general officer
5	Bliss, Tasker H.....July 21, 1902	general officer
6	O'Reilly, Robert M. Sept. 7, 1902	med. dept.
7	Barry, Thomas H. Aug. 18, 1903	general officer
8	Mackenzie, Alex...Jan. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
9	Hall, William P....Apr. 23, 1904	a. g. dept.
10	Mills, Albert L.....May 7, 1904	general officer
11	Edgerly, Winfield S. June 23, 1905	general officer
12	Sharpe, Henry G...Oct. 12, 1905	sub dept.
13	Allen, James.....Feb. 10, 1906	sig. corps.
14	Edwards, C. R.....June 30, 1906	chf. bu. ins. af.
15	Sniffen, Culver C...Sept. 11, 1906	pay dept.
16	Pershing, John J...Sept. 20, 1906	general officer
17	Murray, Arthur... Oct. 1, 1906	chief of art.
18	Garlington, E. A...Oct. 1, 1906	ins. gen. dept.
19	Myer, Albert L.....Mar. 23, 1907	general officer
20	Hall, Charles B.... Apr. 11, 1907	general officer
21	Thomas, Earl D.... Apr. 18, 1907	general officer
22	Morton, Charles....Apr. 19, 1907	general officer
23	Hodges, Charles L., Apr. 30, 1907	general officer
24	Davis, John M. K..May 25, 1907	general officer
(*)	Bandholtz, H. H...June 30, 1907	ch. Phil. const†
25	Aleshire, James B. July 1, 1907	qm. dept.
26	Wotherspoon, W. W. Oct. 3, 1907	general officer
27	Smith, Charles S....Oct 9, 1907	general officer
	COLONELS.	
1	Larned, Charles W. Aug. 14, 1886	prof. m. a.
2	Tillman, Samuel E..Dec. 31, 1890	prof. m. a.
3	Marshall, James M. Feb. 2, 1901	qm. dept.
4	Morris, Charles.....Feb. 21, 1902	coast artillery
5	Heizmann, Chas. L. Apr. 7, 1902	med. dept.
6	Augur, Jacob A.....June 9, 1902	10 cavalry.
7	Heistand, H. O. S..July 22, 1902	a. g. dept.
8	Girard, Joseph B....Sept. 7, 1902	med. dept.
9	Wood, Edward E...Oct. 5, 1902	prof. m. a.
10	Sweet, Owen J.....Feb. 18, 1903	26 infantry.
11	Greenough, Geo. G..Feb. 21, 1903	coast artillery
12	McCauley, C. A. H. Feb. 24, 1903	qm. dept.
13	Hatfield, C. A. P...Mar. 2, 1903	13 cavalry.
14	Gorgas, William C..Mar. 9, 1903	med. dept.
15	Kerr, John B.....Mar. 30, 1903	12 cavalry.
16	Mills, Stephen C.....Apr. 12, 1903	ins. gen. dept.
17	Dorst, Joseph H....Apr. 15, 1903	3 cavalry.
18	Crowder, Enoch H..Apr. 16, 1903	j. a. g. dept.
19	Anderson, Geo. S...Apr. 18, 1903	1 cavalry.
20	Harvey, Philip F...Aug. 6, 1903	med. dept.
21	Andrews, George...Aug. 7, 1903	a. g. dept.
22	Cornman, Daniel....Aug. 8, 1903	7 infantry.
23	Byrne, Charles B...Aug. 9, 1903	med. dept.
24	Duncan, Joseph W. Aug. 9, 1903	6 infantry.
25	Stewart, Wm. F....Aug. 11, 1903	coast artillery
26	Mansfield, F. W.....Aug. 12, 1903	2 infantry.
27	Lockwood, Benj. C..Aug. 13, 1903	29 infantry.
28	Reade, Philip.....Aug. 13, 1903	23 infantry.
29	Van Orsdale, John T. Aug. 14, 1903	17 infantry.
30	Clem, John L.....Aug. 15, 1903	qm. dept.
31	Huston, Joseph F...Aug 15, 1903	19 infantry.
32	Patten, William S..Aug. 17, 1903	qm. dept.
33	Steever, Edgar Z...Aug. 17, 1903	4 cavalry.
(*)	Harbord, James G..Aug. 17, 1903	Philip. const.†
34	Simpson, Wm. A...Aug. 18, 1903	a. g. dept.
35	Dudley, Edgar S....Nov. 22, 1903	j. a. g. dept.
36	Hoyt, Ralph W....Dec. 3, 1903	25 infantry.
37	Williams, Chas. A. Jan. 23, 1904	21 infantry.
38	Maus, Marion P.....Jan. 24, 1904	20 infantry.
39	Smith, Fred'k A...Jan 24, 1904	8. infantry.
40	Whipple, Chas. H..Jan. 25, 1904	pay dept.
	COLONELS—*Continued.*	
41	Woodbury, Thos. C. Mar. 29, 1904	3 infantry.
42	Adams, Milton B..Apr. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
43	McCain, Henry P..Apr. 23, 1904	a. g. dept.
44	Havard, Valery....Apr. 26, 1904	med. dept.
45	Howe, Walter.....May 20, 1904	coast artillery
(*)	Bromwell, Chas. S. June 1, 1904	chg. pub. bldgs.
46	Pullman, John W..June 25, 1904	qm. dept.
47	Chamberlain, J. L..Nov. 21 1904	ins. gen. dept.
48	Pratt, Edward B...Dec. 16, 1904	30 infantry.
49	Hoff, John Van R..Jan 19, 1905	med. dept.
50	Adair, George W...April 6, 1905	med. dept.
51	Cowles, Calvin D...April 11, 1905	5 infantry.
52	Potts, Ramsay D..June 8, 1905	5 field art.
53	Kerr, James T.....June 17, 1905	a. g. dept.
54	Taylor, Sydney W. June 20, 1905	2 field art.
55	Godwin, Edward A. June 22, 1905	14 cavalry.
56	Ward, Frederick K. June 23, 1905	7 cavalry.
57	Adams, Henry M...June 26, 1905	corps of eng.
58	Dravo, Edward E...Oct. 6, 1905	sub. dept.
59	Smith, Abiel L.....Oct. 13, 1905	sub. dept.
60	Davis, Chas. E. L. B. Oct. 15, 1905	corps of eng.
61	Scott, Walter S.....Oct. 30, 1905	15 infantry.
62	Gardener, Cornelius. Dec. 26, 1905	16 infantry.
63	Thompson, Rich. E. Feb. 10, 1906	sig. corps.
64	Reynolds, Alfred..Feb. 17, 1906	22 infantry.
65	Rodgers, Alex.....Mar. 7, 1906	6 cavalry.
66	Patterson, Robt. H. Apr. 1, 1906	coast artillery
67	Allen, Leven C.....Apr. 5, 1906	12 infantry.
68	Fiebeger, Gustav J. May 26, 1906	prof. m. a.
69	Pitcher, Wm. L....June 15, 1906	27 infantry.
70	Hoskins, John D. C. June 22, 1906	coast artillery
71	Blunt, Stanhope E. June 25 1906	ord. dept.
72	Heath, Frank.....June 25 1906	ord. dept.
73	Lockwood, Dan'l W. June 27, 1906	corps of eng.
74	Dent, John C.....July 2, 1906	14 infantry.
75	McGunnegle, G. K..July 3, 1906	1 infantry.
76	Schuyler, Walter S. Aug. 20, 1906	5 cavalry.
77	Kingsbury, H. P...Aug. 31, 1906	8 cavalry.
(*)	Scott, Hugh L.....Aug. 31, 1906	supt. m. a.
78	Ruffner, Ernest H..Sept. 9, 1906	corps of eng.
79	Comegys, Wm. H..Sept. 13, 1906	pay dept.
80	West, Frank.....Oct. 1, 1906	2 cavalry.
81	Harris Henry L.....Oct. 1, 1906	coast artillery
82	Chase, Geo. F.....Oct. 2, 1906	ins. gen. dept.
83	Lundeen, John A ..Oct. 2, 1906	coast artillery
84	Greene, Henry A...Oct. 20, 1906	10 infantry.
(*)	Rivers, Wm. C.....Oct. 26, 1906	Philip. const.†
(*)	Hersey, Mark L ...Oct. 27, 1906	Philip. const.†
85	Bolton, Edward B..Dec. 2, 1906	4 infantry.
86	Sears, Clinton B....Jan. 11, 1907	corps of eng.
87	Bomus, Peter S.....Jan. 19, 1907	9 cavalry.
88	Crawford, Medorum, Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
89	Whistler, G. N.....Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
90	Cummins, Albert S. Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
91	Dyer, Alexander B..Jan. 25, 1907	4 field art.
92	Andrews, Henry M..Jan. 25, 1907	1 field art.
93	Parkhurst, Chas. D..Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
94	Pope, James W.....Feb. 16, 1907	qm. dept.
95	Knight, John G. D..Mar. 2, 1907	corps of eng.
96	Loughbor'h, R. H. R Mar. 7, 1907	13 infantry.
97	Yeatman, R. T.....Mar. 26, 1907	11 infantry.
98	Lyle, David A.....Mar. 26. 1907	ord. dept.
99	Macomb, M. M.....Apr. 5, 1907	6 field art.
100	Davis, Thomas F...Apr. 11, 1907	18 infantry.
101	Tucker, Wm. F.....Apr. 15. 1907	pay dept.
102	Parker, James.....Apr. 18, 1907	11 cavalry.
103	Garrard, Joseph....Apr. 20, 1907	15 cavalry.
104	Brush, Daniel H....May 4, 1907	24 infantry.
105	Maus, Louis M .....May 10, 1907	med. dept.
106	Wisser, John P.....May 27, 1907	coast artillery
107	Hoxie, Richard L . June 9. 1907	corps of eng.
(*)	Hall. Herman.....July 3. 1907	Phillip. const.†
108	Rockwell, James...Aug. 9, 1907	ord. dept.
109	Niles, Lotus.....Aug. 12, 1907	3 field art.
110	Marshall, Wm. L..Aug. 27, 1907	corps of eng.
111	Russell, Andrew H. Sept. 19, 1907	ord. dept.
112	Booth, Charles A....Oct. 1, 1907	26 infantry.
113	Birnie, Rogers.....Oct. 10, 1907	ord. dept.
114	Allison, James N...Oct. 13, 1907	sub. dept.
115	Crane, Charles J.....Oct. 25. 1907	9 infantry.

Holds rank specified, temporarily, under special assignment. † Philippines Constabulary.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission. November 1, 1907.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	COLONELS—*Continued.*	
116	Harrison, Geo. F. E. . Oct. 29, 1907	coast artillery
117	Willard, J. H ..... Nov. 15, 1907	corps of eng.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	
1	Gordon, Wm. B..... Mar. 27, 1901	prof. m. a.
2	Taylor, Blair D..... June 30, 1902	med. dept.
3	Carbaugh, Harvey C. Dec. 18, 1902	j. a. g. dept.
4	Hull, John A..... Apr. 16, 1903	j. a. g. dept.
5	Ruhlen, George .... Aug. 2, 1903	qm. dept.
6	Torney, George H. Aug. 6, 1903	med. dept.
7	Crampton, Louis W. Aug. 9, 1903	med. dept.
8	Miller, Wm. H..... Aug. 15, 1903	qm. dept.
9	Jones, Samuel R.... Aug. 17, 1903	qm. dept.
10	Bailey, Hobart K... Oct. 31, 1903	25 infantry.
11	Dunn, George M.... Nov. 22, 1903	j. a. g. dept.
12	Robinson, W W., Jr. Jan. 20, 1904	qm. dept.
13	Paulding, William.. Jan. 20, 1904	18 infantry.
14	Muhlenberg, J. C.... Jan. 23, 1904	pay dept.
15	Smith, George R.... Jan. 25, 1904	pay dept.
16	Sharpe, Alfred C.... Mar. 29, 1904	30 infantry.
17	Bowen, W. H. C.... Mar. 29, 1904	13 infantry.
18	Robinson, Henry E. Apr. 7, 1904	a. g. dept.
19	Bixby, William H.. Apr. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
20	Rossell, William T. Apr. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
21	Corbusier, W. H..... Apr. 26 1904	med. dept.
22	Symons, T. W..... June 11, 1904	corps of eng.
23	Echols, Charles P... June 29, 1904	prof. m. a.
24	Scriven, George P.. July 6, 1904	sig. corps.
25	Von Schrader, F.... July 9, 1904	qm. dept.
26	Sawyer, J. Estcourt. July 10, 1904	qm. dept.
27	Dodd, George A..... July 28, 1904	1 cavalry.
28	Appel, Daniel M.... Aug. 3, 1904	med. dept.
29	Perley, Harry O.... Aug. 14, 1904	med. dept.
30	Leach, Smith S..... Sept. 14, 1904	corps of eng.
31	Mason, Charles W.. Nov. 5, 1904	29 infantry.
32	Hickie, James B.... Nov. 30, 1905	a. g. dept.
33	Williams, Arthur ... Dec. 16, 1904	15 infantry.
34	Davis, William B. ... Jan. 19, 1905	med. dept.
35	Kingman, Dan C.... Feb. 16, 1905	corps of eng.
36	McClernand, Edw. J. Mar. 19, 1905	1 cavalry.
37	Gray, William W.... Apr. 6, 1905	med. dept.
38	Hunt, Levi P ..... Apr. 7, 1905	2 cavalry.
39	Murray, Cunliffe H.. Apr. 8, 1905	11 cavalry.
40	Irons, James A..... Apr. 9, 1905	14 infantry.
41	Lovering, Leon'd A. Apr. 11, 1905	4 infantry.
42	Evans, Robert K .... Apr. 14, 1905	5 infantry.
43	Brodie, Alexander O. June 10, 1905	a. g. dept.
(*)	Howze, Robert L... June 15, 1905	com. of cadets
44	Alvord, Benjamin ... June 17, 1905	a. g. dept.
45	Black, William M.... June 26, 1905	corps of eng.
46	Brechemin, Louis... July 1, 1905	med. dept.
47	Cooke, George F..... July 28, 1905	22 infantry.
48	Bramard, David L .. Aug. 8, 1905	sub. dept.
49	Davis, George B..... Oct. 6, 1905	sub. dept.
50	Chubb, Charles St. J. Oct. 11, 1905	2 infantry.
51	Fisk, Walter L..... Oct. 15, 1905	corps of eng.
52	Jones, Thaddeus W. Oct. 20, 1905	8 cavalry.
53	Stevens, Robert R.. Dec. 15, 1905	qm. dept.
54	Wood, William F.. Feb. 3, 1906	ins. gen. dept.
55	Glassford, Wm. A. Feb. 10, 1906	sig. corps.
56	Evans, Wm. P..... Feb. 17, 1906	11 infantry.
57	Hardie, Francis H. Mar. 7, 1906	6 cavalry.
58	La Garde, Louis A... Mar. 17, 1906	med. dept.
59	Hardin, Edward E. Mar. 23, 1906	26 infantry.
60	Banister, John M.. Mar. 29 1906	med. dept.
61	Hodgson, Fred'k G. Mar. 31 1906	qm. dept.
62	Roessler, Sol. W... Apr. 2 1906	corps of eng.
63	Wilson, Rich. H..... Apr. 5, 1906	16 infantry.
64	Kniskern, Albert D. Apr. 24, 1906	sub. dept.
65	Febiger, Lea..... May 5, 1906	3 infantry.
66	Williams, John R... June 9, 1906	coast art.
67	Homer, Wm. B.... June 22, 1906	coast art.
68	French, F. H..... June 25, 1906	ins. gen. dept.
69	Macnutt, Ira..... June 25, 1906	ord. dept.
70	Baker, Frank..... June 25, 1906	ord. dept.
71	Mitcham, Oren B.. June 25, 1906	ord. dept.
72	Bruff, Lawrence L. June 25, 1906	ord. dept.
73	Hunter, George K.. June 30, 1906	5 cavalry.
74	Augur, Ammon A.. July 2, 1906	24 infantry.
75	McClure, Charles... July 3, 1906	a. g. dept.
	LIEUT.-COLONELS—*Continued.*	
(*)	Gandy, Charles M... July 5. 1906	prof. m. a.
76	Wolf, Silas A..... July 13, 1906	28 infantry.
77	O'Connor, Chas. M. Aug. 20. 1906	3 cavalry.
78	Abbot, Frederic V.. Sept. 9. 1906	corps of eng.
79	Wilder, Wilber E.. Sept. 13, 1906	ins. gen. dept.
(*)	Winn, Frank L .... Sept. 18, 1906	sec. lt. gen.
80	Casey, Thomas L.. Sept. 26, 1906	corps of eng.
81	Guilfoyle, John F... Oct. 1, 1906	7 cavalry.
82	Watts, Charles H.. Oct. 1, 1906	9 cavalry.
83	Anderson, Geo. L... Oct. 1, 1906	ins. gen. dept.
84	Edwards, Frank A. Oct. 2, 1906	12 cavalry.
85	Coffin, William H.. Oct. 3, 1906	coast art.
86	Buttler, Wm. C.... Oct. 6, 1906	9 infantry.
87	Rogers, James S. ... Oct. 20, 1906	1 infantry.
88	Young, George S.... Oct. 30, 1906	21 infantry.
89	Bullard, Robert L... Oct. 31, 1906	8 infantry.
90	Clark, Charles H.... Nov. 12, 1906	ord. dept.
91	Moon, Henry B..... Dec. 2, 1906	20 infantry.
92	Glenn, Edwin F..... Jan. 1, 1907	23 Infantry.
93	Townsend, C. McD... Jan. 11, 1907	corps of eng.
94	Day, Matthias W.... Jan. 19, 1907	6 cavalry.
95	Todd, Albert..... Jan. 25, 1907	coast art.
96	Brown, Edward T... Jan. 25. 1907	1 field art.
97	Slaker, Adam..... Jan. 25, 1907	coast art.
98	Ludlow, Henry H... Jan. 25, 1907	coast art.
99	Hamilton, Wm. R... Jan. 25. 1907	coast art.
100	Foster, Charles W.... Jan. 25. 1907	2 field art.
101	Deems, Clarence .... Jan. 25. 1907	coast art.
102	White, John V..... Jan. 25, 1907	coast art.
103	Weaver, Erasmus M. Jan. 25, 1907	coast art.
104	Hoyle, Eli D..... Jan. 25, 1907	6 field art.
105	Adams, Granger..... Jan. 25, 1907	5 field art.
106	Marsh, Frederick.... Jan. 25, 1907	coast art.
107	Woodward, Chas. G. Jan. 25, 1907	coast art.
108	Cecil, George R..... Jan. 31, 1907	10 infantry.
109	Bellinger, John B... Feb. 16. 1907	qm. dept.
110	Goethals, George W. Mar. 2, 1907	corps of eng.
111	Ladd, Eugene F..... Mar. 2, 1907	a. g. dept.
(*)	Lissak, Ormond M... Mar. 6, 1907	prof. m. a.
112	Mann, Wm. A..... Mar. 7. 1907	6 infantry.
113	Waltz, Millard F.... Mar. 26. 1907	27 infantry
114	Hobbs, Frank E..... Mar. 26, 1907	ord. dept.
115	Gayle, Edward E.... Apr. 5, 1907	4 field art.
116	Allen, Samuel E..... Apr. 11. 1907	coast art.
117	Rogers, Harry L..... Apr. 15, 1907	pay dept.
118	Finley, Walter L.... Apr. 18, 1907	13 cavalry.
119	Ames, Robert F..... May 6, 1907	12 infantry.
120	Appel, Aaron H..... May 10, 1907	med. dept.
121	Strong, Frederick S. May 27, 1907	a. g. dept.
122	Millis, John..... June 7, 1907	corps of eng.
123	Biddle, John..... June 9, 1907	corps of eng.
124	Gresham, John C.... July 24, 1907	14 cavalry.
125	Benét J. Walker .... Aug. 9. 1907	ord. dept.
126	Greble, Edwin St. J. Aug. 12, 1907	3 field art.
127	Hodges, Harry F... Aug. 27, 1907	corps of eng.
128	Vinson, Webster.... Sept. 4, 1907	pay dept.
129	Gibson, Wm. W..... Sept. 19, 1907	ord. dept.
130	Getty, Robert N..... Oct. 1, 1907	7 infantry.
131	Jones, Frank B.... , Oct. 4. 1907	19 infantry.
132	Babbitt, Edwin B... Oct. 10, 1907	ord. dept.
133	Eastman, Frank F.. Oct. 13, 1907	sub. dept.
134	Byrne, Charles..... Oct. 25, 1907	17 infantry.
135	Blunt, Albert C..... Oct. 29, 1907	coast art.
136	Gale, George H. G. . Oct. 31, 1907	10 cavalry.
137	Warren, James G... Nov. 15, 1907	corps of eng.
	MAJORS.	
1	Powell, Junius L... Oct. 1. 1897	med. dept.
2	Richard, Charles ... Nov. 15, 1897	med. dept.
3	Carter, W. Fitzhugh Nov. 30, 1897	med. dept.
4	Ebert, Rudolph G.. Apr. 17, 1898	med. dept.
5	Gibson, Robert J.... Apr. 23, 1898	med. dept.
6	Arthur, William H. Aug. 23, 1898	med. dept.
7	Bushnell, G. E..... Dec. 10, 1898	med. dept.
8	Birmingham, H. P. Dec. 15, 1898	med. dept.
9	Carter, Edward C... Dec. 21. 1898	med. dept.
10	Wyeth, Marlboro' C. June 8, 1899	med. dept.
11	Wallace, H. S..... Sept. 9, 1899	pay dept.
12	Johnson, R. W..... Nov. 6, 1899	med. dept.
13	Payson, Francis L.. Mar. 5, 1900	pay dept.

* Temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission. November 1, 1907.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
14	Stephenson, Wm... Apr. 28, 1900	med. dept.
15	Phillips, John L....Oct. 8, 1900	med. dept.
16	Borden, William C. Feb. 2, 1901	med. dept.
17	Mearns, Edgar A...Feb. 2, 1901	med. dept.
18	Edie, Guy L.. .....Feb. 2, 1901	med. dept.
19	Crosby, William D..Feb. 2, 1901	med. dept.
20	Gandy, Charles M..Feb. 2, 1901	med. dept.
21	Ewing, Charles B...Feb. 2, 1901	med. dept.
22	McCaw, Walter D..Feb. 2, 1901	med. dept.
23	Kean, Jefferson R...Feb. 2, 1901	med. dept.
24	Raymond, Henry I. Feb. 2, 1901	med. dept.
25	Ives, Francis J.....Feb. 2, 1901	med. dept.
26	Kendall, Wm. P... Feb. 2, 1901	med. dept.
27	Morris, Edward R..Feb. 2 1901	med. dept.
28	French, John T., Jr. Feb. 2, 1901	qm. dept.
29	Downey, George F..Feb. 2, 1901	pay dept.
30	Harris, H. S. T.....Feb. 4, 1901	med. dept.
31	Banister, Wm. B...Apr. 2, 1901	med. dept.
32	Krautholf, Chas. R. Apr. 8, 1901	sub. dept.
33	Woodruff, Chas. E. Apr. 13, 1901	med. dept.
34	Goodman, Thos. C..May 3, 1901	pay dept.
35	Houston, James B..May 3, 1901	pay dept.
36	Dodds, Frank L.....May 22, 1901	j. a. g. dept.
37	Porter, John B.....May 27, 1901	j. a. g. dept.
38	Shillock, Paul .....June 7, 1901	med. dept.
39	Goodier, Lewis E.. June 18, 1901	j. a. g. dept.
40	Abercrombie, W. R. Sept. 27, 1901	30 infantry.
41	Nichols, William A. Oct. 5, 1901	1 infantry.
42	Terrett, Colville P. Oct. 7, 1901	8 infantry.
43	Phister, Nat. P.....Oct. 15, 1901	2 infantry.
44	Paxton, Alexis R...Oct. 16, 1901	13 infantry.
45	Rafferty, Ogden.....Oct. 24, 1901	med. dept.
46	Littell, Isaac W. ...Oct. 26, 1901	qm. dept.
47	Bingham, G. S.....Oct. 26, 1901	qm. dept.
48	Torrey, Zerah W....Nov. 8, 1901	ins. gen. dept.
49	Jackson, James B. ..Nov. 11, 1901	11 infantry.
50	Ray, Beecher B.....Nov. 12, 1901	pay dept.
51	Turner, Reuben B..Dec. 8, 1901	8 infantry.
52	Pitcher, John.....Dec. 9, 1901	7 cavalry.
53	Mason, Charles F..Dec. 9, 1901	med. dept.
54	Glennan, James D..Jan. 1, 1902	med. dept.
55	Bradley, Alfred E..Jan. 1, 1902	med. dept.
56	Frederick, Dan'l A. Jan. 31, 1902	22 infantry.
57	Lord, Herbert M...Feb. 20, 1902	pay dept.
58	Taylor, Charles W..Feb. 22, 1902	13 cavalry.
59	Tillson, John C. F..Mar. 12, 1902	4 infantry.
60	Browne, Edward H. Mar. 28, 1902	2 infantry.
61	Willcox, Charles....Apr. 7, 1902	med. dept.
62	Ducat, Arthur C...Apr. 14, 1902	7 infantry.
63	Travis, Pierce M. B. Apr. 14, 1902	11 infantry.
64	Goe, James B.....Apr. 15, 1902	19 infantry.
65	Devol, Carroll A....May 5, 1902	qm. dept.
66	Liggett, Hunter.....May 5, 1902	13 infantry
67	Kennon, L. W V....May 28, 1902	10 infantry.
68	Lassiter, William...May 28, 1902	a. g. dept.
69	Morton, Charles G..May 28, 1902	ins. gen. dept.
70	Beach, William D...June 9, 1902	15 cavalry.
71	Pickering, Abner...June 9, 1902	22 infantry.
72	Shunk, William A..June 28, 1902	8 cavalry.
73	Frick, Euclid B.....June 28, 1902	med. dept.
74	Maney, James A...June 28, 1902	17 infantry.
75	Bailey, Harry L....June 28, 1902	2 infantry.
76	Keefer, Frank R ...June 30, 1902	med. dept.
77	Cruse, Thomas.....July 5, 1902	qm. dept.
78	Bishop, Hoel S.... July 8, 1902	5 cavalry.
79	Mallory, John S...July 8, 1902	12 infantry.
80	Andrus, Edwin P..July 15, 1902	3 cavalry.
81	Palmer, George....July 15, 1902	21 infantry.
82	Rochester, W. B., Jr. July 24, 1902	pay dept.
83	Sibley, Fred'k W..July 30, 1902	2 cavalry.
84	Miller, Samuel W..July 30, 1902	ins. gen. dept
85	Raymond, Thos. U..Aug. 12, 1902	med. dept.
86	Snyder, Henry D...Sept. 7, 1902	med. dept.
87	Cheever, Benj. H...Sept. 13, 1902	6 cavalry.
88	Benham, Henry H. Sept. 24, 1902	23 infantry.
89	McCarthy, Dan'l E. Oct. 2, 1902	qm. dept.
90	Van Vliet, Rob't C..Oct. 3, 1902	10 infantry.
91	Buck, William L...Oct. 11, 1902	10 infantry.
92	Wales, Philip G....Oct. 27, 1902	med. dept.
93	Wheeler, Homer W. Oct. 29, 1902	11 cavalry.
94	Smith, Allen M....Nov. 23, 1902	med. dept.
95	Clark, Wallis O. ...Nov. 28, 1902	5 infantry.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
96	Chynoweth, Edw...Dec. 5, 1902	17 infantry.
97	Plummer, Edw. H. Dec. 31, 1902	3 infantry.
98	Read, Robt. D.....Jan. 16, 1903	10 cavalry.
99	Swift, Eben.....Jan. 24, 1903	9 cavalry.
100	Morrow, Henry M. Jan. 27, 1903	j. a. g. dept.
101	Burr, Edward .....Jan. 29, 1903	corps of eng.
102	Lockett, James.....Jan. 30, 1903	4 cavalry.
103	Kirby, Henry.....Feb. 4, 1903	18 infantry.
104	Howe, Edgar W....Feb. 10, 1903	27 infantry.
105	Clarke, Joseph T...Feb. 13, 1903	med dept.
106	Blocksom, Aug. P. Feb. 17, 1903	ins. gen. dept.
107	Smith, Robert S....Feb. 19, 1903	pay dept.
108	Beach, Lansing H..Feb 20, 1903	corps of eng.
109	Gaston, Joseph A..Feb. 22, 1903	1 cavalry.
110	Knight, John T.....Feb. 24, 1903	qm. dept.
111	Scott, Hugh L.....Feb. 25, 1903	14 cavalry.
112	Greene, Frank.....Mar. 2, 1903	sig. corps.
113	Reber, Samuel .....Mar. 2, 1903	sig. corps.
114	Squier, George O...Mar. 2, 1903	sig. corps
115	Dunning, San'l W..Mar. 19, 1903	20 infantry.
116	Carson, John M., Jr. Apr. 12, 1903	qm. dept.
117	Zinn, George A.....Apr. 13, 1903	corps of eng.
118	McCormick, Loyd S. Apr. 15, 1903	ins. gen. dept.
119	Ripley, Henry L....Apr. 15, 1903	8 cavalry.
120	Partello, Jos. M. T..Apr. 17, 1903	25 infantry.
121	Galbraith, Jacob G. Apr. 18, 1903	ins. gen. dept.
122	Langfitt, Wm. C....Apr. 21, 1903	corps of eng.
123	Erwin, James B.....Apr. 22, 1903	ins. gen. dept.
124	Morgan, George H. Apr. 27, 1903	a. g. dept.
125	Boughton, Dan'l H. May 25, 1903	11 cavalry.
126	Truitt, Charles M...June 23, 1903	a. g. dept.
127	Bethel, Walter A...July 15, 1903	j. a. g. dept.
128	Sickel, Horatio G...July 16, 1903	12 cavalry.
129	Bell, George, Jr. .....July 26, 1903	ins. gen. dept
130	Hart, William H ...July 27, 1903	sub. dept.
131	Clarke, Charles J. T. July 29, 1903	26 infantry.
132	Parke, John S., Jr..July 31, 1903	14 infantry.
133	Ireland, Marritte W. Aug. 3, 1903	med. dept.
134	McCoy, Frank B.....Aug. 8, 1903	17 infantry
135	Fisher, Henry C.....Aug. 9, 1903	med. dept.
136	Noyes, Charles R....Aug. 12, 1903	a. g. dept.
137	Blatchford, R. M...Aug. 13, 1903	11 infantry.
138	Beacom, John H...Aug. 14, 1903	6 infantry
139	May, Willis T.....Aug. 14, 1903	15 infantry.
140	Baxter, John E.....Aug. 15, 1903	qm. dept.
141	Hearn, Lawrence J. Aug. 15, 1903	21 infantry.
142	Johnson, F. O.....Aug. 16, 1903	2 cavalry.
143	Zalinski, Moses G...Aug. 17, 1903	qm. dept.
144	Slocum, Herbert J. Aug. 26, 1903	2 cavalry
145	Wright, Walter K. Aug. 26, 1903	infantry.
146	Pendleton, Edw. P. Aug. 26, 1903	8 9 infantry.
147	Leonhaeuser, H. A. Sept. 3, 1903	21 infantry.
148	Shaw, Henry A....Sept. 22, 1903	med. dept.
149	Penrose, Chas. W..Oct. 15, 1903	25 infantry.
150	Howell, Daniel L..Nov. 24, 1903	18 infantry.
151	Holloway, Geo. T...Nov 30, 1903	pay dept.
152	Winship, Blanton..Jan. 4, 1904	j. a. g. dept.
153	Kernan, Francis J...Jan. 20, 1904	25 infantry.
154	Wood, Winthrop S. Jan. 20, 1904	qm. dept.
155	Sanford, James C...Jan. 22, 1904	corps of eng.
156	Baker, Chauncey B. Jan. 22, 1904	qm. dept.
157	Chittenden, H. M..Jan. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
158	Gambrill, Wm. G...Jan. 23, 1904	pay dept.
159	Kennedy, Chase W. Jan. 24, 1904	a. g. dept.
160	Keleher, T. D.....Jan. 25, 1904	pay dept.
161	Davis, Alex. M.....Mar. 17, 1904	sub. dept.
162	Griffith, Thos. W...Mar. 29, 1904	28 infantry.
163	McIver, George W. Mar. 29, 1904	20 infantry.
164	Richardson, W. P..Apr. 7, 1904	9 infantry.
165	Barth, Charles H...Apr. 7, 1904	12 infantry
166	Fitch, Graham D...Apr. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
167	Gaillard, D. du B...Apr. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
168	Taylor, Harry.....Apr. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
169	Sibert, William L...Apr. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
170	Kuhn, Joseph E....Apr. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
171	Craighill, Wm. E..Apr. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
172	Newcomer, H. C...Apr. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
173	Patrick, Mason M..Apr. 23, 1904	corps of eng.
174	Kieffer, Charles F..Apr. 26, 1904	med. dept.
175	Nicholson, Wm. J...May 13, 1904	7 cavalry.
176	Riché, Charles S...June 11, 1904	corps of eng.
177	Swift, Henry.....June 14, 1904	chaplain.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission. November 1, 1907.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
178	Pierce, Charles C...June 14,1904	chaplain.
179	Williamson,G.McK.June 25,1904	qm. dept.
180	Russel, Edgar.....July 6,1904	sig. corps.
181	Foster, Fred. W.....July 8,1904	5 cavalry.
182	Slavens, Thos. H...July 9,1904	qm. dept.
183	Stanley, David S...July 10,1904	qm. dept.
184	Rees, Thomas H...July 11,1904	corps of eng.
185	Bundy, Omar.....July 12,1904	6 infantry.
186	Brown, William C..July 28,1904	3 cavalry.
187	Winter, Francis A..Aug. 3,1904	med. dept.
188	Purviance, Wm. E.Aug. 14,1904	med. dept.
189	Pickett, George E..Sept. 6,1904	pay dept.
190	Potter, Charles L...Sept. 14,1904	corps of eng.
191	Brewer, Edwin P..Sept. 15.1904	7 cavalry.
192	Lissak, Ormond M..Sept. 17,1904	ord. dept.
193	Hatch, Everard E..Oct. 20,1904	26 infantry.
194	Shanks, David C...Nov. 5,1904	4 infantry.
195	Allaire, Wm. H....Nov. 5.1904	23 infantry.
196	Deshon, George D...Dec. 5,1904	med. dept.
197	Stamper, Willson Y.Dec. 16,1904	3 infantry.
198	McCulloch, C. C., Jr.Jan. 19,1905	med. dept.
199	Dunn, Beverly W...Jan. 19,1905	ord. dept.
200	Gallagher, Hugh J..Jan. 19,1905	sub. dept.
201	Shunk, Francis R...Feb. 16,1905	corps of eng.
(*)	Duncan, George B..Feb. 28.1905	Phil. scouts.
(*)	Mearns, Robert W..Feb. 28,1905	Phil. scouts.
(*)	Rockenbach, S. D..Feb. 28.1905	Phil. scouts.
(*)	Hutton, Franklin S.Feb. 28,1905	Phil. scouts.
202	Brett, Lloyd M.....Mar. 30,1905	1 cavalry.
203	Reynolds, Fred'k P.Mar. 31.1905	med. dept.
204	Woodson, Robert S..Apr. 6.1905	med. dept.
205	Goldman, Henry J..Apr. 8.1905	12 cavalry.
206	Blauvelt, Wm. F...Apr. 9.1905	16 infantry.
207	Macomb, Aug. C....Apr. 10,1905	9 cavalry.
208	Curry, Manly B.....Apr. 13.1905	pay dept.
209	Rafferty, Wm. C....Apr. 14,1905	coast art.
210	Lewis, Thos. J.....Apr 22.1905	13 cavalry.
211	Newcomb, W. P.....May 20,1905	coast art.
212	Phillips, Chas. L.....June 8,1905	coast art.
213	Bailey, Chas. J.....June 11.1905	coast art.
214	Townsley, C. P.....June 20.1905	coast art.
215	Mercer, Wm. A.....June 26,1905	11 cavalry.
216	Barney, Geo. F.....June 30,1905	coast art.
217	Hallock, Harry M..July 1,1905	med. dept.
218	Hodges, H. C., Jr....July 15,1905	1 infantry.
219	Hirst, Robert L.....July 20,1905	29 infantry.
220	Roberts, Harris L...July 28,1905	26 infantry.
221	Grierson, Charles H.Aug. 2,1905	10 cavalry.
222	Dawes, James W....Aug. 12.1905	pay dept.
223	Chatfield, Walter H.Aug. 15.1905	27 infantry.
224	Fechét, Eugene O....Aug. 22.1905	sig. corps.
225	Ruthers, George W. Aug. 28.1905	sub. dept.
226	Rumbough, David J.Sept. 16,1905	3 field art.
227	Canby, James.....Oct. 4,1905	pay dept.
228	Morrison, John F....Oct. 6.1905	20 infantry.
229	Wilkins, Harry E...Oct. 6,1905	sub. dept.
230	Rowan, Andrew S Oct. 11,1905	15 infantry.
231	Geary, William L...Oct. 13.1905	sub. dept.
232	Jervey, Henry.....Oct. 15,1905	corps of eng.
233	Benson, Harry C....Oct. 20,1905	14 cavalry.
234	Sands, George H ....Oct. 20,1905	10 cavalry.
235	Andrus, Frank B... Oct. 30,1905	12 infantry.
236	Harmon, Millard F.Nov. 7,1903	coast art.
237	Crookhite, A.....Nov.24.1905	coast art.
238	Schofield, R. McA..Dec. 15,1905	qm. dept.
239	McKinstry, Chas. H Jan. 1.1906	corps of eng
240	Saltzman, C. McK..Feb. 10,1906	sig. corps.
241	Hunter, Chas. H....Feb. 16.1906	coast art.
242	Steedman, Rich. R..Feb. 17,1906	6 infantry.
243	Treat, Charles G....Feb. 19.1906	ins. gen. dept.
244	Trippe. Percy E....Feb. 21.1906	3 cavalry.
245	Foote, Stephen M...Feb. 24,1906	coast art.
246	Judson, Wm. V.....Mar. 2.1906	corps of eng.
247	Cotter, John.....Mar. 3,1906	9 infantry.
248	Van Deusen, Geo. W.Mar. 3,1906	2 field art.
249	Dickman, Jos. T....Mar. 7,1906	13 cavalry.
250	Brooks, John C. W..Mar. 16,1906	coast art.
251	Straub, Paul F.....Mar. 17.1906	med. dept.
252	Sage, William H....Mar. 23,1906	a. g. dept.
253	Bartlett, George T..Mar. 26,1906	coast art.
254	Stark, Alex. N .....Mar. 29,1906	med. dept.
255	Yates, Arthur W....Mar. 31.1906	qm. dept.
256	Bennett, Chas. A....Apr. 1,1906	coast art.
257	Lynch, Charles.....Apr. 2,1906	med. dept.
258	Winslow, E. Evel'h..Apr. 2,1906	corps. of eng.
259	Goodin, James A....Apr. 5,1906	7 infantry.
260	Millar, Edward A...Apr. 14,1906	5 field art.
261	Stivers, Charles P...Apr. 24,1906	sub. dept.
262	Flagler, Clem't A. F.May 5,1906	corps of eng.
263	Root, Edwin A.....May 25,1906	19 infantry.
264	Kulp, John S .....May 26.1906	med. dept.
265	Hale, Harry C.....June 15.1906	a. g. dept.
266	Davis, Henry C.....June 22,1906	coast art.
267	Thompson, John T. June 25 1906	ord. dept.
268	Taggart, Elmore F..June 25 1906	24 infantry.
269	Wheeler, Charles B.June 25.1906	ord. dept.
270	Peirce, William S...June 25.1906	ord. dept.
271	Burr, George W.....June 25,1906	ord. dept.
272	Ruggles, C. L' H. ....June 25.1906	ord. dept.
273	Horney, Odus C.....June 25.1906	ord. dept.
274	Montgomery, Geo..June 25,1906	ord. dept.
275	Dickson, Tracy C....June 25.1906	ord. dept.
276	Fuller, Lawson M..June 25.1906	ord. dept.
277	Jamieson, Chas. C...June 25.1906	ord. dept.
278	Joyes, John W.....June 25.1906	ord. dept.
279	Hoffer, Jay E.....June 25,1906	ord. dept.
280	Harding, Chester....June 27.1906	corps of eng.
281	Landis, J. F. R.....June 30,1906	6 cavalry
282	Faison, Samson L..June 30.1906	24 infantry.
283	Ridgway, Thomas..June 30,1906	coast art.
284	Ruckman, John W.June 30,1906	coast art.
285	Crabbs, Joseph T...June 30,1906	qm. dept.
(*)	Howland, Harry S..June 30,1906	Phil. scouts.
286	Hasbrouck, Alfred.July 2,1906	14 infantry
287	Kreps, Jacob F.....July 3.1906	22 infantry.
288	Munson, Edward L. July 11,1906	med. dept.
289	Cabell, Henry C.....July 13,1906	14 infantry.
290	Perkins, Frederick. Aug. 7,1906	13 infantry.
291	West, Parker W....Aug. 20,1906	14 cavalry.
292	Burnham, Wm. P..Aug. 20.1906	7 infantry.
293	Harts, Wm. W.....Sept. 9,1906	corps of eng.
294	Arrasmith, Jas. M...Sept. 11.1906	15 infantry.
295	Foltz, Fred'k S.....Sept. 13,1906	15 cavalry.
296	Gardner, John H...Sept. 13,1906	1 cavalry.
297	Lynch, John R.....Sept. 13.1906	pay dept.
298	Jadwin, Edgar.....Sept. 26,1906	corps of eng.
299	Stone, William P...Sept. 30.1906	coast artillery
300	Stevens, Charles J..Oct. 1.1906	5 cavalry.
301	Haynes, Ira A.....Oct. 1,1906	a. g. dept.
302	Walke, Willoughby.Oct. 1,1906	coast artillery
303	Carleton, Guy.....Oct. 2.1906	4 cavalry.
304	Hancock, Wm. F....Oct. 3.1906	coast artillery
305	Conklin, John.....Oct. 3.1906	2 field art.
306	Johnston, Wm. H...Oct. 6.1906	16 infantry.
307	Atkinson, Benj. W..Oct. 20.1906	4 infantry.
308	Dugan, Thomas B..Oct. 28.1906	12 cavalry.
309	Purssell, Benj. M...Oct. 30,1906	18 infantry.
310	Beall, Fielder M. M.Oct. 31 1906	28 infantry.
311	Morton, Kenneth...Nov. 12 1906	ord. dept.
312	Nichols, Maury.....Dec 2 1906	3 infantry.
313	Hart, Patrick J.....Dec. 5,1906	chaplain.
(*)	Munro, James N....Dec. 5 1906	Philip. scouts
314	Vance, Zebulon B..Jan. 1.1907	5 infantry.
315	Keller, Charles.....Jan. 11,1907	corps of eng.
316	McDonald, John B.Jan. 19,1907	15 cavalry
317	Lewis, Isaac N.....Jan. 25.1907	coast artillery
318	Sturgis, Samuel D..Jan. 25,1907	1 field art.
319	Benton, Elisha S....Jan. 25.1907	coast artillery
320	Hawthorne, H. L...Jan, 25,1907	coast artillery
321	Willcox, C. DeW...Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
322	Barrette, John D....Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
323	Hubbard, Elmer W.Jan. 25.1907	coast artillery
324	Cree, John K.....Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
325	Berry, Lucien G.....Jan. 25,1907	3 field art.
326	McMahon, John E..Jan. 25,1907	6 field art.
327	Menoher, Charles T.Jan. 25,1907	1 field art.
328	Mott, T. Bentley.....Jan. 25.1907	4 field art.
329	Stevens, G. W. S....Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
330	Davis, Richmond P..Jan. 25,1907	coast artillery
331	Hinds, Ernest.....Jan. 25,1907	a. g. dept.

* Rank of Major temporarily.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission. November 1, 1907.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
332	Robinson, Wirt.....Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
333	Landers, George F..Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
334	Gatchell, George W..Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
335	Straub, Oscar I.....Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
336	Schumm, H. C.....Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
337	Hunter, Alfred M...Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
338	Hayden, John L....Jan. 25 1907	coast artillery
339	March, Peter C.....Jan. 25, 1907	6 field art.
340	Wilson, Eugene T..Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
341	Blake, Edmund M..Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
342	Ellis, Wilmot E.....Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
343	O'Neil, John P.....Jan. 31, 1907	30 infantry.
344	Swobe, Thomas....Feb. 16, 1907	qm. dept.
345	Deakyne, Herbert..Mar. 2, 1907	corps of eng.
346	McIntyre, Frank...Mar. 2, 1907	hu. ms. af.
347	Simpson, Wendell L. Mar. 7, 1907	19 infantry
348	Dentler, C. E.....Mar. 13, 1907	23 infantry.
349	Kennedy, James M. Mar. 20, 1907	med. dept.
350	Thompson, J. K...Mar. 26, 1907	16 infantry.
351	Williams, C. C.....Mar. 26, 1907	ord. dept.
352	Kenly, William L...Apr. 5, 1907	5 field art.
353	Haan, William G...Apr. 9, 1907	coast artillery
354	Jordan, Sidney S...Apr. 11, 1907	a. g. dept.
355	Barroll, Morris K...Apr. 13, 1907	coast artillery
356	Stanton, Charles E..Apr. 15, 1907	pay dept.
357	Rivers, Tyree R....Apr. 18, 1907	4 cavalry.
358	Allen, Henry T.....Apr. 20, 1907	8 cavalry.
359	Howard, Deane C..Apr. 24, 1907	med. dept.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
360	Styer, Henry D.....May 6, 1907	29 infantry.
361	Fremont, F. P.....May 25, 1903	5 infantry.
362	Wilson, William H..May 10, 1907	med. dept.
363	Skerrett, Delamerc..May 27, 1907	coast artillery
364	Bromwell, Chas. S..June 7, 1907	corps of eng.
365	Cosby, Spencer.....June 9, 1907	corps of eng.
366	Foster, ArthurB...June 15, 1907	Phil. scouts.
(*)	McMaster, Geo. H..June 30, 1907	Phil. scouts.
(*)	Kimball, Amos W..July 3, 1907	qm. dept.
367	Stevens, Pierre C....July 23, 1907	pay dept.
368	Freeman, Samuel D. July 24, 1907	9 cavalry.
369	Hof, Samuel.....Aug. 9, 1907	ord. dept.
370	McGlachlin, E. F...Aug. 12, 1907	4 field art.
371	Sewell, John S.....Aug. 27, 1907	corps of eng.
372	Anderson, Wm. T..Aug. 29, 1907	chaplain.
373	Slaughter, B. D.....Sept. 4, 1907	pay dept.
374	Tschappat, Wm. H..Sept. 19, 1907	ord. dept.
375	Ayer, Waldo E.....Oct. 1, 1907	9 infantry.
376	Noble, Robert H....Oct. 4, 1907	1 infantry.
377	Rice, John H.....Oct. 10, 1907	ord. dept.
378	Cole, Henry G.....Oct. 13, 1907	sub. dept.
379	Morse, Benj. C.....Oct. 20, 1907	27 infantry
380	Finley, John P.....Oct. 23, 1907	23 infantry.
381	Day, Frederick R...Oct. 25, 1907	30 infantry.
382	Campbell, A.....Oct. 29, 1907	coast artillery
383	Heard, John W.....Oct. 31, 1907	6 cavalry.
384	Reichmann, Carl....Nov. 8, 1907	24 infantry.
385	McIndoe, James T..Nov. 15, 1907	corps of eng.

FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS AND OF THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Cavalry.
Col. George S. Anderson.
Lt.-Col. E. J. McClernand
Maj. Joseph A. Gaston.
Maj. Lloyd M. Brett.
Maj. John H. Gardner.

Second Cavalry.
Col. Frank West.
Lt.-Col. Levi P. Hunt.
Maj. Fred'k W. Sibley.
Maj. F. O. Johnson.
Maj. Herbert J. Slocum.

Third Cavalry.
Col. Jos. H. Dorst.
Lt.-Col. T. W. Jones.
Maj. Edwin P. Andrus.
Maj. William C. Brown.
Maj. Percy E. Trippe.

Fourth Cavalry.
Col. Edgar Z. Steever.
Lt.-Col. George A. Dodd.
Maj. James Lockett.
Maj. Guy Carleton.
Maj. Tyree R. Rivers.

Fifth Cavalry.
Col. Walter S. Schuyler.
Lt.-Col. Geo. K. Hunter.
Maj. Hoel S. Bishop.
Maj. Fred. W. Foster.
Maj. Charles J. Stevens.

Sixth Cavalry.
Col. Alexander Rodgers.
Lt.-Col. Matthias W. Day
Maj. Ben. H. Cheever.
Maj. J. F. R. Landis.
Maj. John W. Heard.

Seventh Cavalry.
Col. Frederick K. Ward.
Lt.-Col. J. F. Guilfoyle,
Maj. John Pitcher.
Maj. Wm. J. Nicholson.
Maj. Edwin P. Brewer.

Eighth Cavalry.
Col. H. P. Kingsbury.
Lt.-Col. C. M. O'Connor.
Maj. William A. Shunk.
Maj. Henry L. Ripley.
Maj. Henry T. Allen.

Ninth Cavalry.
Col. Peter S. Bomus.
Lt.-Col. Chas. H. Watts.
Maj. Eben Swift.
Maj. Aug. C. Macomb.
Maj. Sam'l D. Freeman.

Tenth Cavalry.
Col. Jacob A. Augur.
Lt.-Col. Geo. H. G. Gale.
Maj. Robert D. Reed.
Maj. C. H. Grierson.
Maj. George H. Sands.

Eleventh Cavalry.
Col. James Parker.
Lt.-Col. C. H. Murray.
Maj. Homer W. Wheeler
Maj. D. H. Boughton.
Maj. William A. Mercer.

Twelfth Cavalry.
Col. John B. Kerr.
Lt.-Col. F. A. Edwards.
Maj. Horatio G. Sickel.
Maj. H. J. Goldman.
Maj. Thomas B. Dugan.

Thirteenth Cavalry.
Col. Chas. A. P. Hatfield.
Lt.-Col. Walter L. Finley
Maj. Charles W. Taylor.
Maj. Thomas J. Lewis.
Maj. Joseph T. Dickman.

Fourteenth Cavalry.
Col. Edward A. Godwin.
Lt.-Col. Jno. C. Gresham.
Maj. Hugh L. Scott.
Maj. Harry C. Benson.
Maj. Parker W. West.

Fifteenth Cavalry.
Col. Joseph Garrard.
Lt.-Col. F. H. Hardie.
Maj. William D. Beach.
Maj. Frederick S. Foltz.
Maj. John B. McDonald.

First Field Artillery.
Col. Henry M. Andrews.
Lt.-Col. Edw. T. Brown.
Maj. Samuel D. Sturgis.
Maj. Charles T. Menoher

Second Field Artillery.
Col. Sydney W. Taylor.
Lt.-Col. Chas. W. Foster.
Maj. G. W. Van Deusen,
Maj. John Conklin.

Third Field Artillery.
Col. Lotus Niles.
Lt.-Col. E. St. J. Greble,
Maj. David J. Rumbough
Maj. Lucien G. Berry.

Fourth Field Artillery.
Col. Alexander B. Dyer.
Lt.-Col. Edward E. Gayle
Maj. T. Bendey Mott.
Maj. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.

Fifth Field Artillery.
Col. Ramsay D. Potts.
Lt.-Col. Granger Adams.
Maj. Edward A. Millar.
Maj. William L. Kenly.

Sixth Field Artillery.
Col. M. M. Macomb.
Lt.-Col. Eli D. Hoyle.
Maj. John E. McMahon,
Maj. Peyton C. March.

Artillery Corps.
Colonels.
C. Morris,
G. G. Greenough.
W. F Stewart.
W. Howe.
R. H. Patterson.
J. D. C. Hoskins.
H. L. Harris.
J. A. Lundeen.
M. Crawford.
G. N. Whistler.
A. S. Cummins.
C. D. Parkhurst.
J. P. Wisser.
G. F. E. Harrison.

Lieutenant-Colonels.
J. R. Williams.
W. B. Homer.
W. H. Coffin.
A. Todd.
A. Slaker.
H. H. Ludlow.
W. R. Hamilton.
C. Deems.
J. V White.
E. M. Weaver.
F. Marsh.
C. G. Woodward.
S. E. Allen.
A. C. Blunt.

Majors.
W. C. Rafferty.
W. P. Newcomb.
C. L. Phillips.
C. J. Bailey.
C. P. Townsley.
G. F. Barney.
M. F. Harmon.
A. Cronkhite.
C. H. Hunter.
S. M. Foote.
J. C. W. Brooks.
G. T. Bartlett.
C. A. Bennett.
H. C. Davis.
T. Ridgway.
J. W. Ruckman.
W. P. Stone.
W. Walke.
W. F. Hancock.
I. N. Lewis.
E. S. Benton.
H. L. Hawthorne.
C. De W. Willcox.
J. D. Barrette.
E. W. Hubbard.
J. K. Cree.
G. W. S. Stevens.
R. P. Davis.
W Robinson.
G. F. Landers.
G. W. Gatchell.
O. I. Straub.
H. C. Schumm.
A. M. Hunter.
J. L. Hayden.
E. T. Wilson.
E. M. Blake.
W E. Ellis.
W. G. Haan.
M. K. Barroll.
D. Skerrett.
A. Campbell.

THE ARMY—*Continued.*

FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS AND OF THE ARTILLERY CORPS—*Continued.*

First Infantry.
Col. Geo. K. McGunnegle
Lt.-Col James S. Rogers
Maj. Wm A. Nichols.
Maj. H. C Hodges, Jr
Maj. Robert H. Noble.

Second Infantry.
Col. F. W. Mansfield.
Lt.-Col C. St J. Chubb.
Maj. Nat P. Phister.
Maj. Edward H. Browne.
Maj. Harry L. Bailey.

Third Infantry.
Col Thos. C. Woodbury.
Lt.-Col. Lea Febiger.
Maj. Edw. H. Plummer
Maj Wilson Y. Stamper.
Maj. Maury Nichols.

Fourth Infantry
Col. Edwin B Bolton.
Lt.-Col. L. A. Loverring.
Maj. John C. F Tillson.
Maj. David C. Shanks.
Maj. Benj. W. Atkinson.

Fifth Infantry.
Col. Calvin D. Cowles.
Lt.-Col. Robert K. Evans.
Maj. Wallis O. Clark.
Maj. Zebulon B. Vance
Maj. Francis P. Fremont.

Sixth Infantry.
Col. Joseph W Duncan.
Lt.-Col. Wm. A. Mann.
Maj. John H Beacom.
Maj. Omar Bundy.
Maj. R. R. Steedman.

Seventh Infantry.
Col. Daniel Cornman.
Lt.-Col. Robert N. Getty.
Maj. Arthur C. Ducat
Maj. James A Goodin
Maj. Wm. P. Burnham.

Eighth Infantry.
Col. Fred'k A. Smith.
Lt.-Col. R. L. Bullard.
Maj. Colville P. Terrett.
Maj. Reuben B. Turner.
Maj. Walter K. Wright.

Ninth Infantry.
Col. Charles J. Crane
Lt.-Col. Wm. C. Buttler.
Maj. Wilds P. Richardson.
Maj. John Cotter.
Maj. Waldo E. Ayer.

Tenth Infantry.
Col. Henry A. Greene
Lt.-Col. George R. Cecil.
Maj. L. W V Kennon.
Maj. Robert C. Van Vliet
Maj. William L. Buck.

Eleventh Infantry
Col. Richard T. Yeatman.
Lt.-Col. Wm. P Evans.
Maj. James B. Jackson
Maj. Pierce M. B. Travis.
Maj. Rich. M. Blatchford

Twelfth Infantry.
Col. Leven C. Allen.
Lt.-Col. Robert F. Ames.
Maj. John S Mallory.
Maj. Charles H. Barth.
Maj. Frank B. Andrus.

Thirteenth Infantry.
Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough.
Lt.-Col. Wm. H. C. Bowen.
Maj Alexis R. Paxton.
Maj. Hunter Liggett
Maj Frederick Perkins.

Fourteenth Infantry.
Col John C. Dent
Lt.-Col. James A Irons.
Maj. John S. Parke, Jr.
Maj. Alfred Hasbrouck.
Maj. Henry C Cabell.

Fifteenth Infantry.
Col. Walter S. Scott
Lt.-Col. Arthur Williams.
Maj. Willis T May.
Maj. A. S. Rowan.
Maj. J. M. Arrasmith.

Sixteenth Infantry.
Col. Cornelius Gardener.
Lt.-Col. R. H. Wilson.
Maj. W. F. Blauvelt.
Maj. Wm. H. Johnston.
Maj. Jas. K. Thompson.

Seventeenth Infantry.
Col. John T. Van Orsdale.
Lt.-Col Charles Byrne.
Maj James A. Maney.
Maj. Edw. Chynoweth.
Maj. Frank B. McCoy.

Eighteenth Infantry.
Col. Thomas F. Davis.
Lt.-Col. Wm. Paulding.
Maj. Henry Kirby.
Maj. Daniel L. Howell.
Maj. Benj. M. Purssell.

Nineteenth Infantry.
Col. Jos. F. Huston.
Lt.-Col. Frank B. Jones.
Maj. James B. Goe.
Maj. Edwin A. Root.
Maj. W. L. Simpson.

Twentieth Infantry.
Col. Marion P. Maus.
Lt.-Col. Henry B. Moon.
Maj. S W. Dunning
Maj. George W McIver.
Maj. John F. Morrison.

Twenty-first Infantry.
Col. Chas. A. Williams.
Lt.-Col Geo. S. Young.
Maj. George Palmer
Maj. Lawrence J Hearn
Maj. H. A. Leonhaeuser

Twenty-second Infantry.
Col. Alfred Reynolds
Lt.-Col. George F. Cooke
Maj. Daniel A. Frederick.
Maj Abner Pickering.
Maj. Jacob F Kreps.

Twenty-third Infantry.
Col. Philip Reade.
Lt.-Col. Edwin F. Glenn.
Maj. Henry H. Benham.
Maj. Wm. H. Allaire.
Maj Clarence E. Dentler

Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Col. Daniel H. Brush.
Lt.-Col. A. A Augur
Maj. Elmore F Taggart.
Maj. Samson L. Faison.
Maj Carl Reichmann.

Twenty-fifth Infantry
Col. Ralph W. Hoyt.
Lt.-Col. Hobart K. Bailey.
Maj Jos. M. T Partello.
Maj. Chas. W. Penrose.
Maj. Francis J. Kernan

Twenty-sixth Infantry
Col Chas. A. Booth.
Lt.-Col. E E. Hardin
Maj Charles J T. Clarke.
Maj E. E Hatch
Maj. Harris L Roberts.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.
Col. Wm. L. Pitcher
Lt.-Col Millard F. Waltz
Maj Edgar W. Howe.
Maj W H. Chatfield
Maj. Benj. C. Morse.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.
Col. Owen J. Sweet.
Lt.-Col. Silas A. Wolf
Maj. Thos. W Griffith.
Maj. F. M M. Beall.
Maj. John P. Finley

Twenty-ninth Infantry.
Col. Benj C Lockwood.
Lt.-Col. Chas. W. Mason
Maj. Edwin P. Pendleton
Maj. Robert L Hirst.
Maj. Henry D. Styer.

Thirtieth Infantry.
Col. Edward B. Pratt
Lt.-Col. Alfred C Sharpe.
Maj W. R Abercrombie
Maj. Joseph P. O'Neil.
Maj. Frederick R. Day.

MILITARY DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Porto Rico and islands and keys adjacent thereto; headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Fred'k D. Grant

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi; headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Commander, Brig.-Gen. J. M. K. Davis.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES. — Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky; headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Commander, Brig.-Gen. William H. Carter.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Missouri Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming (except Yellowstone National Park) and Kansas; headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Commander (temporarily), Brig.-Gen. Charles Morton.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and the Yellowstone National Park; headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Commander, Maj.-Gen. A. W. Greely.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS. — Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma; headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Commander, Brig.-Gen. A. L. Myer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.—Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico; headquarters, Denver, Col. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Earl D. Thomas.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—California, Nevada, and Hawaii, headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Washington, Oregon, Idaho (excepting the Yellowstone National Park), and Alaska; headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Commander, ———

PHILIPPINES DIVISION. — Embracing Departments of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Major-Gen. Leonard Wood.

DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I. Commander, Maj.-Gen. J. F. Weston.

DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.—Headquarters Iloilo, P. I. Commander, Brig.-Gen. A. L. Mills.

DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO.—Headquarters, Zamboanga, P. I. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION.—Headquarters, Havana, Cuba. Commander, Brig.-Gen. T. H. Barry.

The Organized and Unorganized Militia of the U. S.

COMPILED for THE WORLD ALMANAC from the latest official reports.

The Militia law of January 21, 1903, provides: "That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States * * * and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard * * * or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories, and the remainder to be known as the reserve militia."

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Official Designation of the Organized Militia.	Gen'l Offs. and Gen'l Staff (a)	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Total Organized Militia	Reserve Militia (Unorganized).
Alabama	Alabama National Guard	13	199	225	1,759	2,196	175,000
Arizona	National Guard of Arizona	9	39	....	276	317	35,000
Arkansas	Arkansas National Guard	33	....	....	1,329	1,362	300,000
California	National Guard of California	25	*222	192	†2,255	2,694	260,000
Colorado	National Guard of Colorado	10	*170	48	†415	643	125,136
Connecticut	Connecticut National Guard	26	*15	240	†2,399	2,780	116,735
Delaware	Organized Militia of Delaware	10	....	....	393	403	30,887
District of Columbia	National Guard of District of Columbia	75	....	*97	†1,200	1,372	62,634
Florida	Florida State Troops	16	....	....	†1,230	1,246	228,343
Georgia	National Guard of Georgia	20	389	301	†2,035	2,745	200,000
Hawaii	National Guard of Hawaii	6	....	....	*419	425	8,000
Idaho	National Guard of Idaho	5	....	....	488	493	58,000
Illinois	Illinois National Guard	57	*425	168	†5,490	6,140	1,021,172
Indiana	Indiana National Guard	17	....	*178	†1,898	2,093	645,113
Iowa	Iowa National Guard	7	....	....	†2,713	2,720	337,135
Kansas	Kansas National Guard	23	....	63	†1,151	1,237	330,354
Kentucky	Kentucky State Guard	13	....	....	*†1,435	1,448	330,000
Louisiana	Louisiana State National Guard	19	*294	186	780	1,279	350,000
Maine	National Guard of the State of Maine	8	....	....	1,225	1,233	104,915
Maryland	Maryland National Guard	20	*73	....	†1,876	1,969	175,000
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Volunteer Militia	27	*270	1,048	†4,196	5,571	514,252
Michigan	Michigan National Guard	27	*132	‡158	†2,195	2,512	644,000
Minnesota	National Guard of Minnesota	24	....	‡205	†1,835	2,064	218,000
Mississippi	Mississippi National Guard	20	43	77	†1,055	1,195	389,604
Missouri	National Guard of Missouri	22	....	152	†1,836	2,010	300,000
Montana	National Guard of Montana	8	....	....	†516	534	40,000
Nebraska	Nebraska National Guard	7	*72	43	†1,252	1,374	127,718
Nevada (b)	Nevada National Guard	10	....	....	....	10	8,903
New Hampshire	New Hampshire National Guard	19	*70	61	†1,093	1,293	40,000
New Jersey	National Guard of New Jersey	53	*204	162	4,074	4,493	514,998
New Mexico	National Guard of New Mexico	3	*54	....	201	258	45,000
New York	National Guard of New York	67	*696	‡1,099	†11,217	14,234	1,407,940
North Carolina	North Carolina National Guard	47	....	69	†1,873	1,989	225,000
North Dakota	North Dakota National Guard	10	....	48	†588	646	60,000
Ohio	Ohio National Guard	82	*207	‡324	†5,228	5,841	1,085,110
Oklahoma	Oklahoma National Guard	5	*26	‡27	473	531	50,000
Oregon	Oregon National Guard	8	....	78	†898	984	100,000
Pennsylvania	National Guard Pennsylvania	75	537	139	†9,317	9,888	1,047,984
Rhode Island	Rhode Island National Guard	21	*114	106	†809	1,050	85,000
South Carolina	National Guard of South Carolina	20	....	....	1,750	1,770	100,000
South Dakota	South Dakota National Guard	8	....	*80	551	639	62,484
Tennessee	National Guard of Tennessee	7	107	39	†1,400	1,553	390,000
Texas	Texas National Guard	57	*215	66	1,854	2,169	400,000
Utah	National Guard of Utah	6	....	*66	†279	351	25,740
Vermont	National Guard of Vermont	4	....	*127	†600	731	46,500
Virginia	Virginia Volunteers	10	....	217	1,673	1,900	250,000
Washington	National Guard of Washington	14	....	*69	†599	682	163,000
West Virginia	West Virginia National Guard	19	....	....	*917	936	137,000
Wisconsin	Wisconsin National Guard	8	68	69	2,759	2,904	438,472
Wyoming	Wyoming National Guard	6	....	....	†350	356	15,000
Total		1,129	4,710	7,148	92,226	105,213	13,821,696

(a) Includes non-commissioned staff. (b) The companies that composed the organized militia were mustered out May 20, 1906.
* Includes Mounted Signal Corps. † Includes Ambulance Corps. ‡ Includes Engineer Corps.

Alaska has no militia, though provision is made for such if need arises. Guam and Samoa each has a small provisional force used more for police purposes than for military. The Philippines have a constabulary force which can be used either for police or war purposes, provided the latter is on the islands. Porto Rico has a provisional regiment of 8 companies of infantry which is attached to the army, 700 foot and 100 mounted men, 100 non-commissioned officers, and 26 officers, the whole under command of a lieutenant-colonel of the United States Army. The reserve militia in the Southern States is assumed to include negroes capable of bearing arms.

Naval Militia.

THE Naval Militia is now organized in sixteen States and the District of Columbia, as follows:

STATE.	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Commanding Officer.	STATE.	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Commanding Officer.
California	46	378	Capt. Geo. W. Bauer.	Missouri	10	107	Comd. W. F. Roberts.
Connecticut	22	178	Comd. F. S. Cornwell.	New Jersey	30	302	Com. E. McC. Peters, 1st Bat
D. Columbia	16	304	Comd. S. W. Stratton.	"	..	..	Comd. A. de Unger, 2d Ba.
Georgia	14	140	Comd. H. S Colding.	New York	53	608	Capt. J. W. Miller.
Illinois	54	637	Capt. W. F. Purdy.	N Carolina	42	300	Capt. T. C. Daniels.
Louisiana	48	523	Capt. J. N. Bostick.	Ohio	25	185	Lt.-Com. A. Nicklett, 1st Bat
Maine	4	64	Lieut. E. G. Scully.	"	..	..	Lt.-Com. F. R. Semon, 2d Bat
Maryland	20	202	Comd. F H. Wagner.	Pennsylvania	8	87	Comd. C. W. Ruschenberger
Mass	34	482	(Vacancy.)	Rhode Island	17	179	Comd. Wm. C. Bliss.
Michigan	23	253	Comd. F. D. Standish.	S. Carolina	25	175	Lt.-Com. C. L. Du Bois.
Minnesota	13	121	Comd. Guy A. Eaton.				

All matters relating to the Naval Militia come under the cognizance of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who transacts all business with the Naval Militia through the Governors and Adjutants-General (or Quartermasters-General) of the States. The officer in the Navy Department, Washington, having charge of Naval Militia matters is Commander A. E. Gulvers, U. S. N.

The Navy.

FLAG OFFICERS.

ADMIRAL.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Duty.*	*Where Stationed.*
Admiral	George Dewey	Senior Member General Board	Washington, D. C.

REAR-ADMIRALS.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Duty.*	*Where Stationed.*
Rear-Admiral	Robley D. Evans	Commanding Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Connecticut.
"	Casper F. Goodrich	Commandant Navy Yard, New York	New York, N. Y.
"	Charles M. Thomas	Comdg. 3d Div., 1st Sq. Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Minnesota.
"	James H. Dayton	Commanding Pacific Fleet	Flagship West Virginia.
"	Charles S. Sperry	Comdg. 4th Div., 2d Sq. Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Alabama.
"	William T. Burwell	Commandant Navy Yard, Puget Sound	Bremerton, Wash.
"	Robert M. Berry	Com. N. Yd., Norfolk, and 5th Nav. Dist.	Norfolk, Va.
"	Samuel W. Very	Commandant Naval Station, Hawaii	Honolulu, H. I.
"	Wm. T. Swinburne	Comdg. 2d Squadron Pacific Fleet	Flagship Charleston.
"	Joseph N. Hemphill	Comdg. 3d Squadron Pacific Fleet	Flagship Rainbow.
"	William H. Emory	Comdg. 2d Div., 1st Sq. Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Georgia.
"	George A. Bicknell	Commandant Navy Yard, Portsmouth, and 1st Naval District	Portsmouth, N. H.
"	John P. Merrell	President Naval War College, and Commander 2d Naval District	Newport, R. I.
"	Eugene H. C. Leutze	Commandant Navy Yard, Washington	Washington, D. C.
"	Uriel Sebree	Comdg. Special Service Squadron	Flagship Tennessee.
"	Albert R. Couden	President Naval Ex. and Ret. Boards	Washington, D. C.
"	Edw. C. Pendleton	Commandant Navy Yard, League Isl.	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Albert Ross	Com. Naval Tr. Station, Great Lakes	North Chicago, Ill.
"	Richardson Clover	Pres. Board Inspection and Survey	Washington, D. C.
"	James M. Miller	Governor Naval Home	Philadelphia, Pa.

RETIRED LIST.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Residence.*
Rear-Ad.	Seth M. Ackley	Washington, D. C.
"	Cipriano Andrade	New York, N. Y.
"	George W Baird	Washington, D. C.
"	George B. Balch	Concord, N. H.
"	Charles J. Barclay	Brookline, Mass.
"	Albert S. Barker	Washington, D. C.
"	Alexander B. Bates	Binghamton, N. Y.
"	Warner B. Bayley	Washington, D. C.
"	John V. B. Bleecker	Morristown, N. J.
"	George M. Book	San Antonio, Tex.
"	Royal B. Bradford	Washington, D. C.
"	George Brown	Indianapolis, Ind.
"	Willard H. Brownson	Chf. Bu. Navigation
"	William G. Buehler	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Silas Casey	Washington, D. C.
"	French E. Chadwick	Newport, R. I.
"	Colby M. Chester	B. Equip., W'n, D.C.
"	Charles E. Clark	Leave abroad.
"	James K. Cogswell	Portsmouth, N. H.
"	Joseph B. Coghlan	New York, N. Y.
"	Geo. P. Colvocoresses	Litchfield, Ct.
"	George A. Converse	Pres. Bd. on Constr.
"	Francis A. Cook	Northampton, Mass
"	Philip H. Cooper	Morristown, N. Y.
"	Charles S. Cotton	Leave abroad.
"	Frank Courtis	Washington, D.C.
"	Joseph E. Craig	Washington, D. C.
"	Bartlett J. Cromwell	Washington, D. C.
"	A. S. Crowninshield	Seal Harbor, Me.
"	Charles H. Davis	Washington, D. C.
"	Benjamin F. Day	Glasgow, Va.
"	William P. Day	Leave abroad.
"	Francis H. Delano	Portsmouth, N. H.
"	Francis W. Dickins	Washington, D.C.
"	Franklin J. Drake	Gasport, N. Y.
"	Andrew Dunlap	Washington, D. C.
"	Nehemiah M. Dyer	Melrose, Mass.
"	Joseph G. Eaton	Boston, Mass.
"	James Entwistle	Paterson, N. J.
"	Henry Erben	New York, N. Y.
"	William H. Everett	Washington, D. C.
"	Oscar W. Farenholt	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Wells L. Field	Annapolis, Md.
"	William M. Folger	Windsor, Vt.
"	John D. Ford	Insp. Bu. St. Eng.
"	Charles T. Forse	Pittsburgh, Pa.
"	James M. Forsyth	Shamokin, Pa.
"	Samuel R. Franklin	Washington, D. C.
"	Perry Garst	Annapolis, Md.
"	Edward H. Gheen	Washington, D. C.
"	William C. Gibson	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	Henry Glass	Pacific Naval Dist.
"	James G. Green	New York, N. Y.
Rear-Ad.	Franklin Hanford	Scottsville, N. Y.
"	D. B. Harmony	Washington, D. C.
"	P. F. Harrington	Jamestown. Exp'n.
"	John M. Hawley	Washington, D. C.
"	Francis J. Higginson	Cold Spring, N. Y.
"	John A. Howell	Warrenton, Va.
"	Henry L. Howison	Yonkers, N. Y.
"	John J. Hunker	New York, N. Y.
"	Charles T. Hutchins	Washington, D. C.
"	George E. Ide	New York, N. Y.
"	Richard Inch	Washington, D. C.
"	Theodore F. Jewell	Washington, D. C.
"	Mortimer L. Johnson	Portsmouth, N. H.
"	Theodore F. Kane	New York, N. Y.
"	Louis Kempff	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Harry Knox	Annapolis, Md.
"	Ben. P. Lamberton	Washington, D. C.
"	Edwin Longnecker	Wernersville, Pa.
"	John Lowe	Washington, D. C.
"	Stephen P. Luce	Newport, R. I.
"	Nicoll Ludlow	New York, N. Y.
"	Henry W. Lyon	Paris, Me.
"	M. R. S. Mackenzie	Morristown, N. J.
"	Alfred T. Mahan	Quogue, L. I.
"	Washburn Maynard	Narragansett, R. I.
"	Henry N. Manney	Washington, D. C.
"	Henry B. Mansfield	New York, N. Y.
"	Ed. O. Matthews	Cambridge, Mass.
"	Alex. H. McCormick	Annapolis, Md.
"	Bowman H. McCalla	Santa Barbara, Cal.
"	John McGowan	Leave abroad.
"	William W. Mead	Leave abroad.
"	John F. Merry	Somerville, Mass.
"	Joseph N. Miller	New York, N. Y.
"	Merrill Miller	Berkeley, Cal.
"	Robert W. Milligan	Norfolk, Va.
"	Chas. S. Norton	Westfield, N. J.
"	Charles O'Neil	Washington, D.C.
"	Thomas Perry	Port Deposit, Md.
"	George W. Pigman	Annapolis, Md.
"	Ebenezer S. Prime	Huntington, N. Y.
"	Francis M. Ramsay	Washington, D. C.
"	John J. Read	Mt. Holly, N. J.
"	Allen V. Reed	Washington, D. C.
"	William H. Reeder	Leave abroad.
"	George C. Reiter	Light House Board.
"	George C. Remey	Washington, D. C.
"	Henry B. Robeson	Walpole, N. H.
"	Chas. H. Rockwell	Chatham, Mass.
"	Frederick Rodgers	Washington, D. C.
"	Charles R. Roelker	Washington, D. C.
"	James H. Sands	Washington, D. C.
"	Winfield S. Schley	Washington, D. C.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

Rank.	*Name.*	*Residence.*
Rear-Ad.	Charles D. Sigsbee	Washington, D. C.
"	John Schouler	Annapolis, Md.
"	Thos. O. Selfridge,	Washington, D. C.
"	Frederic Singer,	New Orleans, La.
"	John A. B. Smith	Insp. Bu. St. Eng.
"	Albert S. Snow	Brookline, Mass.
"	Arthur B. Speyers	Leave abroad.
"	Oscar F. Stanton	New London, Ct.
"	Thomas H. Stevens	Washington, D. C.
"	Yates Stirling	Baltimore, Md.
"	Charles H. Stockton	Washington, D. C.
"	Edward T. Strong	Andover, Mass.
"	George W. Sumner	Patchogue, L. I.
"	Fred'k M. Symonds	Galesville, Wis.
"	Silas W. Terry	Washington, D. C.
Rear-Ad.	Chapman C. Todd	Lexington, Ky.
"	Joseph Trilley	San Francisco, Cal.
"	John H. Upshur	Washington, D. C.
"	Asa Walker	Annapolis, Md.
"	George H. Wadleigh	Dover, N. H.
"	Eugene W Watson	Washington, D. C.
"	John C. Watson	Louisville, Ky.
"	Aaron W. Weaver	Washington, D. C.
"	Harrie Webster	Richmond, Va.
"	Clifford H. West	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	William H. Whiting	New York, N. Y.
"	George F. F. Wilde	North Easton, Mass.
"	William A. Windsor	New York, N. Y.
"	William C. Wise	Washington, D. C.

COMMODORES.*

RETIRED LIST.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Residence.*
Commodore	William H. Beehler	Key West, Fla.
"	Charles G. Bowman	Redlands, Cal.
"	James H. Bull	Santa Barbara, Cal.
"	R. G. Davenport	Washington, D. C.
"	Rogers H. Galt	Norfolk, Va.
"	James H. Gillis	Melbo'ne Beach, Fla.
"	W. S. Moore	Duxbury, Mass.
"	J. A. H. Nickels	Richmond, Va.
Commodore	Nathaniel J. K. Patch	Boston, Mass.
"	R. L. Phythian	Annapolis, Md.
"	Karl Rohrer	Naval Sta., San Juan.
"	Frank E. Sawyer	Newtonville, Mass.
"	H. N. Stevenson	Insp. Mach. Bu. Eng
"	W. H. Turner	Cincinnati, O.
"	A. V. Wadhams	Wadhams Mills, N. Y.
"	Rush R. Wallace	Washington, D. C.

* The grade of Commodore on the active list has been abolished.

The following are the dates of future retirements of Rear-Admirals (named in the order of their rank) now on the active list for age limit, under the law: Robley D. Evans, August 18, 1908; Caspar F. Goodrich, January 7, 1909; Charles M. Thomas, October 1, 1908; James H. Dayton, October 25, 1908; Charles S. Sperry, September 3, 1909; William T. Burwell, July 19, 1908; Robert M. Berry, January 28, 1908; Samuel W. Very, April 23, 1908; William T. Swinburne, August 24, 1909; Joseph N. Hemphill, June 18, 1909; William H. Emory, December 17, 1908; George A. Bicknell, May 15, 1908; John P. Merrell, Sept. 7, 1908; Eugene H. C. Leutze, Nov. 16, 1909; Uriel Sebree, Feb. 20, 1910; Albert R. Couden, Oct. 30, 1908; Edwin C. Pendleton, May 27, 1909; Albert Ross, Jan. 3, 1908; Richardson Clover, July 11, 1908; James M. Miller, May 23, 1909.

THE NAVY.

The active list of the Navy comprises 1,785 commissioned and 453 warrant officers on the active list, and 641 commissioned and 76 warrant officers on the retired list. The enlisted strength allowed by law is 38,500 men and apprentice seamen.

MARINE CORPS.

The United States Marine Corps consists of a force of 311 officers and 6,000 men. Brigadier-General George P. Elliott is commandant.

The origin of the Navy Department may be said to date from October 13, 1775, when Congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers, mounting respectively 10 and 14 guns. Before the end of that year 15 more vessels of from 20 to 36 guns were authorized. The affairs of the Navy were at that time entrusted to a "Marine Committee." In 1798 the present department was formally created, and Benjamin Stoddart appointed the first Secretary.

CAPTAINS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

Name.	Present Duty.	Commission	Name.	Present Duty.	Commission
William Swift	Com. Navy Yard, Boston.	Feb. 9, 1902	Thomas S. Phelps	Com. Mare Island N. Y'd	June 26, 1905
Harrison G. O. Colby	Chg. N. Rec. Sta., Boston.	June 18, 1902	Theodoric Porter	Naval Home	June 30, 1905
Leavitt C. Logan	Com. N. Y., Pensa'la, Fla.	July 11, 1902	Daniel D. V. Stuart	Navy Yard, Norfolk	July 1, 1905
Conway H. Arnold	Naval War College	Sept. 17, 1902	Kossuth Niles	Gen. Inspector Ordnance.	July 1, 1905
William S. Cowles	Chief Bu. of Equipment.	Nov. 2, 1902	Dennis H. Mahan	Navy Yard, Puget Sound.	July 1, 1905
Edward D. Taussig	Navy Yd., League Island.	Nov. 7, 1902	Albert F. Dixon	Asst. to Bu. St. Eng	July 1, 1905
John E. Pillsbury	General Board	Nov. 21, 1902	Samuel P. Comly	Light House Board	July 1, 1905
Charles W. Rae	Chief Bureau of St. Eng.	Jan. 4, 1903	John Hubbard	Com. Minnesota	July 8, 1905
Adolph Marix	Supervisor Naval Auxil.	Mar. 21, 1903	Alexander McCrackin	Mare Island Navy Yard.	Sept. 8, 1905
Raymond P. Rodgers	Chief Intelligence Officer	Mar. 21, 1903	George L. Dyer	Com. N. Y. Charleston	Sept. 30, 1905
Royal R. Ingersoll	Chief of Staff, Atl. Fleet	Mar. 21, 1903	Corwin P. Rees	Navy Yard, Portsmouth.	Sept. 30, 1905
Seaton Schroeder	Com. Virginia	Aug. 10, 1903	Lewis C. Heilner	Waiting orders	Jan. 7, 1906
Richard Wainwright	Com. Louisiana	Aug. 10, 1903	Joseph B. Murdock	Com. Rhode Island	Jan. 22, 1906
Thos. C. McLean	Naval War College	Sept. 28, 1903	Hugo Osterhaus	Com. Connecticut	Feb. 19, 1906
William J. Barnette	Member General Board	Oct. 11, 1903	Albert C. Dillingham	Supt. Nav. Train Service.	Feb. 19, 1906
Edwin K. Moore	Naval Ex. & Ret. Boards.	Oct. 11, 1903	John B. Collins	Com. Brooklyn	Feb. 28, 1906
John A. Rodgers	Insp. L. H., 3d Dist.	Dec. 27, 1903	Charles E. Vreeland	Com. Kansas	Apl. 13, 1906
James D. Adams	Navy Yard, New York	Dec. 31, 1903	Nathan Sargent	Member General Board	May 13, 1906
Gottfried Blocklinger	Navy Yard, New York	June 1, 1904	Greenlief A. Merriam	Com. Missouri	June 6, 1906
William P. Potter	Com. Vermont	Sept. 13, 1904	John B. Milton	Com. West Virginia	June 6, 1906
Nathan E. Niles	Com. Hancock	Sept. 13, 1904	Aaron Ward	Com. Pennsylvania	June 6, 1906
Giles B. Harber	Com. Maine	Sept. 30, 1904	Sidney A. Staunton	Com. Colorado	June 12, 1906
Newton E. Mason	Chief Bureau Ordnance.	Sept. 30, 1904	Charles W. Bartlett	Com. Ohio	June 29, 1906
Charles P. Perkins	Pacific Naval Dist.	Oct. 3, 1904	Chauncey Thomas	Com. Maryland	July 1, 1906
Arthur P. Nazro	Com. Wabash	Dec. 28, 1904	William A. Marshall	Capt., Navy Yard, Boston	July 1, 1906
William W. Kimball	Naval Exam. Board.	Jan. 12, 1905	Henry McCrea	Com. Georgia	July 1, 1906
Uriah R. Harris	Com. Naval Sta., Cavite.	Feb. 12, 1905	Edward F. Qualtrough.	Navy Yard, Washington.	July 1, 1906
Edward B. Barry	Naval Rec. Sta., N. Y.	Mar. 31, 1905	Lucien Young	Navy Yard, Mare Island,	July 1, 1906
Herbert Winslow	Waiting orders	Apr. 22, 1905	Wm. H. H. Southerland	Com. New Jersey	July 22, 1906
Albert G. Berry	Com. Lancaster	June 16, 1905	Charles E. Fox	Com. South Dakota	Aug. 5, 1906

CAPTAINS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—*Continued.*

Name.	Present Duty.	Commission	Name.	Present Duty.	Commission
John C. Fremont	N.At.Paris & St.P'tersb'g	Oct. 10,1906	Charles B. T. Moore	Com. Nav. Sta. Tutuila	July 1,1907
Albert Mertz	Insp. Ord. St. Juliens Cr.	Nov. 2,1906	Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder	Com. Alabama	July 1,1907
Vincendon L. Cottman	Com. California	Feb. 8,1907	Alfred Reynolds	Com. Franklin	July 1,1907
Thomas B. Howard	Com. Tennessee	Feb. 24,1907	John M. Robinson	Com. Independence	July 6,1907
Walter C. Cowles	Com. Kentucky	Mar.19,1907	John K. Barton	League Island Navy Yard	July 8,1907
Austin M. Knight	Com. Washington	July 1,1907	Robert G. Denig	Insp. duty, Bu. St'm Eng.	July 12,1907
Charles J. Badger	Supt. Naval Academy	July 1,1907	George H. Peters	Waiting orders	July 25,1907
Samuel W. B. Diehl	Navy Department	July 1,1907	Bradley A. Fiske	Waiting orders	Aug. 28,1907
Reginald F. Nicholson	Com. Nebraska	July 1,1907	Hamilton Hutchins	Com. Kearsarge	Oct. 13,1907
Edmund B. Underwood	Mare Island Navy Yard	July 1,1907	John M. Bowyer	Com. Illinois	Nov. 8,1907
Frank A. Wilner	Capt. N. Y. League Island	July 1,1907	George B. Ransom	Insp. duty, Bu. St'm Eng.	Nov. 8,1907
Henry Morrell	Ord. Off. Navy Yd., N. Y.	July 1,1907	William C. Eaton	Insp.d'ty,Ord.& St'm En.	Nov. 18,1907

COMMANDERS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

Abraham V. Zane	Insp. duty, Bu. St m Eng.	Sept.11,1903	Percival J. Werlich	Ins. 13th L. H. Dist	Sept. 8,1905
John R. Edwards	Navy Yard, Portsmouth.	Sept.23,1903	William R. Rush	Com. Wilmington	Sept. 9,1905
Stacy Potts	Puget Sound Navy Yard.	Oct. 11,1903	Harry S. Knapp	Chg. of Staff, Pacific Sta.	Sept.30,1905
James M. Helm	Light House Boards	Oct. 11,1903	William L. Rodgers	Naval War College	Dec. 27,1905
Albert B. Willits	Navy Yard Norfolk,	Oct. 11,1903	Harry McL. P. Huse	Com. Nevada	Feb. 25.1906
Cameron McR. Winslow	Asst. to Bu. Navigation.	Oct. 11,1903	Roy C. Smith	Com. Chattanooga	Jan. 7,1906
Isaac S. K. Reeves	Mem. B'd Insp. & Survey	Dec. 27,1903	George W. McElroy	Insp. duty, Bu. St'm Eng.	Jan. 7,1906
York Noel	Navy Yard, New York,	Dec. 27,1903	Robert S. Griffin	Bureau of Steam Engin'g	Jan. 22,1906
Alexander Sharp	Navy Yard, Washington	Feb. 4,1904	Edward Lloyd, Jr	Ins. 5th L. H. Dist	Feb. 19.1906
Nathaniel R. Usher	Com. St. Louis	Feb. 4,1904	Richard M. Hughes	Com. Helena	Feb. 28,1906
Frank F. Fletcher	Bureau of Ordnance	Mar. 12,1904	Frank W. Bartlett	Naval Academy	Apr. 13,1906
Harry H. Hosley	Supervisor N. Y. Harbor.	Mar. 15,1904	Frederick C. Bleg	Bureau of Steam Engin'g	May 13,1906
Frank E. Beatty	Com. Charleston	Mar. 18,1904	John L. Gow	Insp. duty, Bu. St'm Eng.	May 26,1906
Moses L. Wood	League Island Navy Yard	June 1,1904	George R. Clark	Naval Academy	June 6,1906
Robert M. Doyle	Com. Chicago	June 16,1904	William P. White	Chg. Rec. Sta., Cleveland.	June 6,1906
Wythe M Parks	Bureau of Steam Engin'g	Aug. 6,1904	George E. Burd	Navy Yard, Boston	June 12,1906
Frank H. Bailey	Navy Yard, New York	Aug.24,1904	John H. Shipley	Navy Yard, Boston	June 29,1906
William B. Capelton	Com. Denver	Aug.31,1904	James H. Oliver	Naval War College	June 30,1906
James T. Smith	Ins. 11th L. H. Dist	Sept.13,1904	John E. Craven	Ins. 4th L. H. Dist	July 1,1906
George S. Willits	Insp. duty, Bu. St'm Eng.	Sept.13,1904	John J. Knapp	Navy Yard, Washington.	July 1,1906
Walter F. Worthington	Naval Academy	Sept.30,1904	John Hood	Ins. 7th L. H. Dist	July 1,1906
William N. Little	Sick leave	Sept.30,1904	Edward E. Hayden	Naval Observatory	July 1,1906
Frank H. Eldridge	Mem.Naval Exam. Board	Sept.30,1904	Benjamin C. Bryan	Bureau of Steam Engin'g	July 1,1906
Henry C. Gearing	Naval Station, Cavite	Oct. 3,1904	Charles C. Marsh	Mem. Bd. Insp. & Survey	July 1,1906
Templin M. Potts	Waiting orders	Nov. 8,1904	Charles H. Harlow	Navy Yard.League Island	July 1,1906
Burns T. Walling	Bureau of Equipment	Dec. 28,1904	Clarence A. Carr	Navy Yard, Mare Island.	July 22,1906
Clifford J. Boush	Ins. 2d L. H. Dist	Jan. 12,1905	William A. Gill	Inspector of Ordnance	Aug. 5,1906
James H. Sears	Com. Concord	Jan. 12,1905	Harold P. Norton	Bureau of Steam Engin'g	Oct. 10,1906
Abraham E. Culver	Office Ass't Sec'y of Navy	Feb.12,1905	Frank M. Bennett	Navy Yard, Pensacola	Nov. 2,1906
Henry T. Mayo	Com. Albany	Feb. 21,1905	John A. Dougherty	Naval Attache, Tokio	Dec. 11,1906
Charles C. Rogers	Hydrographer	Feb. 21,1905	John B. Bernadou	Naval Attache, Rome	Dec. 11,1906
John T. Newton	Com. Cleveland	Mar.21,1905	John H. Gibbons	Naval Attache, London	Dec. 25,1906
Benjamin Tappan	Com. Tacoma	Mar.31,1905	Thomas Snowden	Bureau of Equipment	Feb. 8,1907
Charles F. Pond	Com. Buffalo	Mar.31,1905	Thomas F. Carter	Navy Yard, Pensacola	Feb. 18,1907
Walter McLean	Naval Station, Cavite	Mar.31,1905	Frederic C. Bowers	Insp.duty, Bu. St'm Eng.	Feb. 24,1907
Washington I.Chambers	Bureau of Ordnance	Apr.22,1905	George R. Salisbury	Com.Naval Base,Culebra	Mar. 19,1907
James C. Gillmore	Waiting orders	Apr.30,1905	John L. Purcell	Waiting orders	Mar. 19,1907
Charles A. Gove	Com. Milwaukee	May 6,1905	Robert F. Lopez	Ins. 12th L.H. Dis	July 1,1907
DeWitt Coffman	Inspector of Ordnance	June16,1905	Frank W. Kellogg	Navy Yard, New York	July 1,1907
Thomas D. Griffin	Com. Paducah	June26,1905	Reuben O. Bitler	Waiting orders	July 1,1907
Richard T. Mulligan	Bureau of Navigation	June28,1905	Harry Phelps	Office Judge Adv. General	July 1,1907
Wm. Braunersreuther	Inspector of Ordnance	June30,1905	Albert A. Ackerman	Com. Prairie	July 1,1907
Francis H. Sherman	Com. Philadelphia	July 1,1905	Leo D. Miner	Insp. duty,Bu St'm. Eng	July 1,1907
William S. Hogg	Com. Glacier	July 1,1905	Albert P. Niblack	Com. Hartford	July 1,1907
Reynold T. Hall	Navy Yard, New York	July 1,1905	Harry Hall	Insp. duty. Bu. St'm Eng.	July 1,1907
William F. Fullam	Nav. Tr. Sta., Newport	July 1,1905	Edward Simpson	Bureau of Ordnance	July 1,1907
Albert G. Winterhalter	Naval Observatory	July 1,1905	Thomas W. Kinkaid	Insp. duty, Bu St'm Eng.	July 1,1907
John M. Orchard	Ins. 9th L. H. Dist	July 1,1905	William S. Sims	Bureau of Navigation	July 1,1907
Augustus F. Fechteler	Bd. of Insp. and Survey	July 1,1905	Louis S. Van Duzer	Ins. 15th L. H. Dist	July 1,1907
Edward E. Wright	En Route. Pacific Station	July 1,1905	Wilson W. Buchanan	Insp. duty, Bu. Equp	July 1,1907
Albert Gleaves	Charge Torpedo Station	July 1,1905	William J. Maxwell	Com. Marietta	July 1,1907
James P. Parker	Com. Florida	July 1,1905	William S. Smith	Bureau of Steam Engin'g	July 1,1907
Ben W. Hodges	Com. Galveston	July 1,1905	John F. Luby	Waiting orders	July 1,1907
Herbert O. Dunn	Nav. Rec. Sta., Baltimore	July 1,1905	Hugh Rodman	Ins. 6th L. H. Dist	July 1,1907
Albert W. Grant	Com. Arethusa	July 1,1905	John A. Hoogewerff	Naval Academy	July 6.1907
Horace W Harrison	Com. Wolverine	July 1,1905	Edward E. Capehart	Com.Tr.Sta.,S.Francisco.	July 8,1907
Valentine S. Nelson	Com. Panther	July 1,1905	Henry B. Wilson	Bureau of Navigation	July 12,1907
William S. Benson	Naval Academy	July 1,1905	Gustav Kaemmerling	Insp. duty,Bu.St'm Eng.	July 26,1907
Frank M. Bostwick	Ins. 10th L. H. Dist	July 1,1905	Emil Theiss	Navy Yard, New York	Aug.28,1907
Harry M. Dombaugh	Com. Arkansas	July 1,1905	Spencer S. Wood	Aid to Admiral of Navy.	Oct. 14,1907
Thomas S. Rodgers	Com. Dubuque	July 1,1905	Guy W. Brown	Ins. 8th L. H. Dist	Nov. 8,1907
John G. Quinby	Navy Yard, Norfolk	July 1,1905	William B. Fletcher	Naval War College	Nov. 18,1907
James H. Glennon	Com. Yorktown	July 8,1905			

NAVAL EXAMINING AND RETIRING BOARDS.

The Naval Examining Board consists of Rear-Admiral Albert R. Couden, President; Captains Edwin K. Moore and William W Kimball, Commander Frank H. Eldridge and Medical Directors Dwight Dickinson and Abel F. Price, members.

The Naval Retiring Board consists of Rear-Admiral Albert R. Couden, President; Captain Edwin K. Moore; Commander Frank H. Eldridge, and Medical Directors Dwight Dickinson and Thomas H. Streets, Members.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Superintendent—Not yet detailed; *Commanders*—Albert G. Winterhalter and Edward E. Hayden, and Professors Aaron N. Skinner, Milton Updegraff, William S. Eichelberger and Frank B. Littell.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
ARMORED VESSELS. SEAGOING BATTLE-SHIPS.								
Alabama	B S	1896	11,552	17	11,207	$2,650,000	4 13-in. u L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F.
Connecticut	B S	1903	16,000	18	16,500	4,212,000	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. semi-auto., 4 1-pdr. auto., 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal m.
Delaware‡	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Georgia	B S	1901	14,948	19	19,000	3,590,000	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 6 30 cal. a., 2 30 cal. m.
Idaho*	B S	1904	13,000	17	10,000	2,999,500	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 8 7-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F G, 6 3-pdr. S-A., 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 6 30 cal. a.
Illinois	B S	1897	11,552	17	12,757	2,595,000	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	16 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Indiana	B S	1891	10,288	15	9,607	3,063,000	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 4 6-in. R F guns.	20 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Iowa	B S	1893	11,346	17	11,933	3,010,000	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 6 4-in. R F guns.	22 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Kansas	B S	1904	16,000	18	16,500	4,165,000	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. semi-auto., 2 1-pdr. auto., 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. a.
Kearsarge	B S	1896	11,520	17	11,788	2,250,000	4 13-in. B L R, 4 8-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr., 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Kentucky	B S	1896	11,520	17	12,179	2,250,000	4 13-in. B L R, 4 8-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F guns.	20 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Louisiana	B S	1903	16,000	18	16,500	3,990,000	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. semi-automatic, 2 1-pdr. automatic, 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. a.
Maine	B S	1899	12,500	18	15,603	2,885,000	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in. R F, 8 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Massachusetts	B S	1891	10,288	16	10,240	3,063,000	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 4 6-in. R F guns	20 6-pdr. R F, 8 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Michigan*	B S	....	16,000	18	16,500	3,585,000	8 12-in. B L R	22 3-in. semi-auto., 8 1-pdr. s.a., 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a., 2 30 cal. m.
Minnesota	B S	1903	16,000	18	16,500	4,110,000	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. semi-auto., 2 1-pdr. auto., 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. m.
Mississippi*	B S	1904	13,000	17	10,000	2,999,500	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 8 7-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F G, 6 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. a.
Missouri	B S	1900	12,500	18	15,845	2,885,000	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in. R F, 8 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F.
Nebraska	B S	1902	14,948	19	19,000	3,733,600	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F gns.	12 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
New Hampshire*	B S	....	16,000	18	16,500	3,748,000	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. automatic.
New Jersey	B S	1902	14,948	19	19,000	3,405,000	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
North Dakota ‡	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	B S	1899	12,500	18	16,220	2,899,000	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in. R F, 8 3-pdr. R F, 6 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Oregon	B S	1891	10,288	17	11,037	3,222,810	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 4 6-in. R F guns.	20 6-pdr. R F, 6 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Rhode Island	B S	1902	14,948	19	19,000	3,405,000	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 36-cal. a., 2 30 cal. m.
South Carolina*	B S	....	16,000	18	16,500	3,540,000	8 12-in. B L R	22 3-in. semi-automatic, 2 3-pdr. S-A, 8 1-pdr. S-A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Texas	B S	1889	6,315	17	8,507	2,500,000	2 12-in. B L R, 6 6-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 4 37-mm. H R C, 2 Colts.
Vermont	B S	1904	16,000	18	16,500	4,179,000	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7 in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. semi-automatic, 4 1-pdr. automatic, 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Virginia	B S	1902	14,948	19	19,000	3,590,000	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 3-in F, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Wisconsin	B S	1897	11,552	17	12,452	2,674,950	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	16 6-pdr. R F, 6 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
ARMORED CRUISERS.								
Brooklyn	A C	1893	9,215	22	18,425	2,986,000	4 8-in. B L R, 12 5-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F field, 4 30-cal. a., 1 30-cal. m.
California	A C	1902	13,680	22	23,000	3,800,000	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F field, 4 30-cal. a., 2 30 cal. m.

* Under construction. ‡ Not yet building or contracted for.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement. Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Colorado	A C	1901	13,680	22	26,837	$3,780,000	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F field, 2 machine, 6 a. guns, Colts.
Maryland	A C	1901	13,680	22	28,059	3,775,000	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F field, 2 machine, 6 a. guns, Colts.
Montana	A C	1905	14,500	22	23,000	4,400,000	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. machine, 2 30-cal. automatic.
New York	A C	1890	8,150	21	17,075	2,985,000	4 8-in. B L R, 10 5-in. R F guns.	8 3-in. R F, 8 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. 1 4, 30 cal., a.
North Carolina	A C	1905	14,500	22	23,000	4,400,000	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. machine, 2 30-cal. automatic.
Pennsylvania	A C	1901	13,680	22	28,600	3,890,000	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R. F. G.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 2 machine, 6 automatic.
South Dakota	A C	1902	13,680	22	23,000	3,750,000	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F field, 4 30-cal. a, 2 30-cal. m.
Tennessee	A C	1903	14,500	22	23,000	4,035,000	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	22 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F, 6 automatic.
Washington	A C	1903	14,500	22	23,000	4,035,000	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	22 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F, 2 machine, 6 automatic.
West Virginia	A C	1901	13,680	22	26,135	3,885,000	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 8 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. R F field, 2 machine, 2 automatic.
RAM.								
Katahdin	R	1891	2,150	16.11	5,014	930,000	4 6-pdr. R F guns.	.....
DBL. TURRET MONITORS.								
Amphitrite	C D	1874	3,990	10.5	1,600	†	4 10-in. B L R, 2 4-in. R F guns.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 5 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. F, 1 30-cal. a, 2 37-in. mm. R C.
Miantonomoh	C D	1874	3,990	10.5	1,426	†	4 10-in. B L R.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 1 Colt.
Monadnock	C D	1875	3,990	12	3,000	†	4 10-in. B L R, 2 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 1 pdr. R F.
Monterey	C D	1889	4,084	13.6	5,104	1,628,950	2 12-in. B L R, 2 10-in. B L R.	6 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Puritan	C D	1875	6,060	12.4	3,700	†	4 12-in. B L R, 6 4-in. R F guns.	6 6-pdr. R F G, 2 1-pdr. R F G, 2 Colt automatic, 2 machine.
Terror	C D	1874	3,990	10.5	1,600	†	4 10-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F guns.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 2 37-mm. H R C, 2 1-pdr. R F.
SIN. TURRET MONITORS								
Arkansas	C D	1899	3,225	12.03	1,739	960,000	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F guns.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr, R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Florida	C D	1899	3,225	12.40	2,336	925,000	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F guns.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Nevada	C D	1899	3,225	13.04	1,970	962,000	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F guns.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr., R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Wyoming	C D	1899	3,225	11.80	2,359	975,000	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F guns.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
UNARMORED STEEL VESSELS.								
Albany	P C	....	3,769	20.5	7,400	....	10 5 in. R F guns.	10 3-pdr. SA, 2 1-pdr. RF, 2 Colts.
Atlanta	P C	1883	3,000	15.60	3,500	617,000	6 6-in. R F, 2 8-in. B L R.	6 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R F field.
Baltimore	P C	1887	4,413	20.096	8,778	1,325,000	12 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 4 automatic, 1 3-in. R F field, 4 30 cal. a.
Boston	P C	1883	3,035	15.60	4,300	619,000	6 6-in. R F, 2 8-in. B L R.	6 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R F field.
Charleston	P C	1902	9,700	22	27,200	2,740,000	14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 8 1-pdr. automatic, 8 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. machine, 8 30-cal. automatic, 2 3-in. field.
Chattanooga	P C	1900	3,200	16.5	5,303	1,039,966	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 Colt automatic, 1 3-in. field.
Chicago	P C	1883	5,000	18	9,000	889,000	4 8-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F guns.	9 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R F field.
Cincinnati	P C	1890	3,213	19	8,290	1,100,000	11 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R F field.
Cleveland	P C	1900	3,200	16.5	4,640	1,041,650	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 Colt automatic, 1 3-in. field.
Columbia	P C	1890	7,375	22.8	18,260	2,725,000	1 8-in. B L R, 2 6-in. R F, 8 4-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R F field.
Denver	P C	1900	3,191	16.75	6,135	1,080,000	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 Colt automatic, 1 3-in. field.
Des Moines	P C	1900	3,200	16.5	5,340	1,065,000	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 Colt automatic, 1 3-in. field.
Detroit	C	1890	2,212	19	5,227	612,500	10 5-in. R F guns.	6 6 pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R F field.

† Appropriation to complete Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, Monadnock, Puritan and Terror, $3,178,046.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Galveston	P C	1901	3,200	16.5	5,073	$1,027,000	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 Colt automatic, 1 3-in. field.
Marblehead	C	1890	2,212	18.4	4,937	673,000	10 5-in. R F guns.	6 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. field.
Milwaukee	P C	1902	9,700	22	21,000	2,825,000	14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. automatic, 8 1 pdr. R F, 2 .30 cal. machine, 8 .30 cal. automatic, 2 3-in. field.
Minneapolis	P C	1891	7,375	23.073	20,544	2,690,000	1 8-in. B L R, 2 6-in. R F, 8 4-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R F field.
Montgomery	C	1890	2,212	19.05	5,580	612,500	10 5-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. field.
Newark	P C	1888	4,362	19	8,674	1,248,000	12 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in R F, 6 3-pdr. S. A, 4 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. field, 4 .30 cal. a.
New Orleans	P C	....	3,769	20	7,500	....	10 5-in. R F.	10 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 .30 cal. automatic, 1 3-in. field.
Olympia	P C	1891	5,870	21.686	17,080	1,796,000	10 5-in. R F guns, 4 8-in. B L R, 11 5-in. R.	14 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Philadelphia	P C	1888	4,410	19.678	8,653	1,350,000	.....	Housed over.
Raleigh	P C	1889	3,213	19	8,500	1,100,000	11 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, 1 3-in. field.
Reina Mercedes	C	....	2,835	17	....	....	.....	Housed over.
San Francisco	P C	1888	4,540	19.525	9,718	1,428,000	12 6-in. R F.	Housed over.
St. Louis	P C	1902	9,700	22	21,000	2,740,000	14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. automatic, 8 1-pdr. R F, 2 .30 cal. machine, 8 .30 cal. automatic, 2 3-in. field.
Tacoma	P C	1900	3,200	16.58	5,237	1,041,900	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 Colt automatic, 1 3-in. field.
Unarmed Steel Vessels, Scout Cruisers.								
Birmingham*	S C	1905	3,750	24	1,600	1,556,000	2 5-in. R F, 6 3-in. R F.	2 torpedo tubes.
Chester*	S C	1905	3,750	24	1,600	1,688,000	2 5-in. R F, 6 3-in. R F.	2 torpedo tubes.
Salem*	S C	....	3,750	24	1,600	1,556,000	2 5-in. R F, 6 3-in. R F.	2 torpedo tubes.
Gunboats.								
Bennington	G B	1888	1,708	17.5	3,380	490,000	6 6-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 .30 cal. Colts, 4 1-pdr. R F.
Castine	G B	1891	1,067	16	2,199	318,500	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 Colt, a.
Concord	G B	1888	1,725	16.8	3,405	490,000	6 6-in. B L R.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 .30 cal. Colts.
Don Juan de Austria‡	G B	....	1,130	14	1,500	180,000	6 3-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 Colts.
General Alava‡	G B	....	1,115	10	770	....	.....	2 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., R F.
Helena	G B	1894	1,397	15.50	1,938	280,000	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Isla de Cuba‡	G B	....	1,030	16	2,700	215,000	6 3-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 Colts.
Isla de Luzon‡	G B	....	1,030	16	2,700	215,000	4 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 Colts.
Machias	G B	1891	1,177	15.46	2,046	318,500	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Nashville	G B	1894	1,067	16	2,536	280,000	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Petrel	G B	1887	858	11.79	1,095	247,000	4 6-in. B L R.	2 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts, a.
Wilmington	G B	1894	1,397	15.08	1,894	280,000	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 4 Colts.
Yorktown	G B	1887	1,740	16	3,392	455,000	6 6-in. R F guns.	4 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Annapolis	C G B	1896	1,060	13	1,227	227,700	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Dubuque	C G B	1903	1,085	12	1,000	295,000	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Marietta	C G B	1896	1,018	13	1,054	223,000	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 Colt.
Newport	C G B	1896	1,028	12	1,008	229,400	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 Colt.
Paducah	C G B	1903	1,08	12	1,000	255,000	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Princeton	C G B	1896	1,103	10.64	835	220,000	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Vicksburg	C G B	1894	1,114	13	1,118	229,400	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Wheeling	C G B	1896	1,129	12	1,081	219,000	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 Colt.
Special Class.								
Dolphin	D B	1883	1,486	16	2,253	315,000	2 4-in. R F guns.	3 6-pdr. R F, 4 3-pdr. R F, 2 Colts.
Vesuvius	D G B	1904	929	21	3,795	350,000	3 15-in. dynamite guns.	1 3-pdr. R F.
Cumberland	T S	1904	1,800	..	....	370,000	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F guns, 2 1-pdr. R F guns, 2 Colts.
Intrepid	T S	1904	1,800	..	....	370,000	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F guns, 2 1-pdr. R F guns, 2 Colts.
Boxer	T B	1904	345	..	....	50,000	.....	.....
Severn	T S	1895	1,324	..	....	112,600	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F guns, 2 1-pdr. R F guns, 2 Colts.
Auxiliary Cruisers.								
Buffalo	S C	1892	6,000	14.5	3,600	575,000	2 5-in., 4 4-in. R F guns.	2 6-mm. Colts, 6 6-pdrs.
Dixie	S C	1893	6,114	16	3,800	575,000	8 5-in. R F guns.	4 6 & 4 1-pdrs., 2 Colts, 1 3 in. f.
Panther	I C	1889	3,380	13	....	375,000	6 5-in., 2 4-in. R F guns	6 3-pdrs., 1 Colt, 1 3-in. field.
Prairie	I C	1890	6,620	14.5	3,800	575,000	8 6-in. R F guns.	6 6-pdr., 4 3-pdrs., 2 Colts, 4 1-pdr
Yankee	I C	1892	6,225	12.5	3,800	575,000	8 5-in. R F guns.	6 6-pdrs., 2 1-pdr., 2 Colts.

* Under construction. ‡ Captured from Spain.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
TORPEDO BOATS.								
Bagley	T B	1900	175	29	4,200	$161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Bailey	T B	1898	280	30	5,600	210,000	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Barcelo†	T B	....	66	17	600	....	.....	.....
Barney	T B	1900	175	29	4,200	161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Biddle	T B	1900	175	28	4,200	161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Blakeley	T B	1899	196	26	3,000	159,400	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Cushing	T B	1888	105	22.5	1,720	82,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Dahlgren	T B	1897	146	30	4,200	194,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Davis	T B	1897	154	23	1,750	81,546	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
De Long	T B	1899	196	26	3,000	159,400	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Du Pont	T B	1896	165	28	....	144,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Ericsson	T B	1892	120	24	1,800	113,500	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Farragut	T B	1897	279	30	5,878	227,500	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Foote	T B	1896	142	24	2,000	97,500	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Fox	T B	1897	154	23	1,750	81,546	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Goldsborough	T B	1898	255	30	6,000	214,500	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Gwin	T B	1897	45	20	850	39,000	.....	1 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
MacKenzie	T B	1897	65	20	850	48,500	.....	1 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Manly	T B	...	...	19	850	24,250	.....	2 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
McKee	T B	1897	65	..	850	45,000	.....	2 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Morris	T B	1897	104	24	1,750	85,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Nicholson*	T B	1898	218	26	....	165,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
O'Brien	T B	1898	219	26	....	165,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Porter	T B	1896	165	28	....	144,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Rodgers	T B	1896	143	24	2,295	97,500	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Rowan	T B	1896	210	27	3,200	160,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Shubrick	T B	1899	200	26	3,375	129,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Somers	T B	....	150	17	1,900	72,997	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Stiletto	T B	1888	318	18	359	25,000	.....	.....
Stockton	T B	1899	200	26	3,275	129,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Stringham	T B	1898	240	30	7,200	236,000	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
T. A. M. Craven	T B	1897	146	30	4,200	194,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Talbot	T B	1897	46	21	850	39,000	.....	1 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Thornton	T B	1899	200	25	3,000	129,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Tingey	T B	1899	165	25	3,000	168,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Wilkes	T B	1899	165	26	3,495	146,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Winslow	T B	1896	142	24	2,000	97,500	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
SUBMARINE.								
Adder	S T B	1900	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Cuttlefish	S T B	....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....
Grampus	S T B	1900	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Holland	S T B	..	74	8	45	150,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Moccasin	S T B	1900	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Octopus	S T B	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.....
Pike	S T B	1900	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Plunger	S T B	1901	168	8	160	170,000	.....	2 W T.
Porpoise	S T B	1900	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Shark	S T B	1901	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Tarantula	S T B	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Viper	S T B	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
TOR.-BOAT DESTROYERS.								
Bainbridge	T D	1899	420	29	8,000	283,000	.....	2 3-in. & 5 6-pd. R F, 2 18-in. W T
Barry	T D	1899	420	29	8,000	283,000	.....	2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Chauncey	T D	....	420	29	8,000	283,000	.....	2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Dale	T B D	1899	420	28	8,000	260,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Decatur	T B D	1899	420	28.10	8,000	260,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Hopkins	T B D	1899	408	29.02	7,200	291,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Hull	T B D	1899	408	28.04	7,200	291,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Lawrence	T B D	1899	446	28.41	6,375	281,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Macdonough	T B D	1899	430	28.03	6,195	281,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 7 6-pdr. S-A.
Paul Jones	T B D	1899	480	28.91	7,980	285,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Perry	T B D	1899	480	28.32	9,100	285,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Preble	T B D	1899	480	28.03	7,600	285,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Stewart	T B D	1900	420	29.69	8,000	282,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Truxton	T B D	1899	433	29.58	8,300	286,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 6 6-pdr. R F.
Whipple	T B D	1899	433	28.24	8,300	286,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 6 6-pdr. R F.
Worden	T B D	1899	433	29.86	8,300	286,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 6 6-pdr. R F.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

DIMENSIONS, COAL SUPPLY, ARMOR, AND COMPLEMENT.

Vessels.	Length on Load Water Line.		Extreme Breadth		Mean Draught		Normal Coal Supply	Bunker Capacity.	Number of Torpedo Tubes.	Armor.			Protective Deck.		Complement.		Type of Engines.
										Sides.	Turrets	Barbette.	Ends.	Amidship.	Officers	Men.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In	Ft.	In	Tons.	Tons.		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.			
Alabama	368	0	72	2	23	8	800	1,286	4-18	16.5	14	15	3to4	2¾	34	647	T. S., V. T. E.
Albany	346	0	43	9	18	0	512	747	..	..	..	..	..	3	19	333	T. S., V. T. E.
Amphitrite	259	3	56	6	14	2	250	271	..	9	7	11.5	..	1¾	23	172	T. S., I. E.
Annapolis	168	0	36	0	12	5	100	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	136	S. S., V. T. E.
Arkansas	252	0	50	0	12	2	344	344	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Atlanta	271	3	42	1	16	10	382	573	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	19	285	S. S., H. C.
Baltimore	327	6	48	7	20	0	709	1,064	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	30	353	T. S., H. T. E.
Bennington	230	0	36	0	13	8	200	373	..	..	..	..	⅜	⅜	11	176	T. S., H. T. E.
Boston	271	3	42	1	17	0	380	456	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	22	260	S. S., H. E.
Brooklyn	400	6	64	8	24	0	900	1,360	..	3	5.5	8	6	3	41	677	T. S., V. T. E.
California	502	0	69	6	24	1	900	2,024	2-18	5to6	6½	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Castine	204	0	32	1	12	0	125	280	..	..	..	.	⅜	5-16	11	143	T. S., V. T. E.
Charleston	424	0	65	0	22	6	650	1,500	..	..	..	..	3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Chattanooga	292	0	44	0	15	9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Chicago	325	0	48	2	20	4	593	890	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	32	445	T. S., H. T. E.
Cincinnati	300	0	42	0	18	0	384	577	..	..	..	.	2.5	1	20	341	T. S., V. T. E.
Cleveland	292	0	44	0	15	9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Colorado	502	0	69	6	24	1	900	1,828	2-18	5to6	6	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Columbia	412	0	58	2	22	6	750	1,670	4	..	..	..	4	2.5	28	465	T. S., V. T. E.
Concord	230	0	36	0	13	5	200	381	..	..	..	..	⅜	⅜	10	191	T. S., H. T. E.
Connecticut	450	0	76	10	24	6	900	2,200	4-21	1	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Denver	292	0	44	0	15	9	467	703	..	.	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Des Moines	292	0	44	0	15	9	467	703	..	.	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Detroit	257	0	37	0	14	8	200	368	..	.	..	..	7-16	5-16	12	263	T. S., V. T. E.
Don Juan de Austria	210	0	32	0	12	6	..	210	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	129	S. S.
Dubuque	174	0	35	0	12	3	100	200	..	.	..	..	.	.	9	149	T. S., V. T. E.
Florida	252	0	50	0	12	2	355	355	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Galveston	292	0	44	0	15	9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
General Alava	212	6	29	9	11	0		240	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	80	S. S., T. E.
Georgia	435	0	76	2	23	9	900	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Helena	259	0	40	0	9	0	100	300	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	10	173	T. S., V. T. E.
Idaho	375	0	77	0	24	8	600	1,750	2-18	9	12	10	3	3	34	691	T. S., V. T. E.
Illinois	380	0	72	2	24	0	800	1,270	4-18	16	14	15	4	2¾	34	647	T. S., V. T. E.
Indiana	348	0	69	3	23	10	400	1,475	2-18	18	15	17	3	2¾	26	484	T. S., V. T. E.
Iowa	360	0	72	2	23	10	625	1,660	4-14	14	17	15	3	2¾	35	546	T. S., V. T. E.
Isla de Cuba	192	0	30	0	12	3	159	195	..	..	..	..	2.5	1.5	8	136	T. S., H. T. E.
Isla de Luzon	192	0	30	0	12	3	159	195	..	..	..	..	2.5	1.5	8	134	T. S., H. T. E
Kansas	450	0	76	10	24	6	900	2,200	4-21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Katahdin	259	0	42	5	15	0	175	193	..	6	..	..	6	2	7	90	T. S., H. T. E.
Kearsarge	368	0	72	2	23	10	410	1,503	4-18	16.5	17	15	5	2¾	39	618	T. S., V. T. E.
Kentucky	368	0	72	2	23	10	410	1,503	4-18	16.5	17	15	5	2¾	35	616	T. S., V. T. E.
Louisiana	450	0	76	10	24	6	900	2,200	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Machias	204	0	32	1	12	0	125	280	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	10	143	T. S., V. T. E.
Maine	388	0	72	2	24	3	1,000	1,867	2-18	11	12	12	4	2	35	614	T. S., V. T. E.
Marblehead	257	0	37	0	14	7	200	335	..	..	..	..	7-16	5-16	13	258	T. S., V. T. E.
Marietta	174	0	34	0	12	2	120	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	134	T. S., V. T. E.
Maryland	502	0	69	6	24	1	900	2,024	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Massachusetts	348	0	69	3	23	10	400	1,475	3-18	18	15	17	3	2¾	35	483	T. S., V. T. E.
Miantonomoh	259	0	55	6	14	6	250	260	..	7	11.5	..	..	1¾	16	164	T. S., I. C.
Michigan	348	0	80	2	24	6	900	2,200	2	11	12	10	3	3	51	818	T. S., V. T. E.
Milwaukee	424	0	66	0	22	6	650	1,500	..	..	..	..	3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Minneapolis	412	0	58	2	22	6	750	1,844	4	..	..	..	4	2.5	33	500	T. S., V. T. E.
Minnesota	750	0	76	10	24	6	900	2,200	7-21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Missouri	388	0	72	2	23	8	1,000	1,837	2-18	11	12	12	4	2.5	40	612	T. S., V. T. E.
Mississippi	375	0	77	0	24	8	600	1,750	2-18	9	12	10	3	3	34	691	T. S., V. T. E.
Monadnock	259	6	55	6	14	7	250	386	..	9	7.5	11.5	..	1¾	14	210	T. S., H. T. E.
Montana	502	0	72	10	25	0	900	2,014	4-21	5	9	8	4	2	40	821	T. S., V. T. E.
Monterey	256	0	59	0	14	10	200	233	..	13	8	13	..	3	19	215	T. S., V. T. E.
Montgomery	257	0	37	0	14	7	200	340	..	..	..	..	7-16	5-16	20	232	T. S., V. T. E.
Nashville	220	0	38	1	11	0	150	400	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	11	167	T. S., Q. T. E.
Nebraska	435	0	76	2	23	9	900	1,705	4-22	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Nevada	252	0	50	0	12	5	338	338	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Newark	311	5	49	2	19	9	400	882	..	..	..	..	3	2	35	396	T. S., H. T. E.
New Hampshire	450	0	76	10	24	6	900	2,314	4-21	9	12	11	3	3	41	841	T. S., V. T. E.
New Jersey	435	0	76	2	23	9	900	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	40	472	T. S., V. T. E.
New Orleans	346	0	43	9	18	0	512	767	..	..	..	..	3	1¼	24	342	S. S., V. T. E.
Newport	168	0	36	0	12	2	100	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	108	T. S., V. T. E.
New York	380	6	64	10	23	3	750	1,334	2	4	5	10	6	3	25	473	T. S., V. T. E.
North Carolina	502	0	72	10	25	0	900	2,014	4-21	5	9	8	4	2	40	821	T. S., V. T. E.
Ohio	388	0	72	2	23	7	1,000	2,000	2-18	11	12	12	4	2.5	71	628	T. S., V. T. E.
Olympia	340	0	53	0	21	6	400	1,136	..	..	..	..	4¾	2	30	454	T. S., V. T. E.
Oregon	348	1	69	3	24	6	400	1,449	3-18	18	15	17	3	2¾	35	505	T. S., V. T. E.
Paducah	174	0	35	0	12	3	100	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	149	T. S., V. T. E.
Pennsylvania	502	0	69	6	24	1	900	1,828	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Petrel	176	3	31	0	11	6	100	213	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	8	126	T. S., H. T. E.
Philadelphia	327	6	48	7	19	6	400	1,074	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	34	359	T. S., H. T. E.
Princeton	168	0	36	0	12	9	100	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	130	S. S., V. T. E.
Puritan	290	3	60	1	18	0	307	314	..	14	8	14	..	2	22	248	T. S., H. C.
Raleigh	300	0	42	0	18	0	350	571	..	..	..	..	2.5	1	20	297	T. S., V. T. E.
Reina Mercedes	292	0	43	3	16	9	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	500	.....
Rhode Island	435	0	76	2	23	9	900	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

DIMENSIONS, COAL SUPPLY, ARMOR, AND COMPLEMENT.

Vessels.	Length on Load Water Line.		Extreme Breadth.		Mean Draught.		Normal Coal Supply	Bunker Capacity	Number of Torpedo Tubes.	Armor.			Protective Deck.		Complement.		Type of Engines.
										Sides	Turrets.	Barbette	Ends.	Amidship	Officers.	Men	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In	Ft.	In	Tons.	Tons.		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.			
San Francisco	310	0	49	3	20	4	350	678	..	..		..	3	2	24	319	T. S., H. T. E.
South Carolina	450	0	80	2	24	6	900	2,200	2	11	12	10	3	3	51	818	T. S., V. T. E.
South Dakota	502	0	69	6	24	1	900	2,024	2–18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
St. Louis	424	0	66	0	22	6	650	1,500	..	..	..	..	3	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Tacoma	292	0	44	1	15	9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Tennessee	502	0	72	10	25	0	910	1,762	4–21	5	9	7	3	1.5	40	816	T. S., V. T. E.
Terror	259	6	55	6	14	6	250	285	..	7	11.5	..	..	1¾	14	164	T. S., I. C.
Texas	301	4	64	1	22	6	500	845	..	12	12	..	3	2	30	398	T. S., V. T. E.
Topeka	250	0	35	0	17	9	273	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	131	T. S., H. C.
Vermont	450	0	76	10	24	6	900	2.200	4–21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Vicksburg	168	0	36	0	12	1	100	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	128	S. S., V. T. E.
Virginia	435	0	76	2	23	9	900	1,705	4–21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Washington	502	0	72	10	25	0	900	1,762	4–21	5	9	7	4	1.5	40	816	T. S., V. T. E.
West Virginia	502	0	69	6	24	1	900	2,024	2–18	6	6.5	6	4	1-5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Wheeling	174	0	34	0	12	3	120	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	129	T. S., V. T. E.
Wilmington	250	9	40	0	9	0	100	300	..	..	..	..	⅜	5–16	10	189	T. S., V. T. E.
Wisconsin	368	0	72	2	23	8	800	1,215	4–18	16.5	14	15	4	2¾	54	617	T. S., T. V. E.
Wyoming	252	0	50	0	12	4	381	381	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Yorktown	230	0	36	0	14	2	200	381	..	..	..	..	⅜	⅜	14	182	S. S , H. T. E.

OLD VESSELS.

There are in the Navy a small number of old vessels which are unserviceable for war purposes. Seven of these vessels are in service as receiving ships at the principal navy yards.

TUGS.

There are 41 tugs in the Naval Service, of which the Potomac has a displacement of 785 tons, and the two smallest, the Chickasaw and Rapido, 100 tons. These vessels are distributed among the various naval stations in the United States and the Philippine Islands.

VESSELS USED BY NAVAL MILITIA.

The following vessels are being used by the various State naval militia: Aileen, Alert, Alvarado, Dorothea, Elfrida, Enterprise, Gopher, Hawk, Huntress, Inca, Oneida, Monongahela, Pinta, Portsmouth, Puritan, Shearwater, Stranger, Sylvia, and Yantic.

SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Battleships (first and second class), 27 (including those almost completed); Armored Cruisers, 8, Cruisers, first class, 5, Cruisers, second class, 7; Cruisers, third class, 16; Torpedo Boat Destroyers, 16; Torpedo Boats, 36; Submarines, 8; Monitors, 10; Wooden Cruisers, 4; Gunboats, 40; Transports, 7; Supply Ships, 7; Hospital Ship, 1. Colliers, 15; Converted Yachts, 24, Tugs, 41; Training Sailing Ships, 5; Receiving Ships, 7; Unserviceable, 8.

NAVY-YARDS.

1. Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Charlestown Navy-Yard, Boston, Mass.
3. Portsmouth Navy-Yard, near Norfolk, Va.
4. Kittery Navy-Yard, opposite Portsmouth, N. H.
5. League Island Navy-Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
6. Mare Island Navy-Yard, near San Francisco, Cal.
7. Washington City Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.
8. Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

There are naval stations at Port Royal, S. C., Charleston, S. C.; Key West, Fla., Pensacola, Fla., Algiers, La.; Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill., a torpedo and training station at Newport, R. I., and a training station on Yerba Buena Island, Cal., and the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Naval stations have been established at Tutuila, Samoa; Island of Guam; San Juan, Porto Rico; Culebra, W. I., Guantanamo, Cuba; Honolulu, H. I., and Cavite, Philippine Islands. The latter has become an important naval base for the Asiatic squadron.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ENLISTMENT.

The term of enlistment of all enlisted men of the Navy is four years. Minors over the age of eighteen may be enlisted without consent of parents or guardians, but minors under, but claiming to be over eighteen years of age, are liable, if enlisted, to punishment for fraudulent enlistment. Only such persons shall be enlisted as can reasonably be expected to remain in the service. Every person, before being enlisted, must pass the physical examination prescribed in the medical instructions. Applicants for enlistment must be American citizens, able to read and write English, and when enlisted must take the oath of allegiance. No person under the age of seventeen can be enlisted.

RELATIVE RANK IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY.

Section 1466 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Generals rank with Admirals.
Lieutenant-Generals rank with Vice-Admirals.
Major-Generals rank with first nine Rear-Admirals.
Brigadier-Generals rank with Rear-Admirals after the first nine and Commodores.
Colonels rank with Captains.
Lieutenant-Colonels rank with Commanders.
Majors rank with Lieutenant-Commanders.
Captains rank with Lieutenants.
First Lieutenants rank with Lieutenants Junior Grade.
Second Lieutenants rank with Ensigns.
Cadets rank with Midshipmen.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

UNITED STATES NAVY PAY TABLE.

Rank.	At Sea.	On Shore Duty.	On Leave or Waiting Orders.
Admiral	$13,500	$13,500	....
Rear-Admirals, first nine	7,500	7,500	....
Rear-Admirals, second nine	5,500	5,500	....
Brigadier-General, Commandant Marine Corps	....	....	....
Captains	3,500	3,500	....
Commanders	3,000	3,000	....
Lieutenant-Commanders	2,500	2,500	....
Lieutenants	1,800	1,800	....
Lieutenants (Junior Grade)	1,500	1,500	....
Ensigns	1,400	1,400	....
Chief Boatswain, Chief Gunners, Chief Carpenters, Chief Sailmakers	1,400	1,400	....
Naval Cadets	500	500	$500
Mates	900	900	500

Rank.	At Sea.	On Leave or Waiting Orders.	On Shore Duty.
Medical and Pay Directors and Inspectors having the same rank at sea	$4,400	....	....
Fleet-Surgeons and Fleet-Paymasters	4,400	....	....
Surgeons and Paymasters	2,800 to 4,200	$2,400 to 4,000	$2,000 to 3,000
Chaplains	2,500 to 2,800	2,000 to 2,300	1,600 to 1,900
Professors and Civil Engineers	2,400 to 3,500	2,400 to 3,500	1,500 to 2,600
Naval Constructors	....	3,200 to 4,200	2,200 to 3,200

All officers paid under this table, below the rank of Rear-Admiral, are entitled to 10 per cent. increase upon the full yearly pay of their grades for each and every period of five years' service as "longevity pay," computed upon their total actual service in the Navy or Marine Corps, provided that the total amount of such increase shall not exceed 40 per cent. upon the full yearly pay of their grade.

Officers of the line, medical and pay corps, commissioned prior to July 1, 1899, are entitled to receive pay according to the then existing law whenever it is in excess of the pay of officers of corresponding rank in the Army.

Officers ordered to "shore duty beyond seas" are entitled to sea pay plus 10 per cent. increase while taking passage in a merchant vessel to their posts of duty.

Chaplains above rank of Lieutenant receive the pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy according to the length of service under the provisions of law for that rank.

Warrant officers (boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, pharmacists, and warrant machinists) are paid from $1,200 to $1,800 a year.

Commandants' clerks and paymasters' clerks receive from $1,000 to $1,800 a year.

Petty officers (masters-at-arms, boatswains' mates, gunners' mates, gun captains, quartermasters, machinists, hospital stewards, yeomen, bandmasters, first musicians, coxswains, electricians, boiler-makers, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, plumbers and fitters, sailmakers' mates, carpenters' mates, oilers, printers, painters, water tenders, and hospital apprentices, first class, receive from $360 to $840 a year.

The pay of first-class seamen per month is $24; seamen gunners, $26; firemen, first class, $35; musicians, first class, $32.

The pay of second-class seamen per month is: Ordinary seamen, $19; firemen, second class, $30; shipwrights, $25; musicians, second class, $30.

The pay of third-class seamen per month is: Landsmen, for training, $16; coal passers, $22; apprentices, third class, $9.

VESSELS OF THE NAVY IN COMMISSION.

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 1, 1907.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

FIRST DIVISION.

Connecticut, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Evans), Capt. Hugo Osterhaus.
Kansas, 1st C. B. S. .. Capt. C. E. Vreeland.
Louisiana, 1st C. B. S., Capt. Richard Wainwright.
Vermont, 1st C. B. S., Capt. William P. Potter.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

Georgia, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Emory) ..... Capt. H. McCrea.
Virginia, 1st C. B. S. .. Capt. S. Schroeder.
New Jersey, 1st C. B. S., Capt. Wm. H. H. Southerland.
Rhode Island, 1st C. B. S., Capt. Joseph P. Murdock.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

THIRD DIVISION.

Minnesota, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Thomas) ... Capt. J. Hubbard.
Ohio, 1st C. B. S. ... Capt. C. W. Bartlett.
Maine, 1st C. B. S. .. Capt. Giles B. Harber.
Missouri, 1st C. B. S., Capt. Greenlief A. Merriam.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

Alabama, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Sperry), Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder.
Illinois, 1st C. B. S. .. Capt. J. M. Bowyer.
Kentucky, 1st C. B. S., Capt. Walter C. Cowles.
Kearsarge, 1st C. B. S., Capt. Hamilton Hutchins.

THIRD SQUADRON.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Des Moines, P.C., Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley, in temporary command.
Prairie, C. C. .. Com. Albert A. Ackerman.
Scorpion, C. G. .. Lieut.-Com. C. M. Fahs.
Tacoma, P. C. ... Com. Benjamin Tappan.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Dubuque, G. ..... Com. Thomas S. Rogers
Marietta, G. .. Com. William J. Maxwell.
Paducah, G. ..... Com. Thomas D. Griffin.

SECOND TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Hutch I. Cone, Flotilla Commander.

Whipple (dest.) .... Lieut. Hutch I. Cone.
Arethusa (supply ship), Com. Albert W. Grant.
Hopkins (dest.) .. Lieut. Alfred G. Howe.
Hull (dest.) ..... Lieut. F. McCommon.
Lawrence (dest.) .... Ensign E. Friedrick.
Truxtun (dest.) ..... Lieut. C. S. Kerrick.
Stewart (dest.) .... Lieut. Fred. Heilweg.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

THIRD TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Stringham, T. B..Lieut. Wm. G. Mitchell.
Delong, T. B,. .Ensign Frank H. Sadler.
Shubrick, T. B....Lieut. Harold E. Cook.
Stockton, T. B...Lieut. Thos. L. Ozburn.
Thornton, T. B...Ensign C. A. Blakeley.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

Abarenda (collier), mer. com., George W. Worley, Master.
Ajax (collier), mer. com. Joseph S. Hutchinson, Master.
Brutus (collier), mer. com., George McDonald, Master.
Cæsar (col.), mer. com., Richard J. Easton, Master.
Culgoa (supply ship), Lieut.-Com. John B. Patton.
Glacier (supply ship), Com. Wm. S. Hogg.
Hannibal (collier) mer. com., Albert B. Randolph, Master.
Leonidas (collier) mer. com., Joseph T. Rodgers, Master.
Marcellus (collier) mer. com., Thomas Adamson, Master.
Nero (collier), mer. com., William R. Kennedy, Master.
Panther (repair ship), Com. Valentine S. Nelson.
Sterling (collier), mer. com., Gustav E. Petterson, Master.
Yankton (tender) Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear-Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

FIRST DIVISION.

West Virginia, A. C. (flagship of Rear-Admiral Dayton), Capt. John B. Milton.
Colorado, A. C., Capt. Sidney A. Staunton.
Maryland, A.C., Capt. Chauncey Thomas.
Pennsylvania, A. C,..Capt. Aaron Ward.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chattanooga, P. C....Com. Roy C. Smith.
Galveston, P. C....Com. Ben. W. Hodges.
Denver, P. C....Com. Wm. B. Caperton.
Cleveland, P.C....Com. John T. Newton.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

THIRD DIVISION.

Charleston, P.C. (flagship, Rear-Admiral Swinburne).....Com. Frank E. Beatty
Chicago, P. C.....Com. Robert M. Doyle.
Milwaukee, P. C....Com. Chas. A. Gove.
St. Louis, P.C..Com. Nathaniel R. Usher.
——

FOURTH DIVISION.

Albany, P. C.....Com. Henry T. Mayo.
Yorktown, G.....Com. James H. Glennon.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Rainbow (flagship, Rear-Admiral Hemphill), Lieut.-Com.... Joseph L. Jayne.
Concord, G.....Com. James H. Sears.
Helena, G.....Com. Richard M. Hughes.
Wilmington, G...Com. William R. Rush.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Callao, G.....Lieut. Guy Whitlock.
Quiros.....Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill
Villalobos, G..Lieut. Adolphus Andrews.

COAST DEFENCE.

Monterey, M.....Lieut. David W. Todd.

FIRST TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.

Chauncey (destroyer).....Lieut. Frank R. McCrary,
Barry (destroyer) .....Ensign David Lyons.

FOURTH TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Perry (destroyer).....Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer.
Preble (destroyer).....Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

Alexander (col.), mer. com., Edward W. Henricks, Master.
Irts (col.), mer. com., A. M. Whitton, Master.
Justin (col.), Henry T. Merriwether, Master.
Nanshan (col.), mer. com. Isaac Carver, Master.
Pompey (col.), mer. com., James Smith, Master.
Saturn (col.), mer. com. Joseph Newell, Master.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

Adams, C..Com. Lewis J. Clark, retired.
Arkansas, M..Com. Harry M. Dombaugh.
Brooklyn, A. C.....Capt. John B. Collins
Buffalo, C. G.....Com. Charles F. Pond.
California, A. C.....Capt. V. L. Cottman
Dolphin (despatch boat), Lieut.-Com. Thomas Washington.
Eagle, C. G..Lieut.-Com. G. R. Marvell.
Florida, M., Com. James P. Parker, in reserve at Nav. Acad., Annapolis, Md.
Hartford, C.....Com. Albert P. Niblack.
Indiana, 1st C. B. S..Capt. D. H. Mahan.
Lebanon (collier), merchant complement, Jeremiah Merithew, Master.
Mayflower (despatch boat), Lieut.-Com. Carl T. Vogelgesang.
Miantonomoh, M..Ch. Btsn. E. M. Isaacs.
Nebraska, 1st C.B.S..Capt. R. F. Nicholson
Nevada, M...Com. Harry McL. P. Huse.
Olympia, P. C., in reserve at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Peoria.....Boatswain Harold Olsen.
Potomac (tug)..Ch. Btsn. Fred'k Muller.
South Dakota, A.C..Capt. Charles E. Fox.
Sylph, C. G.....Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer.
Uncas (tug)..Boatswain Aug. Wohlman.
Wasp, C. G...Lieut. James A. Campbell.
Wolverine, C..Com. Horace W. Harrison.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander.

Tennessee, A. C. (Flagship).....Capt. Thomas B. Howard.
Washington, A. C.....Capt. Austin M. Knight.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Guy W. Castle, Commander.

Porpoise.....Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett.
Shark.....Lieut. Guy W. Castle.
Plunger.....Lieut. Guy W. Castle.
Nina (tender)...Chief Btsn. S. McCarthy.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

Hist (tender)...Lieut. Chas. E. Courtney.
Viper.....Lieut. Donald C. Bingham.
Cuttlefish...Lieut. Edward J. Marquart.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

Davis.....Lieut. Wallace Bertholf.
Farragut.....Lieut. Wallace Bertholf.
Fox.....Lieut. Wallace Bertholf.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

Albatross.....Lieut.-Com. Mar. Johnston.
Fish Hawk .....Lieut. Jos. L. Hileman.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

Enterprise (Mass. Nautical School Ship), Com. William F. Low, retired. Address, Boston, Mass.
Newport, G. (New York Nautical School Ship), Com. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired.
St. Mary's (auxiliary to nautical school ship). At New York City.

Abbreviations: 1st C. B. S.—First-class battleship. A. C.—Armored cruiser. P. C.—Protected cruiser. C. C.—Converted cruiser. C.—Cruiser. C. G.—Converted gunboat. Col.—Collier. Dest.—Destroyer. G.—Gunboat. M.—Monitor. Mer. Com.—Merchant complement. T. B.—Torpedo boat. Sta. ship—Station ship. R. S.—Receiving ship.

Diplomatic and Consular Service.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	*Name and State.*	*Salary.*	*Country.*	*Name and State.*	*Salary.*
Aust.-Hungary.	Charles S. Francis, N. Y.	$17,500	Italy	Lloyd C. Griscom, Pa.	$17,500
Brazil	Irving B. Dudley, Cal.	17,500	Japan	Thomas J. O'Brien, Mich.	17,500
France	Henry White, R. I.	17,500	Mexico	David E. Thompson, Neb.	17,500
Germany	David J. Hill, N. Y.	17 500	Russia	John W. Riddle, Minn.	17,500
Great Britain	Whitelaw Reid, N. Y.	17,500	Turkey	John G. A. Leishman, Pa.	17,500

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Rep.	Spencer S. Eddy, Ill.	$12,000	Nicaragua	William L. Merry, Cal. ‡	$10,000
Belgium	Henry Lane Wilson, Wash.	12,000	Norway	Herbert H. D. Peirce, Mass.	10,000
Bolivia	William B. Sorsby, Miss.	10,000	Panama	Herbert G. Squiers, N. Y.	10,000
Chile	John Hicks, Wis.	10,000	Paraguay	Edward C. O'Brien, N. Y. ‡	10,000
China	W. W. Rockhill, D. C.	12,000	Persia	John B. Jackson, N. J.	10,000
Colombia	Thomas C. Dawson, Iowa	10,000	Peru	Leslie Combs, Ky.	10,000
Cuba	Edwin V. Morgan, N. Y.	12,000	Portugal	Charles Page Bryan, Ill.	10,000
Denmark	Maurice Francis Egan, D. C.	10,000	Salvador	H. Percival Dodge, Mass. ‡‡	10,000
Ecuador	Williams C. Fox, N. J.	10,000	Servia	Horace G. Knowles, Del. *	10,000
Greece	Richmond Pearson N. C. ††	10,000	Siam	Hamilton King, Mich.	10 000
Guatemala	Joseph W. J. Lee, Md.	10,000	Spain	William M. Collier, N. Y.	12,000
Hayti	Henry W. Furniss, Ind.	10,000	Sweden	Charles H. Graves, Minn.	10,000
Morocco	Samuel R. Gummeré, N. J.	10,000	Switzerland	Brutus J. Clay, Ky.	10,000
Netherlands	Arthur M. Beaupre, Ill. **	12,000	Venezuela	William W. Russell, D. C.	10,000

MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS-GENERAL.

Dominican Rep.	Fenton R. McCreery, Mich.	10,000	Liberia	Ernest Lyon, Md.	$5,000

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

Argentine Rep.	Charles S. Wilson, Me	$2,625	Japan	Peter A. Jay, R. I.	$3,000
Aust.-Hungary.	George B. Rives, N. Y.	3,000	Japan	George P. Wheeler, Wash.	2,000
Aust.-Hungary.	N. O'Shaughnessy, N. Y. (2d)	2,000	Mexico	John G. Coolidge, Mass.	3,000
Brazil	Geo. L. Lorillard, R. I.	3,000	Mexico	Paxton Hibben, Ind. (2d)	2,000
Belgium	Robert W. Bliss, N. Y.	2,625	Morocco	Hoffman Philip, N. Y.	2,000
Chile	Henry L. Janes, Wis.	2,000	Netherlands	Charles D. White, N. J.	2,650
China	Henry R. Fletcher, Pa.	2,625	Nicaragua	George T. Weitzel, Mo.	2,000
China	F. M. Dearing, Mo. (2d Sec.)	1,800	Norway	M. M. Langhorne, Va.	2,000
Colombia	William Heimke, N. Y.	2,000	Panama		2,000
Cuba	A. Campbell Turner, Mo.	1,500	Peru	Richard R. Neill, Pa.	2,000
France	Henry Vignaud, La.	3,000	Roumania	Norman Hutchinson, Cal.	2,000
France	A. B. Blanchard, La. (2d Sec.)	2,000	Russia	M. Schuyler, Jr., N. Y. (1st)	3,000
France	W. Blumenthal (3d Sec.)	1,200	Russia	I. B. Laughlin, Pa. (2d Sec.)	2,000
Germany	John W. Garrett (2d Sec.)	2,000	Siam	John van A. M'Murray, N. J.	2,000
Germany	Basil Miles, Pa. (3d Sec)	1,200	Spain	William H. Buckler, Md.	2,000
Great Britain	John R. Carter, Md.	3,000	Sweden	James G. Bailey, Ky.	2,000
Great Britain	C. W. Wadsw'th, N. Y. (2d Sec)	2,000	Switzerland	P. G. d'Hauteville, R. I.	2,000
Great Britain	U. Grant Smith, Pa. (3d Sec.)	1,200	Turkey	Philip M. Brown, Mass.	3,000
Guatemala	William F Sands, D. C.	2,000	Turkey	Lewis Einstein, N. Y (2d Sec.)	2,000
Italy	R. S. R. Hitt, Ill.	3,000	Venezuela	Jacob Sleeper, Mass.	2,000
Italy	R. M. Winthrop, Mass. (2d)	2,000			

CONSULAR SERVICE.

C. G., Consul-General; C., Consul; V. C., Vice-Consul; D. C., Deputy Consul; C. A., Commercial Agent; Agt., Consular Agent.

There are about 750 consular representatives of the United States of the several grades abroad. Those at the principal places in the world are given here. Where there are a consul and vice or deputy consul at the same place only the consul is given. Consular offices are *ex-officio* notaries for all the States of the United States.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Albert R. Morawetz, Ariz.; Horace Lee, Washington, D. C.; George H. Murphy, N. C.; Fleming D. Cheshire, N. Y. Salaries $5,000 each.

Argentine Republic.			*China.*		
Buenos Ayres	Alban G. Snyder, W. Va.	$4,500	Amoy	Harry L. Paddock, Cal., C.	$4,500
Rosario	Thomas H. Van Horn, C.	2,500	Canton	Leo A. Bergholz, N. Y., C. G.	5,500
Austria-Hungary.			Chefoo	John Fowler, Mass., C.	4,500
Buda-Pesth	Frank D. Chester, Mass., C.	3'500	Foochow	Samuel L. Gracey, Mass., C.	4,500
Carlsbad	John S. Twells, Pa., C. A.	3,000	Hankau	William Martin, C.	4,500
Prague	Joseph J. Brittain, Ohio, C.	3,500	Nankin	James C. McNally, Pa., C.	4,000
Reichenberg	Charles B. Harris, Ind., C.	4,000	Niuchwang	Thos. E. Heenan, Minn., C.	4,500
Trieste	Geo. M. Hotschick, Wis., C.	3,000	Shanghai	Charles Denby, Ind., C. G.	8,000
Vienna	W. A. Rublee, Wis., D. C., C. G.	6,000	Tientsin	James W. Ragsdale, Cal., C.	5,500
Belgium.			*Colombia.*		
Antwerp	H. W Diedrich, D. C., C. G.	5,500	Barranquilla	Pierre P. Demers, N. H., C.	3,500
Brussels	Ethelbert Watts, Pa., C.	5,500	Bogotá	Jay White, Mich., C. G.	3,500
Ghent	William P. Atwell, D. C., C.	3,000	Cartagena	Isaac A. Manning, Ind., C.	2,000
Liege	Henry A. Johnson, D. C., C.	3,000	*Costa Rica.*		
Brazil.			San José	John C. Caldwell, Kan., C.	3,000
Bahia		4,000	*Cuba.*		
Para	Geo. H. Pickerell, Ohio, C.	4,000	Cienfuegos	Max J. Baehr, Neb., C.	4,500
Pernambuco	G. A. Chamberlain, N. J., C.	4,000	Havana	James L. Rodgers, Ohio, C. G.	8,000
Rio de Janeiro	Geo. E. Anderson, Ill., C. G.	8,000	Santiago	Ross E. Holaday, Ohio, C.	4,500
Santos	John W. O'Hara, Ind., C.	4,000	*Denmark and Dominions.*		
Chile.			Copenhagen	Frank R. Mowrer, Ohio, C.	3,000
Iquique	Rea Hanna, Cal., C.	2,000	St. Thomas	Chris. H. Payne, W Va., C.	3,000
Valparaiso	Alfred A Winslow, Ind., C.	4,500			

* Also accredited to Roumania and Bulgaria. ‡ Also to Costa Rica. ** Also to Luxembourg. †† Also to Montenegro. ‡ Also to Uruguay. ‡ Also to Honduras.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE—*Continued.*

Dominican Republic.

Puerto Plata	William H. Gale, C. Va	$2,000
Samana	F. Lample, A	Fees.
San Domingo	Fen. R. McCreery, Mich., C.G.	....

Ecuador.

Guayaquil	Herman R. Dietrich, C. G.	4,500

France and Dominions.

Algiers, Africa	James Johnson, C.	2,500
Bordeaux	D. I. Murphy, C.	4,000
Boulogne-sur-mer	Wm. Whitman, Agt.	....
Brest	A. Pitel, Agt.	....
Calais	James B. Milner, Ind., C.	3,000
Cannes	Jean B. Cognet, Fr., Agt.	....
Cette	Carl D. Hagelin, Fr., Agt.	....
Cherbourg	Octave Canuet, France, Agt.	....
Dieppe	Raoul le Bourgeois, Fr., Agt.	....
Dijon		....
Goree-Dakar, Africa		Fees.
Grenoble	Charles P. H. Nason, C.	2,000
Guadel'pe, W.I.	G. J. O. Floradin, V. C.	..
Havre	Alphonse Ganlin, C.	5,000
Honfleur	John N. Bourke, Agt.	....
La Rochelle	George H. Jackson, Ct., C.	2,500
Lille	Chris. J. King, R. I., Agt.	....
Limoges	Eugene L. Belisle, Mass., C.	2,000
Lyons	John C. Covert, Ohio, C.	5,000
Marseilles	Robert P. Skinner, Ohio, C. G.	5,500
Mart'que, W.I.	Chester W. Martin, Mich., C.	2,500
Mentone	Achille Isuard, Agt.	....
Nantes	Louis Goldschmidt, N.H., C.	3,000
Nice	William D. Hunter, Minn., C.	2,500
Paris	Frank H. Mason, C.G.	12,000
Paris	Hanson C. Coxe, N.Y., D.C.G.	....
Paris	Dean B. Mason, O., V.C.G.	....
Paris	Milton B. Kirk, Ill., (Paris)	....
Rennes	Ernest Folliard, France, Agt.	....
Rheims	J. Martin Miller, C.	2,500
Roubaix	Chapman Colman, Ky., C.	2,500
Rouen	Oscar Malmros, C.	2,000
St. Etienne	William H. Hunt, N. Y.	2,500
St. Pierre	Louis Jourdan, C. A.	2,000
Tahiti, Soc. Isl.	Julius D. Dreher, S. C.	2,000
Tamatave, Madagascar	James G. Carter, Ga., C	2,500
Toulon	Benj. A. Jouve, France, Agt.	....

Germany.

Aix la Chapelle	Pendleton King, C.	3,000
Annaberg	George N. Ifft, Ind., C.	3,000
Apia, Samoa	George Heimrod, C. G.	3,500
Bamberg	William Bardel, N. Y., C. A.	2,500
Barmen	Geo. Eugene Eager, Ill., C.	3,500
Berlin	A. M. Thackara, Pa., C.G.	8,000
Bremen	William T. Fee, Ohio, C.	5,000
Breslau	Herman L. Spahr, S. C., C.	2,500
Brunswick	Talbot J. Albert, Md., C	2,500
Chemnitz	Thomas H. Norton, C	3,500
Coburg	Frank Dillingham, Cal., C.G.	4,500
Cologne	Hiram J. Dunlap, C.	3,500
Crefeld	Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C.	2,500
Dantzic	Ernest A. Claaszen, Ger., Agt.	....
Dresden	T. St. J. Gaffney, N. Y., C. G.	4,500
Düsseldorf	Peter Lieber, Ind., C.	3,000
Frankfort	Richard Guenther, Wis., C.G.	5,500
Freiburg, Baden	E. Theophilus Liefeld, Ct., C.	3,000
Glauchau	Geo. A. Bucklin, Jr., Okla., C.	2,000
Hamburg	Hugh Pitcairn, Pa., C.	8,000
Hanover	Rob't J. Thompson, Ill., C.	3,000
Kehl	William J. Pike, Pa., C.	3,000
Leipsic	S. P. Warner, Md., C.	4,000
Magdeburg	Frank S. Hannah, Ill., C.	2,500
Mainz	Robert S. S. Bergh, N. Dak., C.	3,000
Mannheim	Samuel H. Shank, Ind., C.	3,500
Munich	Thomas W. Peters, D.C., C.	4,500
Nuremberg	Heaton W. Harris, Ohio, C.	4,000
Plauen	Carl B. Hurst, D. C.	4,000
Stettin	John E. Kehl, Ohio, C.	2,500
Stuttgart	Edward Higgins, Miss., C.	4,000
Weimar	Will L. Lowry, Ill., C.	2,500
Zittau	Clarence R. Slocum, N.Y., C.	2,500

Great Britain and Dominions.

Aberdeen	William P. Quann, Agt.	....
Aden, Arabia	Wallace C. Bond, Wyo., C.	$2,500
Adelaide	George H. Prosser, Agt.	..
Antigua, W. I.	Geo. B. Anderson, C.	2,000
Auckland, N.Z.	Wm. A. Prickitt, N.J., C.G.	4,500
Barbados, W.I.	Arthur J. Clare, D.C., C.	3,000
Belfast, Ire.	S. S. Knabenshue, C.	5,000
Belize, Hond.	William L. Avery, Mont., C.	2,500
Belleville, Ont.	Mich'l J. Hendrick, N.Y., C.	2,000
Birmingham	Albert Halstead, D. C., C.	4,500
Bloemfontein	A. E. Fichardt, S. Africa	....
Bombay, India	E. H. Dennison, Ohio, C.	4,000
Bradford, Eng.	Erastus Sheldon Day, Ct., C.	3,500
Brisbane	W. J. Weatherill, Agt.	....
Bristol, Eng.	J. Percy Worden, Mich., C.	2,000
Calcutta, India	Wm. H. Michal, C. G.	6,000
Camp'b't'n, N.B.	Theodosius Botkin, U., C.A.	2,000
Cape Town	Julius G. Lay, C.G., D.C.	6,000
Cardiff, Wales	Lorin A. Lathrop, Cal., C.	2,500
Ceylon	Edward A. Creevey, Ct., C.	3,000
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	John H. Shirley, Ill., C.	2,000
Coaticook, Que.	Franklin D. Hale, Vt., C.	2,000
Collingwood, Ont.	Augustus G. Seyfert, Pa., C.	2,500
Cork, Queenst.	Henry S. Culver, Ohio, C.	2,500
Dawson, N. W. Ter.	George C. Cole, W. V., C.	5,000
Demerara	George H. Moulton, Col., C.	3,000
Dover	Francis W. Prescott, Agt.	....
Dublin	Alfred K. Moe, N. J., C.	4,000
Dundee	John C. Higgins, Del., C.	4,000
Dunfermline	John N. McCunn, Wis., C.	3,000
Durban, Natal	E. S. Cunningham, Tenn. C.	3,500
Edinburgh	Rufus Fleming, Ohio, C.	3,500
Fort Erie, Ont.	Horace J. Harvey, N. Y., C.	2,000
Gaspé Basin, Que.	Almar F. Dickson, Mass., C.	2,000
Georgetown, Guiana	Donald Mitchell, V. C.	....
Gibraltar	Richard L. Sprague, C.	2,000
Glasgow	R. W. Austin, Tenn., C.	4,500
Halifax, N.S.	David F. Wilber, N.Y., C.G.	4,500
Hamilton, Ber.	W. Maxwell Greene, R.I., C.	2,500
Hamilton, Ont.	Jas. M. Shepard, Mich., C.	3,000
Hobart, Tasm.	Henry D. Baker, Ill., C	2,000
Hong Kong	Amos P. Wilder, Wis., C.G.	8,000
Huddersfield	Fred. I. Bright, Ohio, C.	3,000
Hull, Eng.	Walter C. Hamm, Pa., C.	2,500
Kimberley, S.A.	A. F. Williams, Agt., Cal	....
Kingston, Jam.	Fred'ick Van Dyne, N.Y., C.	4,500
Kingston, Ont.	H. D. Van Sant, N. J., C.	2,000
Leeds	Lewis Dexter, R. I., C.	2,500
Liverpool	John L. Griffiths, C.	8,000
Londonderry	P. T. Rodger, Ireland, Agt.	....
Limerick	Edmund Ludlow, Agt.	....
London	Robert J. Wynne, Pa., C.G.	12,000
London	R. Westacott, Mass., V.C.G.	...
London	F. W. Frigout, Eng., D.C.G.	....
Madras	A. J. Yorke, Agt.	....
Malta	John H. Grout, Mass., C.	2,500
Manchester	Church Howe, Neb., C.	6,000
Melbourne	John P. Bray, N. Dak., C.G.	5,500
Moncton, N.B.	G. Beutelspatcher, O., C. A.	2,000
Montreal	William H. Bradley, Ill., C.G.	6,000
Nassau, N.P.	Julian Potter, N. Y., C.	3,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Horace W. Metcalf, Me., C.	3,000
Newcastle, N. S. W.	Vacant	3,000
Niagara Falls, Ont.	W. H. H. Webster, N.Y., C.	2,000
Nottingham	Frank W. Mahin, Iowa, C.	4,500
Ottawa, Ont.	John G. Foster, Vt., C.G.	6,000
Plymouth	Joseph G. Stephens, Ind., C.	2,500
Port Hope, Ont.	Harry P. Dill, Me., C.	2,500
Port Louis, Mauritius	Vacant	2,000
Pt. Sarnia, Ont.	Neal McMillan, Mich., C.	2,500
Portsmouth	John Main, Agt., C.	....
Pt. Stanley, F.I.	John E. Rowen, Iowa, C.	2,000
Prescott, Ont.	Martin R. Sackett, N. Y., C.	2,500
Pretoria, S. A.	John H. Snodgrass, W. Va., C.	5,000
Quebec	William W. Henry, Vt., C.	3,500

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE—*Continued.*

St. Christopher.	Vacant	$2,000
St. Helena	Robert P. Pooley, N.Y., C.	2,000
St. John, N.B.	Gebhard Willrich, C.	2,000
St. John's, N.F.	James S. Benedict, N. Y., C.	2,500
St. John's, Que.	Charles Deal, N.Y., C.	2,000
St. Steph'n, N.B.	Chas. A. McCullough, Me., C.	2,000
Sheffield	Charles N. Daniels, Ct., C.	3,000
Sherbr'ke, Que.	Paul Lang, N. H., C.	3,500
Sierra Leone	William J. Yerby, Tenn., C.	2,000
Singapore	T. Haynes, S. C., C. G.	4,500
Southampton	Albert W. Swalm, Iowa, C.	4,500
St. Lucia, W. I.	William Peter, Agt.	....
St. Vincent, W.I.	Ernest A. Richards, Agt.	....
Suva, Fiji	Vacant	Fees.
Swansea, Wales.	Jesse H. Johnson, Tex., C.	3,000
Sydney, N.S.	George N. West, D. C., C.	3,000
Sydney, N.S.W.	Orlando H. Baker, C.	3,000
Three Rivers	Jas. H. Worman, N. Y., C.	3,500
Toronto, Ont.	Robert S. Chilton, Jr., C.	4,000
Trinidad, W. I.	William W. Handley, C.	3,000
Turks Island	Joseph A. Howells, C.	2,000
Vancouver, B.C.	L. Edwin Dudley, Mass., C.	4,000
Victoria, B. C.	Abraham E. Smith, Ill., C.	4,000
Wellingt'n, N.Z.	John Duncan, Agt.	....
Windsor, N.S.	Joseph T. Hoke, W.Va., C.	2,000
Windsor, Ont.	Harry A. Conant, C.	2,500
Winnipeg, Man.	John E Jones, D. C., C.	3,500
Woodst'k, N.B.	Frank C. Denison, Vt., C.	2,000
Yarmouth, N.S.	Alfred J. Fleming, Mo., C.	2,500
Greece.		
Athens	George Horton, C.	3,000
Patras	Edward I. Nathan, Pa., C.	2,000
Guatemala.		
Guatemala	William P. Kent, Va., C. G.	3,500
Hayti.		
Aux Cayes	Adolph Strohm, Agt.	....
Cape Haytien	Lem. W. Livingston, Fla., C.	2,000
Jacmel	Louis Vital, Agt.	....
Port au Prince	John B. Terres, N.Y., V.C.G.	3,000
Honduras.		
Tegucigalpa	Wm. E. Alger, Mass., C	2,500
Utilla	Herbert R. Wright, C.	2,000
Italy.		
Bologna	Carlo Gardini, Italy, Agt.	....
Catania		2,000
Civita Vecchia	James B. Ingle, Italy, Agt.	....
Florence	Jerome A. Quay, C.	3,000
Genoa	David R. Birch, Pa., C.	3,500
Leghorn	Arthur S. Cheney, Ct., C.	3,000
Messina	Ernest A. Man, Fla., C	2,000
Milan	James E. Dunning, C.	2,500
Naples	C. S. Crowninshield, D. C., C	4,000
Palermo	William H. Bishop, C.	3,500
Rome	Hector de Castro, N.Y., C. G.	4,500
San Remo	Albert Ameglio, Agt.	....
Sorrento	Fran. Ciampa, Italy, Agt.	....
Turin	A. H. Michelson, Mass., C.	2,000
Venice	James V Long, Pa., C.	2,000
Japan.		
Nagasaki	Geo. H. Scidmore, Wis., C.	3,500
Kobe	Hunter Sharp, C.	5,000
Tamsui, Formo.	Julean H. Arnold, Cal., C.	3,000
Yokohama	Harry B. Miller, C.G.	6,000
Dalny	John Ed. Jones, D. C., C.	3,500
Seoul	T. Sammons, Wash., C.G.	5,500
Liberia.		
Monrovia	Ernest Lyon, Md., C.G.	5,000
Mexico.		
Acapulco	Vacant	2,500
Chihuahua	Lewis A. Martin, W. Va., C.	2,500
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	Luther T. Ellsworth, O., C.	2,500
Ensenada	Everett E. Bailey, Ill., C.	2,000
Durango	Chas. M. Freeman, N.H., C.	2,000
Matamoras	Clarence A. Miller, Mo., C.	2,500
Mazatlan	Louis Kaiser, Ill., C.	2,500
Mexico	A. L. M. Gottschalk, N.Y., C.G	6,000
Monterey	Philip C. Hanna, Iowa, C. G.	3,500
Nuevo Laredo	Alonzo B. Garrett, W Va., C.	2,500
Tampico	P. Meriell Griffith, O., C.	3,000
Vera Cruz	William W Canada, Ind., C.	4,500
Morocco.		
Tangier	Hoffman Philip, C. G.	3,500
Netherlands and Dominions.		
Amsterdam	Henry H. Morgan, La., C.	4,500
Batavia, Java	B. S. Rairden, Me., C.	3,000
Curaçao, W. I.	Elias H. Cheney, N. H., C.	2,500
Rotterdam	Soren Listoe, Minn., C.	4,500
Nicaragua.		
Managua	Jose de Olivares, Mo., C.	3,000
S. Juan del Norte	Frederick M. Ryder	3,500
Norway.		
Bergen	Felix S. S. Johnson, N. J., C.	2,500
Christiania	H. Bordewich, Minn., C. G.	3,000
Panama.		
Colon	James C. Kellogg, C.	4,000
Panama	Arnold Shanklim, C. G.	5,500
Paraguay.		
Asuncion	Edward J. Norton, Tenn., C.	2,000
Persia.		
Tabriz	William F. Doty, N. J., C.	3,000
Peru.		
Callao	Samuel M. Taylor, O., C. G.	4,500
Portugal and Dominions.		
Fayal	M. Benarus, Azores, Agt.	....
Funchal, Mad.	Maxwell Blake, Mo., C	2,000
Lisbon	Louis H. Ayme, Ill., C. G.	3,500
Oporto	Vacant	....
St. Michael's	John F. Jewell, Ill., C.	3,000
Roumania.		
Bucharest	Nor. Hutchinson, Cal., C.G.	2,000
Russia.		
Batum	Wm. W. Masterson, Ky., C.	2,500
Cronstadt	Peter Wigius, Agt.	....
Moscow	Samuel Smith, N. J., C.	2,500
Odessa	Vacant	3,500
Riga	Alex. Heingartner, Ohio, C.	2,000
St. Petersburg	Frank D. Hill, Minn., C.G.	5,500
Vladivostok	Paul Nash, N. Y., C.A.	3,500
Warsaw	Hernando de Soto, Cal., C.	2,000
Salvador.		
San Salvador	Samuel E. Magill, C.G.	3,500
Servia.		
Belgrade	Max. K. Moorhead, Pa., C.	2,000
Spain and Dominions.		
Barcelona	Benj. H. Ridgely, Ky., C. G.	5,500
Cadiz	Antonio J. Bensusan, Agt.	....
Carthagena	Alexander J. Marks	Fees.
Madrid	R. M. Bartleman, Mass., V.C.	Fees
Malaga	Charles M. Caughy, Md., C.	3,000
Seville	L. J. Rosenberg, Mich., C.	3,000
Teneriffe	Solomon Berliner, N. Y., C.	2,500
Valencia	Chas. S. Winans, Mich., C.	2,500
Sweden.		
Gothenburg	Wm. H. Robertson, Va., C.	2,500
Stockholm	Edw. L. Adams N. Y., C. G.	3,500
Switzerland.		
Basel	George Gifford, Me., C.	3,500
Berne	James J. Roche, Mass., C.	3,500
Geneva	Francis B. Keene, Wis, C.	3,500
Lucerne	Robt. E. Mansfield, Ind., C.	3,500
St. Gall	Silas C. McFarland, Ia., C. G	4,500
Zurich	Adam Lieberknecht, Ill., C.	3,500
Turkey and Dominions.		
Alexandretta	Jesse B. Jackson, C.	2,500
Alexandria	E. Alex. Powell, N. Y., Agt.	....
Beirut, Syria	G. B. Ravndal, S. Dak., C.G.	4,500
Cairo	Lewis M. Iddings, C.G.	6,500
Constantinople	Ed. H. Osmun, Minn., C.G.	6,000
Jerusalem	Thomas R. Wallace, Ia., C.	3,000
Port Said	Harry Broadbent, Agt.	....
Smyrna	Ernest L. Harris, Ill., C.	3,500
Suez	Frederick T. Peake, Agt.	....
Trebizond	Milo A. Jewett, Mass., C.	2,500
Uruguay.		
Montevideo	Frederic W. Goding, Ill., C.	3,500
Venezuela.		
Caracas	John Brewer, Md., Agt.	....
La Guayra	Thomas P. Moffat, C.	3,000
Maracaibo	E. H. Plumacher, Tenn., C.	2,500
Puerto Cabello	James W. Johnson, N. Y., C.	2,000
Zanzibar.		
Zanzibar	Calvin F. Smith, Pa., C.	2,500

It is not necessary to address a consul by name if the business is of an official nature. "Official business" should be written on the envelope.

Foreign Embassies and Legations in the United States.

COUNTRY.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.
Argentine Republic	Senor Don Epifanio Portela	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Alberto P. Costa	First Secretary of Legation.
Austria-Hungary	Mr. L. Hengelmuller von Hengervar	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Baron Louis Ambrozy	Counselor of Embassy.
"	Baron F. Haymerle	Secretary.
Belgium	Baron Ludovic Moncheur	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. E. Havenith	Counselor of Legation.
Bolivia	Senor Don Ignacio Calderon	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Jorge E. Zalles	Secretary of Legation.
Brazil	Senhor Joaquim Nabuco	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Senhor Sylvino G. de Amaral	First Secretary.
"	Senhor E. L. Chermont	Second Secretary.
Chile	Senor Don Anibal Cruz	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Alberto Yoacham	First Secretary of Legation.
China	Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Chow Tszchi	First Secretary of Legation.
Colombia	Senor Don Enrique Cortes	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Costa Rica	Senor Don Joaquin Barnardo Calvo	Minister Resident.
Cuba	Senor Don Gonzalo de Quesada	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Arturo Padro y Almeida	First Secretary.
Denmark	Mr. Constantine Brun	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Dominican Republic	Senor Don Emilio C. Joubert	Charge d'Affaires.
" "	Senor Don Arturo L. Fiallo	Secretary of Legation.
Ecuador	Senor Don Luis Felipe Carbo	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Luis Alberto Carbo	Secretary of Legation.
France	M. J. J. Jusserand	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	M. des Portes de la Fosse	Counselor of the Embassy.
"	Major Fournier	Military Attache.
"	Vicomte Charles de Chambrun	Secretary.
"	Lieut.-Com. de Blaupre	Naval Attache.
"	Vicomte de Martel	Third Secretary.
German Empire	Freiherr Speck von Sternburg	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Count Hermann von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg	Counselor of Legation and First Secretary of Embassy.
"	Mr. W. von Radowitz	Second Secretary.
"	H. S. H. Prince von Lynar	Third Secretary.
"	Commander Hebbinghaus	Naval Attache.
"	Captain von Livonius	Military Attache.
Great Britain	Right Hon. James Bryce	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Esme Howard	Counselor of Embassy.
"	Mr. G. Young	First Secretary.
"	Mr. W. H. Kinnard	Second Secretary.
"	Mr. H. A. Grant Wilson	Third Secretary.
"	Captain Hon. Horace Hood, R. N.	Naval Attache.
"	Lieut.-Col. B. R. James	Military Attache.
Guatemala	Senor Dr. Luis Toledo Herrarte	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Hayti	Mr. J. N. Leger	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Honduras	Dr. Angel Ugarte	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Italy	Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Signor Giulio Cesare Montagna	Secretary of Embassy.
"	Signor Roberto Centaro	Attache.
"	Lieut. Carlo Pfister	Naval Attache.
Japan	Mr. Kogoro Takahira	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Tsunejiro Miyaoka	First Secretary.
"	Mr. Masanao Hanihara	Third Secretary.
Mexico	Senor Don Enrique C. Creel	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Jose F. Godoy	First Secretary.
"	Senor Don Luis Ricoy	Second Secretary.
Netherlands	Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. W. A. Royaards	Secretary of Legation.
Nicaragua	Senor Don Luis F. Corea	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Norway	Mr. Christian Hauge	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Panama	Senor Don J. Domingo de Obaldia	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Persia	Gen. Morteza Kahn	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Peru	Mr. Filipe Pardo	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Manuel de F. y Santander	Secretary.
Portugal	Visconde de Alte	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Russia	Baron Rosen	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	M. Kroupensky	Counselor of Embassy
"	Prince Nicolas Koudacheff	First Secretary of Embassy.
"	Colonel Raspopoff	Military Attache.
"	Commander Nebolsine	Naval Attache.
Salvador	Senor Don Frederico Mejia	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Siam	Phya Akharaz Varadhara	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Edward H. Loftus	Counselor of Legation.
Spain	Senor Don Ramon Pina	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Luis Pastor	First Secretary of Legation.
"	Senor Don Manuel Walls y Merino	Second Secretary of Legation.
"	Lieut.-Col. Federico de Monteverde	Military Attache.
Sweden	Mr. Herman de Lagercrantz	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Switzerland	Mr. Leo Vogel	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Henri Martin	Secretary of Legation.
Turkey	Mehmed Ali Bey	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Djelal Munif Bey	First Secretary of Legation.
Uruguay	Dr. Luis M. Laffnur	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Venezuela	Senor Dr. R. Garbiraz Guzman	Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

In pursuance of the Executive order of June 27, 1906, whereby the President promulgated regulations governing appointments and promotions in the consular service, the following rules have been adopted by the Board of Examiners, who, under that order, have been designated to formulate rules for and hold examinations of applicants for admission to the consular service whom the President shall have designated for examination to determine their eligibility for appointment therein:

1. The examinations will be the same for all grades and will be to determine a candidate's eligibility for appointment in the consular service, irrespective of the grade for which he may have been designated for examination and without regard to any particular office for which he may be selected.

2. The examinations will consist of an oral and a written one, the two counting equally. The object of the oral examination will be to determine the candidate's business ability, alertness, general contemporary information, and natural fitness for the service, including moral, mental and physical qualifications, character, address, and general education and good command of English. In this part of the examination the applications previously filed will be given due weight by the Board of Examiners, especially as evidence of the applicant's business experience and ability. The written examination will include those subjects mentioned in the Executive order, to wit, French, German, or Spanish, or at least one modern language other than English; the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to possibilities of increasing and extending the foreign trade of the United States; political economy, and the elements of international, commercial and maritime law. It will likewise include American history, government, and institutions; political and commercial geography; arithmetic (as used in commercial statistics, tariff calculations, exchange, accounts, etc.); the modern history, since 1850, of Europe, Latin America, and the Far East, with particular attention to political, commercial and economic tendencies. In the written examination, composition, grammar, punctuation, spelling and writing will be given attention.

3. To become eligible for appointment, except as student interpreter, in a country where the United States exercises extra territorial jurisdiction, the applicant must pass the examination outlined above, but supplemented by questions to determine his knowledge of the fundamental principles of common law, the rules of evidence, and the trial of civil and criminal cases.

4. The examinations to be given candidates for appointment as student interpreters will follow the same course as in the case of other consular officers, provided, however, that no one will be examined for admission to the consular service as a student interpreter who is not between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six, inclusive, and unmarried; and, provided further, that upon appointment each student interpreter shall sign an agreement to continue in the service so long as his services may be required, within a period of ten years.

5. Upon the conclusion of the examinations the names of the candidates who shall have attained upon the whole examination an average mark of at least eighty, as required by the Executive order, will be certified by the Board to the Secretary of State as eligible for appointment in the consular service, and the successful candidates will be informed that this has been done.

6. The names of candidates will remain on the eligible list for two years, except in the case of such candidates as shall within that period be appointed or shall withdraw their names. Names which have been on the eligible list for two years will be dropped therefrom and the candidates concerned will not again be eligible for appointment unless upon fresh application, designation anew for examination, and the successful passing of such second examination.

DUTIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Consular officers are expected to endeavor to maintain and promote all the rightful interests of American citizens, and to protect them in all privileges provided for by treaty or conceded by usage; to visa and, when so authorized, to issue passports; when permitted by treaty, law, or usage, to take charge of and settle the personal estates of Americans who may die abroad without legal or other representatives, and remit the proceeds to the Treasury in case they are not called for by a legal representative within one year; to ship, discharge, and, under certain conditions, maintain and send American seamen to the United States; to settle disputes between masters and seamen of American vessels; to investigate charges of mutiny or insubordination on the high seas and send mutineers to the United States for trial; to render assistance in the case of wrecked or stranded American vessels, and, in the absence of the master or other qualified person, take charge of the wrecks and cargoes if permitted to do so by the laws of the country; to receive the papers of American vessels arriving at foreign ports and deliver them after the discharge of the obligations of the vessels toward the members of their crews, and upon the production of clearances from the proper foreign port officials; to certify to the correctness of the valuation of merchandise exported to the United States where the shipment amounts to more than $100; to act as official witnesses to marriages of American citizens abroad; to aid in the enforcement of the immigration laws, and to certify to the correctness of the certificates issued by Chinese and other officials to Chinese persons coming to the United States; to protect the health of our seaports by reporting weekly the sanitary and health conditions of the ports at which they reside, and by issuing to vessels clearing for the United States bills of health describing the condition of the ports, the vessels, crews, passengers, and cargoes; and to take depositions and perform other acts which notaries public in the United States are authorized or required to perform. A duty of prime importance is the promotion of American commerce by reporting available opportunities for the introduction of our products, aiding in the establishment of relations between American and foreign commercial houses, and lending assistance wherever practicable to the marketing of American merchandise abroad.

In addition to the foregoing duties, consular officers in China, Turkey, Siam, Korea, Maskat, Morocco, and a few other so-called un-Christian countries, are invested with judicial powers over American citizens in those countries. These powers are usually defined by treaty, but generally include the trial of civil cases to which Americans are parties, and in some instances extend to the trial of criminal cases.

Foreign Consuls in the United States.

(In Principal Places. For Foreign Consuls in the City of New York consult Index.)

C. G., Consul-General; C., Consul; V. C., Vice-Consul, C. A., Consular Agent; A. C., Acting Consul; P. C., Pro-Consul.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Ala., Mobile, Manuel S. Macias, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco,
Fla., { Fernandina, Thomas C. Borden, V. C.
Pensacola, J. Harris Pierpont, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, Andrés E. Moynelo, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, P. L. Hudson, V. C.
La., New Orleans, Alfred Le Blanc, V. C.
Me., Portland, Clarence W. Small, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, James F. Ferguson, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Guillermo McKissock, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Guillermo P. Wilson, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Guillermo Klyver, V. C.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ala., Mobile, W. F. Stoutz, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Francis Korbel, C.
Fla., Pensacola, H. Baars, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, Edward Karow, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, Alexander Nuber von Pereked, C.G.
La., New Orleans, Franz Hindermann, C.
Md., Baltimore, G. Louis Hester, C.
Mass., Boston, Arthur Donner, C.
Mo., St. Louis, Ferdinand Diehm, C.
Pa., Hazleton, Vacant, C. A.
Pa., Philadelphia, T. von Schutzenburg, C.
Pa., Pittsburgh, Adalbert Merle, C. G.
P. I., Manila, Peter Krafft, C.
Tex., Galveston, John Reymershoffer, C.
Wis., Milwaukee,

BELGIUM.

Ala., Mobile, Robert B. du Mont, C.
Cal., { San Francisco, F. Wodon, C. G.
Los Angeles, V. Ponet, V. C.
Col., Denver, J. Mignolet, C.
Fla., Jacksonville, Joseph Buttgenbach, V. C.
Ga., Atlanta, Laurent de Give, C.
Ill., Chicago, Ch. Henrotin, C.
Ky., Louisville, St. De Ridder, C.
La., New Orleans, C. S. Schaefer, C.
Mass., Boston, E. S. Mansfield, C.
Mich., Detroit, Théophile François, C.
Mo.,
Pa., Philadelphia, Paul Hagemans, C. G.
P. I., Manila, Ch. LeVionnois, C.
S. C., Charleston, B. Rutledge, C.
Va., { Norfolk and Newport News, J. P. André Mottu, C. A.
Richmond, W. O. Nolting, C.

BOLIVIA.

Cal., { San Diego, Philip Morse, C.
San Francisco, Gabriel V. Calle, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Frederick Harnwell, C.
Mo., Kansas City, E. R. Heath, Hon. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Wilfred H. Schoff, Hon. C.

BRAZIL.

Cal., San Francisco, Archibald Barnard, V. C.
La., New Orleans, Charles Dittman, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Leonce Rabillon, C. A.
Mo., St. Louis, Affonso de Figueiredo, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Napoleon Bonaparte Kelly, V. C.

CHILE.

Cal., San Francisco, Juan Searle, C.
Ill., Chicago, M. J. Steffens, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, R. G. Leupold, C.
Mass., Boston, Horacio N. Fisher, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Dudley Bartlett, C.

CHINA.

Cal., San Francisco, Sun Sze-yee, C.G.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Chang Choh-Fan, C.
Mass., Boston, Stephen W. Nickerson, Hon. C.
P. I., Manila, Su Yu-Tchu, C. G.

COLOMBIA.

Ill., Chicago, Erskine M. Phelps, C.
Mass., Boston, Jorge Vargas Heredia, C.
Mo., St. Louis, J. Arbuckle, C.

COSTA RICA.

Cal., San Francisco, José Maria Tinoco, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Berthold Singer, C.
La., New Orleans, Lamar C. Quintero, C.
Md., Baltimore, William A. Riordan, C.
Mass., Boston, Guillermo Figueroa, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Gustavo Niederlein, C.

DENMARK.

Ala., Mobile, Louis Donald, V. C. for Alabama
Cal., San Francisco, H. H. Birkholm, C.
Ga., Savannah, J. B. Holst, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, H. R. Macfarlane, C.
Ill., Chicago, Christian H. Hansson, C.
Kan., Kansas City, Jep Hansen Mailand, V. C.
Ky., Louisville, Charles E. Currie, C.
La., New Orleans, Thyge Soegaard, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Holger A. Koppel, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Gustaf Lundberg, C.
Mich., Detroit, Peter Sörensen, V. C.
Minn., St. Paul, John C. Nelson, C.
Mo., St. Louis, C. E. Ramlose, V. C.
Neb., Omaha,
O., Cleveland, Mark L. Thomsen, V. C.
Ore., Portland, William Eisen, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. N. Wallem, V. C.
P. I., Manila, R. H. Wood, C.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Ill., Chicago, F. W. Job, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, William A. Reondau, V. C.
N.C., Wilmington, Andrew J. Howell, Jr., V. C.
Porto Rico, San Juan, J. E. Medina y Cortes, C. G.

ECUADOR.

Cal., { Los Angeles, Thomas Duqué, Hon. C. G.
San Francisco, Dr. D. P. Arcentales, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Luis Millet, C.
Mass., Boston, Gustavo Preston, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Cassius A. Green, C.

FRANCE.

Ala., Mobile, G. A. Rivière, C. A.
Alaska, Nome City, Albert Schneider, C. A.
Cal., San Francisco, Henri Aome Joseph Mérou, C.
Col., Denver, A. Bourquin, C. A.
Ga., Savannah, Alexis Nicolas, C. A.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Jean A. Vizzavona, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, L. E. Houssin de Saint Laurent, C.
Ky., Louisville, Michel Hermann, C. A.
La., New Orleans, Marie P. V Dejaux, C.
Md., Baltimore, Léonce Rabillon, C. A.
Mass., Boston, Joseph J. Flamand, C. A.
Mich., Detroit, Joseph Belanger, C. A.
Minn., St. Paul, François Célestin Boucher, C. A.
Mo., St. Louis, Louis Seguenot, C. A.
O., Cincinnati, Eugene C. Pocley, C. A.
Ore., Portland, Charles Henri Labbé, C. A.
Pa., Philadelphia, Raymond de Lobel-Mahy, V. C.
P. I., Manila, François L. M. Labrouche, C. G.
P. R., San Juan,
Tex., Galveston, Auguste Marie Jóuve, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, P. J. B. Joujou-Roche, C. A.

GERMANY.

Ala., Mobile, E. Holzborn, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Franz Bopp, C.
Col., Denver, Georg Plehn, C.
D. C., Washington, Gustave Dittmar, C. A.
Ga., Atlanta, Dr. Erich Zoepffel, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, W. Pfotenhauer, C.
Ill., Chicago, Walther Wever, C.
La., New Orleans, F. von Nordenflycht, C.
Md., Baltimore, Fr. F. Schneider, in charge.
Mass., Boston, Wilhelm T. Reincke, C.
Mo., St. Louis, Maximillian von Loehr, C.
N. C., Wilmington, Vacant.
O., Cincinnati, Joseph Lettenbaur, C.
Ore., Portland, Oswald Lohan, Acting C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Werner Hagen, in charge.
P. I., Manila, Franz Grunenwald, C.
P. R., Ponce, Julius Umbach, V. C.
S. C., Charleston, Charles Otto Witte, C.
Tex., Galveston, Otto Scheidt, C.
Va., Richmond, Carl E. Vietor, C.
Wash., Tacoma, Otto Richter, Acting C.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ala., Mobile, Edmund J. Seiders, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Walter Risley Hearn, C. G.
Col., Denver, Alfred Cribben, V. C.
Fla., Jacksonville, Edward Sudlow, V. C.
Fla., Key West, W. J. H. Taylor, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, W. R. de Coetlogon, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Raymond de B. M. Layard, C.
Ill., Chicago, Alexander Finn, C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

La., New Orleans, H. T. Carew-Hunt, C.
Me., Portland, John Bernard Keating, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Gilbert Fraser, C.
Mass., Boston, William Wyndham, C.
Miss., Biloxi, J. J. Lemon, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, Western Bascome, C.
Mo., Kansas City, Herbert W. Mackirdy, V. C.
Neb., Omaha, Mathew Alexander Hall, V. C.
N. C., Wilmington, James Sprunt, V. C.
Ore., Portland, James Laidlaw, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Wilfred Powell, C.
P. I., Manila, William J. Kenny, C. G.
P. I., Cebu, Charles Augustin Fulcher, V. C.
Porto Rico, San Juan, Wm. B. Churchward, C.
R. I., Providence, George A. Stockwell, V. C.
S. C., Charleston, Alexander Harkness, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, Horace Dickinson Nugent, C.
Va., Richmond, Arthur Ponsonby Wilmer, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, Bernard Pelly, V. C.

GREECE.

Cal., San Francisco, John Capsimalis, C.
Ill., Chicago, Nikolaos Sallopoulos, C.
Mass., Boston, John Parmenides, A. C.
Mo., St. Louis, D. Jannopoulos, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, S. Edwin Megargee, C.

GUATEMALA.

Cal., San Francisco, Felipe Galicia, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, A. C. Garsia, Hon. C.
Mass., Boston, Benjamin Preston Clark, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland, Hon. C. G.

HAYTI.

Ga., Savannah, T. B. Harris, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, Cuthbert Singleton, C.
Mass., Boston, Benjamin C. Clark, V. C.

HONDURAS.

Cal., San Francisco, Vacant.
Ill., Chicago, George F. Stone, C. G.
La., New Orleans, J. J. Fernandez, C. G.
Md., Baltimore, C. Morton Stewart, Jr., C. G.

ITALY.

Ala., Mobile, Giovanni Ivulich, C. A.
Cal., San Francisco, Gerolamo Naselli, C. G.
Ct., New Haven, Michele Riccio, C. A.
Ga., Savannah, Trapani Luigi, C. A.
Hawaii, Honolulu, F. A. Schaefer, C.
Ill., Chicago, Guido Sabetta, C.
La., New Orleans, Leonello Scelsi, C.
Md., Baltimore, Prospero Schiaffino, C. A.
Mich., Detroit, C. Pietro di Antonio, C. A.
Mass., Boston, Gustavo Tosti, C.
Mo., St. Louis, Domenico Ginocchio, C. A.
O., Cleveland, Nicola Cerri, C. A.
Ore., Portland, F. C. d'Olivola, C. A.
Pa., Philadelphia, G. F. Fornie, C.
Pa., Pittsburgh, Mr. Natali in charge of V. C.
S. C., Charleston, Giovanni Sottile, C. A.
Tex., Galveston, C. Nicolini, C. A.
Va., Norfolk, Arturo Parati, C. A.
Wash., Seattle, Augusto J. Ghiglione, C. A.

JAPAN.

Ala., Mobile, Wm. P. Hutchison, Hon. V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Kisaburo Uyeno, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Mike Saitow, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Siezaburo Shimidzu, C.
La., New Orleans, John Walker Phillips, Hon. C.
Ore., Portland, Tsuneji Aiba, C. A.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. M. McFadden, Hon. C.
Wash., Seattle, Saburo Hisamidzu, C. G.

LIBERIA.

Mass., Boston, Charles Hall Adams, C. G.
Pa., Philadelphia, Thomas J. Hunt, C.

MEXICO.

Ala., Mobile, Alphonso Jimenez, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Dr. Plutarco Ornelas, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Enrique C. Llorente, C.
La., New Orleans, Fernando Baz, Jr., C.
Md., Baltimore, José V. Dosal, C.
Mass., Boston, Arturo P. Cushing, C.
Mo., St. Louis, Miguel E. Diebold, C.
O., Cincinnati, Rafael G. Acosta, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Manuel A. E. Ruiz, C.
Tex., Galveston, Manuel N. Velarde, C.
Va., Norfolk, A. C. Humphreys, V. C.

NETHERLANDS.

Cal., San Francisco, G. J. G. Marsily, C.
Ill., Chicago, G. Birkhoff, Jr., C.
La., New Orleans, W. J. Hammond, C.
Md., Baltimore, R. H. Mottu, C.
Mass., Boston, C. V. Dasey, C.
Mo., St. Louis, B. B. Haagsma, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Arnold Katz, V. C.

NICARAGUA.

Cal., San Francisco, Dr. F. R. Mayorga, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, B. Singer, C. G.
La., New Orleans, Luis A. Cousin, C.

NORWAY.

Ill., Chicago, Frederick Herman Gade, C.
Iowa, Decorah, Johannes B. Wist, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Peter Justin Paasche, V. C.
Minn., St. Paul, Engebreth H. Hobe, C.
Neb., Omaha, A. L. Undeland, V. C.
Ohio, Cleveland, Ole M. Friestad, V. C.
Wis., Milwaukee, Olof I. Rove, V. C.

PARAGUAY.

D. C., Washington, Clifford S. Walton, C. G.

PERU.

Cal., San Francisco, Enrique Grau, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Wilfredo H. Schoff, Hon. C.

PORTUGAL.

Cal., San Francisco, Ignacio R. da Costa Duarte, C.
Ill., Chicago, A. de Q. Ribeiro, C.
La., New Orleans, Maurice Generelly, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Adelbert W. Means, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Viscount de Valle da Costa, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, John Mason, V. C.

RUSSIA.

Ala., Mobile, Murray Wheeler, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Paul Kozakévitch, C.
Ga., Savannah, W. W. Williamson, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, Albert Schlippenbach, C.
Md., Baltimore, Charles Nitze, V. C.
Mass., Boston, T. Quincy Browne, V. C.
Ore., Portland,
Pa., Philadelphia, William R. Tucker, V. C.

SALVADOR.

Cal., San Francisco, Encarnacion Mejia, C. G.
Mass., Boston, Geo. A. Lewis, Hon. C.

SPAIN.

Ala., Mobile, Luis Marty Moragues, Hon. V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Antonio Suqué y Sucona, C.
Ill., Chicago, Berthold Singer, Hon. V. C.
La., New Orleans, Ricardo R. Diez, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Prospero Schiaffino, Hon. V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, James Arbuckle, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Horatio C. Newcomb, Hon. V. C.
P. I., Manila,
Porto Rico, San Juan, Joaquin Carsi y Rivera, C.
Va., Norfolk, Carlos C. Richardson, V. C.

SWEDEN.

Ala., Mobile, Robert H. Smith, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Vacant.
Col., Denver, Hjalmar R. Sahlgaard, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, J. R. Lindgren, V. C.
La., New Orleans, Pearl Wight, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Birger G. Adolf Rosentwist, V. C.
Minn., St. Paul, J. A. Jackson, in charge of V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, Nils Grant, in charge of V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Marcel Alonzo Viti, V. C.
S. C., Charleston,

SWITZERLAND.

Cal., San Francisco, Antoine Borel, C.
Ill., Chicago, Arnold Holinger, C.
Mo., St. Louis, Jacques Buff, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Gustav A. Walther, C.

TURKEY.

Cal., San Francisco, George E. Hall, C. G.
D. C., Washington, Dr. Schoenfeld, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Charles Hehrotin, C. G.
Mass., Boston, Frank G. Macomber, Hon. C. G.

URUGUAY.

Ill., Chicago, Juan Moffit, C.
Mass., Boston, Charles H. Adams, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Antonio Sans, C.

VENEZUELA.

Cal., San Francisco, J. L. Eastland, C.
Ill., Chicago, Pedro Alvizua, Hon. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Dr. Elias M. Oramas, C.

Apportionment of Congressional Representation.

Ratios under Constitution and at Each Census, 1790 to 1900, by States.

State.	Ratios under Constitution and Censuses.												
	Constitution.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
	30,000	33,000.	33,000.	35,000.	40,000.	47,700.	70,680.	93,423.	127,381.	131,425.	151,911.	173,901.	194,182.
	Representation.												
Alabama	....	....	....	1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	4	6	7	8
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
Illinois	....	....	....	1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25
Indiana	....	....	....	1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	6	9	11	11	11
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	7	8	8
Kentucky	....	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11
Louisiana	....	....	....	1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7
Maine	....	....	....	*7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14
Michigan	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	5	7	9
Mississippi	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8
Missouri	....	....	....	....	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	6	6
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Ohio	....	....	1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2
Tennessee	....	1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	6	11	13	16
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Vermont	....	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	5
Wisconsin	..	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	6	8	9	10	11
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
Total	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	386

* Included in the 20 members originally assigned to Massachusetts, but credited to Maine after its admission as a State March 15, 1820.

NOTE.—The following representation included in the table was added after the several census apportionments indicated: First—Tennessee, 1. Second—Ohio, 1. Third—Alabama, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 7; Mississipi, 1. Fifth—Arkansas, 1, Michigan 1. Sixth—California, 2; Florida, 1; Iowa, 2; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 2. Seventh—Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Oregon, 1. Eighth—Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1, Nebraska, 1, Nevada, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1, Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 1. Ninth—Colorado, 1. Tenth—Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1. Eleventh—Utah, 1.

Party Divisions

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 59TH AND 60TH CONGRESSES.

States.	Fifty-ninth Congress.*		Sixtieth Congress.*		States.	Fifty-ninth Congress.*		Sixtieth Congress.*	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	9	..	9	.	Nevada	1	..	1	..
Arkansas	7	..	7	.	New Hampshire	..	2	..	2
California	..	8	.	8	New Jersey	1	9	4	6
Colorado	..	3	..	3	New York	11	26	12	25
Connecticut	..	5	..	5	North Carolina	9	1	10	..
Delaware	..	1	..	1	North Dakota	..	2	..	2
Florida	3	..	3	..	Ohio	1	20	5	16
Georgia	11	..	11	..	Oregon	..	2	..	2
Idaho	..	1	..	1	Pennsylvania	1	31	7	25
Illinois	1	24	5	20	Rhode Island	1	1	1	1
Indiana	2	11	4	9	South Carolina	7	..	7	..
Iowa	..	11	1	10	South Dakota	..	2	..	2
Kansas	..	8	..	8	Tennessee	8	2	8	2
Kentucky	9	2	7	4	Texas	16	..	16	..
Louisiana	7	..	7	..	Utah	..	1	..	1
Maine	..	4	..	4	Vermont	..	2	..	2
Maryland	3	3	3	3	Virginia	9	1	9	1
Massachusetts	3	11	3	11	Washington	..	3	..	3
Michigan	..	12	..	12	West Virginia	..	5	..	5
Minnesota	..	9	1	8	Wisconsin	1	10	2	9
Mississippi	8	..	8	..	Wyoming	..	1	..	1
Missouri	7	9	12	4					
Montana	..	1	..	1	Total	136	250	164	222
Nebraska	..	6	1	5					

* As constituted at the beginning of the Congress.

PARTY DIVISIONS IN CONGRESS SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN 1856.

Congresses.	Years.	Senate.					House of Representatives.				
		Dem.	Rep.	Amer.	Union.	Ind.	Dem.	Rep.	Amer.	Union.	Ind.
XXXV	1857-1859	39	20	5	..	..	131	92	14	..	..
XXXVI	1859-1861	38	26	2	..	..	101	113	23	..	..
XXXVII	1861-1863*	10	31	..	2	..	42	106	..	28	..
XXXVIII	1863-1865*	9	36	..	5	..	75	102	..	..	9
XXXIX	1865-1867	11	41	..	..	..	40	145	..	..	..
XL	1867-1869	11	42	..	..	..	49	143	..	..	..
XLI	1869-1871	11	58	..	..	..	78	151	..	..	..
XLII	1871-1873	17	57	..	..	..	103	138	..	..	5 †
XLIII	1873-1875	20	47	..	..	7 †	92	194	..	..	14
XLIV	1875-1877	29	43	..	..	2 †	168	107	..	..	..
XLV	1877-1879	39	36	..	..	1 †	151	142	..	..	..
XLVI	1879-1881	44	32	..	..	..	148	129	..	..	16 ‡
XLVII	1881-1883	38	37	..	..	1 §	138	146	..	..	10 ‡
XLVIII	1883-1885	36	40‖	..	..	..	198	124	..	..	1 ‡
XLIX	1885-1887	34	42	..	..	..	204	120	..	..	1 ‡
L	1887-1889	37	39	..	..	..	168	153	..	..	4
LI	1889-1891	37	39	..	..	..	159	166	..	..	..
LII	1891-1893	39	47	..	..	2 ¶	236	88	..	..	8 ¶
LIII.**	1893-1895	44	38	..	..	3 ¶	220	126	..	..	8 ¶
LIV	1895-1897	39	42	..	..	5 ¶	104	246	..	..	7 ¶
LV	1897-1899	34	46	..	..	10‡‡	134§§	206	..	..	16¶¶
LVI	1899-1901	26	53	..	..	11¶¶¶	163	185	..	..	9‡‡‡
LVII	1901-1903	29	56	..	..	3§§§	153	198	..	..	5‖‖‖
LVIII	1903-1905	32	58	..	..	..	174	206	..	..	2***
LVIX	1905-1907	32	58	...	..	..	136	250	...	...	..
LX	1907-1909	29	61	..	..	..	164	222	..	..	..

Parties as constituted at the beginning of each Congress are given. These figures were liable to change by contests for seats, etc.

* During the Civil War most of the Southern States were unrepresented in Congress.

† Liberal Republicans. ‡ Greenbackers. § David Davis, Independent, of Illinois.

‖ Two Virginia Senators were Readjusters, and voted with the Republicans.

¶ People's party, except that in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress one member is classed as Silver party.

** Three Senate seats were vacant (and continued so) and two Representative seats were unfilled (Rhode Island had not yet effected a choice) when the session began. Rhode Island subsequently elected two Republicans.

‡‡ Five Populists, two Silver party, three Independents. §§ Including fifteen members classed as Fusionists. ¶¶ Including three members classed as Silver party. There was one vacancy.

‡‡‡ Six Populists, three Silver party.

¶¶¶ Five Populists, one Silver party, two Independents, and three vacancies.

‖‖‖ Three Populists, one Silver party, one Fusion party, one vacancy.

§§§ One Populist, one Silver party, one Fusionist, two vacancies.

*** Two Union Labor and two vacancies—one Democratic, one Republican.

The Sixtieth Congress.

BEGAN MARCH 4, 1907, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1909.

SENATE.

President pro tempore.....William P. Frye. Rep., of Maine.
Secretary.....Charles G. Bennett, Rep., of New York.

Terms Expire.	Senators.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation	Present Vocation.
	ALABAMA.							
1915	Jos. F. Johnston † .	D.	Birmingham..	North Carolina.	1843	.....	....	Public Official
1913	John H. Bankhead	D.	Fayette.....	.....	....	.....	....	Public Official
	ARKANSAS.							
1909	James P. Clarke ...	D.	Little Rock...	Mississippi	1854	Univ. of Virginia	1878	Lawyer
1913	Jefferson Davis.....	D.	Little Rock...	.....	....	.....	....	Public Official
	CALIFORNIA.							
1909	George C. Perkins .	R.	Oakland	Maine.....	1839	.....	....	Merchant
1911	Frank P. Flint.....	R.	Los Angeles..	Massachussetts.	1862	.....	....	Lawyer
	COLORADO.							
1909	Henry M. Teller...	D.	Denver.....	New York.....	1830	Alfred University ...	....	Lawyer
1913	Simon Guggenheim	R.	Denver	Pennsylvania..	1867	.....	..	Retired
	CONNECTICUT.							
1909	Frank B. Brandegee	R.	New London.	Connecticut....	1864	Yale	1885	Lawyer
1911	M. G. Bulkeley ‡....	R.	Hartford.....	Connecticut....	1837	.....	....	Insurance
	DELAWARE.							
1911	Henry A. Du Pont†	R.	Wilmington..	Delaware.....	1838	U. S. Military Acad..	1861	Public Official
1913	H. A. Richardson..	R.	Dover.....	.....	....	.....	....	Public Official
	FLORIDA.							
1909	Steph. R. Mallory†	D.	Pensacola	South Carolina.	1848	Georgetown, D. C.....	1869	Lawyer
1911	J. P. Taliaferro†...	D.	Jacksonville..	Virginia.....	1847	.....	....	Banker
	GEORGIA.							
1909	Alexander S. Clay..	D.	Marietta	Georgia.....	1853	Hiawassee (Tenn.)...	1876	Lawyer
1913	Augustus O. Bacon†	D.	Macon.....	Georgia.....	1839	Univ. of Georgia.. .	1859	Lawyer
	IDAHO.							
1909	Weldon B. Heyburn	R.	Wallace	Pennsylvania ..	1852	.....	. ..	Lawyer
1913	William E. Borah..	R.	Boisé.....	Illinois.....	1865	State Univ. of Kan..	1889	Lawyer
	ILLINOIS.							
1909	Albert J. Hopkins ..	R.	Aurora.....	Illinois.....	1846	Hillsdale (Mich.)	1870	Lawyer
1913	Shelby M. Cullom..	R.	Springfield...	Kentucky	1829	Rock River.	1853	Public Official
	INDIANA.							
1909	Jas. A. Hemenway	R.	Boonville.....	Indiana.....	1860	.....	....	Lawyer
1911	Albert J. Beveridge	R.	Indianapolis ..	Ohio.....	1862	De Pauw University.	1885	Lawyer
	IOWA.							
1909	William B. Allison.	R.	Dubuque.....	Ohio.....	1829	Western Reserve.....	....	Public Official
1913	Jona. P. Dolliver...	R.	Fort Dodge ..	West Virginia..	1858	West Va. University.	1875	Lawyer
	KANSAS.							
1909	Chester I. Long	R.	Medi'e Lodge	Pennsylvania..	1860	.....	....	Lawyer
1913	Charles Curtis.....	R.	Topeka	Kansas.....	1860	.....	....	Lawyer
	KENTUCKY.							
1909	Jas. B. McCreary†.	D.	Richmond....	Kentucky	1838	Centre.....	1857	Lawyer
1913	T. H. Paynter.....	D.	Frankfort	Kentucky	1851	Centre.....	1851	Lawyer
	LOUISIANA.							
1909	Sam. D. McEnery†	D.	New Orleans.	Louisiana	1837	Univ. of Virginia.....	....	Lawyer
1913	Murphy J. Foster..	D.	Franklin	Louisiana.....	1849	Cumberland Univ ...	1870	Lawyer
	MAINE.							
1911	Eugene Hale.....	R.	Ellsworth	Maine.....	1836	.....	....	Lawyer
1913	William P. Frye....	R.	Lewiston	Maine.....	1831	Bowdoin.....	1850	Lawyer
	MARYLAND.							
1909	William P. Whyte.	D.	Baltimore.....	.....	....	.....	....	Public Official
1911	Isidor Rayner.....	D.	Baltimore....	Maryland.....	1850	Univ. of Virginia....	....	Lawyer
	MASSACHUSETTS.							
1911	Henry C. Lodge....	R.	Nahant.....	Massachusetts..	1850	Harvard.....	1871	Literature
1913	Winthrop M. Crane	R.	Dalton.....	Massachusetts..	1853	.....	....	Public Official
	MICHIGAN.							
1911	Julius C. Burrows‡.	R.	Kalamazoo..	Pennsylvania..	1837	.....	..	Lawyer
1913	William A. Smith.	R.	Grand Rapids	Michigan	1859	.....	....	Lawyer
	MINNESOTA.							
1911	Moses E. Clapp....	R.	St. Paul.....	Indiana.....	1851	.....	...	Lawyer
1913	Knute Nelson‡.....	R.	Alexandria...	Norway.....	1843	.....	....	Lawyer
	MISSISSIPPI.							
1911	H. D. Money†.....	D.	Miss'ippi City	Mississippi.....	1839	Univ. of Mississippi..	1860	Retired
1913	A. J. McLaurin†....	D.	Brandon.....	Mississippi.....	1848	.....	....	Lawyer
	MISSOURI.							
1909	William J. Stone...	D.	Jefferson City	Kentucky	1848	Missouri State Univ	....	Retired
1911	William Warner‡..	R.	Kansas City ..	Wisconsin.....	1840	.....	....	Lawyer
	MONTANA.							
1911	Thomas H. Carter.	R.	Helena	Ohio.....	1854	.....	....	Lawyer
1913	Joseph M. Dixon...	R.	Missoula.....	N. Carolina.....	1867	Earlham.....	1889	Lawyer
	NEBRASKA.							
1911	Elmer J. Burkett..	R.	Lincoln	Iowa.....	1867	Tabor.....	1890	Lawyer
1913	Norris Brown	R.	Kearney.....	Iowa.....	1863	Univ. of Iowa.....	1883	Lawyer

SENATE—*Continued.*

Terms Expire.	Senators.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	NEVADA.							
1909	F. G. Newlands	D.	Reno	Mississippi	1848	Yale		Public Official
1911	George S. Nixon	R.	Winnemucca	California	1860			Banker
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
1909	Jacob H. Gallinger	R.	Concord	Canada	1837	Dartmouth, Medicine	1885	Public Official
1913	H. E. Burnham	R.	Manchester	N. Hampshire	1844	Dartmouth	1865	Lawyer
	NEW JERSEY.							
1911	John Kean	R.	Elizabeth	New Jersey	1852	Columbia, Law	1875	Banker
1913	Frank O. Briggs	R.	Trenton	New Hampshire	1851	U.S. Military Acad	1872	Manufacturer
	NEW YORK.							
1909	Thomas C. Platt	R.	New York	New York	1833	Yale		President U.S Express Co.
1911	C. M. Depew‡	R.	New York	New York	1834	Yale	1856	Lawyer (*a*)
	N. CAROLINA.							
1909	Lee S. Overman	D.	Salisbury	N. Carolina	1854	Trinity	1874	Lawyer
1913	F. M. Simmons	D.	Raleigh	N. Carolina	1854	Trinity (N. C.)	1873	Lawyer
	NORTH DAKOTA.							
1909	H. C. Hansbrough	R.	Devil's Lake	Illinois	1848			Editor
1911	P. J. McCumber	R.	Wahpeton	Illinois	1858	Univ. Michigan, Law	1880	Lawyer
	OHIO.							
1909	Joseph B. Foraker‡	R.	Cincinnati	Ohio	1846	Cornell Univ	1869	Lawyer
1911	Charles Dick§§	R.	Akron	Ohio	1858			Lawyer
	OKLAHOMA.							
....	Robert L. Owens	D.	Muskogee	Virginia	1856	Wash. & Lee Univ	1877	Lawyer
....	Thomas P. Gore	D.	Lawton					Public Official
	OREGON.							
1909	Charles W. Fulton	R.	Astoria	Ohio	1853			Lawyer
1913	Jonathan Bourne, Jr	R.	Portland					Public Official
	PENNSYLVANIA.							
1909	Boies Penrose	R.	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	1860	Harvard	1881	Lawyer
1911	Philander C. Knox	R.	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	1853	Mount Union	1872	Public Official
	RHODE ISLAND.							
1911	Nelson W. Aldrich	R.	Providence	Rhode Island	1841			Merchant
1913								
	S. CAROLINA.							
1909	Asbury C. Latimer	D.	Belton	South Carolina	1851			Farmer
1913	Benj. R. Tillman	D.	Trenton	South Carolina	1847			Farmer
	SOUTH DAKOTA.							
1909	A. B. Kittridge	R.	Sioux Falls	N. Hampshire	1861	Yale	1882	Lawyer
1913	Robert J. Gamble	R.	Yankton	New York	1851	Lawrence Univ	1874	Lawyer
	TENNESSEE.							
1911	James B. Frazier	D.	Chattanooga	Tennessee	1858	Univ. Tennessee	1878	Lawyer
1913	Robert L. Taylor	D.	Nashville		1848			Public Official
	TEXAS.							
1911	C. A. Culberson	D.	Dallas	Alabama	1855	Virginia Mil. Inst	1874	Lawyer
1913	Joseph W. Bailey	D.	Gainesville	Mississippi	1863	Un. Miss. and Un. Va		Lawyer
	UTAH							
1909	Reed Smoot	R.	Provo City	Utah	1862	State Univ	1880	Banker
1911	George Sutherland	R.	Salt Lake City	England	1862	Univ. Michigan, Law	1883	Lawyer
	VERMONT.							
1909	W. P. Dillingham	R.	Montpelier	Vermont	1843			Lawyer
1911	Redfield Proctor‡	R.	Proctor	Vermont	1831	Dartmouth	1851	Retired
	VIRGINIA.							
1911	John W Daniel†	D.	Lynchburg	Virginia	1842			Lawyer
1913	Thomas S. Martin†	D.	Scottsville	Virginia	1847	Univ. Virginia	1867	Lawyer
	WASHINGTON.							
1909	Levi Ankeny	R.	Walla Walla	Missouri	1844			Banker
1911	Samuel H. Piles	R.	Seattle	Kentucky	1858			Lawyer
	WEST VIRGINIA.							
1911	Nathan B. Scott‡	R.	Wheeling	Ohio	1842			Manufacturer
1913	Stephen B. Elkins‡	R.	Elkins	Ohio	1841	Univ. Missouri	1860	Mining
	WISCONSIN.							
1909	Isaac Stephenson	R.	Marinette	Canada	1829			Lumberman
1911	Robt. M. La Follette	R.	Madison	Wisconsin	1855	Univ. Wisconsin	1879	Lawyer
	WYOMING.							
1911	Clarence D. Clark	R.	Evanston	New York	1851	Iowa State Univ	1874	Lawyer
1913	Francis E. Warren‡	R.	Cheyenne	Massachusetts	1844			Stock Raiser

D., Democrats, 31, R., Republicans, 60; 1 vacancy.

† Served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. ‡ Served in the Union Army during the Civil War. (*a*) Also Railroad Interests. §§ Served in Spanish-American War.

VOCATIONS.—Lawyers, 54; merchants, 2; farmers, 2; manufacturers, 2; mining, 1, editor, 1; president express company, 1; insurance, 1, stock raiser, 1, bankers, 5; literature, 1; public officials, 14; lumberman, 1, retired, 4. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum. Congress each session votes an appropriation of 20 cents per mile for travelling from and to the seat of government.

The oldest Senator in years is Mr. Allison, of Iowa, who is 78; the youngest, Elmer J. Burkett, of Nebraska, who is 40.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker.....Joseph G. Cannon, Rep., of Illinois.
Clerk.....Alexander McDowell, Rep., of Pennsylvania.

District.	Representatives.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation	Present Vocation.
	ALABAMA.							
1	George W. Taylor*†	D.	Demopolis	Alabama	1849	Univ. S. Carolina	1867	Lawyer
2	Aniosto A. Wiley *(a)	D.	Montgomery	Alabama	1850	Emory & Henry	1871	Lawyer
3	Henry D. Clayton *	D.	Eufaula	Alabama	1857	Univ. of Alabama	1878	Lawyer
4	William B. Craig	D.	Selma	Alabama	1877	Cumberla'd Univ.	1893	Lawyer
5	J. Thomas Heflin*	D.	Lafayette	Alabama	1869	Southern Univ.	....	Lawyer
6	Richard P. Hobson	D.	Fayette	.....	....	.....	....	NavalConst'r
7	John L. Burnett*	D.	Gadsden	Alabama	1854	Vanderbilt Univ.	....	Lawyer
8	William Richardson*†	D.	Huntsville	Alabama	....	Wesleyan Univ.	....	PublicOfficial
9	O. W. Underwood*	D.	Birmingham	Kentucky	1862	Univ. of Virginia	1884	Lawyer
	ARKANSAS.							
1	R. B. Macon*	D.	Helena	Arkansas	1859	.....	....	Lawyer
2	Stephen Brundidge, Jr.*	D.	Searcy	Arkansas	1857	.....	....	Lawyer
3	John C. Floyd	D.	Yellville	Tennessee	1858	Univ. of Arkansas	1879	Lawyer
4	Ben Cravens	D.	Fort Smith	Arkansas	1872	Univ. of Missouri	1893	Lawyer
5	Charles C. Reid*	D.	Morrillton	Arkansas	1868	Vanderbilt Univ.	1887	Lawyer
6	Joseph T. Robinson*	D.	Lonoke	Arkansas	1872	Univ. of Arkansas	....	Lawyer
7	Robert M. Wallace*	D.	Magnolia	Arkansas	1857	Arizona	1876	Lawyer
	CALIFORNIA.							
1	W. P. Englebright.*	R.	Nevada City	Mass	1855	.....	....	Mining Eng.
2	Duncan E. McKinlay*	R.	Santa Rosa	Canada	1862	.....	....	Lawyer
3	Joseph R. Knowland*	R.	Alameda	California	1873	.....	....	Banker
4	Julius Kahn*	R.	San Francisco	Germany	1861	.....	....	Lawyer
5	E. A. Hayes*	R.	San Jose	Wisconsin	1855	Un. of Wisconsin.	1882	Journalist
6	James C. Needham*	R.	Modesto	Nevada	1864	Un. of Mich. (Law)	1889	Lawyer
7	James McLachlan*	R.	Pasadena	Scotland	1852	Hamilton	1878	Lawyer
8	Sylvester C. Smith *	R.	Bakersfield	Iowa	1858	.....	....	Editor
	COLORADO.							
	George W. Cook ‡ (at large)	R.	Denver	Indiana	1851	.....	....	Mining
1	Robert W Bonynge*	R.	Denver	New York	1863	Columbia (Law).	1885	Lawyer
2	W A. Naggott	R.	Idaho Springs	Ohio	1864	Valparaiso Col.	1886	Lawyer
	CONNECTICUT.							
	Geo. L. Lilley* (at large).	R.	Waterbury	Mass.	1859	.....	....	PublicOfficial
1	E. Stevens Henry*	R.	Rockville	Mass	1836	.....	....	PublicOfficial
2	N. D. Sperry*	R.	New Haven	Connecticut	1827	.....	....	Retired
3	Edwin W. Higgins *	R.	Norwich	Connecticut	1874	Yale	1897	Lawyer
4	Ebenezer J. Hill *‡	R.	Norwalk	Connecticut	1845	Yale	1892	Retired
	DELAWARE.							
	H. R. Burton* (at large)	R.	Lewes	Delaware	1842	Univ. of Pa.	1868	Physician
	FLORIDA.							
1	S. M. Sparkman*	D.	Tampa	Florida	1849	.....	....	Lawyer
2	Frank Clark	D.	Gainesville	Alabama	1860	.....	....	Lawyer
3	W. B. Lamar*	D.	Tallahassee	Florida	1853	Univ. of Georgia.	1873	Lawyer
	GEORGIA.							
1	Charles G. Edwards.	D.	Savannah	Georgia	1878	Univ. of Georgia.	1898	Lawyer
2	James M. Griggs*	D.	Dawson	Georgia	1861	Un. of Nashville.	1881	Lawyer
3	Elijah B. Lewis*	D.	Montezuma	Georgia	1854	.....	.....	Banker
4	Wm. C. Adamson*	D.	Carrollton	Georgia	1854	Bowdoin.	1874	Farmer
5	L. F. Livingston*†	D.	Porterdale	Georgia	1832	.....	....	Farmer
6	Charles L. Bartlett*	D.	Macon	Georgia	1853	Univ. of Virginia	1873	Lawyer
7	Gordon Lee*	D.	Chickamauga	Georgia	1859	Emory	1880	Farmer
8	Wm. M. Howard*	D.	Lexington	Louisiana	1857	Univ. of Georgia.	1877	Lawyer
9	Thomas M. Bell*	D.	Gainesville	Georgia	1861	.....	....	Not stated
10	Thomas W Hardwick*	D.	Sandersville	Georgia	1872	Mercer Univ.	1892	Lawyer
11	W. G. Brantley*	D.	Brunswick	Georgia	1860	Univ. of Georgia.	....	Lawyer
	IDAHO.							
	B. L. French* (at large)	R.	Moscow	Indiana	1875	Univ. of Chicago.	1903	Lawyer
	ILLINOIS							
1	Martin B. Madden*	R.	Chicago	England	1855	.....	....	Stone
2	James R. Mann*	R.	Chicago	Illinois	1856	Univ. of Illinois.	1876	Lawyer
3	William W. Wilson.*	R.	Chicago	Illinois	1869	Kent	1893	Lawyer
4	James T. McDermott	D.	Chicago	Michigan	1872	.....	....	PublicOfficial
5	Adolph J. Sabath	D.	Chicago	Bohemia	1866	Lake Forest Univ.	1891	Lawyer
6	William Lorimer*	R.	Chicago	England	....	.....	....	R. R. Const'r
7	Philip Knopf* ‡	R.	Chicago	Illinois	1847	.....	....	PublicOfficial
8	Charles McGavin*	R.	Chicago	Illinois	1874	.....	....	Lawyer
9	Henry S. Boutell*	R.	Chicago	Mass	1856	Harvard	1876	Lawyer
10	George E. Foss*	R.	Chicago	Vermont	1863	Harvard	1885	Lawyer
11	Howard M. Snapp*	R.	Joliet	Illinois	1855	Chicago Univ.	....	Lawyer
12	Charles E. Fuller*	R.	Belvidere	Illinois	1849	.....	....	Lawyer
13	Frank O. Lowden * (a)	R.	Oregon	Minnesota	1861	State Univ., Ia.	1885	Farmer
14	James McKinney*	R.	Aledo	Illinois	1852	Monmouth	1874	Banker
15	Geo. W. Prince*	R.	Galesburg	Illinois	1854	Knox	1878	Lawyer

District.	Representatives.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation	Present Vocation.
	ILLINOIS—*Continued.*							
16	Joseph V Graff*	R.	Peoria	Indiana	1854	Wabash	....	Lawyer
17	John A. Sterling*	R.	Bloomington	Illinois	1857	Ill. Wesleyan Un.	1881	Lawyer
18	Joseph G. Cannon*	R.	Danville	N. Carolina	1836		....	Public Official
19	William B. McKinley*	R.	Champaign	Illinois	1856	Univ. of Illinois	....	Railroad
20	Henry T. Rainey*	D.	Carrollton	Illinois	1860	Amherst	1883	Lawyer
21	Ben. F. Caldwell**	D.	Chatham	Illinois	1848		....	Banker
22	William A. Rodenberg*	R.	E. St. Louis	Illinois	1865	Central Wesleyan	1884	Lawyer
23	Martin D. Foster	D.	Olney	Illinois	1861	Eureka	1882	Medicine
24	P. T. Chapman*	R.	Vienna	Illinois	1854	McKendree	1870	Lawyer
25	George W. Smith*	R.	Murphysboro	Ohio	1846	McKendry	1870	Lawyer
	INDIANA.							
1	John H. Foster*	R.	Evansville	Indiana	1862	Indiana Univ.	1882	Lawyer
2	John C. Chaney*	R.	Sullivan	Ohio	1854	Cincinnati Univ.	1882	Lawyer
3	William E. Cox	D.	Jaspar				....	Public Official
4	Lincoln Dixon*	D.	North Vernon	Indiana	1860	Ind. State Univ.	1880	Lawyer
5	Elias S. Holliday*‡	R.	Brazil	Indiana	1842	Hartsville	....	Lawyer
6	James E Watson*	R.	Rushville	Indiana	1864	De Pauw Univ.	1886	Lawyer
7	Jesse Overstreet*	R.	Indianapolis	Indiana	1859	Franklin	1882	Lawyer
8	John A. M. Adair	R.	Portland	Indiana	1863		....	Banker
9	Charles B. Landis*	R.	Delphi	Ohio	1858	Wabash	1883	Journalist
10	E. D. Crumpacker*	R.	Valparaiso	Indiana	1852	Valparaiso	1874	Lawyer
11	George W Rauch	D.	Marion				....	Public Official
12	Clarence C. Gilhams*	R.	La Grange	Indiana	1860		...	Farmer
13	Abraham L. Brick*	R.	South Bend	Indiana	1860	Ann Arbor	1883	Lawyer
	IOWA.							
1	Charles A. Kennedy	R.	Montrose	Iowa	1869		....	Nursery.
2	Albert F. Dawson*	R.	Preston	Iowa	1872	Univ. of Wis.	....	Public Official
3	Benj. P. Birdsall*	R.	Clarion	Wisconsin	1858	Iowa State Univ.	....	Lawyer
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*	R.	Northwood	Wisconsin	1859		....	Banker
5	Robert G. Cousins*	R.	Tipton	Iowa	1859	Cornell (Ia.)	1881	Lawyer
6	Daniel W. Hamilton	D.	Sigourney	Illinois	1861	State Univ. of Ia.	1884	Lawyer
7	John A. T. Hull*‡	R.	Des Moines	Ohio	1841	Iowa Wesleyan	1862	Farmer
8	William P. Hepburn*‡	R.	Clarinda	Ohio	1833		....	Public Official
9	Walter I. Smith*	R.	Council Bluffs	Iowa	1862		....	Lawyer
10	J. P Conner*	R.	Denison	Indiana	1851	Iowa State Univ.	1873	Lawyer
11	Elbert H. Hubbard*	R	Sioux City	Indiana	1849	Yale	1872	Lawyer
	KANSAS.							
1	Charles F. Scott*	R.	Iola	Kansas	1860	Univ. of Kansas.	1881	Editor
2	Daniel R. Anthony, Jr	R.	Leavenworth	Kansas	1870	Univ. of Mich	1891	Editor
3	P. P Campbell*	R.	Pittsburgh	Nova Scotia	1863	Baker Univ.	1888	Lawyer
4	James M. Miller*	R.	Council Grove	Penna.	1852		...	Lawyer
5	W A. Calderhead*‡	R.	Marysville	Ohio	1844	Franklin	....	Lawyer
6	William A. Reeder*	R.	Logan	Penna	1849		....	Banker
7	E. H. Madison	R.	Dodge City	Illinois	1865		....	Lawyer
8	Victor Murdock*	R.	Wichita	Kansas	1872		....	Journalist
	KENTUCKY.							
1	O. M. James*	D.	Marion	Kentucky	1871		....	Lawyer
2	Augustus O. Stanley*	D.	Henderson	Kentucky	1867	Centre	1889	Lawyer
3	A. D. James	R.	Penrod	Kentucky	1850	Un. of Lousville.	...	Physician
4	Ben. Johnson	D.	Bardstown	Kentucky	1858	St. Mary's	1878	Banker
5	S. Sherley*	D.	Louisville	Kentucky	1871	Univ. of Virginia	1891	Lawyer
6	Joseph L. Rhinock*	D.	Covington	Kentucky	1863		....	Banker
7	William P. Kimball	D.	Lexington	Kentucky	1857	Kentucky Univ.	....	Lawyer
8	Harvey Helm	D.	Stanford		....		1869	Public Official
9	Joseph B. Bennett*	R.	Greenup	Kentucky	1859		....	Lawyer
10	John W. Langley	R.	Spurlock	Kentucky	1865	Georgetown	1895	Lawyer
11	Don C. Edwards*	R.	London	Iowa	1861		...	Manufacturer
	LOUISIANA.							
1	Adolph Meyer*†	D.	New Orleans.	Mississippi	1842	Univ. of Virginia	1862	Public Official
2	Robt. C. Davey*	D.	New Orleans.	Louisiana	1853	St. Vincent's	1871	Merchant
3	Robt. F. Broussard*	D.	New Iberia	Louisiana	1864	Tulane Un. (Law)	1889	Lawyer
4	John T. Watkins*	D.	Minden	Louisiana	1854	Cumberla'd Univ.	1876	Lawyer
5	Joseph E. Ransdell*	D.	L. Providence	Louisiana	1858	Union	1882	Planter
6	George K. Favrot	D.	Baton Rouge.	Louisiana	1868	La. State Univ.	1888	Lawyer
7	A. P. Pujo*	D.	Lake Charles.	Louisiana	1861		....	Lawyer
	MAINE.							
1	Amos L. Allen*	R.	Alfred	Maine	1837	Bowdoin	1860	Lawyer
2	Charles E. Littlefield*	R.	Rockland	Maine	1851		....	Lawyer
3	Edwin C. Burleigh*	R.	Augusta	Maine	1843		....	Editor
4	Llewellyn Powers*	R.	Houlton	Maine	1839	Colby Univ.	1860	Lawyer
	MARYLAND.							
1	William H. Jackson**	R.	Salisbury		....		....	Public Official
2	Joshua F. C. Talbott*†	D.	Lutherville	Maryland	1843		....	Lawyer
3	Harry B. Wolf	D.	Baltimore	Maryland	1880	Un. of Md. (Law).	1901	Lawyer
4	John Gill, Jr*	D.	Baltimore	Maryland	1850	Hampden-Sid'y	....	Lawyer
5	Sydney E. Mudd*	R.	Laplata	Maryland	1858	Univ. of Virginia	1880	Lawyer
6	George A. Pearre*	R.	Cumberland	Maryland	1860	Princeton	1880	Lawyer
	MASSACHUSETTS.							
1	Geo. P. Lawrence*	R.	North Adams	Mass.	1859	Amherst	1880	Lawyer
2	Fred. H. Gillett*	R.	Springfield	Mass.	1851	Amherst	1874	Lawyer
3	Charles G. Washburn*	R.	Worcester	Mass.	1857	Harvard	1880	Manufacturer

District.	Representatives.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation	Present Vocation.
	MASSACHUSETTS—*Con'd.*							
4	Chas. Q. Tirrell*	R.	Natick	Mass.	1844	Dartmouth	1866	Lawyer
5	Butler Ames *(a)	R.	Lowell	Mass.	1871	U. S. Mil. Acad.	1894	Manufacturer
6	Augustus P. Gardner*(a)	R.	Hamilton	Mass.	1865	Harvard	1886	Trustee
7	Ernest W. Roberts*	R.	Chelsea	Maine	1858	Boston Univ.	1881	Lawyer
8	Samuel W. McCall*	R.	Winchester	Penna.	1851	Dartmouth	1874	Lawyer
9	John A. Keliher*	D.	Boston	Mass.	1866			Real Estate
10	Joseph F. O'Connell	D.	Boston	Mass	1872	Harvard Univ.	1896	Lawyer
11	Andrew J. Peters	D.	Boston	Mass	1872	Harvard	1898	Lawyer
12	John W. Weeks*(a)	R.	Newton	N. Hamp.	1860	U.S. Naval Acad.	1881	Banker
13	William S. Greene*	R.	Fall River	Illinois	1841			Real Estate
14	William C. Lovering*‡	R.	Taunton	Rhode Island	1835			Manufacturer
	MICHIGAN.							
1	Edwin Denby*(a)	R.	Detroit	Indiana	1870	Univ. of Michigan	1896	Lawyer
2	Charles E. Townsend*	R.	Jackson	Michigan	1856	Univ. of Michigan		Lawyer
3	Washington Gardner*‡	R.	Albion	Ohio	1845	O. Wesleyan Uni.	1870	Public Official
4	E. L. Hamilton*	R.	Niles	Michigan	1857			Lawyer
5	Gerrit J. Diekema	R.	Holland	Michigan	1859	Univ. of Mich.	1883	Lawyer
6	Samuel W. Smith*	R.	Pontiac	Michigan	1852	Univ. of Michigan	1878	Lawyer
7	Henry McMorran*	R.	Port Huron	Michigan	1844			Banker
8	J. W Fordney*	R.	Saginaw, W.S.	Indiana	1853			Lumber
9	James C. McLaughlin	R.	Muskegon	Illinois	1858	Univ. of Michigan	1883	Lawyer
10	Geo. A. Loud*(a)	R.	Au Sable	Ohio	1852			Lumberman
11	A. B. Darragh*‡	R.	St. Louis	Michigan	1840	Univ. of Michigan	1868	Banker
12	H. Olin Young*	R.	Ishpeming	New York	1850			Lawyer
	MINNESOTA.							
1	James A. Tawney*	R.	Winona	Penna.	1855	Wis. Univ. (Law)		Lawyer
2	W. S. Hammond	D.	St. James	Mass.	1884	Dartmouth	1884	Lawyer
3	C. R. Davis*	R.	St. Peter	Illinois	1849			Lawyer
4	Fred'k C. Stevens*	R.	St. Paul	Mass.	1861	Bowdoin	1881	Lawyer
5	Frank M. Nye	R.	Minneapolis	Maine	1852			Lawyer
6	Charles A. Lindbergh	R.	Little Falls					Public Official
7	Andrew J Volstead*	R.	Granite Falls	Minnesota	1860	St. Olaf		Lawyer
8	J. Adam Bede*	R.	Pine City	Ohio	1856			Farmer
9	H. Steenerson*	R.	Crookston	Wisconsin	1852	Union (Law)		Lawyer
	MISSISSIPPI.							
1	E. S. Candler, Jr.*	D.	Corinth	Florida	1862	Univ. of Miss.	1881	Lawyer
2	Thomas Spight*†	D.	Ripley	Mississippi	1841	La Grange		Lawyer
3	B. G. Humphreys *(a)	D.	Greenville	Mississippi	1865	Univ. of Miss.	1884	Lawyer
4	Wilson S. Hill*	D.	Winona	Mississippi	1863	Univ. of Miss.	1884	Lawyer
5	Adam M. Byrd*	D.	Philadelphia	Alabama	1859	Columbian Univ.	1884	Lawyer
6	Eaton J. Bowers*	D.	Bay St. Louis	Mississippi	1865			Lawyer
7	Frank A. McLain*	D.	Gloster	Mississippi	1852	Univ. of Miss.	1874	Lawyer
8	John S. Williams*	D.	Yazoo	Tennessee	1854	Univ. of Virginia		Planter
	MISSOURI.							
1	James T. Lloyd*	D.	Shelbyville	Missouri	1857	Christian Univ.	1878	Lawyer
2	W. W Rucker*	D.	Keytesville	Virginia	1855			Lawyer
3	Joshua W. Alexander	D.	Gallatin	Ohio	1852	Christian Univ.	1872	Lawyer
4	Charles F. Booher	D.	Savannah	New York	1848			Lawyer
5	Edgar C. Ellis*	R.	Kansas City	Michigan	1854	Carleton		Lawyer
6	D. A. De Armond*	D.	Butler	Penna.	1844			Lawyer
7	Courtney W. Hamlin**	D.	Springfield	N. Carolina	1858			Lawyer
8	Dorsey W. Shackleford*	D	Jefferson City	Missouri	1853			Lawyer
9	Champ Clark*	D.	Bowl'g Green	Kentucky	1850	Bethany	1873	Lecturer
10	Richard Bartholdt*	R.	St. Louis	Germany	1855	Schleiz (Germ'ny)	1872	Editor
11	Henry S. Caulfield	R.	St. Louis	Missouri	1873	Wash. Univ.	1895	Lawyer
12	Harry M. Coudrey	R.	St Louis	Missouri	1867			Insurance
13	Madison R. Smith	D.	Farmington					Public Official
14	Joseph J. Russell	D.	Charleston	Missouri	1854	Mo. State Univ.	1880	Lawyer
15	Thomas Hackney	D.	Carthage	Tennessee	1861	Mo. State Univ.	1882	Lawyer
16	Robert Lamar**	D.	Houston					Public Official
	MONTANA.							
	Charles N. Pray (at large)	R.	Fort Benton					Public Official
	NEBRASKA.							
1	Ernest M. Pollard*	R.	Nehawka	Nebraska	1869	Neb. State Univ.	1893	Fruit Grower
2	Gilbert M. Hitchcock**	D.	Omaha					Public Official
3	J. F. Boyd	R.	Neligh	Penna.	1853	Abingdon		Lawyer
4	Edmund H. Hinshaw*	R.	Fairbury	Indiana	1860	Butler	1885	Lawyer
5	George W. Norris*	R.	McCook	Ohio	1861	Baldwin Univ.	1881	Lawyer
6	M. P. Kinkaid*	R.	O'Neill	W. Virginia	1856	Univ. Mich. (Law)	1876	Lawyer
	NEVADA.							
	Geo. A. Bartlett (at large)	D.	Tonopah	California	1869	Georgetown Univ.	1894	Lawyer
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
1	Cyrus A. Sulloway*	R.	Manchester	N. Hamp.	1839			Lawyer
2	F. D. Currier*	R.	Canaan	N. Hamp.	1853			Lawyer
	NEW JERSEY.							
1	H. C. Loudenslager*	R.	Paulsboro	New Jersey	1852			Public Official
2	John J. Gardner*‡	R.	Atlantic City	New Jersey	1845	Michigan Univ.		Farmer
3	Benj. F. Howell*‡	R.	N. Brunswick	New Jersey	1844			Banker
4	Ira W. Wood*	R.	Trenton	Penna.		Princeton	1877	Lawyer
5	Charles N. Fowler*	R	Elizabeth	Illinois	1852	Yale	1876	Public Official
6	William Hughes**(a)	D.	Paterson	Ireland	1872			Lawyer

District.	Representatives.	Politics	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	NEW JERSEY—*Continued.*							
7	Richard W Parker*	R.	Newark	New Jersey	1848	Princeton	1867	Lawyer
8	Le Gage Pratt	D.	East Orange	Mass.	1853			Insurance
9	Eugene W Leake	D.	Jersey City	New Jersey	1877	Andover	1897	Lawyer
10	James A. Hamill	D.	Jersey City	New Jersey	1877	St. Peter's	1897	Lawyer
	NEW YORK.							
1	William W. Cocks*	R.	Old Westbury	New York	1861	Swarthmore		Farmer
2	George H. Lindsay*	D.	Brooklyn	New York	1836			Real Estate.
3	Chas. T. Dunwell*	R.	Brooklyn	New York	1852	Cornell Univ		Lawyer
4	Charles B. Law*	R.	Brooklyn	New York	1872	Amherst	1895	Lawyer
5	George E. Waldo*	R.	Brooklyn	New York	1851	Cornell Univ		Lawyer
6	Wm. M. Calder*	R.	Brooklyn	New York	1869			Builder
7	John J. Fitzgerald*	D	Brooklyn	New York	1872	Manhattan	1891	Lawyer
8	Daniel J. Riordan*	D.	N. Y. City	New York	1870	Manhattan	1890	Real Estate
9	Henry M. Goldfogle*	D.	N. Y. City	New York	1856			Lawyer
10	William Sulzer*	D.	N. Y. City	New Jersey	1863	Columbia	1883	Lawyer
11	Charles V. Fornes	D.	N. Y. City	New York	1846			Merchant
12	William B. Cockran*	D.	N. Y. City	Ireland	1854			Lawyer
13	Herbert Parsons*	R.	N. Y. City	New York	1869	Yale	1890	Lawyer
14	William Willett, Jr.	D.	Far Rock'w'y	New York	1869	Un. of City of N. Y.	1896	Lawyer
15	J. Van Vechten Olcott*	R.	N. Y. City	New York	1856	Columbia (Law)	1877	Lawyer
16	Francis B. Harrison** (*a*)	D.	N. Y. City	New York	1872	Yale		Lawyer
17	William S. Bennet*	R.	N. Y. City	New York	1870			Lawyer
18	Joseph A. Goulden*‡	D.	N. Y. City	Penna	1845			Insurance
19	John E. Andrus*	R.	Yonkers	New York	1841	Wesleyan Univ	1862	Manufacturer
20	Thomas W. Bradley*‡	R.	Walden		1844			Retired
21	Samuel McMillan	R.	N. Y. City	Ireland	1850			Contractor
22	William H. Draper*	R.	Troy	Mass	1841			Manufacturer
23	George N. Southwick*	R	Albany	New York	1863	Williams	1884	Journalist
24	George W. Fairchild	R.	Oneonta	New York	1854			Real Estate
25	Cyrus Durey	R.	Johnstown	New York	1864			Lumber
26	George R. Malby	R.	Ogdensburg	New York	1857	St. Louis Univ		Lawyer
27	Jas. S. Sherman*	R.	Utica	New York	1855	Hamilton	1878	Lawyer
28	Chas. L. Knapp*	R.	Lowville	New York	1847	Rutgers	1869	Lawyer
29	M. E. Driscoll*	R.	Syracuse	New York	1851	Williams	1877	Lawyer
30	John W. Dwight*	R.	Dryden	New York	1859			Retired
31	Sereno E. Payne*	R.	Auburn	New York	1843	Univ. of Roch'ter	1864	Lawyer
32	James B. Perkins*	R.	Rochester	Wisconsin	1847	Rochester Univ	1867	Lawyer
33	J. Sloat Fassett*	R.	Elmira	New York	1853	Rochester Univ	1875	Banker
34	Peter A. Porter	R.	Niagara Falls	New York	1853	Yale	1874	Public Official
35	Wm. H. Ryan*	D.	Buffalo	Mass.	1860			Insurance.
36	D. S. Alexander*‡	R.	Buffalo	Maine	1846	Bowdoin	1870	Lawyer
37	Ed. B. Vreeland*	R.	Salamanca	New York	1857			Banker
	NORTH CAROLINA.							
1	John H. Small*	D.	Washington	N. Carolina	1858	Trinity (N. C.)	1876	Lawyer
2	Claude Kitchin*	D.	Scotland Neck	N. Carolina	1869	Wake Forest	1888	Lawyer
3	Chas. R. Thomas*	D.	New Bern	N. Carolina	1861	Univ. of N. C.	1881	Lawyer
4	Edward W Pou*	D.	Smithfield	Alabama	1863	Univ. of N. C.		Lawyer
5	Wm. W Kitchin*	D.	Roxboro	N. Carolina	1866	Wake Forest	1884	Lawyer
6	H. L. Godwin	D.	Dunn	N. Carolina	1873	Univ. of N. C.	1896	Lawyer
7	Robert N. Page*	D.	Biscoe	N. Carolina	1859			Public Official
8	Richard N Hackett	D.	Wilkesboro	N. Carolina	1866	Un. of N. Carolina	1887	Lawyer
9	E. Y. Webb*	D.	Shelby	N. Carolina	1872	Wake Forest	1893	Lawyer
10	William T. Crawford**	D.	Waynesville					Public Official
	NORTH DAKOTA.							
	T. F. Marshall* (at large)	R.	Oakes	Missouri	1854			Banker
	Asle J. Gronna*	R	Lakota	Iowa	1858			Merchant
	OHIO.							
1	Nicholas Longworth*	R	Cincinnati	Ohio	1869	Harvard	1891	Lawyer
2	Herman P. Goebel*	R.	Cincinnati	Ohio	1853			Lawyer
3	John E. Harding	R	Middletown	Ohio	1877	Ann Arbor		Lawyer
4	William E. Tou Velle	D.	Celina					Public Official
5	Timothy T. Ansberry	D.	Defiance	Ohio	1871	Un. of Not. Dame	1895	Lawyer
6	Matt. R. Denver	D.	Wilmington	Ohio	1870	Georget'n Univ	1892	Banker
7	J. Warren Keifer** ‡ (*a*)	R.	Springfield	Ohio	1836	Antioch		Lawyer
8	Ralph D. Cole*	R.	Findlay	Ohio	1873	Ohio Nor'n Univ.	1898	Lawyer
9	Isaac R. Sherwood**‡	D.	Toledo	New York	1835	Antioch		Editor
10	Henry T. Bannon*	R.	Portsmouth	Ohio	1867	Univ. of Mich	1889	Lawyer
11	Albert Douglas	R.	Chillicothe	Ohio	1852	Harvard (Law)	1874	Lawyer
12	Edward L. Taylor, Jr*	R.	Columbus	Ohio	1869			Lawyer
13	Grant E. Mouser	R.	Marion	Ohio	1868	Ohio Nor. Univ	1891	Lawyer
14	Jay F. Laning	R.	Norwalk	Ohio	1853	Baldwin Univ	1875	Publisher
15	Beman G. Dawes*	R.	Marietta	Ohio	1870	Marietta		Public Official
16	Capell L. Weems*	R.	St. Clairsville	Ohio	1860			Lawyer
17	William A. Ashbrook	D.	Johnstown	Ohio	1867			Banker
18	James Kennedy*	R.	Youngstown	Ohio	1853	Westminster	1876	Lawyer
19	William A. Thomas*	R.	Niles	Wales	1866	Mt. Union		Manufacturer
20	Paul Howland (*a*)	R.	Cleveland	Ohio	1865	Harvard	1890	Lawyer
21	Theo. E. Burton*	R.	Cleveland	Ohio	1851	Oberlin	1872	Lawyer
	OKLAHOMA.							
1	Bird S. McGuire*	R.	Pawnee	Illinois	1865	Univ. of Kansas.	1887	Lawyer
2	Elmer L. Fulton	D.	Oklahoma Cy.	Iowa	1865	Tabor		Lawyer

District.	Representatives.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	OKLAHOMA.—*Continued.*							
3	James S. Davenport	D.	Vinita	Alabama	1864		....	Lawyer
4	C. D. Carter	D.	Ardmore	Ind. Terr.	1868		....	Farming
5	Scott Ferris	D.	Lawton	Missouri	1877	Mo. State Univ.	1901	Lawyer
	OREGON.							
1	Nillis C. Hawley	R	Salem	Oregon	1864	Willamette Univ.	1884	Public Official
2	William R. Ellis**	R.	Pendleton	Indiana	1850	Iowa State Univ.	1874	Lawyer
	PENNSYLVANIA.							
1	H. H. Bingham*‡	R.	Philadelphia	Penna.	1841	Wash. & Jeff.	1862	Public Official
2	Joel Cook	R.	Philadelphia	Penna.	1849	Univ. of Penna.	1869	Public Official
3	J. H. Moore*	R.	Philadelphia	New Jersey	1864		....	Publisher
4	Reuben O. Moon*	R.	Philadelphia	New Jersey	1847		....	Lawyer
5	W. W. Foulkrod	R.	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	....		....	Public Official
6	Geo. D. McCreary*	R.	Philadelphia	Penna.	1846	Univ. of Penna.	....	Banker
7	Thos. S. Butler*	R.	West Chester	Penna.	1855		....	Lawyer
8	Irving P. Wanger*	R.	Norristown	Penna.	1852		....	Lawyer
9	H. Burd Cassel	R.	Marietta	Penna.	1855		....	Lumber
10	T. D. Nicholls	D.	Scranton	Penna.	1870		....	Public Official
11	John T. Lenahan	D.	Wilkes-Barre	Penna.	1852	Villanova	1870	Lawyer
12	Charles N. Brumm*‡	R.	Minersville	Penna.	1838	Pennsylvania	....	Lawyer
13	John H. Rothermel	D.	Reading	Penna.	1856		....	Capitalist
14	George W. Kipp	D.	Towanda	Penna.	1847		....	Public Official
15	William B. Wilson	D.	Blossburg	Scotland	1862		....	Manufacturer
16	John G. McHenry	D.	Benton	Penna.	1870		....	Journalist
17	Benjamin K. Focht	R.	Lewisburg	Penna.	1863	Susquehanna Un.	....	Lawyer
18	Marlin E. Olmsted*	R.	Harrisburg	Penna.	....		....	Lawyer
19	John M. Reynolds*	R.	Bedford	Penna.	....		....	Manufacturer
20	Daniel F. Lafean*	R.	York	Penna.	1861		....	Lumber
21	Charles F. Barclay‡	R.	Sinn'm'h'n'g	New York	1844	Mich. Univ. (Law)	....	Lawyer
22	Geo. F. Huff*	R.	Greensburg	Penna.	1842		....	Banker
23	Allen F. Cooper*	R.	Uniontown	Penna.	1862	Univ. Mich. (Law)	1888	Lawyer
24	Ernest F. Acheson*	R.	Washington	Penna.	1855	Wash. & Jeff'son	1875	Editor
25	Arthur L. Bates*	R.	Meadville	Penna.	1859	Allegheny	1880	Lawyer
26	J. Davis Brodhead	D.	S. Bethlehem	Penna.	1859		....	Lawyer
27	J. G. Beale‡	R.	Leechburg	Penna.	1839		....	Banker
28	N. P. Wheeler	R.	Endeavor	New York	1841		....	Lumberman
29	Wm. H. Graham**‡	R.	Allegheny	Penna.	1844		....	Banker
30	John Dalzell*	R	Braddock	New York	1841	Yale	1865	Lawyer
31	James F. Burke	R.	Pittsburgh	Penna.	1867	Univ. of Mich.	1892	Lawyer
32	Andrew J. Barchfeld*	R.	Pittsburgh	Penna.	1863	Jefferson, Medical	1884	Physician
	RHODE ISLAND.							
1	D. L. D. Granger*	D.	Providence	Rhode Island	1852	Brown. Univ.	1874	Lawyer
2	Adin B. Capron*‡	R	Stillwater	Mass.	1841		....	Milling
	SOUTH CAROLINA.							
1	George S. Legaré*	D.	Charleston	S. Carolina	1871	Georget'n U (Law)	1893	Lawyer
2	James O. Patterson*	D.	Barnwell	S. Carolina	1857		....	Lawyer
3	Wyatt Aiken* (*a*)	D.	Abbeville	S. Carolina	1863		....	Farmer
4	Joseph T. Johnson*	D.	Spartanburg	S. Carolina	1858	Erskine	1879	Lawyer
5	D. E. Finley*	D.	Yorkville	Arkansas	1861	South Carolina	1886	Lawyer
6	J. Edward Ellerbe*	D.	Marion	S. Carolina	1867	Wofford	1887	Farmer
7	A. F. Lever*	D.	Lexington	S. Carolina	1875	Newberry	1895	Farmer
	SOUTH DAKOTA.							
	Philo Hall (at large)	R.	Brookings	Minnesota	1865		....	Lawyer
	William H. Parker	R.	Deadwood		....		....	Public Official
	TENNESSEE.							
1	W. P. Brownlow*	R.	Jonesboro	Virginia	1852		....	Public Official
2	Nathan W. Hale*	R.	Knoxville	Virginia	1860		....	Nursery
3	John A. Moon*	D.	Chattanooga	Virginia	1855	King	....	Lawyer
4	Cordell Hull (*a*)	D.	Carthage	Tennessee	1871	Cumberland Univ	1891	Lawyer
5	William C. Houston*	D.	Woodbury	Tennessee	1852		....	Lawyer
6	John W. Gaines*	D.	Nashville	Tennessee	1861	Vanderbilt Univ.	1882	Lawyer
7	L. P. Padgett*	D.	Columbia	Tennessee	1855	Erskine	1876	Lawyer
8	Thetus W. Sims*	D.	Linden	Tennessee	1852	Savannah	....	Lawyer
9	Finis J. Garrett*	D.	Dresden	Tennessee	1875	Bethel	1897	Lawyer
10	George W. Gordon†	D.	Memphis	Tennessee	1836	Un. of Nashville	1859	Lawyer
	TEXAS.							
1	Morris Sheppard*	D.	Texarkana	Texas	1875	Yale (Law)	1898	Lawyer
2	Sam Bronson Cooper**	D.	Beaumont	Kentucky	1850		....	Lawyer
3	Gordon Russell*	D.	Tyler	Alabama	....	Univ. of Georgia	1879	Lawyer
4	Choice B. Randell*	D.	Sherman	Georgia	1857		....	Lawyer
5	Jack Beall*	D.	Waxahachie	Texas	1866	Univ. of Texas	1890	Lawyer
6	Rufus Hardy	D.	Corsicana	Mississippi	1855	Univ. of Ga.	1875	Real Estate
7	A. W. Gregg*	D.	Palestine	Texas	....	Univ. of Virginia	....	Lawyer
8	John M. Moore*	D.	Richmond	Texas	....	Agri. & Mech. Col.	....	Stockraiser
9	Geo. F. Burgess*	D.	Gonzales	Texas	1861		....	Lawyer
10	Albert S. Burleson*	D.	Austin	Texas	1863	Univ. of Texas	....	Public Official
11	Robert L. Henry*	D.	Waco	Texas	1864	So'western Univ.	1885	Lawyer
12	Oscar W. Gillespie*	D.	Fort Worth	Mississippi	1858	Mansfield	1883	Lawyer
13	John H. Stephens*	D.	Vernon	Texas	1847	Cumberland Univ	1872	Mining
14	James L. Slayden*	D.	San Antonio	Kentucky	1853	Wash. & Lee Un.	....	Mining

District.	Representatives.	Politics.	Post-Office Address.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	College.	Year of Graduation.	Present Vocation.
	TEXAS—*Continued.*							
15	John N. Garner*	D.	Uvalde	Texas	1868			Lawyer
16	William R. Smith*	D.	Colorado	Texas	1863			Lawyer
	UTAH.							
	Jos. Howell* (at large)	R.	Logan	Utah	1857	Univ. of Utah	1877	Merchant
	VERMONT.							
1	D. J. Foster*	R.	Burlington	Vermont	1857	Dartmouth	1880	Lawyer
2	Kittredge Haskins*‡	R.	Brattleboro	Vermont	1836			Lawyer
	VIRGINIA.							
1	William A. Jones*†	D.	Warsaw	Virginia	1849	Univ. of Virginia	1870	Lawyer
2	Harry L. Maynard*	D.	Portsmouth	Virginia	1861	Va. Poly. Inst.	1880	Real Estate
3	John Lamb*†	D.	Richmond	Virginia	1840			Surveyor
4	Francis R. Lassiter**	D.	Petersburg	Virginia	1866	Univ. of Virginia	1886	Lawyer
5	Edward W. Saunders	D.	Rocky Mount	Virginia	1860	Univ. of Virginia	1882	Lawyer
6	Carter Glass*	D.	Lynchburg	Virginia	1858			Publisher
7	James Hay*	D.	Madison	Virginia	1856	Wash. & Lee Un.	1877	Lawyer
8	Charles C. Carlin	D.	Alexandria	Virginia	1866	National Law Un.	1891	Lawyer
9	Campbell Slemp	R.	Big Stone Gap					Public Official
10	Henry D. Flood*	D.	Appomattox	Virginia	1865	Univ. of Virginia	1886	Lawyer
	WASHINGTON.							
	F. W. Cushman* (at large)	R.	Tacoma	Iowa	1867			Lawyer
	W. L. Jones* "	R.	N. Yakima	Illinois	1863	Southern Illinois	1885	Lawyer
	Wm. E. Humphrey* "	R.	Seattle	Indiana	1862	Wabash	1887	Lawyer
	WEST VIRGINIA.							
1	William P. Hubbard‡	R.	Wheeling	Virginia	1843	Wesleyan Univ.	1863	Lawyer
2	George C. Sturgiss‡	R.	Morgantown	Ohio	1842			Lawyer
3	Joseph H. Gaines*	R.	Charleston	D. Columbia	1864	Princeton	1886	Lawyer
4	H. C. Woodyard*	R.	Spencer	W. Virginia	1867			Public Official
5	James A. Hughes*	R.	Huntington	Ontario	1861			Lumber
	WISCONSIN.							
1	Henry A. Cooper*	R.	Racine	Wisconsin	1850	Northwest'n Un.	1873	Lawyer
2	John M. Nelson	R.	Madison	Wisconsin	1870	Un. of Wisconsin	1892	Lawyer
3	James W. Murphy	D.	Platteville	Wisconsin	1858	Un. of Mich (Law)	1880	Lawyer
4	William J. Cary	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1865	St. John's Univ.	1881	Public Official
5	William H. Stafford*	R.	Milwaukee	Wisconsin		Harvard		Lawyer
6	Chas. H. Weisse*	D.	Sheboygan Fl.	Wisconsin	1866			Tanner
7	John J. Esch*	R.	La Crosse	Wisconsin	1861	Un. of Wisconsin	1887	Lawyer
8	James H. Davidson*	R.	Oshkosh	New York	1858	Union Univ	1884	Public Official
9	Gustav Küstermann	R.	Green Bay	Germany	1850			Public Official
10	E. A. Morse	R.	Antigo					Public Official
11	John J. Jenkins*‡	R.	Chip'wa Falls	England	1843			Lawyer
	WYOMING.							
	F. W Mondell* (at large)	R	Newcastle	Missouri	1860			Mining

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

	ALASKA.							
	Thomas Cale		Fairbanks					Public Official
	ARIZONA.							
	Marcus A. Smith*	D.	Tucson	Kentucky	1852	Transylvania U.		Lawyer
	HAWAII.							
	Jonah K. Kalanianaole*	R.	Honolulu	Hawaii	1871			Capitalist
	NEW MEXICO.							
	William H. Andrews*	R.	Albuquerque	Penna.	1842			R.R. Official
	PHILIPPINES.							
	Benito Legarda							
	Pablo Ocampo							
	PORTO RICO.							
	Tulio Larrinaga*	U.	San Juan	Porto Rico	1847	Poly. Inst. (Troy)	1870	Public Official

D., Democrats, 166. R., Republicans, 220. Unionist, 1. Political affiliations not stated, 3. Total, 390.

* Served in the Fifty-ninth House. ** Served in a previous House. † Served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. ‡ Served in the Union Army during the Civil War. (*a*) Served in the Spanish-American War. Salaries of Representatives are $7,500 per annum, and mileage of 20 cents per mile each way. Salary of the Speaker is $12,000.

VOCATIONS.—Lawyers, 238; public officials, 44; bankers, 20; editors, 11; mining, 4; retired, 3; physicians, 4; farmers, 12; manufacturers, 9; merchant, 1; railroad, 1; contractor, 1; naval constructor, 1; stone, 1; railroad constructor, 1; trustee, 1; real estate, 6; nursery, 1; lumber, 6; insurance, 4; fruit grower, 1; builder, 1; publishers, 2; capitalists, 2; milling, 1; stock-raiser, 1; tanner, 1, surveyor, 1; not stated, 7.

The oldest Representative is Mr. Sperry, of Connecticut, born in 1827; the youngest is Mr. William S. Hammond, of Minnesota, born in 1884.

OTHER OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Rev. H. N. Couden, Chaplain; Henry Casson, Sergeant-at-Arms; F. B. Lyon, Doorkeeper; Joseph C. McElroy, Postmaster.

New York State Government.

(JANUARY 1, 1908.)

Governor.....Chas. E. Hughes, New York..Term ex. Dec. 31, 1908..Salary, $10,000 and mansion.
Lieutenant-Governor..Lewis S. Chanler, Barrytown. " " " 1908.. " 5,000.
Secretary to the Governor..Robert H. Fuller, New York..... " 4,000.

Secretary of State.....John Sibley Whalen,	Rochester..	Term ex. Dec.	31, 1908..	Salary,	$5,000
Comptroller.....Martin H. Glynn,	Albany.....	" " "	1908..	"	6,000
State Treasurer.....Julius Hauser,	Sayville.....	" " "	1908..	"	5,000
Attorney-General.....William S. Jackson,	Buffalo.....	" " "	1908..	"	5,000
State Engineer and Surveyor....Fred. Skene,	Long Island City...	" " "	1908..	"	5,000
Commissioner of Education.....Andrew S. Draper,	Albany.....	" " April,	1910..	"	7,500
Superintendent of Insurance....Otto Kelsey,	Geneseo.....	" " Feb.	11, 1909...	"	7,000
Superintendent Banking Dept...Clark Williams,	New York.....	" " Jan.	21, 1908..	"	7,000
Superintendent State Prisons....Cornelius V. Collins,	Troy.....	" " April	17, 1908..	"	6,000
Superintendent Public Works....Frederick C. Stevens,	Attica.....	" " Dec.	31, 1908..	"	6,000

Deputy Secretary of State—James L. Whalen.
Deputy Supt. of Insurance (1st)—————————
Deputy Supt. of Insurance (2d)—Henry D. Appleton.

First Assistant Commissioner of Education—Howard J. Rogers.

Tax Commissioner—Benj. E. Hall, Dec. 31, 1909.
" " Frank E. Perley, Dec. 31, 1907.
" " E. E. Woodbury, Dec. 31, 1908.
Salaries, $5,000 each.

CANAL BOARD.

Lieutenant-Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler.
Secretary of State John Sibley Whalen.
Comptroller Martin H. Glynn.
State Treasurer Julius Hauser.
Attorney-General William Schuyler Jackson.

State Engineer and Surveyor Frederick Skene.
Superintendent Public Works Fred'k C. Stevens.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

First District—William R. Willcox, Feb. 1, 1913; William McCarroll, Feb. 1, 1912; Edward M. Bassett, Feb. 1, 1911; Milo Roy Maltbie, Feb. 1, 1910; John E. Eustis, Feb. 1, 1909.

Second District—Frank W. Stevens, Feb. 1, 1913; Thomas Mott Osborne, Jan. 21, 1908; Charles Hollam Keep, Feb. 1, 1912; James E. Sague, Feb. 1, 1909; Martin S. Decker, Feb. 1, 1910.

STATE ARCHITECT.

Franklin B. Ware, New York. Salary, $7,500.

COMMISSIONERS OF CANAL FUND.

Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Roscoe C. E. Brown, Brooklyn.
Charles F. Milliken, Canandaigua.
John E. Kraft, Kingston.
Charles S. Fowler, Albany, *Chief Examiner*.
Salaries of Commissioners, $3,000 each.

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION.

John Williams. Jan. 21, 1908. Salary, $5,000.
William W. Walling. Salary, $2,700.
John Lundrigan. Salary, $2,700.

INDUSTRIAL MEDIATOR.

Michael J. Reagan.

FOREST FISH, AND GAME COMMISSIONER.

James Spencer Whipple, Salamanca. Salary, $5,000

STATE HISTORIAN.

Victor H. Paltsits. Term expires April 25, 1911. Salary, $4,500.

FISCAL SUPERVISOR OF STATE CHARITIES.

Charles M. Bissell. Term expires June 9, 1912. Salary $6,000.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE.

Maynard N. Clement, Canandaigua. Term expires April 1, 1911. Salary, $7,000.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. Nelson H. Henry.
Military Secretary—Col. George Curtis Treadwell.
Aides-de-Camp—Col. Selden E. Marvin, Major G. Barrett Rich, Jr., Major Frederick M. Crossett, Major Frederic P. Moore, Commander Robert P. Forshew, Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Davis, Major Charles J. Wolf, Major Albert H. Dyett, Capt. Herbert Barry, Capt. Charles A. Simmons, Capt. Charles Healy, Capt. Elliot Bigelow, Jr., Capt. William R. Fearn, Capt. John H. Ingraham, Capt. Edwin H. Tracy, Capt. Howard K. Brown.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Theodore H. Swift, Potsdam.
Chas. H. Murray, New York. } Salaries, $8,000 each
A. J. Rodenbeck, Rochester.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Charles A. Wieting, Cobleskill. Term expires April 29, 1908.

QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

Smith Pine, New York.
Henry A. Guyon, Richmond Co. } $2,500 each.
Frederick H. Schroeder, Brooklyn.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

Eugene H. Porter, M. D., New York. Salary, $3,500.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

John Williams, Jan. 21, 1908. Salary, $5,000.
First Deputy, W. W. Walling. Salary, $2,700.
Second Deputy, John Lundrigan. Salary, $2,700.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Daniel W. Cahill, Watertown. Salary, $5,000.

STATE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Fritz Reichmann, Troy.

STATE FISH CULTURIST.

Tarleton H. Bean. Salary, $3,000.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Albert W. Ferris, M. D., $7,500; William L. Parkhurst, $5,000; Shelden T. Viele, $5,000.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

Henry H. Persons, East Aurora; Charles Davis, Kingston; John A. Sleicher, New York; Ernest J. Lederle, New York; Milo M. Acker, Hornell; Wallace C. Johnson, Niagara Falls.

ADVISORY BOARD OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS FOR THE NEW CANAL.

Edward A. Bond, Watertown; Thomas W. Symons, Buffalo; William A. Brackenridge, Niagara Falls; Mortimer G. Barnes, New York; Alfred B. Fry, New York.

STATE RACING COMMISSION.

James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo; John Sanford, Amsterdam; Harry K. Knapp, New York.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor, Whitelaw Reid; *Vice-Chancellor*, St. Clair McKelway; Daniel Beach, Pliny T. Sexton, T. Guilford Smith, Albert Vander Veer, William Nottingham, Charles A. Gardiner, Lucian L. Shedden, Edward Lauterbach, Eugene A. Philbin.

(Changes, if any, in the above lists will be announced in a later edition.)

Legislature of the State of New York.

SESSION OF 1908.

SENATE.

President, Lieutenant-Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Dem., of Barrytown.

Dist.	*Names of Senators.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Carl S. Burr, Jr*	Rep	Commack.
2	Dennis J. Harte	Dem	L. I. City.
3	Thomas H. Cullen*	Dem	Brooklyn.
4	Otto G. Foelker	Rep	Brooklyn.
5	James A. Thompson	Dem	Brooklyn.
6	Eugene M. Travis	Rep	Brooklyn.
7	Patrick H. McCarren*	Dem	Brooklyn.
8	Charles H. Fuller	Dem	Brooklyn.
9	Conrad Hasenflug*	Dem	Brooklyn.
10	Alfred J. Gilchrist	Rep	Brooklyn.
11	Dominick F. Mullaney	Dem	New York City.
12	William Sohmer	Dem	New York City.
13	Christopher D. Sullivan	Dem	New York City.
14	Thomas F. Grady*	Dem	New York City.
15	Thomas J. McManus	Dem	New York City.
16	John T. McCall	Dem	New York City
17	George B. Agnew	Rep	New York City.
18	Martin Saxe*	Rep	New York City.
19	Alfred R. Page*	Rep	New York City.
20	James J. Frawley*	Dem	New York City.
21	James Owens	Dem	New York City.
22	John T. Cohalan	Dem	New York City.
23	Francis M. Carpenter*	Rep	Mt. Kisco.
24	J. C. R. Taylor	Dem	Middletown.
25	Sanford W. Smith*	Rep	Chatham.
26	John N. Cordts*	Rep	Kingston.
27	Jotham P. Allds*	Rep	Norwich.
28	William J. Grattan	Rep	Cohoes.
29	Frank M. Boyce	Dem	East Schodack.
30	H. Wallace Knapp	Rep	Plattsburgh.
31	William W. Wemple	Rep	Schenectady.
32	James A. Emerson	Rep	Warrensburgh.
33	Seth G. Heacock	Rep	Ilion.
34	William T. O'Neil	Rep	St. Regis Falls.
35	George H. Cobb*	Rep	Watertown.
36	Joseph Ackroyd	Dem	Utica.
37	Francis H. Gates*	Ind	Chittenango.
38	Horace White*	Rep	Syracuse.
39	Harvey D. Hinman*	Rep	Binghamton.
40	Owen Cassidy*	Rep	Watkins.
41	Benjamin M. Wilcox*	Rep	Auburn.
42	John Raines*	Rep	Canandagua.
43	William J. Tully*	Rep	Corning.
44	S. Percy Hooker	Rep	LeRoy.
45	Thomas B. Dunn	Rep	Rochester.
46	William W. Armstrong*	Rep	Rochester.
47	Stanislaus P. Franchot	Rep	Niagara Falls.
48	Henry W. Hill*	Rep	Buffalo.
49	Samuel J. Ramsperger	Dem	Buffalo.
50	George A. Davis*	Rep	Lancaster.
51	Albert T. Faucher*	Rep	Salamanca.

Republicans	32
Democrats	19
Total	51

* Members of the last Senate. Senators are elected for two years. The terms of the above expire December 31, 1908. Salary, $1,500 and mileage.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Ellis J. Staley	Rep	Albany.
2	William E. Nolan	Rep	Albany.
3	Robert S. Waters	Rep	Green Island.

ALLEGANY.

Jesse S. Phillips* ..... Rep ... Andover.

BROOME.

Harry C. Perkins ..... Rep ... Binghamton.

CATTARAUGUS.

John J. Volk* ..... Rep ... Dayton.

CAYUGA.

Frederick A. Dudley* .. Rep. . King's Ferry.

CHAUTAUQUA.

1 Augustus F. Allen ..... Rep ... Jamestown.
2 Charles M. Hamilton* ... Rep ... Ripley.

CHEMUNG.

David C. Robinson ..... Dem ... Elmira.

CHENANGO.

Julien C. Scott ..... Rep ... Bainbridge.

CLINTON.

Alonson T. Dommy .... Rep ... Beekmantown.

COLUMBIA.

Lester J. Bashford ..... Dem .. Hollowville.

CORTLAND.

Charles F. Brown ..... Rep ... Cortland.

DELAWARE.

Henry J. Williams ..... Rep ... Downsville.

DUTCHESS.

1 Myron Smith* ..... Rep ... Millbrook.
2 Frederick Northrup* .... Dem .. Poughkeepsie.

ERIE.

1 Orson J. Weimert* ..... Rep ... Buffalo.
2 John Lord O'Brian* ..... Rep ... Buffalo.
3 George J. Arnold ..... Rep ... Buffalo.
4 William Jordan ..... Dem .. Buffalo.

ERIE—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
5	Edward P. Costello	Dem	Buffalo.
6	Frank S. Burszynski*	Dem	Buffalo.
7	George W. Walters*	Dem	Bowmansville.
8	Clarence McGregor	Rep	Buffalo.
9	Frank B. Thorne	Rep	Buffalo.

ESSEX.

James Shea ..... Rep ... Lake Placid.

FRANKLIN.

Harry H. Hawley ..... Rep ... Malone.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

William E. Mills* ..... Rep ... Gloversville.

GENESEE.

Fred B. Parker* ..... Rep ... Elba.

GREENE.

William C. Brady* ..... Rep ... Athens.

HERKIMER.

Thomas D. Ferguson* ... Rep ... Little Falls.

JEFFERSON.

1 A. D. Lowe* ..... Rep ... Depauville.
2 Gary H. Wood* ..... Rep ... Antwerp.

KINGS.

1 Edmund R. Terry ..... Dem .. Brooklyn.
2 James Jacobs* ..... Dem .. Brooklyn.
3 Arthur L. Hurley ..... Rep ... Brooklyn.
4 Andrew C. Troy ..... Dem .. Brooklyn.
5 Charles J. Weber* ..... Rep ... Brooklyn.
6 Thomas J. Surpless* ... Rep ... Brooklyn.
7 Thomas J. Geoghegan* .. Dem .. Brooklyn.
8 John McBride ..... Rep ... Brooklyn.
9 George A. Voss* ..... Rep ... Brooklyn.
10 Charles F. Murphy* .... Rep ... Brooklyn.
11 William W. Cohen* ..... Rep ... Brooklyn.
12 George A. Green* ..... Rep ... Brooklyn.
13 John H. Donnelly* ..... Dem .. Brooklyn.
14 James E. Fay* ..... Dem. Brooklyn.
15 John J. Shutta ..... Dem .. Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLY—*Continued.*

KINGS—*Continued.*

Dist.	Names of Members.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
16	Michael J. Grady	Dem.	Brooklyn.
17	John R. Farrer	Rep.	Brooklyn.
18	Warren T. Lee*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
19	John Holbrook	Rep.	Brooklyn.
20	Harrison C. Glore*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
21	Samuel A. Gluck*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
22	Emil Rose	Dem.	Brooklyn.
23	Isaac Sargent	Rep.	Brooklyn.

LEWIS.

C. Fred. Boshart* ..... Rep... Lowville.

LIVINGSTON.

Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr*. Rep... Mt. Morris.

MADISON.

Orlando W. Burhyte*... Rep... Brookfield.

MONROE.

1 George F. Harris* ..... Rep... Webster.
2 James L. Whitley* ..... Rep... Rochester.
3 George L. Meade ..... Rep... Rochester.
4 Bernard J. Haggerty ..... Rep... Rochester.
5 Henry Morgan* ..... Rep... Brockport.

MONTGOMERY.

T. Romeyn Staley* ..... Rep... Amsterdam.

NASSAU.

William G. Miller* ..... Rep... Freeport.

NEW YORK.

1 Thomas B. Caughlan ..... Dem.. New York City.
2 Alfred E. Smith* ..... Dem.. New York City.
3 James Oliver* ..... Dem.. New York City.
4 Aaron Levy ..... Dem... New York City.
5 John T. Eagleton* ..... Dem.. New York City.
6 Adolph Stern* ..... Dem.. New York City.
7 Joseph W. Keller* ..... Dem.. New York City.
8 Moritz Graubard ..... Dem.. New York City.
9 John C. Hackett* ..... Dem.. New York City.
10 Anthony M. McCabe ..... Rep... New York City.
11 Frank K. Johnston ..... I. L... New York City.
12 James A. Foley* ..... Dem.. New York City.
13 James J. Hoey* ..... Dem.. New York City.
14 John J. Herrick ..... Dem.. New York City.
15 William M. Bennett ..... Rep.. New York City.
16 Martin G. McCue* ..... Dem.. New York City.
17 Frederick R. Toombs ..... Rep... New York City.
18 Mark Goldberg* ..... Dem.. New York City.
19 William R. Donihee ..... Dem.. New York City.
20 Patrick J. McGrath ..... Dem.. New York City.
21 Robert S. Conklin* ..... Rep... New York City.
22 Robert F. Wagner* ..... Dem.. New York City.
23 James A. Francis* ..... Rep... New York City.
24 Walter Spriggins ..... Dem.. New York City.
25 Artemas Ward, Jr ..... Rep... New York City.
26 Solomon Strauss ..... Rep... New York City.
27 Beverley R. Robinson* .. Rep... New York City.
28 Edward W. Buckley* ..... Dem.. New York City.
29 Walter H. Liebmann ..... Dem.. New York City.
30 Louis A. Cuvillier* ..... Dem.. New York City.
31 Abraham Greenberg ... Dem.. New York City
32 Jesse Silberman ..... Dem... New York City.
33 Philip J. Schmidt* ..... Dem.. New York City.
34 George M. S. Schulz* ..... Dem.. New York City.
35 John V. Sheridan* ..... Dem.. New York City.

NIAGARA.

1 Charles F. Foley* ..... Dem.. Lockport.
2 W. Levell Draper* ..... Rep... Wilson.

ONEIDA.

1 Merwin K. Hart* ..... Rep... Utica.
2 Ladd J. Lewis* ..... Rep... Sauquoit.
3 A. Grant Blue* ..... Rep... Barneveld.

ONONDAGA.

1 John C. McLaughlin ..... Rep... Jordan.
2 Fred. W. Hammond* ..... Rep... Syracuse.
3 J. Henry Walters ..... Rep... Syracuse.

ONTARIO.

George B. Hemenway .. Rep... Naples.

ORANGE.

Dist.	Names of Members.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Henry Seacord	Rep.	Wash'gt'nville.
2	Charles E. Mance*	Rep.	Middletown.

ORLEANS.

Myron E. Eggleston* .... Rep... Albion.

OSWEGO.

Frederick G. Whitney* .. Rep... Pulaski.

OTSEGO.

Charles Smith* ..... Rep... Oneonta.

PUTNAM.

John R. Yale* ..... Rep... Brewster.

QUEENS.

1 Thomas H. Todd* ..... Dem.. L. I. City.
2 William Klein ..... Dem.. College Point.
3 Conrad Garbe* ..... Dem.. Woodhaven.
4 William A. DeGroot* .... Rep... Richmo'd Hill.

RENSSELAER.

1 Frederick C. Filley* ..... Rep... Troy.
2 Bradford R. Lansing* .... Rep... Rensselaer.

RICHMOND.

William Allaire Shortt .. Dem.. Tompkinsville.

ROCKLAND.

Frank DeNagelle ..... Dem... Haverstraw.

ST. LAWRENCE.

1 Fred. J. Gray* ..... Rep... Ogdensburg.
2 Edwin A. Merritt, Jr.* .. Rep... Potsdam.

SARATOGA.

George H. Whitney* .... Rep... Mechanicsville.

SCHENECTADY.

Miles R. Frisbie ..... Rep... Schenectady.

SCHOHARIE.

George M. Palmer ..... Dem.. Cobleskill.

SCHUYLER.

Charles A. Cole* ..... Rep... Watkins.

SENECA.

William B. Harper* ..... Dem.. Seneca Falls.

STEUBEN.

1 Wm. H. Chamberlain* ... Rep... Kanona.
2 Charles K. Marlatt* .... Rep... Corning.

SUFFOLK.

1 John M. Lupton* ..... Rep... Mattituck.
2 Orlando Hubbs* ..... Rep... Patchogue.

SULLIVAN.

George W. Murphy ..... Rep... Liberty.

TIOGA.

Frank L. Howard ..... Rep... Waverly.

TOMPKINS.

Wm. R. Gunderman* .... Rep... Ithaca.

ULSTER.

1 Joseph M. Fowler* ..... Rep... Kingston.
2 William E. Little ..... Dem.. Bloomington.

WARREN.

William R. Waddell* .. Rep... North Creek.

WASHINGTON.

James S. Parker ..... Rep... Salem.

WAYNE.

Edson W. Hamn* ..... Rep... Lyons.

WESTCHESTER.

1 Harry W Hames* ..... Rep... Yonkers.
2 Marmaduke B. Wright .. Dem.. Mount Vernon.
3 Isaac H. Smith ..... Rep... Peekskill.
4 J. M. Wainwright* ..... Rep... Rye.

WYOMING.

Robert M. McFarlane ... Rep... Eagle.

YATES.

Leonidas D. West* ..... Rep... Dundee.

* Members of the last Assembly. Assemblymen are elected for one year. Salary, $1,500 and mileage.

Independent-Republican, 1; Independence League, 1	2
Democrats	53
Republicans	95

Judiciary of the State of New York.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF NEW YORK.

Judges.	Residences.	Counties.	Salaries.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
Edgar M. Cullen, Chief Judge	Brooklyn	Kings	$14,200	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1918
Albert Haight, Associate Judge	Buffalo	Erie	13,700	Rep.	" 31, 1908
John Clinton Gray, "	New York	New York	13,700	Dem.	" 31, 1913
Irving G. Vann, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Rep.	" 31, 1910
Edward T. Bartlett, "	New York	New York	13,700	Rep.	" 31, 1911
William E. Werner, "	Rochester	Monroe	13,700	Rep.	" 31, 1918
* Frank H. Hiscock, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Rep.	" 31, 1910
*Emory A. Chase, "	Catskill	Greene	13,700	Rep.	" 31, 1910
* Willard Bartlett, "	Brooklyn.	Kings	13,700	Dem	" 31, 1916

* Temporary appointments.

JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Department.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Designations Expire.
1st. The county of New York.	John Proctor Clarke	New York	Rep.	Oct. 4, 1910
	Edward Patterson	"	Dem.	" 31, 1909
	George L. Ingraham	"	Dem.	" 31, 1910
	Chester B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep.	" 31, 1909
	John S. Lambert	Buffalo	Rep.	Temporary.
	Frank C. Laughlin	"	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1909
	James W. Houghton	Saratoga Springs.	Rep.	Oct. 25, 1910
	Francis M. Scott	New York	Dem.	Dec. 4, 1911
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess.	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburgh	Rep.	" 31, 1910
	William J. Gaynor	Brooklyn	Dem.	" 31, 1921
	John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep.	" 31, 1921
	Almet F. Jenks	Brooklyn	Dem.	April 4, 1910
	Warren B. Hooker	Fredonia	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1908
	Adelbert P Rich	Auburn	Rep.	Temporary.
	Nathan L. Miller	Cortland	Rep.	Temporary.
3d. Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung.	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep.	Jan. 8, 1911
	Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1916
	Alden Chester	Albany	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1904
	John M. Kellogg	Ogdensburg	Rep.	Nov. 13, 1910
	Albert H. Sewell	Walton	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1911
4th. Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.	Peter B. McLennan	Syracuse	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1920
	Alfred Spring	Franklinville	Rep.	Jan. 9, 1909
	Pardon C. Williams	Watertown	Rep.	" 15, 1910
	Frederick W. Kruse	Olean	Rep.	" 3, 1911
	James A. Robson	Canandaigua	Rep.	" 7, 1912

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First and Second Districts, $17,500; remaining Districts, $7,200; but non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Divisions of the First and Second Departments, receive the same compensation as the Justices in those Departments; if assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, their additional compensation is $10 per day.

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
1st. The city and county of New York.	Edward Patterson	New York	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1909
	Samuel Greenbaum	"	Dem.	" 31, 1915
	George L. Ingraham	"	Dem.	" 31, 1919
	Francis M. Scott	"	Dem.	" 31, 1911
	Joseph E. Newburger.	"	Dem.	" 31, 1919
	Charles H. Truax	"	Dem.	" 31, 1909
	James A. Blanchard	"	Rep.	" 31, 1915
	Charles F. MacLean	"	Dem.	" 31, 1909
	Vernon M. Davis	"	Dem.	" 31, 1916
	Philip H. Dugro	"	Dem.	" 31, 1914
	Victor J. Dowling	"	Dem.	" 31, 1918
	Edward E. McCall	"	Dem.	" 31, 1916
	H. A. Gildersleeve	"	Dem.	" 31, 1919
	James Fitzgerald	"	Dem.	" 31, 1912
	James A. O'Gorman	"	Dem.	" 31, 1913
	Henry Bischoff, Jr.	"	Dem.	" 31, 1917
	David Leventritt	"	Dem.	" 31, 1912
	Leonard A. Giegerich	"	Dem.	" 31, 1920

JUDICIARY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
1st. The city and county of New York.	Edward B. Amend	New York	Dem	Dec. 31, 1916
	John Proctor Clarke	"	Rep	" 31, 1915
	John W. Goff	"	Dem	" 31, 1920
	Samuel Seabury	"	Ind. L.	" 31, 1920
	M. Warley Platzek	"	Dem	" 31, 1920
	Peter A. Hendrick	"	Dem	" 31, 1920
	John Ford	"	Ind. L.	" 31, 1920
	Mitchell L. Erlanger	"	Dem	" 31, 1920
	Charles W. Dayton	"	Dem	" 31, 1920
	Charles L. Guy	"	Dem	" 31, 1920
	John J. Brady	"	Dem	" 31 1920
	James W. Gerard	"	Rep	" 31, 1921
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, and Suffolk.	William J. Gaynor	Brooklyn	Dem	" 31, 1921
	Joseph A. Burr	"	Rep	" 31, 1919
	Willard Bartlett	"	Dem	" 31, 1911
	William D. Dickey	"	Rep	" 31, 1909
	Wilmot M. Smith	Patchogue	Rep	" 31, 1909
	Josiah T. Marean	Brooklyn	Dem	" 31, 1912
	Almet F. Jenks	"	Dem	" 31, 1912
	Garret J. Garretson	Elmhurst	Rep	" 31, 1910
	William J. Kelly	Brooklyn	Dem	" 31, 1916
	Samuel T. Maddox	"	Rep	" 31, 1910
	Edward B. Thomas	"	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Walter H. Jaycox	Patchogue	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Joseph Aspinall	Brooklyn	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Frederick E. Crane	"	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Lester W. Clark	New Brighton	Rep	" 31, 1920
	George B. Abbott	Brooklyn	Dem	" 31, 1920
	William J. Carr	"	Dem	" 31, 1920
	Townsend Scudder	Glen Head	Dem	" 31, 1920
3d. Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene, and Schoharie counties.	George H. Fitts	Albany	Rep	" 31, 1919
	Wesley O. Howard	Troy	Rep	" 31, 1916
	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep	" 31, 1915
	Alden Chester	Albany	Rep	" 31, 1909
	Emory A. Chase	Catskill	Dem	" 31, 1910
	James A. Betts	Kingston	Rep	" 31, 1912
4th. Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Schenectady counties	John M. Kellogg	Ogdensburg	Rep	" 31, 1917
	Edgar A. Spencer	Gloversville	Rep	" 31, 1915
	James W. Houghton	Saratoga Springs	Rep	" 31, 1914
	Charles C. Van Kirk	Whitehall	Rep	" 31, 1907
	Henry T. Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep	" 31, 1917
	Chester B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep	" 31, 1909
5th. Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, and Lewis counties.	William S. Andrews	Syracuse	Rep	" 31, 1913
	Watson M. Rogers	Watertown	Rep	" 31, 1914
	P. C. J. DeAngelis	Utica	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Irving L. Devendorf	Herkimer	Rep	" 31, 1919
	Frank H. Hiscock	Syracuse	Rep	" 31, 1910
	Pardon C. Williams	Watertown	Rep	" 31, 1911
	Peter B. McLennan	Syracuse	Rep	" 31, 1920
	William E. Scripture	Rome	Rep	" 31, 1909
6th. Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Cortland counties.	Albert F. Gladding	Norwich	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Albert H. Sewell	Walton	Rep	" 31, 1913
	Nathan L Miller	Cortland	Rep	" 31, 1918
	Henry B. Coman	Morrisville	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep	" 31, 1916
	George F. Lyon	Binghamton	Rep	" 31, 1909
7th. Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga, and Monroe counties.	James A. Robson	Canandaigua	Rep	" 31, 1918
	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Rep	" 31, 1914
	Nathaniel Foote	Rochester	Rep	" 31, 1919
	William W. Clark	Wayland	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Arthur E. Sutherland	Rochester	Rep	" 31, 1919
	George A. Benton	Spencerport	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Samuel N. Sawyer	Palmyra	Rep	" 31 1921
8th. Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming counties.	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep	" 31, 1917
	Warren B. Hooker	"	Rep	" 31, 1913
	Alfred Spring	Franklinville	Rep	" 31, 1909
	Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep	" 31, 1909
	Truman C. White	"	Rep	" 31, 1910
	Frederick W. Kruse	Olean	Rep	" 31, 1914
	John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep	" 31, 1910
	Cuthbert W. Pound	Lockport	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Edward K. Emery	Buffalo	Rep	" 31 1920
	Louis W. Marcus	"	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Charles H. Brown	Belmont	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Charles B. Wheeler	Buffalo	Rep	" 31, 1921
9th. Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland counties	Isaac N. Mills	Mt. Vernon	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Arthur S. Tompkins	Nyack	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Joseph Morschauser	Poughkeepsie	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburgh	Rep	" 31, 1910
	Martin J. Keogh	New Rochelle	Dem	" 31 1909

New York Counties.

SHOWING POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL DIVISIONS OF WHICH THEY ARE UNITS.

Counties.	Senatorial Districts.	Congressional Districts.	Supreme Court Districts.	Appellate Div. Supreme Court Departments.	Counties.	Senatorial Districts.	Congressional Districts.	Supreme Court Districts.	Appellate Div. Supreme Court Departments
Albany	28	22	3	3	Oneida	36	27	5	4
Allegany	44	37	8	4	Onondaga	38	29	5	4
Broome	39	30	6	3	Ontario	42	31	7	4
Cattaraugus	51	37	8	4	Orange	25	20	9	2
Cayuga	40	31	7	4	Orleans	47	34	8	4
Chautauqua	51	37	8	4	Oswego	35	28	5	4
Chemung	41	33	6	3	Otsego	37	24	6	3
Chenango	37	30	6	3	Putnam	26	21	9	2
Clinton	33	36	4	3	Queens	2	1	2	2
Columbia	26	21	3	3	Rensselaer	29	22	3	3
Cortland	40	30	6	3	Richmond	3	8	2	2
Delaware	39	24	6	3	Rockland	23	20	9	2
Dutchess	26	21	9	2	St. Lawrence	34	26	4	3
Erie	48, 49, 50	35, 36	8	4	Saratoga	30	25	4	3
Essex	33	26	4	3	Schenectady	31	22	4	3
Franklin	34	26	4	3	Schoharie	31	24	3	3
Fulton and Hamilton	32	25	4	3	Schuyler	41	33	6	3
Genesee	44	34	8	4	Seneca	40	33	7	4
Greene	27	21	3	3	Steuben	43	33	7	4
Herkimer	32	27	5	4	Suffolk	1	1	2	2
Jefferson	35	28	5	4	Sullivan	25	20	3	3
Kings	3 to 10	2 to 7	2	2	Tioga	41	30	6	3
Lewis	32	28	5	4	Tompkins	41	30	6	3
Livingston	43	34	7	4	Ulster	27	24	3	3
Madison	37	29	6	3	Warren	33	25	4	3
Monroe	45, 46	32	7	4	Washington	30	22	4	3
Montgomery	31	25	4	3	Wayne	42	31	7	4
Nassau	1	1	2	2	Westchester	24	19	9	2
New York	11 to 22	9 to 18	1	1	Wyoming	44	34	8	4
Niagara	47	34	8	4	Yates	42	31	7	4

COUNTIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CREATION.

No. County.	Formed from	Date of Creat'n	No. County.	Formed from	Date of Creat'n
1—Albany	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	33—Seneca	Cayuga	March 24, 1804
2—Dutchess	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	34—Jefferson	Oneida	March 28, 1805
3—Kings	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	35—Lewis	Oneida	March 28, 1805
4—New York	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	36—Madison	Chenango	March 21, 1806
5—Orange	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	37—Broome	Tioga	March 28, 1806
6—Queens	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	38—Allegany	Genesee	April 7, 1806
7—Richmond	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	39—Cattaraugus	Genesee	March 11, 1808
8—Suffolk	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	40—Chautauqua	Genesee	March 11, 1808
9—Ulster	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	41—Franklin	Clinton	March 11, 1808
10—Westchester	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	42—Niagara	Genesee	March 11, 1808
11—Montgomery	Albany	March 12, 1772	43—Cortland	Onondaga	April 8, 1808
12—Washington	Albany	March 12, 1772	44—Schenectady	Albany	March 7, 1809
13—Columbia	Albany	April 4, 1786	45—Sullivan	Ulster	March 27, 1809
14—Clinton	Washington	March 7, 1788	46—Putnam	Dutchess	June 12, 1812
15—Ontario	Montgomery	Jan. 27, 1789	47—Warren	Washington	March 12, 1813
16—Rensselaer	Albany	Feb. 7, 1791	48—Oswego	Oneida and Onondaga	March 1, 1816
17—Saratoga	Albany	Feb. 7, 1791	49—Hamilton	Montgomery	April 12, 1816
18—Herkimer	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791	50—Tompkins	Cayuga and Seneca	April 7, 1817
19—Otsego	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791	51—Livingston	Genesee and Ontario	Feb. 23, 1821
20—Tioga	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791	52—Monroe	Genesee and Ontario	Feb. 23, 1821
21—Onondaga	Herkimer	March 5, 1794	53—Erie	Niagara	April 2, 1821
22—Schoharie	Albany and Otsego	April 6, 1795	54—Yates	Ontario	Feb. 5, 1823
23—Steuben	Ontario	March 18, 1796	55—Wayne	Ontario and Seneca	April 11, 1823
24—Delaware	Ulster and Otsego	March 10, 1797	56—Orleans	Genesee	Nov. 12, 1824
25—Rockland	Orange	Feb. 23, 1798	57—Chemung	Tioga	March 29, 1836
26—Chenango	Tioga and Herkimer	March 15, 1798	58—Fulton	Montgomery	April 18, 1838
27—Oneida	Herkimer	March 15, 1798	59—Wyoming	Genesee	May 14, 1841
28—Essex	Clinton	March 1, 1799	60—Schuyler	Chemung, Steuben & Tompkins	April 17, 1854
29—Cayuga	Onondaga	March 8, 1799			
30—Greene	Albany and Ulster	March 25, 1800			
31—St. Lawrence	Clinton	March 3, 1802			
32—Genesee	Ontario	March 30, 1802			

Popular and Electoral Vote for President in 1904.

States and Territories.	Popular Vote.							Electoral Vote	
	Parker, Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Swallow, Pro.	Corrigan, Soc. L.	Watson, Pop.	Plurality.	Parker, Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Alabama	79,857	22,472	853	612	...	5,051	57,385 D	11	...
Arkansas	64,434	46,860	1,816	993	...	2,318	17,574 D	9	...
California	89,404	205,226	29,535	7,380	...	...	115,822 R	...	10
Colorado	100,105	134,687	4,304	3,438	335	824	34,582 R	...	5
Connecticut	72,909	111,089	4,543	1,506	575	494	38,180 R	...	7
Delaware	19,360	23,714	146	607	...	46	4,354 R	...	3
Florida	27,046	8,314	2,337	...	...	1,605	18,732 D	5	...
Georgia	83,472	24,003	197	685	...	22,635	59,469 D	13	...
Idaho	18,480	47,783	4,949	1,013	...	352	29,303 R	...	3
Illinois*	327,606	632,645	69,225	34,770	4,698	6,725	305,039 R	...	27
Indiana	274,345	368,289	12,013	23,496	1,598	2,444	93,944 R	...	15
Iowa	149,141	307,907	14,847	11,601	...	2,207	158,766 R	...	13
Kansas	84,800	210,893	15,494	7,245	...	6,156	126,093 R	...	10
Kentucky	217,170	205,277	3,602	6,609	596	2,511	11,893 D	13	...
Louisiana	47,747	5,205	995	...	...	...	42,542 D	9	...
Maine	27,641	64,432	2,101	1,510	...	357	36,791 R	...	6
Maryland	109,446	109,497	2,247	3,034	...	...	51 R	7	1
Massachusetts	165,746	257,822	13,604	4,279	2,359	1,294	92,076 R	...	16
Michigan	134,151	361,866	8,941	13,308	1,012	1,159	227,715 R	...	14
Minnesota	55,187	216,651	11,692	6,253	974	2,103	161,464 R	...	11
Mississippi	53,376	3,187	392	...	...	1,424	50,189 D	10	...
Missouri	296,313	331,449	13,009	7,191	1,674	4,226	25,137 R	...	18
Montana	21,773	34,932	5,676	335	208	1,520	13,159 R	...	3
Nebraska	51,876	138,558	7,412	6,323	...	20,518	86,682 R	...	8
Nevada	3,982	6,867	925	...	...	344	2,885 R	...	3
New Hampshire	33,992	54,177	1,090	749	...	81	20,185 R	...	4
New Jersey	164,566	245,164	9,587	6,845	2,680	3,705	80,598 R	...	12
New York	683,981	859,533	36,883	20,787	9,127	7,459	175,552 R	...	39
North Carolina	124,121	82,442	124	361	...	819	41,679 D	12	...
North Dakota	14,273	52,595	2,005	1,137	...	165	38,322 R	...	4
Ohio	344,674	600,095	36,260	19,339	2,633	1,392	255,421 R	...	23
Oregon	17,521	60,455	7,619	3,806	...	753	42,934 R	...	4
Pennsylvania	335,430	840,949	21,863	33,717	...	2,211	505,519 R	...	34
Rhode Island	24,839	41,605	956	768	488	...	16,766 R	...	4
South Carolina	52,563	2,554	21	...	...	1	50,009 D	9	...
South Dakota	21,969	72,083	3,138	2,965	...	1,840	50,114 R	...	4
Tennessee	131,653	105,369	1,354	1,889	...	2,491	26,284 D	12	...
Texas	167,200	51,242	2,791	3,995	421	8,062	115,958 D	18	...
Utah	33,413	62,446	5,767	...	...	...	29,033 R	...	3
Vermont	9,777	40,459	859	792	...	...	30,682 R	...	4
Virginia	80,648	47,880	218	1,383	56	359	32,768 D	12	...
Washington	28,098	101,540	10,023	3,229	1,592	669	73,442 R	...	5
West Virginia	100,855	132,620	1,573	4,599	...	333	31,765 R	...	7
Wisconsin	124,107	280,164	28,220	9,770	223	530	156,057 R	...	13
Wyoming	8,930	20,489	1,077	217	..	...	11,559 R	...	3
Total	5,077,971	7,623,486	402,283	258,536	31,249	117,183	...	140	336

* In Illinois the Continental party cast 830 votes.

Popular Vote, Roosevelt over Parker **2,545,515**
Popular Vote, Roosevelt over all **1,736,264**
Electoral Vote, Roosevelt over Parker **196**
Total Popular Vote, all candidates **13,510,708**
Total Popular Vote, including scattering votes **13,520,521**

The above was compiled from the highest vote received by the electors.

Total Vote for President, 1900 and 1904.

States.	1904.	1900.	States.	1904.	1900.	States.	1904.	1900.
Alabama	109,684	159,583	Maine	96,027	105,720	Ohio	1,004,393	1,040,073
Arkansas	116,411	127,866	Maryland	224,224	264,511	Oregon	90,184	84,182
California	331,545	303,793	Massachusetts	445,104	414,801	Pennsylvania	1,234,170	1,173,210
Colorado	243,693	221,336	Michigan	520,437	544,375	Rhode Island	68,656	56,568
Connecticut	191,116	180,118	Minnesota	297,592	316,311	South Carolina	56,912	50,815
Delaware	42,873	41,982	Mississippi	58,383	59,103	South Dakota	101,995	96,131
Florida	39,302	38,031	Missouri	643,861	683,656	Tennessee	242,756	271,623
Georgia	138,198	122,715	Montana	64,444	63,641	Texas	234,008	412,290
Idaho	72,578	57,914	Nebraska	224,702	241,443	Utah	101,624	93,180
Illinois	1,068,944	1,131,894	Nevada	36,154	10,196	Vermont	51,887	56,216
Indiana	682,185	664,094	N. Hampshire	90,089	92,352	Virginia	130,544	264,095
Iowa	485,703	530,800	New Jersey	432,547	401,050	Washington	128,713	107,524
Kansas	324,588	353,766	New York	1,617,770	1,547,912	West Virginia	239,780	220,870
Kentucky	435,765	468,888	North Carolina	207,867	292,669	Wisconsin	443,014	442,894
Louisiana	53,908	67,904	North Dakota	70,175	57,769	Wyoming	30,655	25,459

Total vote, including scattering vote, 1904, 13,528,979; 1900, 13,961,566.

Popular and Electoral Vote for President, 1880-1900.

States.	1900. Popular Vote. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Wooley Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Malloney, Soc.L.	Barker, M. R. Pop.	Pluralities.	1896. Electoral Vote. Bryan, Dem	McKinley Rep.	1892. Electoral Vote. Cleveland, Dem	Harrison, Rep.	Weaver, Pop.	1888. Electoral Vote. Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	1884. Electoral Vote. Cleveland, Dem.	Blaine, Rep.	1880. Electoral Vote. Hancock, Dem.	Garfield, Rep.
Alabama	97,131	55,512	2,762	..	...	4,178	41,619 B	11	.	11	.	.	10	.	10	..	10	..
Arkansas	81,142	44,800	584	...	..	972	36,342 B	8	..	8		.	7	..	7	..	6	..
California	124,985	164,755	5,624	7,554	....	...	39 770 McK	1	8	8	1	..	.	8	.	8	5	1
Colorado	122,733	93,072	3,790	654	700	387	29,661 B	4	..	..	.	4	..	3	..	3	..	3
Connecticut	73,997	102,567	1,617	1,029	898	.	28,570 McK	.	6	6	..	.	6		6	.	..	6
Delaware	18,858	22,529	538	57	...	...	3 671 McK	.	3	3		.	3	.	3	.	3	..
Florida	28,007	7,314	1,039	601	...	1,070	20,693 B	4		4	.	.	4	.	4		4	..
Georgia	81,700	35,035	1,396	..	....	4,584	44,665 B	13		13		..	12	.	12	.	11	..
Idaho	29,414	26,997	857	....	...	213	2,216 B	3	.			3	.	..	.	..	..	..
Illinois	503,061	597,985	17,623	9,687	1,373	1.141	94.924 McK	.	24	24	.	.	.	22	..	22	..	21
Indiana	309,584	336,063	13,718	2,374	663	1,438	26.479 McK	..	15	15	..	.	.	15	15	..	..	15
Iowa	209,179	307,785	9,479	2,778	259	613	98.606 McK	..	13		13	..	.	13		13	..	11
Kansas	162.601	185 955	3,605	1,605	....	..	23,354 McK	10	..	..		10	..	9	..	9	..	5
Kentucky	235,103	227,128	3,780	646	390	1,861	7.975 B	1	12	13			13	.	13	.	12	..
Louisiana	53,671	14,233	...	...	...	. .	39,438 B	8	.	8	..	.	8	.	8	..	8	..
Maine	36,822	65,435	2,585	898	....	.	28,613 McK	.	6	.	6	.	.	6	..	6	..	7
Maryland	122,271	136 212	4,582	908	391	....	13.941 McK	..	8	8	..	.	8	..	8	..	8	..
Massachusetts	156,997	238,866	6,202	9,607	2,599	....	81.869 McK	..	15	.	15	..		14	.	14	..	13
Michigan	211,685	316,269	11,859	2 826	903	833	104,584 McK	..	14	5	9			13	.	13	..	11
Minnesota	112,901	190,461	8,555	3,065	1,329	...	77,560 McK	.	9	..	9	..	.	7	.	7	..	5
Mississippi	51,706	5,753	....	...	....	1,644	45,953 B	9	.	9			9	.	9	.	8	..
Missouri	351,922	314,092	5,965	6,139	1,294	4,244	37,830 B	17	.	17	.	.	16		16	.	15	..
Montana	37,146	25,373	298	708	....	..	11,773 B	3	.		3	.		.		..	..	..
Nebraska	114,013	121,835	3,655	825	....	1,104	7,822 McK	8	.	.	8			5	.	5	..	3
Nevada	6,347	3,849	....	...	...	..	2 498 B	3	.		..	3	.	3	.	3	3	.
New Hampshire	35,489	54,803	1.270	790	....	....	19.314 McK	..	4	.	4	.	.	4	..	4	.	5
New Jersey	164,808	221,707	7,183	4,609	2,074	669	56.899 McK	.	10	10		.	9	..	9	.	9	.
New York	678,386	821,992	22,043	12,869	12,622	....	143,606 McK	..	36	36	.	.	.	36	36	.	..	35
North Carolina	157,752	133,081	1,006	....	..	830	24,671 B	11		11	.	.	11		11		10	.
North Dakota	20,519	35,891	731	518	...	110	15,372 McK	..	3	1	1	1		..	.	..	..	..
Ohio	474,882	543,918	10,203	4,847	1,688	251	69,036 McK		23	1	22		.	23		23	.	22
Oregon	33,385	46,526	2,536	1,466	...	203	13.141 McK		4	.	3	1		3		3	..	3
Pennsylvania	424,232	712,665	27,908	4,831	2,936	638	288,433 McK	.	32		32		.	30		30	..	29
Rhode Island	19,812	33,784	1,529	.	1,423	...	13,972 McK	..	4	.	4		.	4	.	4	..	4
South Carolina	47,236	3,579	..	...	...	....	43.657 B	9		9			9		9	.	7	.
South Dakota	39,544	54 530	1,542	176	. .	339	14.986 McK	4	.	.	4		.		.	.	.	...
Tennessee	144,751	121,194	3,900	410	....	1,368	23,557 B	12	.	12		.	12		12	..	12	
Texas	267,337	121,173	2,644	1,841	160	20,976	164,964 B	15	.	15		.	13	.	13	.	8	
Utah	45,006	47,139	209	720	106	....	2,133 McK	3	..			..	.				..	
Vermont	12,849	42,568	368	.	.. .	367	29,719 McK	..	4	..	4	.	.	4	..	4	..	5
Virginia	146,080	115,865	2,150	....	....	...	30,215 B	12	.	12	..	..	12		12		11	.
Washington	44,833	57,456	2,363	2,006	866	....	12,623 McK	4	.		4	.	.	.		.	..	
W. Virginia	98,807	119,829	1,692	268	...	274	21,022 McK		6	6		.	6	..	6		5	..
Wisconsin	159,285	265,866	10,124	524	7,065	.	106,581 McK	.	12	12	..	..	.	11		11	..	19
Wyoming	10,164	14,482	...	....	...		4,318 McK	3	.		3	..	..	.	..	..	.	..
Total	6,358,133	7,207,923	208,914	87,814	39,739	50,373		176	271	277	145	22	168	233	219	182	155	214
Plurality	.....	849,790	....	...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....

The total vote of the U. R. party for 1900 was 5,698, and of the U. C. party, 1,059.

Election Returns.

BY STATES, COUNTIES, AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

ALABAMA.

Counties (66.)	Governor. 1906.		President, 1904.			
	Comer Dem.	Stratton. Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Watson, Pop.	Debs, Soc.
Autauga	810	21	733	73	10	
Baldwin	265	4	454	126	9	24
Barbour	969	4	1,356	49	29	0
Bibb	570	30	1,085	155	48	13
Blount	1,147	577	1,383	910	117	3
Bullock	433	0	726	0	2	0
Butler	810	1	805	83	63	0
Calhoun	1,376	96	1,556	287	57	7
Chanrbers	1,002	12	1,421	74	59	1
Cherokee	1,205	110	905	502	232	38
Chilton	754	828	738	648	257	8
Choctaw	418	0	588	45	22	1
Clarke	720	4	1 131	79	9	4
Clay	1,092	454	1,345	990	44	0
Cleburne	1,242	91	701	414	33	1
Coffee	1,750	9	1.106	226	382	0
Colbert	534	56	936	203	3	15
Conecuh	457	5	739	106	18	1
Coosa	870	228	933	472	107	6
Covington	909	53	907	310	110	1
Crenshaw	946	12	1,077	180	93	5
Cullman	1,490	737	1,497	1,238	240	32
Dale	900	39	997	345	73	0
Dallas	736	2	1,472	36	4	11
De Kalb	1,344	617	1,716	1,237	100	6
Elmore	879	43	1,226	151	39	0
Escambia	402	6	627	83	3	2
Etowah	1,434	500	1,431	823	229	10
Fayette	968	334	712	599	177	12
Franklin	736	416	767	668	62	7
Geneva	904	63	743	478	288	0
Greene	373	3	477	17	0	0
Hale	522	0	723	27	1	0
Henry	514	4	701	104	105	0
Houston	715	4	1,248	384	75	0
Jackson	847	91	1 641	666	43	1
Jefferson	6,874	273	6,424	1,090	54	387
Lamar	845	175	848	215	8	2
Lauderdale	858	28	1,269	316	4	7
Lawrence	576	55	909	410	8	3
Lee	658	17	1,348	40	5	19
Limestone	774	13	1,053	187	13	0
Lowndes	539	6	697	32	3	0
Macon	301	5	562	51	7	0
Madison	1,309	21	2 119	182	6	1
Marengo	726	2	1 149	56	9	0
Marion	851	195	1,224	635	4	0
Marshall	1,458	476	1 366	966	296	6
Mobile	967	59	3,283	325	9	39
Monroe	470	5	836	46	8	0
Montgomery	1,365	21	2,492	50	3	8
Morgan	976	37	1 437	416	43	70
Perry	457	1	799	47	0	0
Pickens	723	9	866	105	76	1
Pike	847	23	1,544	29	38	1
Randolph	580	79	1 518	695	60	2
Russell	338	3	558	21	9	4
Shelby	1,012	758	1.106	679	613	8
St. Clair	983	416	908	593	426	6
Sumter	535	0	883	16	0	7
Talladega	829	50	1 264	252	37	0
Tallapoosa	1,031	17	1.791	234	85	6
Tuscaloosa	1,319	16	1,405	132	25	26
Walker	2,047	1,015	1 639	1,024	3	22
Washington	312	6	443	54	9	2
Wilcox	612	0	912	2	5	1
Winston	556	767	602	789	36	2
Total	62,771	10.062	79,857	22,472	5,051	853
Plurality	52,769	..	57 385	..	..	..
Per cent	85.79	14.21	73.88	20.65	4.63	1.19
Scattering	389		612			
Whole vote.	73,162		108,845			

ALABAMA—*Continued.*

For Governor in 1906, Abbott, Soc., received 389 votes.

For President in 1904, Swallow, Pro., received 612 votes.

The vote for Governor in 1902 was: Jelks, Dem., 67,763; Smith, Rep., 24,431.

For President in 1900, Barker, Pop., received 4,178 votes, and Woolley, Pro., 2,762 votes.

Bryan's Democratic vote in 1896 was 105.390, and the Populist vote, 24,917. The scattering vote: Palmer, N. D., 6,462; Levering, Pro., 2,147.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, and Washington. G. W. Taylor, Dem., 3,592.

II. Counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike, and Wilcox. A. A. Wiley, Dem., 6,001; J. C. Fonville, Ind., 751.

III. Counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Lee, and Russell. Henry D. Clayton, Dem., 6,922.

IV. Counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby, and Talladega. W. B. D. Craig, Dem., 5,783.

V. Counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph, and Tallapoosa. J. T. Heflin, Dem., 6,940.

VI. Counties of Fayette, Greene, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, and Walker. Richmond P. Hobson, Dem., 8,308.

VII. Counties of Cherokee, Cullman, De Kalb, Etowah, Franklin, Marshall, St. Clair, and Winston. John L. Burnett, Dem., 8,265; C. B. Kennemer, Rep., 4,914. Burnett's plurality, 3,351.

VIII. Counties of Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, and Morgan. Wm. Richardson, Dem., 5,873; J. T. Masterson, Rep., 317. Richardson's majority, 5,556.

IX. Counties of Bibb, Blount, Hale, Perry, and Jefferson. O. W. Underwood, Dem., 7,864.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, B. B. Comer; Lieutenant-Governor, Henry B. Gray; Secretary of State, Frank N. Julian; Auditor, W. W. Brandon; Adjutant-General, Bibb Graves; Attorney-General, A. M. Garber; Treasurer, W. D. Seed; Superintendent of Education, H. C. Gunnells; Commissioner of Agriculture, R. R. Poole; Deputy Commissioner of Insurance, A. C. Sexton; Commissioners of Public Lands, J. A. Wilkinson and W. M. Byrd—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John R. Tyson; Associate Justices, Jonathan Haralson, N. D. Denson, John C. Anderson, R. T. Simpson, James R. Dowdell, and Thomas McClellan; Clerk, R. F. Ligon, Jr.—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	35	69	104
Republicans	..	1	1
Populists	...	1	..
Democratic majority	35	67	103

ALABAMA—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pro.	Plu.
1872.	President..	79,229	90,272	....	....	*10,974 R
1876.	President.	102,002	68,230	....	....	*33,772 D
1880	President..	90,687	56,178	4,642	....	34,509 D
1882.	Governor..	100,391	46,386	....	....	*54,199 D
1884.	President..	92,973	59,144	762	....	33,829 D
1886.	Governor	144,821	37,116	....	576	107,621 D
1888.	Governor.	155,973	44,770	....	343	111,203 D
1888.	President..	117,320	56,197	....	583	61,123 D
1890.	Governor..	139,910	42,440	....	1,380	97,470 D
				Pop.		
1892.	Governor..	126,959	....	115,522	....	*11,437 D
1892.	President.	138,138	9,197	85,181	239	52,937 D
			R. & Pop.			
1896.	Governor..	128,541	89,290	....	....	*39,251 D
			Rep.	N. D.		
1896.	President..	130,307	54,737	6,462	2,147	75,570 D
1898.	Governor..	111,936	52,164	....	....	*59,772 D
				Pop.		
1900.	Governor..	115,167	28,291	17,543	1,301	86,876 D
1902.	Governor..	67,763	24,421	....	....	*43,342 D
1904.	President..	79,857	22,472	5,057	612	57,385 D
1906.	Governor..	62,771	....	10,002	....	52,769 D

* Majority.

ARIZONA.

Counties. (13.)	Congress, 1906. Smith, Dem.	Cooper, Rep.	Cannon, Soc.	Congress, 1904 Smith, Dem.	Fowler, Rep.	Gibson, Pro.
Apache	203	251	9	209	301	2
Cochise	2,356	1,475	545	2,001	1,374	13
Coconino	562	417	16	496	567	10
Gila	906	559	391	752	383	2
Graham	1,159	853	256	1,111	793	..
Maricopa	1,868	1,545	150	1,731	1,974	55
Mohave	364	107	82	344	213	..
Navajo	367	223	19	290	331	1
Pima	755	1,368	85	893	1,027	6
Pinal	270	243	15	369	206	..
Santa Cruz	353	215	12	239	309	1
Yavapai	1,560	1,179	347	1,492	1,608	24
Yuma	378	474	124	467	435	1
Total	11,101	8,909	2,078	10,494	9,521	108
Plurality	2,192	..	..	973	..	..
Per cent	49.13	39.45	9.19	49.01	44.51	0.55
Scattering	508			53		
Whole vote.	22,596			19,667		

PRESENT TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Jos. H. Kibbey; Secretary, W. F. Nichols; Treasurer, E. E. Kirkland; Auditor, John H. Page; Adjutant-General, J. H. McClintock; Attorney-General, E. S. Clark; Superintendent of Education, R. L. Long—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Edward Kent; Associate Justices, Richard E. Sloan, Fletcher M. Doan, John H. Campbell, Fredk. S. Nare; Clerk, Shelby M. Collum—all Republicans.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Council.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats	5	17	22
Republicans	7	7	14
Democratic majority		10	8

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY SINCE 1886.

		Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Ind.	Maj.
1886		6,355	4,472	....	....	1,883 D
1888		7,686	3,852	....	....	3,834 D
1890		6,137	4,941	....	....	1,196 D
1892		7,152	5,171	....	....	1,981 D
1894		4,773	5,648	3,006	....	*875 R
1896		6,065	4,090	3,895	....	*1,975 D
1898		8,212	7,384	....	....	828 D
1900		8,664	7,664	....	....	1,000 D
1902		9,716	9,239	....	....	477 D
1904		10,494	9,521	....	....	973 D
				Soc.		
1906		11,101	8,909	2,078	....	2,192 D

* Plurality.

ARKANSAS.

Counties. (75.)	Governor, 1906. Little, Dem.	Worthington Rep.	Adams Pro.	Hogan Soc.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Arkansas	892	344	27	24	753	470
Ashley	1,580	648	18	5	804	347
Baxter	755	352	12	20	426	236
Benton	2,430	1,0[illegible]8	113	127	1,963	1,202
Boone	1,101	814	23	36	910	618
Bradley	611	49	2	2	569	188
Calhoun	739	78	2	1	501	235
Carroll	1,305	1,054	18	48	925	869
Chicot	637	297	1	2	549	496
Clark	1,109	333	79	8	722	732
Clay	1,779	910	49	42	968	752
Cleburne	873	260	43	36	394	214
Cleveland	832	190	10	14	704	330
Columbia	1,276	156	16	2	1,445	554
Conway	....	....	....	....	1,572	937
Craighead	2,101	461	73	55	1,051	559
Crawford	1,784	1,182	45	55	875	941
Crittenden	789	107	9	3	344	412
Cross	1,043	382	15	32	630	321
Dallas	679	285	5	1	604	496
Desha	291	102	3	3	204	82
Drew	1,294	292	15	8	953	593
Faulkner	2,369	767	18	21	1,073	764
Franklin	1,512	642	67	47	968	593
Fulton	882	427	23	15	481	359
Garland	3,059	705	294	58	804	854
Grant	642	58	4	3	406	151
Greene	1,661	316	66	11	922	409
Hempstead	2,021	1,047	40	8	1,410	1,477
Hot Springs	1,456	410	45	7	605	537
Howard	1,323	244	34	14	644	500
Independence	2,117	1,049	87	34	1,052	736
Izard	1,375	375	45	15	605	313
Jackson	1,392	716	46	23	746	677
Jefferson	2,301	308	20	47	1,520	1,324
Johnson	1,532	514	40	58	1,047	507
Lafayette	764	455	17	11	614	566
Lawrence	1,768	661	4	1	672	534
Lee	2,206	1,326	2	6	1,682	1,589
Lincoln	1,114	151	7	..	544	352
Little River	949	418	20	22	557	388
Logan	1,796	821	49	8	1,237	1,007
Lonoke	1,339	316	54	27	1,178	775
Madison	1,532	1,343	14	36	1,072	1,160
Marion	772	386	14	11	580	356
Miller	1,094	495	58	23	763	666
Mississippi	1,394	534	34	32	689	417
Monroe	915	242	13	7	757	555
Montgomery	1,064	360	31	23	342	491
Nevada	1,312	646	118	15	585	556
Newton	545	1,052	13	24	280	645
Ouachita	1,271	1,048	38	3	1,083	974
Perry	863	348	16	28	477	356
Phillips	1,899	364	7	7	1,434	251
Pike	661	320	8	4	432	517
Poinsett	1,554	697	....	..	599	310
Polk	1,243	365	350	34	528	476
Pope	1,782	800	51	13	1,424	850
Prairie	781	347	20	13	639	648
Pulaski	3,181	1,604	85	93	3,099	2,450
Randolph	1,907	458	52	38	838	409
Saline	1,028	221	5	8	588	391
Scott	1,270	347	39	123	458	458
Searcy	837	1,093	10	29	404	709
Sebastian	3,509	1,658	117	298	1,645	1,254
Sevier	1,416	279	32	51	711	412
Sharp	1,030	261	33	31	671	288
St. Francis	1,373	372	27	15	737	577
Stone	771	335	19	7	277	233
Union	1,725	211	21	4	955	297
Van Buren	1,073	691	8	12	578	542
Washington	2,172	1,213	87	114	1,978	1,369
White	2,286	638	207	63	1,238	676
Woodruff	1,005	470	4	9	861	578
Yell	1,946	739	174	36	1,079	913
Total	102749	40,965	3,274	2,169	64,434	46,860
Plurality	61,784	..	..	..	17,574	..
Per cent	66.64	26.57	4.13	2.66	55.34	40.26
Scattering					5,127	
Whole vote.	154,177				116,421	

ARKANSAS—*Continued.*

For President in 1904, Swallow, Pro., received 993 votes.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Davis, Dem., 91,991; Meyers, Rep., 53,898; Willmons, Pro., 2,527; Penrose, Soc., 1,364. Davis' plurality, 34,207.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts

I. Counties of Clay, Greene, Craighead, Mississippi, Crittenden, Cross, Poinsett, St. Francis, Lee, Phillips, and Woodruff. R. B. Macon, Dem., 5,715; Taylor, Rep., 1,215. Macon's majority, 4,500.

II. Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie, and Monroe. S. Brundidge, Dem., 5,137; Mason, Rep., 1,216. Brundidge's majority, 3,921.

III. Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion, and Van Buren. J. C. Floyd, Dem., 5,715; Ivey, Rep., 3,246. Floyd's majority, 2,469.

IV. Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Montgomery, and Miller. Craven, Dem., 7,290; Tilles, Rep., 3,845. Craven's majority, 3,445.

V Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry, and Pulaski. C. C. Reid, Dem., 5,967; Hedges, Rep., 1,976. Reid's majority, 3,991.

VI. Counties of Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Desha, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas, and Lonoke. J. T. Robinson, Dem., 5,473; R. L. Thompson, Rep., 1,010. Robinson's majority, 4,463.

VII. Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouachita, Lafayette, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, and Chicot. R. M. Wallace, Dem., 3,255; scattering, 30.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Acting Governor, X. O. Pindall; Lieutenant-Governor, X. O. Pindall; Secretary of State, O. C. Ludwig; Treasurer, James L. Yates; Auditor, A. E. Moore; Attorney-General, Wm. F. Kirby; Superintendent of Education, J. J. Doyne; Commissioner of Agriculture, Guy B. Tucker; Commissioner of Insurance, A. E. Moore; Commissioner of Public Lands, L. L. Coffman—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court; Chief Justice, Joseph M. Hill; Justices, Edgar A. McCulloch, C. D. Wood, Burrill B. Battle, and Jesse C. Hart, Clerk of the Court, P. D. English—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	34	96	130
Republicans	1	4	5
Democratic majority	33	92	125

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Wheel.*	*Maj.*
1872. Pres...	37,927	41,073	....	....	3,146 R
1876. Pres...	53,083	38,669	....	....	19,414 D
1880. Pres ..	60,865	42,549	4,079	....	*18,316 D
1884 Pres...	72,927	50,895	1,847	....	*22,032 D
1886. Gov....	90,650	54,070	....	19,169	*36,580 D
			U.Lab.	*Pro.*	
1888. Gov....	99,229	....	84,223	....	15,006 D
1888. Pres...	85,962	58,752	10,613	641	*27,210 D
1890. Gov....	106,267	....	85,181	....	21,086 D
			Pop.		
1892. Pres...	87,834	46,884	11,831	113	*40,950 D
1894. Gov....	91,114	35,836	13,990	851	*55,278 D
1896. Gov....	74,809	26,055	24,541	1,551	*48,724 D
1896. Pres...	110,103	37,512	....	839	*72,591 D
1900. Gov....	88,637	44,701	3,641	....	*43,936 D
1900. Pres...	81,142	44,800	972	....	*36,342 D
1902. Gov.....	77,354	29,251	8,345	4,791	48,103 D
			Soc.		
1904. Pres...	64,434	46,860	2,318	1,816	17,574 D
1906. Gov...	102,749	40,965	2,169	3,274	61,784 D

* Plurality.

CALIFORNIA.

Counties. (57.)	Governor, 1906. Bell, Dem.	Gillett Rep.	Lewis, Soc.	Langdon, I. L.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Alameda	6,561	11,029	1,922	7,735	4,399	19,065
Alpine	14	52	..	2	9	74
Amador	1,181	889	22	211	915	1,279
Butte	2,753	2,057	246	289	1,574	2,799
Calaveras	922	1,159	97	402	844	1,571
Colusa	1,303	375	46	64	900	885
Contra Costa	1,693	2,158	286	1,001	1,257	2,833
Del Norte	302	383	48	37	187	429
El Dorado	1,245	831	103	99	865	1,248
Fresno	4,642	4,082	441	376	2,815	4,929
Glenn	992	375	8	59	725	765
Humboldt	2,420	3,633	242	94	1,249	4,930
Inyo	190	284	39	387	231	452
Kern	1,878	1,484	368	502	1,724	2,359
Kings	967	1,056	86	94	595	1,110
Lake	743	492	65	121	594	641
Lassen	484	391	26	52	301	573
Los Angeles	12,937	20,936	3,047	8,360	10,030	32,507
Madera	781	626	60	155	610	784
Marin	1,247	1,762	84	765	772	2,199
Mariposa	454	222	33	179	487	461
Mendocino	2,028	2,114	185	307	1,489	2,904
Merced	1,116	792	79	261	863	972
Modoc	658	486	10	22	444	559
Mono	169	193	17	26	82	245
Monterey	1,560	1,755	97	768	1,415	2,453
Napa	2,480	1,303	77	140	1,135	2,425
Nevada	1,933	1,339	104	255	1,167	2,249
Orange	1,629	2,566	318	544	1,034	2,665
Placer	1,729	1,255	50	125	1,023	2,050
Plumas	493	473	17	73	347	707
Riverside	1,156	2,093	377	393	678	2,638
Sacramento	7,074	3,345	328	147	2,384	6,666
San Benito	635	582	33	200	643	888
S. Bernardino	2,030	3,165	420	936	1,573	3,884
San Diego	2,469	3,621	974	504	1,398	4,303
San Francisco	11,650	12,903	2,103	10,523	18,027	39,816
San Joaquin	3,474	3,160	204	512	2,293	4,498
S. Luis Obispo	1,693	1,574	251	392	1,167	2,015
San Mateo	863	1,690	91	679	851	2,146
Santa Barbara	1,323	1,794	214	920	1,152	2,376
Santa Clara	3,805	5,714	490	1,978	3,100	8,274
Santa Cruz	1,760	1,696	261	635	1,105	2,626
Shasta	1,468	1,425	372	308	935	1,891
Sierra	592	459	38	58	376	791
Siskiyou	1,718	1,406	108	215	1,219	2,104
Solano	2,918	2,061	213	369	1,555	3,176
Sonoma	4,346	3,687	200	632	2,816	5,269
Stanislaus	1,350	1,197	62	253	1,110	1,437
Sutter	807	679	35	40	488	872
Tehama	1,281	877	163	117	720	1,234
Trinity	402	517	77	100	308	467
Tulare	2,654	1,513	377	325	1,643	2,221
Tuolumne	780	732	104	616	1,006	1,280
Ventura	875	1,449	152	549	840	1,995
Yolo	1,782	1,305	109	59	1,301	1,702
Yuba	1,091	693	51	102	633	1,235
Total	117590	125889	16,020	45,008	89,404	205226
Plurality	..	8,299	..	..	..	115822
Per cent	37.75	40.26	5.13	14.39	26.96	61.89
Scattering		8,141			36,915	
Whole vote		312,658			331,545	

The vote for Governor in 1906 was: Blanchard, Pro., received 8,141 votes.

For President in 1904: Swallow, Pro., received 7,380 votes; Debs, Soc., 29,535.

The vote for Governor in 1902 was: Lane, Dem., 143,782; Pardee, Rep., 145,332; Brower, Soc., 9,582; Knouse, Pro., 4,636; scattering, 14,488.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Marin, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, Alpine, Calaveras, Mariposa, Nevada, El Dorado, Amador, Tuolumne, and Trinity. F. W. Taft, Dem., 13,784; W. F. Englebright, Rep., 18,954; Weybright, Soc., 1,746; Webb, Pro., 882. Englebright elected to fill unexpired term.

CALIFORNIA—*Continued.*

II. Counties of Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Butte, Sutter, Yuba, Sacramento, Yolo, Lake, Napa, Sonoma, and Marin. W. A. Beard, Dem., 20,263; Duncan E. McKinlay, Rep. 23,409; Gaylord, Soc., 1,509.

III. Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, and Solano. Hugh W Brunk, 7,716; Joseph R. Knowland, Rep., 21,510; McDevitt, Soc., 2,514.

IV. County of San Francisco (part). David S. Hirshberg, Dem., 3,016. Julius Kahn, Rep., 5,678; Oliver Everitt, Soc., 399.

V. Counties of San Francisco (part), San Mateo, and Santa Clara, Hiram G. Davis, Dem., 17,915; E. A. Hayes, Rep., 22,530. Joseph Lawrence, Soc., 2,343.

VI. Counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito, Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin; Harry A. Green, Dem., 12,868; James C. Needham, Rep., 13,928; R. Kirk., Soc., 1,303. H. E. Burbank, Pro., 964.

VII. County of Los Angeles. R. G. Lanks, Dem., 11,197; James McLachlan, Rep., 22,338. Claude Riddle, Soc., 3,641; L. D. Johnson, Pro., 2,189.

VIII. Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Kern, Tulare, Inyo, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego. C. A. Barlow, Dem., 13,992; S. C. Smith, Rep., 24,548; N. A. Richardson, Soc., 4,003.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Jas. N. Gillett; Lieutenant-Governor Warren Porter; Secretary of State, C. F. Curry; Treasurer, W. N. Williams; Comptroller, E. P. Colgan; Adjutant-General, F. McCaughey; Attorney-General, N. S. Webb; Superintendent of Education, Ed. Hyatt; Com. Insurance, E. Myron Wolfe; Com. Lands, Kingsbury—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, W. H. Beatty; Associate Justices, T. B. McFarland, Lucien Shaw, F. M. Angellotti, M. C. Sloss, F. W Henshaw, W. G. Lorigan—all Republicans except Van Dyke; Clerk, Frank L. Caughey, Republican.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Republicans	27	57	84
Democrats	6	4	10
Ind. League	..	1	1
Independent	1	..	1
Labor Union	..	18	18
Republican majority	20	34	54

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Amer.*	*Pro.*	*Gr.*	*Maj.*
1872. Pres.	40,749	54,044	....	....	....	13,295 R
1876. Pres.	76,464	79,264	....	....	....	2,800 R
1880. Pres.	80,472	80,370	....	....	3,404	*102 D
1884. Pres.	89,288	102,416	....	2,920	2,017	*13,128 R
1886. Gov.	84,970	84,318	7,347	6,432	12,227	*652 D
1888. Pres.	117,729	124,816	1,591	5,761	....	*7,087 R
1890. Gov.	117,184	125,129	10,073	....	....	*7,945 R
			Pop.		*Ind.*	
1892. †Pres	118,293	118,149	25,352	8,129	....	*144 D
1894. Gov.	111,944	110,738	51,304	10,561	....	1,206 D
1894. Sec.	86,443	126,541	49,734	8,262	2,405	40,098 R
			N. D.			
1896. Pres.	143,373	146,170	2,006	2,573	....	*2,797 R
			Soc. L.			
1898. Gov.	129,261	148,354	5,143	4,297	....	19,093 R
			Soc. D.			
1900. Pres.	124,985	164,755	7,554	5,024	....	39,770 R
1902. Gov.	143,782	145,332	5,992	4,636	....	1,550 R
1904. Pres.	89,294	205,226	29,535	7,380	.....	115,932 R
1906. Gov.	117,590	12,589	16,030	8,141	...	8,299 R

*Plurality. †8 Democratic and 1 Republican electors were chosen.

COLORADO.

Counties. (59.)	Governor 1906. Adams, Dem.	Buchtel, Rep.	Lindsey, Ind.	Haywood, Soc.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Adams	938	720	135	77	1,041	1,115
Arapahoe	797	944	162	94	717	1,251
Archuleta	389	453	233	38	357	674
Baca	140	178	16	3	130	203
Bent	453	606	117	16	416	812
Boulder	2,938	3,135	895	894	4,030	5,487
Chaffee	1,459	1,014	199	391	1,601	1,612
Cheyenne	70	165	14	36	69	145
Clear Creek	1,090	970	159	159	1 252	1,694
Conejos	887	1,207	1,060	51	901	2,018
Costilla	369	978	54	39	506	917
Custer	548	454	20	10	612	587
Delta	880	1,007	387	520	1,046	1,567
Denver	13,206	24,259	4,234	3,533	28,958	32,667
Dolores	115	65	19	41	167	150
Douglas	549	673	37	16	524	792
Eagle	537	534	77	136	625	802
Elbert	504	560	101	..	482	768
El Paso	3,514	5,300	1,086	871	5,281	9.589
Fremont	2,703	2 581	309	463	3,057	3,533
Garfield	1,137	1,053	208	202	1,286	1,639
Gilpin	904	931	114	194	1,260	1,311
Grand	349	405	57	32	266	475
Gunnison	911	797	210	357	1,260	1,348
Hinsdale	179	170	24	77	239	243
Huerfano	476	2,530	33	31	958	2,733
Jefferson	1,501	1,934	220	279	1,739	2,903
Kiowa	142	140	28	9	124	180
Kit Carson	230	451	31	33	219	574
Lake	1,804	2,176	757	444	2,936	3,026
La Plata	1,047	1,167	301	503	1,458	1,745
Larimer	2 682	1,944	702	334	2,070	4,138
Las Animas	3,163	4,714	186	753	4,486	5,218
Lincoln	169	219	32	14	132	323
Logan	506	788	72	72	486	821
Mesa	1,627	2,033	465	717	1,555	2,783
Mineral	483	257	104	67	575	306
Montezuma	528	324	98	109	566	526
Montrose	685	732	664	431	922	1,306
Morgan	432	822	42	243	406	1,136
Otero	2,193	2,071	456	358	2,225	2,975
Ouray	937	518	151	214	1,080	916
Park	614	456	45	59	669	685
Phillips	225	324	31	10	140	444
Pitkin	799	583	192	405	1,120	922
Prowers	581	956	116	155	494	1,175
Pueblo	6,713	4,912	836	1,123	6,966	9,173
Rio Blanco	438	315	39	21	391	552
Rio Grande	801	1,050	161	35	690	1,417
Routt	883	890	137	61	856	1,384
Saguache	731	683	27	99	697	922
San Juan	766	489	96	528	899	708
San Miguel	558	817	132	201	797	1,370
Sedgwick	156	326	16	3	131	347
Summit	637	349	76	4	569	561
Teller	3,637	3,207	546	206	4,398	5,595
Washington	190	323	50	19	191	460
Weld	2,475	3,243	928	209	2 555	4,828
Yuma	533	773	63	160	525	1,111
Total	74,512	92,646	17,640	16,938	100105	134687
Plurality	..	18,134	..	..	..	34.582
Per cent	35.47	45.45	8.75	8.65	41.08	55.27
Scattering	2,066				20,905	
Whole vote	203.802				252,594	

For President in 1904: Watson, Pop., received 824 votes; Corrigan, Soc. L., 335; scattering, 8,901.

For Governor in 1904: Chamberlain, Pro., received 2,066 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

At Large—Beford, Dem. 76,792; Cook, Rep., 102,426; Miller, Soc., 12,668, Andrews, Pro., 4,326.

Districts.

I. Counties of Arapahoe, Boulder, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Park, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld, and Yuma. Tew, Dem., 31,133; Bonynge, Rep., 47,549; Twining, Soc., 4,389; Evans, 2,039.

COLORADO—*Continued.*

II. Counties of Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Mesa, Montezuma, Mineral, Montrose, Otero, Ouray, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, and Summit. Bowman, Dem., 46,883; Haggott, Rep., 54,869; Ashbourne, Soc., 7,666; King, Pro., 1,903.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Henry A. Buchtel, Lieutenant-Governor, E. R. Harper; Secretary of State, Timothy O'Conner; Treasurer, Alfred E. Bent; Auditor, George D. Statler; Adjutant-General, ——; Attorney-General, Wm. H. Dickson; Superintendent of Education, Katharine L. Craig—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Robert W. Steele, Fus., Justices, John Campbell, Rep.; Luther M. Goddard, Rep.; John M. Maxwell, Rep.; Geo. W. Bailey; Rep.; Wm. H. Gabbert, Rep.; Chas. F. Caswell; Clerk, H. G. Clark, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	11	16	26
Republicans	24	49	73
Republican majority.	13	36	47

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ITS ADMISSION.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1876.	Governor	13,316	14,154	....	....	838 R
1880.	President	24,647	27,450	1,435	....	*2,803 R
1884.	President	27,723	36,290	1,958	....	*8,567 R
1888.	President	37,567	50,774	....	1,266	*13,207 R
		Fusion.†				
1892.	President	53,585	38,620	....	1,638	*14,964 F
		Fusion.		*Pop.*		
1896.	President	161,153	26,271	....	1,717	134,882 F
1900.	Governor	121,995	93,245	....	3,786	28,750 F
1900.	President	122,733	93,072	....	3,790	29,661 F
				Soc.		
1904.	President	101,103	134,687	4,304	3,438	34,582 R
1906.	Governor	74,512	92,646	16,938	....	18,134 R

* Plurality. † Fusion of Pops. and Silver Dems.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties. (8.)	Governor, 1906.				President, 1900.	
	Thayer, Dem.	Woodruff, Rep.	Hull, Soc.	OB'Jen Pro.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Hartford	13,492	19,070	563	548	16,004	23,865
New Haven	20,837	24,838	1,552	283	21,744	31,663
New London	6,765	8,056	176	162	7,093	10,385
Fairfield	15,478	18,616	465	399	15,796	23,490
Windham	2,474	3,947	44	92	2,833	4,934
Litchfield	4,053	7,200	68	190	4,500	8,797
Middlesex	2,916	4,260	26	96	3,167	4,991
Tolland	1,761	2,397	133	50	1,772	2,964
Total	67,776	88,384	2,932	1,820	72,909	111089
Plurality	..	20,608	..	.	..	38,180
Per cent	41.42	54.00	2.30	1.50	38.14	58.12
Scattering		281				71.29
Whole vote		161,193				191,127

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 494; Corrigan, Soc. Lab., 575; scattering, 11 votes.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Robertson, Dem., 79,164; Roberts, Rep., 104,736; Sheldon, Pop., 481; Beard, Pro., 1,498; Sweetland, Soc., 4,390; Sullivan, Soc. Lab., 562.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

At Large—Charles J. Donahue, Dem., 67,747; George L. Lilley, Rep., 88,115; B. E. Leavitt, Soc., 2,940; D. N. Griffin, Pro., 1,689.

CONNECTICUT—*Continued.*

I. Counties of Hartford and Toland. B. M. Holden, Dem., 15,039; E. S. Henry, Rep., 21,605; McIntire, Pro., 561; Beutter, Soc., 725.

II. Counties of Middlesex and New Haven G. M. Wallace, Dem., 23,757; N. D. Sperry, Rep., ——; Wissert, Pro., 350; Babin, Soc., 1,551,

III. Counties of New London and Windham, Omer LaRue, Dem., 8,833; E. W. Higgins, Rep., 12,391; Bartholomew, Pro., 246; Sheldon, Soc., 117.

IV. Counties of Fairfield and Litchfield. Homer S. Beers, Dem., 18,969; E. J. Hill, Rep., 26,484; Manchester, Pro., 482; Peach, Soc., 481.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Rollin S. Woodruff; Lieutenant-Governor, E. J. Lake; Secretary of State, Theo. Bodenwein; Treasurer, Freeman F. Patten; Comptroller, Thos. D. Bradstreet; Attorney-General, Marcus H. Holcomb; Adjutant-General, George M. Cole—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Simeon E. Baldwin, Dem.; Associate Justices, S. O. Prentice, Rep.; F. B. Hall, Rep.; John M. Thayer, Dem.; Clerk, George A. Conant.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	26	191	215
Democrats	9	64	73
Republican majority.	17	127	142

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.-Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres.	45,866	50,626	....	....	4,760 R
1876. Pres.	61,934	59,084	774	378	2,850 D
1880. Pres.	64,415	67,071	868	409	2,656 R
1884. Pres.	67,167	65,893	1,684	2,489	1,284 D
1888. Pres.	74,920	74,584	240	4,234	336 D
			Pop		
1892. Pres.	82,395	77,030	806	4,026	5,365 D
			Nat. Dem.		
1896. Pres.	56,740	110,285	4,334	1,808	53 545 R
1898. Gov.	64,277	81,015	....	1,460	16,738 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. Pres.	73,997	102,567	1,029	1,617	28,570 R
			Soc.		
1902. Gov.	69,830	85,338	2,804	1,436	16,008 R
1904 Pres.	72,909	111,089	4,543	1,506	38,180 R
1906. Gov.	67,776	88,384	2,932	1,820	20,608 R

DELAWARE.

Counties. (3.)	President, 1904.			President, 1900.	
	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Kent	3,780	4,601	117	3,856	3,929
New Castle	11,170	13,198	339	10,640	13,642
Sussex	4,410	5,915	151	4,362	4,958
Total	19,360	23,714	607	18,858	22,529
Plurality	...	4,354	..	...	3,671
Per cent	44.12	54.04	0.83	44.92	53.67
Scattering		197			595
Whole vote		43,878			41,982

For President, 1904, Debs, Soc., received 146 votes; Watson, Pop., 46.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Pennewill, Dem., 19,780; Lea, Rep., 22,532; Chandler, Reg. Rep., 802. Lea's plurality, 2,752.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1906.

The total vote for each candidate for Congress, 1906, was: David T. Marvel, Dem., 17 118; Hiram R. Burton, Rep., 20,210; Smith, Pro., 767; Houck, Soc., 149.

DELAWARE—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Preston Lea; Lieutenant-Governor, I. T. Parker; Secretary of State, Jos. L. Cahall; Treasurer, Thos. N. Rawlins; Auditor, Thomas C. Roe; Attorney-General, Robt H. Richards; Adjutant-General, J. P. Wickersham; Commissioner of Insurance, Geo. W. Marshall—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chancellor, John R. Nicholson, Dem.; Chief Justice, Chas. B. Lore, Dem.; Associate Justices, Ignatius C. Grubb, Dem.; W. C. Spruance, Rep.; James Pennewill, Rep.; William H. Boyce, Dem.; Clerk, Walter Pardoe, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	11	25	36
Democrats	6	10	16
Republican majority.	5	15	20

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872.	President	10,206	11,115	....	....	909 R
1876.	President	13,381	10,740	....	....	2,641 D
1880.	President	15,183	14,150	....	....	1,033 D
1884.	President	16,976	13,053	...	....	3,923 D
						Plu
1888.	President	16,414	12,973	....	400	3,441 D
1892.	President	18,581	18,083	....	565	498 D
1896.	President	13,424	16,804	877	355	3,630 R
				Soc.	*D.*	
1900.	Governor	18,808	22,421	59	584	3,613 R
1900.	President	18,858	22,529	57	538	3,671 R
1902.	Treasurer	16,602	20,705	....	575	4,103 R
1904.	President	19,360	23,714	....	607	4,354 R

FLORIDA.

Counties. (45.)	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Watson, Pop.	Debs, Soc.	President, 1900. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Alachua	1,277	543	45	58	1,346	534
Baker	207	120	..	12	198	112
Bradford	553	125	3	30	734	276
Brevard	633	124	15	26	513	121
Calhoun	162	160	54	21	196	54
Citrus	369	21	10	17	413	15
Clay	247	50	2	26	308	91
Columbia	595	317	43	33	663	252
Dade	887	307	22	59	806	389
De Soto	721	188	76	26	526	128
Duval	2,011	671	146	235	1,857	773
Escambia	1,573	497	23	66	1,435	348
Franklin	336	144	3	2	239	148
Gadsden	471	54	7	4	684	39
Hamilton	455	155	16	6	322	96
Hernando	172	12	11	6	252	20
Hillsborough	1,976	516	218	441	2,257	344
Holmes	284	140	33	16	339	64
Jackson	1,186	354	93	96	978	210
Jefferson	471	123	6	9	711	117
La Fayette	275	122	17	20	326	24
Lake	529	148	18	33	492	143
Lee	266	84	21	122	278	38
Leon	649	84	2	4	932	160
Levy	426	151	17	20	383	83
Liberty	143	50	5	3	127	8
Madison	595	66	5	12	510	44
Manatee	592	91	48	124	535	63
Marion	1,091	230	62	69	,132	264
Monroe	680	287	69	75	747	254
Nassau	509	161	30	56	441	149
Orange	874	315	16	42	857	402
Osceola	271	65	5	12	266	42
Pasco	453	96	11	10	492	35
Polk	869	125	16	57	983	148
Putnam	562	210	35	16	648	250
St. John's	580	204	67	148	764	234
Santa Rosa	402	73	27	46	519	80
Sumter	316	61	68	55	343	53
Suwanee	584	125	32	29	677	153
Taylor	168	119	26	4	1,013	421
Volusia	654	263	63	70	755	255

FLORIDA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Watson, Pop.	Debs, Soc.	President, 1900. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Wakulla	233	39	1	10	254	10
Walton	354	322	35	44	382	140
Washington	414	202	93	67	387	287
Total	27,046	8,314	1,605	2,337	28,007	7,314
Plurality	18,732	..	..	..	20,693	..
Per cent	69.82	21.47	4.11	4.21	73.64	19.23
Scattering	27				2,710	
Whole vote	39,329				38,031	

Vote for Governor in 1904 was: Broward, Dem., 28,971; McFarlane, Rep., 6,357; Healy, Pop., 1,270. The scattering vote for President in 1900 was 2,710.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Taylor, La Fayette, Levy, Marion, Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, Polk, Manatee, De Soto, Lee, Monroe, Lake. S. M. Sparkman, Dem., 6,212; C. C. Allen, Soc., 967.

II. Hamilton, Suwanee, Columbia, Baker, Bradford, Nassau, Duval, Clay, Putnam, St. John, Volusia, Osceola, Orange, Brevard, Dade, Alachua. Frank Clark, Dem., 8,792; J. F. McClelland, Soc., 1,109.

III. Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison. W. B. Lamar, Dem., 5,415; J. B. Mecker, Soc., 384.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Napoleon B. Broward; Secretary of State, H. C. Crawford; Treasurer, W. V Knott; Comptroller, A. C. Croon; Attorney-General, W H. Ellis; Auditor, Ernest Amos; Adjutant-General, J C. R. Foster; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. M. Holloway; Commissioner of Agriculture, B. E. McLin—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, T. M. Shackelford, Associate Justices, W A. Hocker, R. F Taylor, J. B. Whitefield, Chas. B. Parkhill and R. S. Cockrell; Clerk, Milton H. Mabry—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

The Legislature is: Senate, Dems., 32; House, Dems., 68; Socialist, 1.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872.	President	15,428	17,765	....	....	2,337 R
1876.	President	24,440	24,350	....	....	90 D
1880.	President	27,954	23,654	....	....	4,310 D
1884.	President	31,769	28,031	....	....	3,738 D
1888.	President	39,561	26,657	....	423	*12,904 D
			Pop.			*Plu.*
1892.	President	30,143	4,843	....	475	25,300 D
		D. & Pop.	*Rep.*			
1896.	President	32,736	11,288	654	1,778	21,444 D
		Dem.		*Pop.*		
1900.	Governor	29,351	6,238	631	....	23 013 D
1900.	President	28,007	7,314	1,070	1,039	20 693 D
1902.	Sec. State	16,428	....	....	....	16,428 D
					Soc.	
1904.	President	27,046	8,314	1,605	1,742	18,732 D

*Plurality.

GEORGIA.

Counties.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Watson, Pop.	President, 1900. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Barker M. R. Pop.
Appling	354	237	98	477	446	4
Baker	496	16	93	478	87	1
Baldwin	637	62	12	500	76	35
Banks	424	204	375	402	269	110
Bartow	791	406	121	891	823	33
Berrien	889	68	112	509	101	10
Bibb	2,117	236	21	1,897	250	9
Brooks	429	102	81	429	103	19
Bryan	259	125	71	246	165	1
Bullock	596	54	171	767	178	10
Burke	657	52	42	620	157	..

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1904.			President, 1900.		
	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Watson, Pop.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Barker M. R. Pop.
Butts	531	80	116	563	104	20
Calhoun	369	19	30	289	97	13
Camden	380	321	2	350	210	64
Campbell	308	40	210	350	233	..
Carroll	1 187	400	602	1,270	697	..
Catoosa	256	120	44	399	144	8
Charlton	207	31	..	168	64	1
Chatham	2,645	363	6	3,352	916	4
Chattaho'ch'e	107	62	24	114	117	16
Chattooga	472	378	80	601	440	19
Cherokee	622	242	342	535	550	42
Clarke	773	118	114	672	199	34
Clay	270	47	116	271	81	26
Clayton	333	59	160	346	179	27
Clinch	285	144	23	290	203	...
Cobb	1,170	220	316	1,156	311	70
Coffee	571	267	64	402	614	...
Columbia	189	2	138	215	42	4
Colquitt	446	62	236	310	217	2
Coweta	1,072	160	49	1,063	232	6
Crawford	314	4	48	344	30	17
Dade	217	37	40	235	73	21
Dawson	207	260	67	224	194	1
Decatur	996	182	130	1,007	260	102
De Kalb	815	219	130	756	216	46
Dodge	678	98	16	541	211	3
Dooly	1,050	107	118	720	3	22
Dougherty	462	49	..	360	29	..
Douglas	231	133	279	345	300	77
Early	466	12	214	355	42	41
Echols	159	12	..	130	38	..
Effingham	370	47	54	387	65	8
Elbert	878	6	167	782	7	33
Emmanuel	519	94	388	513	444	111
Fannin	456	504	57	533	367	..
Fayette	260	59	147	471	141	17
Floyd	1,799	478	192	1,450	638	31
Forsyth	455	357	248	318	270	38
Franklin	486	207	453	530	176	297
Fulton	5,781	1,766	240	5,075	1,676	8
Gilmer	550	617	..	502	493	..
Glascock	117	11	290	157	62	10
Glynn	701	316	32	674	254	6
Gordon	525	323	192	637	504	48
Greene	451	201	252	493	303	7
Gwinnett	1,219	132	843	1,052	373	200
Habersham	681	183	325	589	218	32
Hall	1,204	195	795	880	262	31
Hancock	482	31	124	526	16	3
Haralson	349	477	336	458	666	61
Harris	649	80	91	636	422	47
Hart	452	93	223	639	185	29
Heard	368	14	86	548	32	2
Henry	461	64	229	639	378	51
Houston	736	78	19	798	81	4
Irwin	658	342	82	700	583	2
Jackson	964	33	1,233	836	477	302
Jasper	613	59	58	630	32	6
Jefferson	379	489	121	394	128	9
Johnson	257	59	357	276	321	50
Jones	498	29	36	408	166	9
Laurens	878	390	272	942	395	152
Lee	285	63	113	269	149	2
Liberty	242	245	141	248	304	37
Lincoln	195	..	163	173	4	28
Lowndes	888	289	34	444	277	5
Lumpkin	525	253	53	410	308	..
Macon	465	180	82	464	182	24
Madison	733	49	154	754	66	9
Marion	247	51	153	280	116	31
McDuffie	196	4	283	178	289	..
McIntosh	144	2	190	259	211	18
Meriwether	765	98	253	734	234	31
Miller	174	1	118	183	19	29
Milton	263	248	158	308	116	55
Mitchell	511	135	155	465	274	..
Monroe	278	21	196	810	92	8
Montgomery	693	241	113	608	232	...
Morgan	316	67	44	484	222	15
Murray	270	252	86	361	360	73
Muscogee	1,522	164	6	1,245	272	..
Newton	938	354	73	790	294	18

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1904.			President, 1900.		
	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Watson, Pop.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Barker M. R. Pop.
Oconee	198	99	245	251	148	93
Oglethorpe	720	6	106	625	20	9
Paulding	402	341	479	496	609	215
Pickens	347	810	81	295	599	6
Pierce	354	73	77	267	290	10
Pike	662	92	214	759	168	20
Polk	653	689	174	490	1,019	21
Pulaski	605	29	54	631	26	8
Putnam	550	3	16	331	8	..
Quitman	119	35	17	173	84	2
Rabun	353	131	7	244	70	..
Randolph	551	87	68	602	108	19
Richmond	1,706	169	752	2,045	215	29
Rockdale	434	133	124	393	184	52
Schley	343	35	64	221	163	44
Screven	430	25	210	488	376	133
Spalding	925	112	8	782	82	..
Stewart	429	155	80	471	170	7
Sumter	918	159	41	780	216	8
Talbot	493	74	26	405	107	11
Taliaferro	377	184	131	216	100	60
Tattnall	621	171	350	738	611	106
Taylor	409	63	170	298	79	4
Telfair	739	50	18	568	122	..
Terrell	630	77	67	679	213	25
Thomas	862	374	357	1,146	432	19
Towns	338	411	..	295	326	4
Troup	892	20	220	837	60	29
Twiggs	378	30	19	321	56	..
Union	419	466	87	417	397	5
Upson	468	77	280	468	133	173
Walker	864	501	71	752	566	43
Walton	870	240	370	836	385	108
Ware	635	158	4	601	107	..
Warren	220	68	221	317	230	13
Washington	975	195	530	720	282	82
Wayne	417	89	54	363	213	20
Webster	163	53	85	204	66	1
White	297	179	218	191	100	21
Whitfield	569	427	217	587	412	106
Wilcox	591	194	39	407	228	2
Wilkes	622	6	198	581	4	57
Wilkinson	534	37	90	422	184	10
Worth	520	572	241	599	430	20
Total	83,472	24,003	22,635	81,700	35,035	4,584
Plurality	59,469	..	..	46,665	..	..
Per cent	64.40	18.47	17.12	66.57	28.55	3.73
Scattering	1,042			1,396		
Whole vote	138,198			122,715		

The vote for Governor in 1906, was Hoke Smith, Dem., 94,223; Osborne, Soc., 98.

For President in 1904, Debs, Soc., received 197; Swallow, Pro., 845 votes.

For President in 1900, Woolley, Pro., received 1,396 votes.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Terrell, Dem., 67,523. No opposition.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Bryan, Bullock, Burke, Chatham, Effingham, Emmanuel, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven, and Tattnall. Charles G. Edwards, Dem., 4,964; D. B. Rigdon, Rep., 429.

II. Counties of Baker, Berrien, Calhoun, Clay, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Miller, Mitchell, Quitman, Randolph, Terrell, Thomas, and Worth. James M. Griggs, Dem., 3,425.

III. Counties of Crawford, Dooly, Houston, Lee, Macon, Pulaski, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Twiggs, Webster, and Wilcox. Elijah Lewis, Dem., 2,386.

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

IV. Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriweather, Muscogee, Talbot, and Troup. W. C. Adamson, Dem., 2,705.

V. Counties of Campbell, Clayton, De Kalb, Douglas, Fulton, Newton, Rockdale, and Walton. Leonidas F. Livingston, Dem., 3,030.

VI. Counties of Baldwin, Bibb, Butts, Fayette, Henry, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding, and Upson. Chester L. Bartlett, Dem., 3,374.

VII. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker, and Whitfield. Gordon Lee, Dem., 3,132.

VIII. Counties of Clark, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Jasper, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, and Wilkes. W. M. Howard, Dem., 2,216.

IX. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Towns, Union, and White. Thomas M. Bell, Dem., 3,113.

X. Counties of Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington, and Wilkinson. Thomas W Hardwick, Dem., 1,743.

XI. Counties of Appling, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Dodge, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Johnson, Laurens, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pierce, Telfair, Wayne, and Ware. W. G. Brantley, Dem., 2,748.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Joseph M. Terrell; Secretary of State and ex-officio Com. of Public Lands. Philip Cook; Treasurer, R. E. Park; Comptroller and ex-officio Com. of Insurance, W. A. Wright; Adjutant-General, Sam. W Harris; Attorney-General, John C. Hart, State School Commissioner. W B. Merritt; Commissioner of Agriculture, Thos. G. Hudson—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. H. Fish; Associate Justices, Andrew J. Cobb, J. H. Lumpkin, M. W. Beck, Beverly D. Evans and Samuel C. Atkinson; Clerk, Z. D. Harrison—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	47	163	210
Republicans	..	2	2
Democratic majority	47	161	208

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. President	76,278	62,715	....	13,563 D
1876. President	130,088	50,446	....	79,642 D
1880. President	102,470	54,086	....	48,384 D
1884. President	94,567	47,603	168	46,964 D
1888. President	100,499	40,496	1,808	60,203 D
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1892. President	129,361	48,305	42,937	988	81,056 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Nat.D.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1896. Gov'nor	120,827	....	...	85,832	....	*34,995 D
1896. Presid't	94,232	60,091	2,708	....	5,613	34,141 D
1898. Gov'nor	118 557	51,580	....	....	....	66,977 D
1900. Gov'nor	90,448	....	....	23,235	....	*67,213 D
1900. Presid't	81,700	35,035	....	4,584	1,396	46,665 D
1902. Gov'nor	81,548	.....	.....	5,566	....	*75,982 D
1904. Presid't	88,331	25,335	....	23,490	....	62,996 D
			Soc.			
1906. Gov'nor	94,223	.....	98	....	....	94,125 D

* Majority.

IDAHO.

Counties. (21.)	Governor 1906. Stockslager, Dem.	Gooding, Rep.	Luttrell, Pro.	Kelley, Soc.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Ada	3,116	2,600	203	266	1,466	4,536
Bannock	1,421	2,373	8	128	1,063	2,826
Bear Lake	209	1,915	1	19	769	1,558
Bingham	1,411	2,994	33	266	890	3,186
Blaine	1,056	997	18	111	775	1,225
Boise	981	601	9	125	639	1,053
Canyon	2,750	2,146	180	251	1,025	3,172
Cassia	1,164	1,478	26	159	346	1,105
Custer	743	294	4	39	429	496
Elmore	754	404	7	124	433	593
Fremont	1,223	4,841	22	596	1,278	3,869
Idaho	1,760	1,750	27	188	1,381	2,731
Kootenai	2,858	2,947	108	686	1,178	4,165
Latah	1,268	2,596	194	252	940	3,267
Lemhi	787	655	4	15	564	786
Lincoln	764	691	5	156	262	688
Nez Perce	2,097	2,953	135	430	1,696	3,955
Oneida	385	2,892	15	79	906	2,339
Owyhee	665	356	3	82	393	663
Shoshone	2,162	1,997	16	445	1,116	3,695
Washington	1,922	906	19	233	931	1,894
Total	29,496	38,386	1,037	4,650	18,480	47,783
Plurality	..	8,890	..	..	..	29,303
Per cent	40.12	52.14	1.93	5.81	25.33	65.85
Scattering		...			6,315	
Whole vote		73,519			72,578	

For President in 1904, Swallow, Pro., received 1,013 votes; Debs, Soc., 4,949; Watson, Pop., 353.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Heitfield, Dem., 24,192; Gooding, Rep., 41,877; Shaw, Soc., 4,000; Headly, Pro., 990; Bartley, Pop., 179.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1906.

M. R. Hattabaugh, Dem., 23,818; Burton L. French, Rep., 42,134; E. L. Rigg, Soc., 4,834; C. A. Montandon, Pro., 1,129. French's plurality, 18,326.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Frank R. Gooding; Lieutenant-Governor, Ezra A. Burell; Secretary of State, Robert Lansdon; Treasurer, Charles A. Hastings; Auditor, Robert S. Bragaw; Attorney-General, John J. Guheen; Superintendent of Education, S. Belle Chamberlain; Inspector of Mines, R. N. Bell; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. Belle Chamberlain—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, James F. Ailshie, Rep., Associate Justices, Isaac N. Sullivan, Rep., George H. Stewart, Rep., Clerk, I. W Hart, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	15	39	54
Dem.-Fus	6	12	18
Republican majority	9	27	36

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE SINCE 1880.

	Dem.	*Rep.*			*Maj.*
1880. Congress	3,604	2,090	....	....	1,514 D
1884. Congress	1,547	741	....	....	786 D
1888. Congress	6,404	9,609	....	....	3,203 R
1890. Governor	7,948	10,262	....	....	2,314 R
			Pro.	*Pop.*	*Plu.*
1892. President	....	8,599	288	10,520	1,921 P
1892. Governor	6,769	8,178	264	4,865	1,409 R
1894. Governor	7,057	10,208	....	7,121	3,087 R

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Pop.*	*Plu.*
1896. President	23,192	6,324	179	..	16,868 D
1898. Governor	19,407	13,794	1,175	..	5,613 F
1900. Governor	28,628	26,466	1,031		2,227 F
1900 President	29,414	29,997	857	213	2,216 D
				Soc.	
1902. Governor	26,021	31,874	636	1,737	5,833 R
1904. President	18,480	47,783	1,013	4,949	29,303 R
1906. Governor	29,496	38,386	1,037	4,650	8,890 R

ILLINOIS.

Counties. (102.)	State Treas., 1906.		President, 1904.			
	Piotrowski Dem.	Smulski, Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Adams	5,345	5,144	6,149	7,277	402	923
Alexander	1,060	2,609	1,686	3,203	67	103
Bond	1,185	1,633	1,210	2,055	333	70
Boone	80	784	302	3,036	129	109
Brown	1,217	532	1,341	934	120	21
Bureau	1,147	2,873	1,917	5,624	482	632
Calhoun	823	686	815	730	154	1
Carroll	594	2,162	691	3,128	170	97
Cass	1,554	1,095	1,906	1,827	120	12
Champaign	3,690	4,248	3,754	6,954	545	71
Christian	2,656	2,013	3,297	3,856	406	238
Clark	1,991	2,063	2,271	2,866	258	22
Clay	1,668	2,063	1,935	2,408	119	19
Clinton	2,233	1,632	2,153	1,848	86	165
Coles	3,096	3,514	3,435	4,901	270	169
Cook	83,772	156048	103762	229848	5,290	47,743
Crawford	1,792	1,997	1,850	2,296	245	14
Cumberland	1,224	1,045	1,644	1,857	157	6
De Kalb	478	2,911	1,137	5,957	355	191
De Witt	..	..	1,872	2,771	228	49
Douglas	977	1,390	1,685	2,518	357	19
Du Page	814	2,872	1,407	4,078	352	126
Edgar	2,995	3,071	3,443	3,753	196	42
Edwards	303	867	595	1,610	170	15
Effingham	2,140	1,343	2,303	1,863	141	39
Fayette	2,592	2,404	2,650	3,253	313	27
Ford	699	1,703	926	2,836	164	41
Franklin	1,805	1,912	1,801	2,077	218	38
Fulton	3,423	3,831	3,791	6,373	496	469
Gallatin	1,262	998	1,540	1,401	170	3
Greene	1,428	700	2,649	1,959	229	15
Grundy	671	2,360	841	3,448	167	384
Hamilton	999	979	2,049	1,894	160	28
Hancock	3,073	2,897	3,456	3,887	393	85
Hardin	652	710	642	756	129	7
Henderson	562	1,200	708	1,668	139	16
Henry	2,124	4,247	1,390	7,331	429	574
Iroquois	1,523	3,266	2,376	5,067	457	164
Jackson	1,812	2,759	2,350	3,984	458	246
Jasper	1,744	1,453	2,024	1,889	230	6
Jefferson	2,671	2,822	2,462	3,063	286	41
Jersey	1,585	1,239	1,713	1,531	116	5
Jo Daviess	1,845	2,699	1,598	3,388	191	171
Johnson	569	1,069	980	2,164	112	28
Kane	2,233	7,176	2,799	12,638	511	657
Kankakee	1,326	4,335	1,652	6,162	216	168
Kendall	195	1,316	423	2,120	129	12
Knox	1,089	4,089	1,849	7,566	337	411
Lake	940	4,139	1,592	6,635	172	132
La Salle	6,098	8,073	5,628	11,967	389	940
Lawrence	1,388	1,337	1,712	1,969	193	4
Lee	1,903	3,395	1,604	4,634	293	76
Livingston	1,716	3,336	2,785	6,018	497	123
Logan	2,530	2,365	3,005	3,626	243	156
Macon	2,337	3,968	2,952	6,284	371	346
Macoupin	3,945	3,631	4,336	4,796	468	427
Madison	3,943	6,427	5,429	9,009	306	903
Marion	2,699	2,818	2,490	3,190	522	261
Marshall	1,607	1,573	1,545	2,190	86	82
Mason	1,416	830	1,806	1,798	294	60
Massac	291	1,124	589	2,078	103	1
McDonough	2,716	3,224	2,730	4,041	426	64
McHenry	370	2,651	1,309	5,409	223	41
McLean	3,414	4,225	4,149	8,772	1,114	846
Menard	1,186	1,000	1,506	1,705	166	16
Mercer	1,039	1,859	1,386	3,230	249	144
Monroe	1,408	1,518	1,440	1,622	23	2
Montgomery	2,667	2,555	3,181	3,489	369	194
Morgan	1,999	1,636	3,343	4,248	385	156
Moultrie	1,052	957	1,470	1,719	176	7
Ogle	1,140	3,692	1,209	5,109	418	45
Peoria	5,535	7,450	5,697	11,868	303	1,075
Perry	1,303	1,765	1,466	2,451	416	221
Piatt	978	1,683	1,334	2,515	97	10
Pike	2,735	2,279	3,112	3,007	351	185
Pope	412	1,131	676	1,744	99	2
Pulaski	417	1,564	792	2,180	94	10
Putnam	345	563	355	753	37	8
Randolph	2,325	2,626	2,518	3,238	296	122
Richland	1,284	1,166	1,604	1,778	222	67

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Counties.	State Treas., 1906.		President, 1904.			
	Piotrowski Dem.	Smulski. Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Rock Island	2,768	5,771	2,156	8,152	265	2,422
Saline	1,615	2,071	1,758	2,735	231	29
Sangamon	6,064	4,848	7,578	10,638	818	637
Schuyler	1,481	198	1,682	1,636	262	12
Scott	1,055	793	1,236	1,163	110	8
Shelby	2,492	1,667	2,962	3,220	598	39
Stark	503	1,135	574	1,764	36	27
St. Clair	..	..	8,200	11,926	288	788
Stephenson	3,175	3,667	3,275	4,876	237	193
Tazewell	3,016	2,828	3,255	4,051	278	108
Union	1,463	1,102	1,967	1,537	345	21
Vermilion	1,921	6,924	5,620	11,179	1,122	761
Wabash	1,255	1,138	1,300	1,298	288	16
Warren	1,802	2,489	1,559	3,563	334	316
Washington	1,377	2,002	1,504	2,374	130	116
Wayne	1,643	1,829	2,416	3,078	288	18
White	1,830	1,673	2,774	2,515	215	49
Whiteside	922	2,986	1,546	5,636	532	149
Will	3,532	7,553	3,191	10,001	272	1,199
Williamson	1,892	2,755	1,996	4,044	396	363
Winnebago	757	3,380	1,177	8,143	825	666
Woodford	1,811	1,706	1,908	2,371	237	79
Total	271984	417544	327306	632645	54,770	69,225
Plurality	..	145560	..	305039	..	..
Per cent	33.02	50.69	30.43	58.76	3.13	6.43
Scattering	134,156		12,253			
Whole vote.	823,684		1,076,499			

For State Treasurer in 1906, Allin, Pro., received 88,393 votes; McDermott, Soc., 42,002; Francis, Soc. L., 3,757.

For President in 1904, Corrigan, Soc. L., 4,698; Watson, Pop., 6,725; Holcomb, Cont., 830.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Sturger, Dem., 334,880; Deneen, Rep., 634,029; Patton, Pro., 35,390; Collins, Soc. Dem., 59,062; Veal, Soc. L., 4,379; Hogan, Peo., 4,364; Spelt, Cont., 780.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. County of Cook. Martin Emerich, Dem., 10,015; M. B. Madden, Rep., 17,015; A. Orelup, Pro., 251, J. H. Greer, Soc., 1,402.

II. County of Cook. H. J. Freidman, Dem., 8,565; J. R. Mann, Rep., 20,660; P. J. Peterson, P. A., 315; B. Berlyn, Soc., 3,032.

III. County of Cook. Paul A. Dratz, Dem., 6,569; W. W. Wilson, Rep., 14,130; J. A. Prout, Soc., 2,457; W. C. Stone, I. L., 4,775.

IV. County of Cook. James T. McDermott, Dem., 9,975; Chas. S. Wharton, Rep., 8,377; J. R. Clegg, Pro., 192; J. McCarthy, Soc., 2,859.

V. County of Cook. Adolph J. Sabath, Dem., 9,545; Anthony Michalek, Rep., 8,634; C. C. Graff, Pro., 177; Joseph Krall, Soc., 2,373.

VI. County of Cook. Edmund J. Stark, Dem., 10,734; William Lorimer, Rep., 18,153; E. E. Blake, 1,794; W. F. Higgins, Soc., 2,082.

VII. County of Cook. Frank Buchanan, Dem., 11,383; Philip Knopf, Rep., 18,595; E. H. Parkinson, Pro., 704; George Koop, Soc., 5,587.

VIII. County of Cook. Stanley H. Kunz, Dem., 11,336; Chas. McGavin, Rep., 11,421; J. S. Smiley, Soc., 2,664; A. Preiss, I. L., 3,128.

IX. County of Cook. A. J. Donoghue, Dem., 8,504; H. S. Boutell, Rep., 15,316; W. A. Aldrich, Pro., 247; C. H. Breckon, Soc., 2,592; John M. Vail, I. L., 3,607.

X. Counties of Cook (part) and Lake. Charles L. Young, Dem., 7,598; Geo. E. Foss, Rep., 18,886; M. C. Harper, Pro., 862; L. W. Hardy, Soc., 2,777.

XI. Counties of Du Page, Kane, McHenry, and Will. B. P. Alschuler, Dem., 9,104; H. M. Knapp, Rep., 18,569; George McGinniss, Pro., 2,261; J. H. Brower, Soc., 730.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

XII. Counties of Boone, De Kalb, Grundy, Kendall, La Salle, and Winnebago, Chas. E. Fuller, Rep., 19,463; V. J. Clark, Pro., 1,712; A. A. Patterson, Soc., 1,234.

XIII. Counties of Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson, and Whiteside. James P. Wilson, Dem., 14,747; Frank O. Lowden, Rep., 16,590; C. L. Logan, Pro., 794; E. J. Rubendall, Soc., 271. Frank O. Lowden elected to fill vacancy.

XIV Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island, and Warren, David W. Matthews, Dem., 12,978; James McKinney, Rep., 18,583; J. L. Elam, Pro., 1,236; J. C. Gibson, Soc., 1,056.

XV. Counties of Adam, Fulton, Henry, Knox, and Schuyler. Hiram N. Wheeler, Dem., 14,191; George W. Prince, Rep., 19,975; R. V. Meigs, Pro., 1,680; Sam Jessup, Soc., 1,020.

XVI. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark, and Tazewell. Louis F. Meek. Dem., 13,876; J. V. Graff, Rep., 16,983; C. E. Stebbins, Pro., 1,966; R. Pfeiffer, Soc., 918.

XVII. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean, and Woodford. L. W McNeil, Dem., 11,377; J. A. Sterling, Rep., 16,804; J. H. Burrows, Pro., 1,927.

XVIII. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee, and Vermilion. Charles G. Taylor, Dem., 12,777; Joseph G. Cannon, Rep., 22,804; E. G. Shouse, Pro., 1,897; J. H. Walker, Soc., 1,551.

XIX. Counties of Champaign, Coles, De Witt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby, and Piatt. John W. Yantis. Dem., 19,247; Wm. B. McKinley, Rep., 23,662; J. L. Thompson, Pro., 1,965.

XX. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike, and Scott. Henry T. Rainey, Dem., 19,508; Jacob G. Pope, Rep., 14,645; J. J. Dugan, Pro., 1,119; T. A. Wakely, Soc., 297.

XXI. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery, and Sangamon. Benj. F. Caldwell, Dem., 22,429; Zeno J. Rives, Rep., 17,316; S. K. Wheatloke, Pro., 1,346; J. Popinhaus, Soc., 726.

XXII. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair, and Washington. James J. McInerney, Dem., 15,371; W. A. Rodenberg, Rep., 23,138; S. D. McKenny, Pro., 1,228; T. H. Avey, 1,448.

XXIII. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland, and Wabash. Martin D. Foster, Dem., 21,680; Frank L. Dickson, Rep., 20,361, G. B. Murray, Pro., 1,384; F. M. Riley, Soc., 378.

XXIV. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne, and White. James R. Williams, Dem., 16,241; Pleasant T. Chapman, Rep., 18,020; G. R. Leach, Pro., 952.

XXV. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union, and Williamson: James M. Joplin, Dem., 14,240; Geo. W. Smith, Rep., 17,835; R. H. Robertson, Pro., 1,411; C. E. Ingraham, Soc., 394.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Chas. S. Deneen; Lieutenant-Governor, L. Y. Sherman; Secretary of State, James A. Rose; Treasurer, John F. Smulski; Auditor, J. S. McCullough; Attorney-General, W H. Stead; Adjutant-General, Thos. W. Scott; Superintendent of Insurance, Fred. W. Patter, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Francis G. Blair—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John P. Hand, Rep.; Associate Justices, Wm. M. Farmer, Dem.; J. H. Cartwright, Rep.; Frank K. Dunn, Rep.; Guy C. Scott, Dem.; Alonzo K. Vickers, Rep.; Orrin N. Carter, Rep. Clerk of the Court, C. Mamer, Rep.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	44	89	133
Democrats	7	61	68
Prohibition	..	3	3
Republican majority.	37	25	62

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. President.	184,772	241,237	....	....	*56,445 R
1876. President.	258,601	278,232	17,207	....	19,631 R
1880. President.	277,321	318,037	26,358	440	40,716 R
1884. President.	312,351	337,469	10,776	12,074	25,118 R
			Labor.		
1888. President.	348,371	370,473	7,090	21,695	22,102 R
			Pop.		
1892. President.	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,870	26,993 D
	D. & Pop.		*N. D.*		
1896. President.	464,632	607,130	6,390	9,796	142,498 R
	Dem.		*Pop.*		
1898. Treasurer.	405,490	448,940	7,886	11,753	43,450 R
			S. D.		
1900. Governor.	518,966	580,198	8,617	15,643	61,232 R
1900. President.	503,061	597,985	9,687	17,623	94,924 R
1902. Treasurer.	360,925	450,695	20,167	18,434	89,770 R
1904. President.	327,606	632,645	69,225	34,770	305,039 R
1906. Sec. State.	271,984	417,544	42,002	88,393	145,560 R

* Majority.

INDIANA.

Counties. (92.)	Secretary of State, 1906.				President, 1906.	
	Cox, Dem.	Sims, Rep.	Crum, Pro.	Sweetland, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Adams	2,626	1,422	137	5	2,973	1 967
Allen	9,469	7,974	337	396	9,250	10,261
Bartholomew.	3,005	3,139	139	84	3,038	3,510
Benton	1,409	1,721	135	3	1,470	2,098
Blackford	1,899	1,712	184	34	2,058	2 521
Boone	3,204	3,138	262	14	3,263	3,633
Brown	899	573	74	5	1,157	760
Carroll	2,299	2,456	195	34	2,420	2 671
Cass	4,337	4,333	370	22	4,357	5,282
Clark	3,326	3,080	92	46	3,587	3,644
Clay	3,430	3,289	135	172	3,565	4,005
Clinton	2,828	3,567	316	47	3,112	4,053
Crawford	1,427	1,276	224	16	1 509	1,470
Daviess	2,768	3,350	155	99	2,802	3,682
Dearborn	2,699	1,854	102	20	3,264	2,588
Decatur	1,982	2,622	178	33	2,341	3,178
De Kalb	2,787	2,752	317	69	2,827	3,416
Delaware	3,815	6,264	424	107	3,673	8,522
Dubois	2,666	1,363	48	4	3,119	1,413
Elkhart	3,781	5,069	628	315	4.023	6,548
Fayette	1,277	2,007	111	90	1,437	2 414
Floyd	3,121	2,983	123	158	3,421	3,666
Fountain	2,474	2,660	163	35	2,560	3,060
Franklin	2,205	1,474	77	11	2,501	1,757
Fulton	2,108	2,287	179	22	2,182	2,394
Gibson	2,909	3,393	250	46	3,221	3,871
Grant	4,591	5,710	1,193	107	4,668	9,550
Greene	3,492	4,087	89	377	3,559	4,698
Hamilton	1,833	3,502	523	27	2,469	4,832
Hancock	2,656	2,230	193	13	2,806	2,633
Harrison	2,064	2,214	193	31	2,530	2,544
Hendricks	1,817	2,781	185	6	2,164	3,434
Henry	1,824	3,371	308	31	2.482	4,391
Howard	2,074	3,410	575	211	2,098	5,014
Huntington	3,265	3,715	491	198	3,290	4,385
Jackson	2,703	1,984	137	12	3,467	2,775
Jasper	991	1,427	94	4	1,341	2,137
Jay	3,053	3,090	488	16	2,702	3,612
Jefferson	1,997	2,657	212	44	2,542	3,195
Jennings	1,528	1,866	86	8	1,688	2,139
Johnson	2,598	2.177	283	8	2,882	2,574
Knox	4,015	3,581	334	120	4,093	4,278
Kosciusko	3,042	3,646	235	13	2,913	4,550
La Grange	835	1,881	183	13	1,100	2,461
Lake	3,514	4,505	111	156	2,933	6,429
Laporte	4,619	4,569	156	87	4,472	5,952
Lawrence	2,340	3,180	92	74	2,672	3,924
Madison	6,020	6,483	623	692	6,681	9,697
Marion	22,923	28,185	1,076	751	22,336	35,103

INDIANA—*Continued.*

Counties.	Secretary of State, 1906.				President, 1904.	
	Cox, Dem.	Sims, Rep.	Crum, Pro.	Sweetland, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Marshall	2,877	2,476	244	30	2,878	3,001
Martin	1 552	1,559	43	2	1,574	1,809
Miami	3 420	3,456	284	112	3,605	4 124
Monroe	2,316	2,609	81	12	2,283	3 042
Montgomery	3,628	3,883	425	31	3,747	4 647
Morgan	2,371	2,854	194	25	2,428	3 119
Newton	988	1,411	74	6	951	1,803
Noble	2,807	3,140	132	18	2,785	3 683
Ohio	634	570	29	6	584	662
Orange	1,595	2,111	99	18	1,888	2,458
Owen	1,655	1,546	104	33	1,841	1,721
Parke	,933	2,696	468	68	2,176	3,468
Perry	2,114	1,856	31	22	2,142	2,105
Pike	2,152	2,230	79	36	2,224	2,596
Porter	1,121	2,247	74	45	1,437	3 162
Posey	2,620	2,318	184	42	2,825	2,419
Pulaski	1,586	1,448	146	12	1,648	1,729
Putnam	2,704	2,208	147	28	3,005	2,586
Randolph	1,931	3,987	417	62	1,924	5,139
Ripley	2,350	2,476	107	41	2,457	2,850
Rush	2 271	2,696	222	18	2,363	3,082
Scott	1 045	868	45	0	1,090	953
Shelby	3,644	3,163	328	27	3,550	3,660
Spencer	2,352	2,648	86	14	2,495	3,017
Starke	1,048	1,271	39	30	1,134	1,523
Steuben	1,142	2,156	179	17	5,967	11,165
St. Joseph	7,500	8,035	262	236	1,260	2,864
Sullivan	3,357	2,707	301	99	3,641	3 076
Switzerland	1,468	1,281	62	12	1,554	1,461
Tippecanoe	3,928	5,123	268	68	4,031	6,581
Tipton	2,137	2,323	265	11	2,279	2,654
Union	686	984	65	14	758	1,156
Vanderburgh	5,936	7,837	124	633	5,884	8,624
Vermillion	1,289	2,121	183	225	1,437	2,724
Vigo	7,104	7,576	259	284	6,625	10,327
Wabash	2,649	3,305	362	97	2,381	4,516
Warren	786	1,775	90	1	964	2,208
Warrick	2,423	2,339	175	81	2,485	2,796
Washington	2,189	1,769	75	5	2 364	2,094
Wayne	2,689	4,812	229	281	3,116	7,390
Wells	2,860	2,014	433	48	3,127	2,565
White	1,945	2,255	218	13	2,096	2,679
Whitley	2,200	2,193	135	9	2,281	2,359
Total	263526	294351	20,785	7,824	274345	368289
Plurality	..	30,825	..	..	..	93,944
Per cent	44.73	4,977	3.52	..	40,21	53.98
Scattering	10,382				39,551	
Whole vote	589,044				682,185	

For Secretary of State, 1906, Clark, Pro., received 972 votes; Permine, Soc. L., 1,536.

For President in 1904, Swallow, Pro., received 23,496 votes; Debs, Soc., 12,013; Watson, Pop., 2,444; Corrigan, Soc. L., 1,598.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Kern, Dem., 274,998; Hanly, Rep., 359,362; McWhirter, Pro., 22,690; Templeton, Peo., 2,065; Hallenberger, Soc., 10,991; Dillon, Soc. Lab., 1,437. Hanly's plurality, 84,364.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Gibson, Posey, Pike, Spencer, Vanderburgh, and Warrick, Menzeis, Dem., 18,959; Foster, Rep., 20,278; Riggs, Pro., 604; Strong, Soc., 737. Foster's plurality, 1,309.

II. Counties of Daviess, Greene, Monroe, Owen, Sullivan, Knox, Lawrence, and Martin. Davis, Dem., 21,889; John C. Chaney, Rep., 22,299; Hill, Pro., 839; Chinn, Soc., 781. Chaney's plurality, 410.

INDIANA—*Continued.*

III. Counties of Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Dubois, Orange, Crawford, Perry, Scott, and Washington. Cox, Dem., 18,606; Hester, Rep., 18,151; Shrade, Pro., 802; Gorham, Soc., 151. Cox's plurality, 455.

IV Counties of Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Jefferson, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland. Lincoln Dixon, Dem., 20,049; Hauman Rep., 18,181; Connelly, Pro., 924; Bumper, Soc., 197; Dixon's plurality, 1,886.

V. Counties of Clay, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Hendricks, Morgan, and Putnam. Claude G. Bowers, Dem., 21,579; Elias S. Halliday, Rep., 22,532; Bond, Pro., 1,286; Rembold, Soc., 750. Halliday's plurality, 953.

VI. Counties of Fayette, Henry, Hancock, Franklin, Shelby, Union, Rush, and Wayne, Kuhn, Dem., 20,629; James E. Watson, Rep., 22,135; Daily, Pro., 1,432; Doddridge, Soc., 733. Watson's plurality, 1,506.

VII. Counties of Marion and Johnson. Gavin, Dem., 23,234; Jesse Overstreet, Rep., 28,020; Wilson, Pro., 1,054; Berg, Soc., 733. Overstreet's plurality, 4,786.

VIII. Counties of Adams, Blackford, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph, and Wells. Adair, Dem., 24,027; George W. Cromer, Rep., 19,783; Muse, Pro., 2,021; Gamble, Soc., 866. Adair's plurality, 4,244.

IX. Counties of Boone, Clinton, Fountain, Carroll, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Tipton. Clodfelter, Dem., 21,633; Fred. Landis, Rep., 23,865; Doan, Pro., 2,310; Sharpe, Soc., 420. Landis'. plurality, 2,232.

X. Counties of Benton, Laporte, Jasper, Tippecanoe, Warren, Lake, Newton, Porter, and White. Darrow, Dem., 20,072; Edgar D. Crumpacker, Rep., 24,695; Barr, Pro., 954. Crumpacker's plurality, 4,623.

XI. Counties of Howard, Cass, Grant, Huntington, Miami, and Wabash. Rauch, Dem., 22,988; Charles B. Landis, Rep., 19,833; Pennington, Pro., 2,367; Kelly, Soc., 616. Rauch's plurality, 3,155.

XII. Counties of Allen, De Kalb, La Grange, Noble, Steuben, and Whitley. Morr, Dem., 19,345; Gilhaus, Rep., 19,695; Ulmer, Pro., 1,039; Keeley, Soc., 457. Gilhaus' plurality, 350.

XIII. Counties of Elkhart, Kosciusko, Fulton, Pulaski, Marshall, St. Joseph, and Starke, Shively, Dem., 23,153; Abraham L. Brick, Rep., 23,360; Shaw, Pro., 1,468; Heath, Soc., 724. Brick's plurality, 207.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, J. Frank Hanly; Lieutenant-Governor, Hugh T. Miller; Secretary of State, Fred A. Sims; Treasurer, Oscar Hadley; Auditor, John C. Billheimer; Attorney-General, James Bingham; Adjutant-General, Oran Perry; Superintendent of Education, F. A. Cotton; Commissioner of Insurance, Auditor *ex officio*—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Leander J. Monks; Justices, John V. Hadley, James H. Jordan, John H. Gillett, Oscar H. Montgomery; Clerk of the Court, Edward V Fitzpatrick—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	37	53	90
Democrats	13	47	60
Republican majority	24	6	30

INDIANA—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872	President.	163,632	186,147	...	.....	22,515 R
1876.	President.	213,526	208,011	9,533	....	5,515 D
1880.	President.	225,528	232,164	12,986	..	6,641 R
1884	President.	244,992	238,480	8,293	3,028	6,512 D
				U. Lab.		
1888.	President.	261,013	263,361	2,694	9,881	2,348 R
				Pop.		
1892.	President.	262,740	255,615	22,208	13,050	7,125 D
1896.	President.	305,573	323,754	....	3,056	18,181 R
1900.	Governor.	306,368	331,531	....	13,451	25,163 R
1900.	President	309,584	333,063	....	13,718	26,470 R
				Soc.	*Pro.*	
1902.	Sec. State.	263,265	298,819	7,134	17,765	35,554 R
1904.	President.	274,345	368,289	12,013	23,496	93,944 R
1906.	Sec. State.	263,526	294,351	7,824	20,785	30,825 R

IOWA.

Counties. (99.)	Governor. 1906.				President, 1904.	
	Porter Dem.	Cummins, Rep.	Coffin, Pro.	Shank Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Adair	1,351	1,525	75	35	895	2,303
Adams	1,614	1,153	71	49	1,003	1,761
Allamakee	1,863	2,215	9	30	1,571	2,609
Appanoose	3,344	1,860	36	201	1,743	3,607
Audubon	1,093	1,431	25	8	934	1,843
Benton	2,980	2,423	99	58	2,057	3,609
Blackhawk	3,709	3,328	263	245	1,861	5,236
Boone	1,495	2,723	189	279	1,148	3,830
Bremer	2,070	1,563	46	18	1,783	1,927
Buchanan	2,096	2,249	126	27	1,545	2,798
Buena Vista	781	1,778	67	65	605	2,843
Butler	1,198	1,941	111	14	815	2,743
Calhoun	1,212	1,576	230	58	870	2,479
Carroll	2,582	1,750	43	24	2,040	2,290
Cass	1,678	2,067	106	60	1,394	3,050
Cedar	2,145	2,031	93	28	1,926	2,691
Cerro Gordo	866	1,985	62	22	836	3,108
Cherokee	1,116	1,932	81	22	688	2,446
Chickasaw	1,938	1,680	18	29	1,790	1,972
Clarke	1,273	1,198	68	17	896	1,799
Clay	617	1,426	54	23	487	2,154
Clayton	2,714	2,790	64	57	2,628	3,339
Clinton	4,229	4,184	48	206	4,074	5,265
Crawford	2,451	1,752	70	39	2,004	2,530
Dallas	2,121	2,088	209	73	1,159	3,499
Davis	2,122	1,048	37	19	1,533	1,722
Decatur	2,009	1,607	74	92	1,548	2,430
Delaware	1,812	1,726	56	28	1,238	2,726
Des Moines	4,147	3,318	85	172	3,043	4,496
Dickinson	495	900	30	19	312	1,320
Dubuque	5,716	4,274	52	350	4,913	5,485
Emmet	492	1,337	32	14	358	1,732
Fayette	2,231	3,090	114	152	2,070	3,978
Floyd	947	2,072	56	21	761	2,820
Franklin	684	1,763	43	7	531	2,346
Fremont	2,118	1,453	50	28	1,511	2,227
Greene	1,402	1,645	124	14	908	2,583
Grundy	972	1,665	60	7	938	2,021
Guthrie	1,523	2,002	75	33	1,032	2,857
Hamilton	825	2,358	81	29	746	3,118
Hancock	805	1,521	51	11	517	2,112
Hardin	960	2,625	130	20	749	3,643
Harrison	2,410	2,196	115	126	1,696	3,364
Henry	2,239	1,559	111	22	1,[illegible]59	2,647
Howard	1,301	1,569	53	55	1,096	1,823
Humboldt	519	1,470	43	13	369	1,950
Ida	1,108	1,317	26	24	940	1,565
Iowa	2,208	1,699	118	43	1,891	2,303
Jackson	2,685	2,251	31	104	2,483	2,899
Jasper	3,406	2,350	151	96	1,942	3,962
Jefferson	2,206	1,197	174	31	1,172	2,330
Johnson	3,399	2,134	64	..	3,085	2,963
Jones	2,261	1,867	81	32	1,834	2,833
Keokuk	2,726	2,298	154	47	2,172	3,079
Kossuth	1,676	2,587	33	9	1,352	3,001
Lee	4,649	3,251	61	116	3,848	4,612
Linn	4,991	4,765	276	279	3,600	8,131
Louisa	1,084	1,551	63	27	605	2,147
Lucas	1,298	1,542	80	50	878	2,259
Lyon	1,055	1,408	30	67	841	1,802
Madison	1,784	1,755	182	72	1,190	2,602

IOWA—*Continued.*

Counties.	Governor, 1906.				President, 1904.	
	Porter Dem.	Cummins, Rep.	Coffin Pro	Shank Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Mahaska	2,727	3,167	110	278	2,287	4,091
Marion	2,964	2,076	159	158	2,202	2,988
Marshall	1,177	3,062	342	276	1,203	4,229
Mills	1,539	1,739	106	22	1,274	2,252
Mitchell	631	1,548	66	26	634	2,158
Monona	1,673	1,544	68	35	1,[illegible]26	2,274
Monroe	1,920	2,421	113	430	1,182	3,249
Montgomery	1,155	1,941	109	49	722	2,966
Muscatine	2,829	3,016	57	318	2,555	4,036
O'Brien	1,126	1,815	26	41	885	2,279
Osceola	843	874	19	16	554	1,179
Page	1,999	1,739	208	70	944	3,463
Palo Alto	1,192	1,617	23	65	1,081	1,999
Plymouth	1,993	2,137	54	40	1,663	2,905
Pocahontas	1,147	1,813	48	48	841	1,924
Polk	5,533	8,484	396	658	3,086	14,113
Pottawat'mie	3,974	5,470	133	155	3,731	6,868
Poweshiek	1,653	2,409	188	45	1,212	3,137
Ringgold	1,058	1,570	100	21	835	2,200
Sac	931	1,940	57	33	835	2,609
Scott	5,029	5,578	61	749	4,931	6,789
Shelby	1,894	1,782	94	44	1,584	2,310
Sioux	1,405	2,189	34	19	1,151	2,992
Story	1,082	2,482	226	84	752	3,919
Tama	2,414	2,601	95	49	2,360	3,127
Taylor	1,460	1,560	105	61	1,060	2,650
Union	1,621	1,953	146	67	1,322	2,674
Van Buren	2,425	1,301	80	25	1,416	2,469
Wapello	4,160	3,282	124	343	2,473	4,912
Warren	2,089	1,414	262	39	1,191	2,938
Washington	2,152	2,087	192	35	1,772	3,875
Wayne	1,863	1,670	140	69	1,452	2,290
Webster	2,030	3,159	238	149	1,714	4,358
Winnebago	174	1,258	21	5	174	2,002
Winneshiek	1,684	2,551	43	33	1,467	3,383
Woodbury	4,767	4,578	208	359	2,809	7,597
Worth	227	1,225	17	34	307	1,659
Wright	804	1,968	110	29	695	2,795
Total	196143	216968	9,792	8,901	149141	307907
Plurality	..	20,865	..	...	..	158766
Per cent	45.35	50.10	2.26	2.19	37.06	63.39
Scattering	684				29,355	
Whole vote	432,438				485,703	

For Governor in 1906, Nannon, Pro., received 343 votes; Hisey, Soc., 538.

For President in 1904, Swallow, Pro., received 11,601 votes; Debs, Soc., 14,847; Watson, Pop., 2,207 votes.

The vote for Governor in 1903 was: Sullivan, Dem., 159,708; Cummins, Rep., 238,798; Hanson, Pro., 12,378; Work, Soc., 6,479; Weller, Peo., 589.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee Louisa, Van Buren, and Washington. George S. Tracey, Dem., 15,875; Charles A. Kennedy, Rep., 16,145; A. S. Buttrey, Soc., 427; W. N. Weldon, Pro., 452. Kennedy's plurality, 270.

II. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine, and Scott. G. W. Ball, Dem., 18,520; A. F. Dawson, Rep., 20,112; Kennedy, Soc., 1,246; Bacon, Pro., 177. Dawson's plurality, 1,522.

III. Counties of Blackhawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin, and Wright. J. C. Murtagh, Dem., 18,520; B. P. Birdsall, Rep., 22,315; Sorensen, Soc., 695; MacEachron, Pro., 586. Birdsall's plurality, 3,795.

IV. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek, and Worth. W. J. Carter, Dem., 12,739; G. N. Haugen, Rep., 20,731; Thorgvinson, Soc., 353; Fumey, Pro., 407. Haugen's plurality, 7,992.

IOWA—*Continued.*

V. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall, and Tama. R. C. Stirton Dem., 14,612; R. G. Cousins, Rep., 19,076; Crowell, Soc., 644; Smith, Pro., 811. Cousins' plurality, 4,454.

VI. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek, and Wapello. D. W Hamilton, Dem., 18,987; J. F. Lacey, Rep., 16,713; Minnick, Soc., 907. Hamilton's plurality, 2,274.

VII. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story, and Warren. J. N. Smith, Dem., 11,464; J. A. T. Hull, Rep., 19,617; Gill, Soc., 1,058; Johns, Pro., 988. Hull's plurality, 8,153.

VIII Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, and Wayne. J. S. Estes, Dem., 16,874; W P. Hepburn, Rep., 19,516; Mercer, Soc., 611, Orr, Pro., 605. Hepburn's plurality, 2,642.

IX. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie, and Shelby, W C. Campbell, Dem., 13,250; Walter I. Smith, Rep., 21,863; C. Melroy, Soc., 457; Macomber, Pro., 440. Smith's plurality, 8,613.

X. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster, and Winnebago. J. B. Butler, Dem., 15,357; J. P. Conner, Rep., 26,017; Sheffield, Soc., 629; Beckett, Pro., 761. Conner's plurality, 10,700.

XI. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux, and Woodbury. C. A. Dickson, Dem., 16,893; E. H. Hubbard, Rep., 22,236; Beach, Soc., 648 Hubbard's plurality, 5,343.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Albert B. Cummins; Lieutenant-Governor, Warren Garst; Secretary of State, W C. Hayward; Treasurer, W W. Morrow; Auditor, B. F Carroll; Attorney-General, H. W Byers. Superintendent of Education, J. F. Riggs; Adjutant-General, W. H. Thrift—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Scott M. Ladd, Rep.; Judges, C. A. Bishop, Emil McClain, Rep.; John C. Sherwin, Rep.; Horace E. Deemer, Rep., S. M. Weaver; Clerk, John C. Crockett, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	36	75	111
Democrats	14	33	47
Republican majority	22	42	64

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres.	71,134	131,173	....	....	*60,039 R
1876. Pres.	112,121	171,332	9,400	....	49,721 R
1880. Pres.	105,845	183,904	32,327	....	78,059 R
1884. Pres.	†177,316	197,089	....	1,472	19,773 R
1888. Pres.	179,887	211,598	9,105	3,550	31,711 R
			Pop.		
1892. Pres.	196,367	219,795	20,595	6,402	23,428 R
1895. Gov.	149,433	208,689	32,118	11,052	59,256 R
	D. & Pop.		*N. D.*		
1896. Pres.	223,741	289,293	4,516	3,192	65,552 R
1897. Gov.	194,514	224,501	4,268	8,357	29,987 R
	Dem.		*Pop.*		
1898. Sec. State	173,000	236,524	3,472	7,559	63,524 R
1899. Gov.	183,326	239,543	1,694	7,650	56,217 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. Pres.	209,466	307,785	2,778	9,479	98,606 R
1901. Gov.	143,685	226,839	3,460	15,649	83,154 R
			Soc.		
1903. Gov.	159,708	238,798	6,479	12,378	79,090 R
1904. Pres.	149,141	307,907	14,847	11,601	158 766 R
1906. Gov.	196,143	216,968	9,792	8,901	20,825 R

* Majority. † Democratic and Gr'nb'k Fusion vote.

KANSAS.

Counties. (106.)	Governor, 1906. Harris Dem.	Hoch' Rep.	Gilham, Pro.	Cook, Soc.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Allen	2,104	2,297	87	66	1,390	3,754
Anderson	1,491	1,435	37	79	1,043	1,891
Atchison	2,216	2,884	56	9	1,854	3,542
Barber	840	846	22	45	566	967
Barton	1 770	1,496	72	34	1,235	1,939
Bourbon	2,338	2,510	98	41	1,808	3,234
Brown	1,658	2,014	32	31	1,244	3,158
Butler	2,236	2,347	75	148	1,540	3,306
Chase	886	858	19	28	562	1,217
Chautauqua	1,024	1,557	82	15	681	2,033
Cherokee	3,260	3,484	775	52	2,253	4,509
Cheyenne	244	359	32	7	96	446
Clark	256	262	3	6	131	246
Clay	1 404	1,529	98	58	403	2,262
Cloud	1,601	1,587	226	63	626	2,470
Coffey	1,670	1,714	17	61	1,280	2,164
Comanche	257	228	5	14	129	272
Cowley	2,841	2,942	254	148	1,456	3,961
Crawford	3,486	4,531	951	69	2,057	5,910
Decatur	1,187	891	93	16	411	1,215
Dickinson	2,138	2,267	137	63	1,219	3,185
Doniphan	922	1,872	38	28	713	2,361
Douglas	2,059	2,247	7	67	989	3,574
Edwards	698	593	15	28	328	816
Elk	1,157	1,173	15	24	706	1,713
Ellis	1,425	514	6	5	928	1,009
Ellsworth	1,246	843	5	24	578	1,359
Finney	530	662	32	8	215	598
Ford	1,070	984	33	12	526	1,148
Franklin	2,255	2,132	50	105	1,310	2,855
Geary	1,087	923	25	15	591	1,431
Gove	486	491	11	10	204	470
Graham	600	770	68	32	244	921
Grant	81	120	1	2	35	81
Gray	227	308	38	7	113	285
Greeley	64	170	17	4	14	149
Greenwood	1,541	1,971	36	34	1,211	2,458
Hamilton	215	284	9	5	126	215
Harper	1,225	1,027	56	37	597	1,459
Harvey	1,017	1,556	86	52	690	2,362
Haskell	127	153	7	10	46	120
Hodgeman	316	381	4	4	192	449
Jackson	1,517	1,587	12	47	919	2,547
Jefferson	1,842	1 835	40	22	1,199	2,568
Jewell	1,953	1,929	47	107	927	2,720
Johnson	2,209	1,746	41	10	1,373	2,573
Kearny	257	285	8	3	94	234
Kingman	1,299	1,092	73	38	661	1,600
Kiowa	403	465	10	28	251	494
Labette	2,556	2,889	422	173	1,637	3,700
Lane	231	318	74	11	111	353
Leavenworth	3,510	4,882	131	30	2,775	5,771
Lincoln	1,043	966	30	17	613	1,516
Linn	1,666	1,696	49	26	1,085	2,324
Logan	315	466	27	9	117	408
Lyon	2,533	2,235	153	106	1,461	3,450
Marion	1,729	1,573	33	42	928	2,705
Marshall	2,388	2,662	23	34	1,564	3,530
McPherson	1,758	2,007	31	44	773	2,991
Meade	400	378	15	25	166	383
Miami	2,283	1,956	40	13	1,425	2,899
Mitchell	1,750	1,307	73	37	867	2,037
Montgomery	4,098	3,747	172	66	2,091	4,997
Morris	1,136	1,404	14	10	702	2,007
Morton	64	63	..	...	44	53
Nemaha	2,201	1,885	43	36	1,564	2,764
Neosho	2,120	2,344	93	30	1,530	3,134
Ness	499	476	78	106	188	687
Norton	1,178	1,247	71	54	417	1,570
Osage	2,440	2,473	117	68	1,516	3,670
Osborne	970	1,492	52	154	420	1,765
Ottawa	1,057	1,216	62	36	477	1,682
Pawnee	896	722	23	22	494	957
Phillips	1,545	1,684	59	41	811	2,147
Pottawatomie	1,786	1,983	3	13	1,045	2,632
Pratt	723	871	27	66	421	1,076

KANSAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	Governor, 1906.				President, 1904.	
	Harris Dem.	Hoch, Rep.	Gilman, Pro.	Keefer Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Rawlins	672	636	39	5	405	749
Reno	2,730	2,862	129	108	1,423	4,245
Republic	1,663	1,806	34	30	941	2,658
Rice	1,486	1,278	74	202	727	1,995
Riley	1,288	1,447	35	28	523	2,551
Rooks	981	1,188	44	58	495	1,266
Rush	721	666	12	8	570	883
Russell	884	1,088	20	15	515	1,451
Saline	2,232	1,656	93	31	798	2,797
Scott	285	307	52	16	29	275
Sedgwick	5,194	4,623	179	252	2,869	6,697
Seward	190	217	4	11	62	152
Shawnee	5,353	4,616	158	132	2,441	8,409
Sheridan	615	578	26	10	293	607
Sherman	442	387	54	11	231	465
Smith	1,316	1,627	43	60	596	2,254
Stafford	878	1,034	40	84	585	1,419
Stanton	69	75	1	..	34	63
Stevens	130	158	2	21	40	122
Sumner	2,118	2,220	160	55	1,489	3,264
Thomas	567	511	46	30	205	548
Trego	483	493	12	32	264	526
Wabaunsee	1,265	1,370	12	33	688	2,016
Wallace	166	291	16	10	39	278
Washington	1,930	2,324	44	16	1,259	3,066
Wichita	195	224	13	5	91	245
Wilson	1,817	1,763	115	57	1,034	2,583
Woodson	965	1,129	16	9	657	1,490
Wyandotte	7,748	4,500	272	44	2,491	6,351
Total	150024	152147	7,621	4,453	84,800	210893
Plurality	..	2,123	..	..	..	126093
Per cent	47.57	48.24	2.40	1.80	26.12	64.93
Scattering	1,131				6,156	
Whole vote	315,376				324,588	

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 6,156 votes.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Dale, Dem., 116,991; Hoch, Rep., 186,731; Louther, Soc., 12,101; Kerr, Pro., 6,584. Hoch's plurality, 69,740.

The vote for Governor in 1902 was: Craddock, Dem., 117,148; Bailey, Rep., 159,242; Emerson, Pro., 6,065; McAlster, Soc., 4,078; Lathrop, Pop., 635.

The scattering vote for President in 1900 was: For Woolley, Pro., Debs, Soc. D., Malloney, Soc. L., and Ellis, U. Ref.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Atchison, Brown Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha, and Shawnee. W D. Webb, Dem., 16,216; Charles Curtis, Rep., 22,790; J. F. Willets, Soc., 667. Curtis' plurality, 6,574.

II. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte Mason S. Peters, Dem., 19,653; Charles F. Scott, Rep., 23,516; J. W. Puckett, 706; W. E. Montbeck, 389. Scott's plurality, 3,863.

III. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, and Wilson. F. M. Brady, Dem., 19,807; P. P. Campbell, Rep., 25,669; F. D. Warren, 2,908; J. H. Roberts, 549. Campbell's plurality, 5,862.

IV. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, and Woodson. J. W Moore, Dem., 14,313; J. M. Miller, Rep., 17,393; J. W McMillan, 465; Bradford, 398. Miller's majority, 3,080.

V. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline, and Washington. Hugh Alexander, Dem., 14,561; J. D. Calderhead, Rep., 18,183; G. F. Hibner, 875. Calderhead's majority, 3,622.

KANSAS—*Continued.*

VI. John B. Rea, Dem., 37,116; W. A. Reeder, Rep., 21,212; R. S. Thomas, 1,005; R. C. Smith, 742. Reeder's plurality, 4,096.

VII. O. H. Trouman, Dem., 15,623; E. H. Madison, Rep., 21,580; R. C. Webster, 1,092; W. C. Johnson, 928. Madison's plurality, 5,957.

VIII. F. B. Lawrence, Dem., 10,427; Victor Murdock, Rep., 14,862; Frank Ayres, 548; J. J. Hill, 466. Murdock's plurality, 4,435.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, E. W. Hoch; Lieutenant-Governor, W. J. Fitzgerald; Secretary of State, C. E. Denton; Treasurer, Mark Tullay; Auditor, J. M. Nation; Attorney-General, F. C. Jackson; Adjutant-General, J. W. F. Hughes; Superintendent of Education, E. T. Fairchild; Commissioner of Agriculture, F. D. Coburn; Superintendent of Insurance, Chas. Barnes—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. A. Johnston; Associate Justices, Chas. B. Graves, Silas Porter, Clark A. Smith, Rousseau A. Burch, Henry F. Mason and Alfred W. Bensen, all Republicans; Clerk, D. A. Valentine.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	37	94	131
Democrats	3	31	34
Republican majority	34	63	97

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pro.	Plu.
1872. President	32,970	66,805	....	....	*33,835 R
1876. President	37,002	78,322	7,770	....	40,120 R
1880. President	59,789	121,520	19,710	....	61,731 R
1884. President	90,132	154,406	16,341	4,954	64,274 R
1886. Governor	115,697	149,615	....	8,094	33,918 R
			U. L.		
1888. President	102,745	182,904	37,788	6,779	80,159 R
			Pop.		
1892. President	....	157,237	164,111	4,539	5,874 P
1894. Governor	26,709	148,697	118,329	5,496	30,368 R
	Dem.-Pop.		N. D.		
1896. President	171,810	159,541	1,209	1,921	12,269DP
			Soc.L.		
1898. Governor	134,158	149,292	642	1,092	15,134 R
1900. Governor	164,794	181,893	Soc.D.	2,662	17,099 R
1900. President	162,601	185,955	1,258	3,605	23,354 R
			Soc.		
1902. Governor	117,148	159,242	4,098	6,065	42,094 R
1904. President	84,800	210,893	15,494	7,245	126,093 R
1906. Governor	150,024	152,147	4,463	7,621	2,123 R

* Majority.

KENTUCKY.

Counties. (119)	President, 1904.				Governor, 1907.	
	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Watson, Pop.	Hager, Dem.	Willson, Rep.
Adair	1,327	1,652	60	1	1,330	1,708
Allen	1,379	1,769	49	9	1,369	1,739
Anderson	1,429	959	32	10	1,306	1,039
Ballard	1,598	556	28	18	1,595	592
Barren	3,051	2,073	44	46	2,724	2,034
Bath	1,503	1,342	35	14	1,466	1,349
Bell	538	1,764	25	9	666	1,951
Boone	2,013	578	28	6	1,565	560
Bourbon	2,586	2,147	80	2	2,339	2,229
Boyd	1,716	2,544	67	5	1,543	2,563
Boyle	1,646	1,366	40	13	1,577	1,358
Bracken	1,596	1,165	47	3	1,265	993
Breathitt	1,537	829	16	0	1,168	1,395
Breckinridge	2,066	2,353	66	59	1,963	2,262
Bullitt	1,284	593	26	4	1,054	634
Butler	951	2,398	55	24	846	2,061
Caldwell	1,227	1,413	28	59	1,306	1,445
Calloway	2,466	824	106	133	2,056	800
Campbell	4,562	5,759	105	14	4,025	6,058
Carlisle	1,428	468	63	60	1,176	365
Carroll	1,548	546	50	5	1,262	590
Carter	1,442	2,419	58	6	1,586	2,346
Casey	1,133	1,595	64	1	1,096	1,615
Christian	2,681	3,870	69	27	2,605	3,926
Clark	2,442	1,683	36	7	2,335	1,806

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1904.				Governor, 1907.	
	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Watson, Pop.	Hager, Dem.	Willson, Rep.
Clay	532	1,685	18	2	628	1,691
Clinton	305	948	28	11	343	989
Crittenden	1,307	1,690	80	18	1,145	1,494
Cumberland	561	1 001	39	3	525	868
Daviess	4,754	3,381	125	103	3,750	3,138
Edmonson	760	1,172	25	4	722	1,260
Elliott	1,143	594	9	..	1,162	574
Estill	850	1,280	34	24	816	1,264
Fayette	5,119	3 947	101	17	4,912	4,598
Fleming	1,712	1,707	73	5	1,804	1,840
Floyd	1,580	1 201	16	..	1,446	1,151
Franklin	2,941	1,449	28	11	2,856	1,606
Fulton	1,560	561	34	4	1,004	459
Gallatin	941	334	13	3	809	270
Garrard	1,176	1 351	61	2	1,225	1,449
Grant	1,651	1,148	31	..	1,396	1,083
Graves	4,935	1,615	85	88	3,730	1,754
Grayson	1,683	2,179	54	144	1,648	2,140
Green	1,071	1,201	31	6	1,077	1,258
Greenup	1,112	2,005	53	12	1,205	1,480
Hancock	846	997	60	15	698	881
Hardin	2,714	1,671	82	38	2,330	1,786
Harlan	286	1,446	5	1	217	1,517
Harrison	2,688	1,538	65	4	2,428	1,556
Hart	1,658	1,794	49	24	1,728	1,824
Henderson	3,448	2,300	104	28	2,479	1,790
Henry	2,137	1,434	72	17	2,027	1,402
Hickman	1,680	702	46	15	1,246	443
Hopkins	3,125	2,826	81	127	2,764	2,756
Jackson	216	1,606	16	..	197	1,686
Jefferson	22,781	21,664	669	197	19,078	28,047
Jessamine	1,466	1,247	99	1	1,256	1,208
Johnson	886	1,925	21	5	927	2,076
Kenton	5,760	6,306	112	22	6,370	7,504
Knott	1,092	483	11	3	1,019	504
Knox	767	2 516	36	2	876	2,531
Larue	1,321	863	30	4	1,026	960
Laurel	1,050	2 152	38	7	975	2,216
Lawrence	1,752	2,014	40	7	1,829	1,678
Lee	527	879	16	1	638	1,018
Leslie	71	953	10	..	120	1,246
Letcher	405	960	..	..	409	857
Lewis	1,286	2 374	92	18	1,171	2,125
Lincoln	1,713	1,648	169	3	1,619	1,611
Livingston	1,259	838	49	36	1,106	889
Logan	2,696	2,250	76	69	2,433	2,010
Lyon	838	678	56	84	746	691
Madison	2,891	2 774	106	7	2,711	2,789
Magoffin	1,000	1,404	12	..	982	1,426
Marion	1,857	1,191	26	12	1,568	1,508
Marshall	1,587	920	105	145	1,364	1,040
Martin	188	900	14	1	160	749
Mason	2,792	2,029	82	7	2,433	2,151
McCracken	2,832	2,413	76	41	2,944	2,856
McLean	1,336	1,163	90	40	1,164	1,042
Meade	1,245	834	18	17	1,117	721
Menifee	719	450	6	3	680	394
Mercer	1,703	1 494	68	17	1,482	1,494
Metcalfe	1,711	1,115	21	5	923	1,142
Monroe	779	1,644	14	12	776	1,690
Montgomery	1,488	1,266	45	..	1,257	1,211
Morgan	1,807	1,119	28	5	1,845	1,132
Muhlenberg	1,854	2,476	42	41	2,133	2,612
Nelson	2,160	1,263	47	4	1,813	1,368
Nicholas	1,741	1,067	63	4	1,559	1,049
Ohio	2,519	3,063	122	77	2,348	2,985
Oldham	882	452	43	4	744	544
Owen	2,952	827	41	12	2,223	791
Owsley	274	1,100	7	..	245	1,157
Pendleton	1,421	1,246	72	14	1,304	1,201
Perry	431	979	6	..	432	1,156
Pike	1,935	2,486	64	4	2,058	2,766
Powell	738	647	23	3	634	566
Pulaski	1,870	3,713	103	22	1,929	3,913
Robertson	709	409	16	..	592	399
Rockcastle	848	1,624	30	10	769	1,533
Rowan	661	844	24	1	652	858
Russell	671	1,079	58	1	631	1,027
Scott	2,374	1,713	62	2	2,106	1,801

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1904.				Governor, 1907.	
	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Watson, Pop.	Hager, Dem.	Willson, Rep.
Shelby	2,657	1,638	59	9	2,192	1,696
Simpson	1,540	863	51	17	1,361	951
Spencer	1,024	529	17	9	882	485
Taylor	1 147	1,092	60	25	1,148	1,107
Todd	1,671	1,589	39	29	1,363	1,436
Trigg	1,170	1,285	37	76	1,347	1,250
Trimble	1,275	360	28	2	1,060	331
Union	2,533	1.071	44	30	2,098	997
Warren	3,484	2,737	129	27	2,734	2,626
Washington	1,482	1,448	31	7	1,416	1,582
Wayne	1,202	1,547	57	2	1,264	1,472
Webster	2,134	1,453	109	43	1,872	1 497
Whitley	658	3,174	57	11	823	3,415
Wolfe	1,114	676	5	1	899	653
Woodford	1 620	1,280	27	2	1,419	1,305
Total	217170	205277	6,609	2,511	196428	214481
Plurality	11,893	..	..	..	..	18,053
Per cent	49.83	47.17	1.49	0.57	48.64	51.36
Scattering	4,198				8,232	
Whole vote	435 765				410,909	

For President in 1904, Debs, Soc., received 3,602 votes; Corrigan, Soc. Lab., 596 votes.

The vote for Governor in 1903 was: Beckham, Dem., 229,014; Belknap, Pop., 202,764, Demarc, Pro., 4,830; Nagle, Soc., 2,044, Schmutz, Soc. Lab., 615.

The vote for President in 1900 was: Bryan, Dem., 235,103; McKinley Rep., 227,128; Woolley, Pro., 3,780; Barker, Pop., 1,861, Debs, Soc., 645; Malloney, Soc. Lab., 390.

The scattering vote for Governor in 1907 was: Pickett, Pro., 6,352; Andrews, Soc., 1,499; Arnold, Soc. Lab., 381.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken, and Trigg. Ollie M. James, Dem., 12,870; J. D. Smith, Pro., 2,118. James' plurality, 10,752.

II. Counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union, and Webster. A. O. Stanley, Dem., 13,282; Paul M. Moore, Rep., 7,406; Hill, Pro., 551; Roll, Ind., 229. Stanley's majority, 5,876.

III. Counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Monroe, Muhlenberg, Simpson, Todd, and Warren. J. M. Richardson, Dem., 14,288; A. D. James, Rep., 14,987; Collins, Pro., 612. James' plurality, 699.

IV. Counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor, and Washington. Ben Johnson, Dem., 15,128; M. L. Heverin, Rep., 9,819; Roe, Pro., 631. Johnson's plurality, 5,309.

V. County of Jefferson. Swagar Sherley, Dem., 15,698; W. C. Owens, Rep., 12,210; Jensen, Pro., 376; Dobbs, Soc., 244. Sherley's plurality, 3,488.

VI. Counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton, and Trimble. Joseph L. Rhinock, Dem., 13,348; Wm. F. Schuerman, Rep., 12,973; Brashear, Pro., 371; Andrews, Soc., 933. Rhinock's plurality, 415.

VII. Counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Oldham, Owen, Scott, and Woodford. W. P. Kimball, Dem., 15,648; Joseph W. Calvert, Rep., 5,066; Zachary, Pro., 439. Kimball's plurality, 10,582.

VIII. Counties of Anderson, Boyle, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Rockcastle, Shelby, and Spencer. Harvey Helm, Dem., 13,182; L. W. Bethurum, Rep., 10,264; Demaree, Pro., 601. Helm's plurality, 2,918.

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

IX. Counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Nicholas, Robertson, and Rowan. Jas. N. Kehoe, Dem., 17,314; Joseph B. Bennett, Rep., 18,430; Lomer, Pro., 145. Bennett's plurality 1,116.

X. Counties of Breathitt, Clark, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Johnson, Knott, Lee, Martin, Magoffin, Montgomery, Morgan, Menifee, Pike, Powell, and Wolfe. Frank A. Hopkins, Dem., 16,343; J. W. Langley, Rep., 17,254; Cooper, Pro., 430. Langley's plurality, 911.

XI. Counties of Adair, Bell, Casey, Clay, Clinton, Harlan, Knox, Letcher, Leslie, Laurel, Metcalfe, Owsley, Perry, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne, and Whitley A. Gatliff, Dem., 8,719; D. C Edwards, Rep., 15,635; Huffaker, Pro., 636. Edwards' plurality, 6,916.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. E. Willson; Lieutenant-Governor, W H. Cox; Secretary of State, Ben H. Bruner; Treasurer, Edwin Farley; Auditor, Frank P James; Attorney-General, J. B. Breathitt; Superintendent of Education, John G. Crabbe; Commissioner of Agriculture, Neville Rankin—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals: Chief Justice, Ed. C. O'Rear, Rep., Justices, W. E. Settle, Dem., H. S Barker, Dem.; Thomas J. Nunn, Dem.; John M. Lassing, Dem.; James E. Cantrill, Dem.; J. P. Hobson, Dem.; Clerk, J. Morgan Chinn, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1908.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	22	51	73
Republicans	16	49	65
Democratic majority	6	2	8

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*N.D.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres..	100,212	88,816	....	....	....	*11,396 D
1876. Pres..	159,690	97,156	1,944	....	....	62,634 D
1880. Pres..	147,999	104,550	11,498	...	....	43,449 D
1884. Pres..	152,961	118,763	1,693	....	3,139	34,198 D
			Lab.			
1888. Pres..	183,800	155,134	622	....	5,225	28,666 D
			Pop.			
1892. Pres..	175,461	135,441	23,500	....	6,442	40,020 D
1896. Pres..	217,890	218,171	....	5,114	4,781	281 R
1899 Gov.†.	191,331	193,714	3,038	....	2,346	2,383 R
			Pop.			
1900. Pres..	235,103	227,128	1,861	....	3,780	7,975 D
1903. Gov...	229,014	202,764	4,830	....	....	27,250 D
1904. Pres..	217,170	205,277	2,511	.....	6,609	11,873 D
1907. Gov..	196,428	214,481	....	....	6,352	18,053 R.

LOUISIANA.

Parishes. (59.)	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1904. Blanchard, Dem.	Behan Rep.
Acadia	626	133	53	877	100
Ascension	510	175	1	775	538
Assumption	592	160	..	785	464
Avoyelles	1,054	37	15	900	10
Baton Rouge, East.	900	58	1	722	21
Baton Rouge, West	233	5	..	242	15
Bienville	836	44	11	542	34
Bossier	475	10	.	326	1
Caddo	1,592	47	3	1,328	18
Calcasieu	1,104	401	85	1,618	149
Caldwell	199	16	2	245	12
Cameron	182	15	3	222	13
Carroll, East	211	2	..	151	2
Carroll, West	124	5	9	114	3
Catahoula	514	124	10	419	64
Claiborne	710	16	2	589	13
Concordia	209	2	9	209	..
De Soto	908	9	13	506	2

LOUISIANA—*Continued.*

Parishes.	President, 1904. Parker Dem	Roosevelt, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1904. Blanchard, Dem.	Behan Rep.
Feliciana, East	389	7	1	285	8
Feliciana, West	319	13	...	247	5
Franklin	347	5	25	300	2
Grant	281	71	23	335	35
Iberia	728	205		685	160
Iberville	516	72	4	638	238
Jackson	578	53	8	375	5
Jefferson	1,110	25	21	1,364	53
Lafayette	497	41	2	741	36
Lafourche	931	168	4	1,259	267
Lincoln	514	26	1	549	29
Livingston	377	47	..	373	4
Madison	150	..	1	125	..
Morehouse	526	20	..	334	4
Natchitoches	630	125	480	512	83
Orleans	16,126	380	14	16,843	1,852
Ouachita	669	26	8	353	15
Plaquemines	621	38	..	663	20
Pointe Coupée	505	10	10	487	1
Rapides	828	107	9	839	51
Red River	371	12	..	303	5
Richland	292	7	12	189	3
Sabine	504	58	...	390	7
St. Bernard	424	34	...	529	19
St. Charles	213	12	1	414	30
St. Helena	234	30	24	197	19
St. James	327	99	1	483	301
St. John Baptist	282	24	8	379	38
St. Landry	886	60	..	918	71
St. Martin	612	23	4	392	21
St. Mary	749	193	32	949	263
St. Tammany	453	59	12	401	11
Tangipahoa	630	170	..	515	49
Tensas	203	6	5	134	5
Terrebonne	699	144	1	979	398
Union	499	15	11	421	4
Vermilion	796	111	21	429	54
Vernon	469	275	1	592	49
Washington	361	36	..	313	15
Webster	698	21	..	346	13
Winn	289	128	34	594	186
Total	47,747	5,205	995	48,345	5,877
Majority	..	..	..	42,468	..
Plurality	42,542	..	..	..	..
Per cent	88.49	9.65	1.83	89.34	10.66
Scattering	....			....	
Whole vote	53,908			54,222	

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, and part of the City of New Orleans. Adolph Meyer, Dem., 8,667; Henry Seiner, Rep., 681; Alex. Smith, Soc., 284.

II. Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John Baptist, and St. James, and part of the City of New Orleans. Robert C. Davey, Dem., 6,349; A. L. Redden, Rep., 409; W. C. Hall, Soc., 154.

III. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and Vermilion. Robt. F. Broussard, Dem., 4,267; S. P. Watts, Rep., 753.

IV. Parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster, and Winn. John T. Watkins, Dem., 3,210; E. P. Mills, Rep., 88.

LOUISIANA—*Continued.*

V. Parishes of Caldwell, East Carroll, West Carroll, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, and Union. Joseph E. Ransdell, Dem., 3,177. No opposition.

VI. Parishes of Baton Rouge, East; Baton Rouge, West, Feliciana, East, Feliciana, West; Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington. George K. Favrott, Dem., 3,370; John Deblieux, Rep., 269.

VII. Parishes of Acadia, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, Cameron, Grant, Rapides, St. Landry, and Vernon. A. P. Pujo, Dem., 3,761; C. C. Duson, Rep., 1,762; James Barnes, Soc., 165.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Newton C. Blanchard; Lieutenant-Governor, J. Y. Sanders; Secretary of State, J. T. Michel; Auditor, Paul Capdeville; Treasurer, J. M. Smith; Attorney-General, Walter Guion; Superintendent of Education, J. B. Aswell—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. A. Breaux; Associate Justices, A. D. Land, F. T. Nichols, Frank A. Monroe, O. O. Provosty; Clerk, T. McC. Hyman—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1905.

Both Houses Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Maj.*
1872.	President.....	66,467	59,975	6,492 D
1872.	President.....	*57,029	71,634	14,605 R
1876.	President.....	83,723	77,174	6,549 D
1876.	President.....	*70,508	75,315	4,807 R
1880.	President.....	65,067	38,628	26 439 D
1884.	President.....	62,529	46,347	16,182 D
1888.	President.....	85,032	30,484	54,548 D
			Fusion.	
1892.	President.....	87,922	26,563	61,359 D
			Fusion.	
1896.	Governor.....	116,216	90,138	26,078 D

		Rep.	*Nat. D.*	*Plu.*
1896.	President.....	77,175	22,037	1,834	55,138 D
1900.	Governor.....	60,206	2,449	....	†48,580 D
1900.	President.....	53,671	14,233	....	†39,438 D
				Soc.	
1904.	President.....	47,708	5,205	995	42,503 D

* Count of the Rep. Returning Board. † Majority.

MAINE.

Counties. (16.)	Governor, 1906.				President, 1904.	
	Davis, Dem.	Cobb, Rep.	Woodward, Pro.	Fox, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Androscoggin.	5,701	4,254	57	165	2,206	4,393
Aroostook....	2,117	4,891	126	22	736	4,681
Cumberland...	10,456	9,839	226	356	4,989	9,356
Franklin.....	1,538	2,458	33	8	755	2,135
Hancock.....	3,137	3,954	17	60	1,558	3,430
Kennebec.....	6,102	6,034	98	97	2,333	5,765
Knox	3,586	3,011	41	177	1,885	2,538
Lincoln.....	1,945	2,379	26	32	1,065	1,794
Oxford	2,993	4,620	37	44	1,565	3,886
Penobscot	6,767	6,935	96	85	2,243	6,014
Piscataquis....	1,226	1,958	50	3	616	2,043
Sagadahoc	1,803	1,923	72	37	754	1,948
Somerset.....	3,098	3,647	68	244	1,324	3,716
Waldo	2,711	2,832	41	48	1,064	2,249
Washington ..	3,357	3,798	34	129	1,691	3,393
York	4,940	6,882	117	46	2,865	7,096
Total	61,477	69,315	1,139	1,553	27,641	64,432
Plurality.....	..	7,838	..	..	..	36,791
Per cent.....	46.06	51.92	1.01	1.01	28.77	67.10
Scattering....			..		....	
Whole vote..		133,484			96,018	

For President, 1904, Swallow, Pro., received 1,510 votes, Debs, Soc., 2,101.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Davis, Dem., 49,791, Cobb, Rep., 75,591, Woodbury, Pro., 2,756; Hopgood, Soc., 1,576.

MAINE—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Cumberland and York. James C. Hamlen, Dem., 15,254; Amos L. Allen, Rep., 16,903; N. H. Lord, Soc., 416. Allen's plurality, 1,649.

II. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox-Lincoln, Oxford, and Sagadahoc. D. J. McGillicuddy, Dem., 17,346; Charles E. Littlefield, Rep., 18 708; W. T. Eustis, Pro., 253; W. R. Pickering, Soc., 407. Littlefield's plurality, 1,462.

III. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset, and Waldo. Edward J. Lawrence, Dem., 14,846; Edwin C. Burleigh, Rep., 16,727; S. F. Emerson, Pro., 222; R. G. Henderson, Soc., 426 Burleigh's plurality, 1,881.

IV. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Washington. George M. Hanson, Dem., 13,705; Llewellyn Powers, Rep., 17,279; L. J. Sherwood, Pro., 339; K. Coggins, Soc., 121. Powers' plurality, 3,574.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Wm. T. Cobb; Secretary of State, A. I. Brown; Treasurer, P. P. Gilmore; Adjutant-General, A. B. Farnham; Attorney-General, H. E. Hamlin; Superintendent of Education, Payson Smith; Insurance Commissioner, S. W. Carr—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court: Chief Justice, L. A. Emery; Associate Justices, L. C. Cornish, Albert M. Spear, W. P. Whitehouse, Sewall C. Strout, Albert R. Savage, A. W. King, and Henry C. Peabody—all Republicans except Strout; Clerks, E. F. Tompson, C. W. Jones, C. F. Ewert, Reps.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans.....	23	88	111
Democrats	8	63	71
Republican majority	15	25	40

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu*
1872.	President..	29,087	61,422	....	....	*32,335 R
1876.	President..	49,823	66,300	663	....	16,477 R
		Dem.				
1880.	President.	65,171	74,039	4,408	235	8,868 R
1884.	President..	51,656	71,716	3,994	2,160	20,060 R
				Lab.		
1888.	President..	50,481	73,734	1,344	2,691	23 253 R
1890.	Governor..	45,331	64,214	1,298	2,981	18,883 R
				Pop.		
1892.	President..	48,044	62,923	2,381	3,062	14,979 R
1894.	Governor..	30,621	69,599	5,321	2,730	38,978 R
				N. D.		
1896.	President..	34 688	80,465	1,870	1 570	45,777 R
1898.	Governor..	29,497	54 266	315	2,335	24,769 R
				Soc. D.		
1900.	Governor..	39,823	73,955	632	3,538	34,132 R
1900.	President..	36,822	65,435	878	2,585	28,613 R
1902.	Governor..	38,349	65,839	1,973	4,376	27,490 R
1904.	President..	27,630	64,437	2,103	1,510	36,807 R
1906.	Governor..	61,477	69,315	1,553	1,139	7,838 R

* Majority.

MARYLAND.

Counties. (24.)	President, 1904.		Governor, 1907.		President, 1900.	
	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Crothers, Dem.	Gaither, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Allegany.	3,326	5,232	3,141	4,214	4,528	5,944
Anne Arund'l	3,001	2,849	2,598	2,536	3,298	4,045
Baltimore C'y	47,901	47,444	9,285	6,937	51,979	58,880
Baltimore Co.	9,394	7,570	45,777	41,634	9,147	9,351
Calvert.....	740	1,030	753	952	866	1,414
Caroline	1,809	1,452	1 653	1,397	1,774	1,798
Carroll	3,527	3,357	3,264	3,053	4,025	4,105
Cecil	2,554	2,425	2,292	1,954	2,989	2,960
Charles.	1,180	1,659	878	1,330	1,368	2,271
Dorchester. ..	2,087	2,680	2,153	2,270	2,734	3,369

MARYLAND—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1904.		Governor, 1907.		President, 1900.	
	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Crothers. Dem.	Gaither. Rep.	Bryan. Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Frederick	5,004	5,788	4,355	5,443	5,824	6,393
Garrett	947	2,051	836	1,630	1,283	2,264
Harford	3,151	2,561	2,731	2,187	3,509	3,146
Howard	1,914	1,258	1,965	1,026	1,905	1,800
Kent	1,956	1,841	1,616	1,420	2 077	2,426
Montgomery .	3,082	2,711	2,830	2,326	3,679	3,355
Pr'ce George's	2,276	2,845	1,949	1,985	2.787	3,456
Queen Anne's	2,258	1,487	1,682	1,131	2,553	1,873
Somerset	1,247	1,874	1,659	1 587	2,019	2,855
St. Mary's....	1,580	1,174	922	1,124	1,585	2,089
Talbot....	1,861	1,999	1 789	1,402	2,233	2,573
Washington ..	4,064	4,581	3,737	3,944	4,865	5,476
Wicomico	2,593	2,179	2,439	1,832	2,793	2,378
Worcester	2,000	1,450	1,747	986	2,451	1,991
Total	109446	109497	102051	94,300	122271	136212
Plurality	..	51	7.751	..	..	13,941
Per cent	48.81	48 81	55.45	44.55	46. 21	51.49
Scattering.....	5,286		4,215		6,028	
Whole vote.	224.229		208.686		264,511	

For President in 1904, Debs, Soc., received 2,247 votes; Swallow, Pro., 3,034; scattering, 5.

In 1904, for President, the Republicans elected one elector and the Democrats seven electors.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester. James Smith, Dem., 16,124; Wm. A. Jackson, Rep., 18,567; J. H. Dulany, Pro., 1,338. Jackson's plurality, 2,443.

II. Baltimore City, counties of Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, and Harford. J. F. C. Talbot, Dem., 17,870; R. Garrett, Rep., 16,618; Green, Pro., 637; Bauer, Soc., 439. Talbot's plurality, 1,252.

III. Baltimore City. Harry B. Wolf, Dem., 15,-725; Wm. W. Johnson, Rep., 14,841; Gorsuch, Pro., 378; Jarboe, Soc., 617. Wolf's plurality, 884.

IV. Baltimore City. John Gill, Jr., Dem., 18,010; J. V. L. Findley, Rep., 16,306; Jett, Pro., 613; Steele, Soc., 584. Gill's plurality, 1,704.

V. Baltimore City. G. M. Smith, Dem., 13,405; S. E. Mudd, Rep., 16,798; Silk, Pro., 492; Mahews, Soc., 613. Mudd's plurality, 3,393.

VI. Counties of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, and Washington. H. R. Spessard, Dem., 11,232; G. A. Pearre, Rep., 16,-136; Loppington, Pro., 959; Culp, Soc., 853. Pearre's plurality, 4,904.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Austin L. Crothers; Secretary of State, Oswald Telgham; Treasurer, Murray Vandiver; Comptroller, Joshua Herring; Adjutant-General, Clinton L. Riggs; Attorney-General, Isaac L. Strauss; Superintendent of Education, M. Bates Stevens, Commissioner of Insurance, B. Frank Crouse; Commissioner of Public Lands, E. Stanley Toadvin—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals: Chief Judge, James McSherry; Associate Judges, N. Chas. Burke, A. Hunter Boyd, Henry Page, I. Thomas Jones, John P. Briscoe, S. D. Schmucker, and James A. Pearce; Clerk, Caleb C. Magruder—all Democrats except Schmucker, Republican.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1908.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	17	71	88
Republicans.....	9	30	39
Ind. Dem.....	1	..	1
Democratic majority..	7	41	48

MARYLAND—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.**	*Plu.*
1872. President.	67,506	66,442	....	....	*1,064 D
1876. President.	91,780	71,981	....	....	*19,799 D
1880. President.	93,706	78,515	818	....	15,191 D
1884. President.	96,866	82,748	578	2,827	11,118 D
1888. President.	106,168	99,986	....	4,767	6,182 D
1891. Governor.	108,539	78,388	....	5,120	30,151 D
			Pop.		
1892. President.	113,866	92,736	796	5,877	21,130 D
1895. Governor.	106,169	124,936	989	7,719	18,767 R
			N. D.		
1896. President.	104,735	136,959	2,507	5,918	32,224 R
1899. Governor.	128,409	116,286	.....	5,275	12,114 D
			S. D.		
1900. President.	122,271	136,212	908	4,582	13,941 R
1903. Governor.	108,548	95,923	1,302	2,913	12,625 D
1904. President.	109,446	109,497	2,247	3,034	51 R
1907. Governor.	102,051	94,300	....	3,776	7,751 D

* Majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties. (14.)	Governor. 1907.		President, 1904.			
	Whitney, Dem.	Guild, Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Barnstable....	451	2.728	900	3,638	77	35
Berkshire.....	3,462	6,622	5,800	9,310	156	361
Bristol	4,896	14,667	11,103	18,742	344	724
Dukes	44	428	120	602	13	9
Essex	7,363	24.289	18,562	36,980	860	2,366
Franklin.....	726	3,121	1,672	5,034	84	217
Hampden	4,539	10,520	9,369	14,962	195	1,115
Hampshire ..	1,008	4.038	2,292	5,892	140	248
Middlesex	12,862	41,051	32,889	55.704	951	1,665
Nantucket ...	81	310	170	378	7	1
Norfolk	4,239	11.590	8,372	16.104	253	1,036
Plymouth	1,738	8,389	5,746	12.671	194	2,043
Suffolk	22.998	37,396	51,714	43,681	487	2,387
Worcester	7,344	22,819	17,037	34,124	518	1,397
Total	70,842	188068	165746	257822	4,279	13,604
Plurality.....	.	30,233	..	92,076	..	..
Per cent	28.10	71.90	37.23	57.92	0.96	3.05
Scattering	....		3,653			
Whole vote.	373 695		445,104			

For Governor, 1907, Whitney received 13,547 votes on Dem. Citizens, Independent Citizens and no designation tickets; Hisgen, Independent League, 75,489; Prohibition Party, 3,810; Brown, Soc., 7,621; Brennan, Soc. Lab., 2,999.

For President in 1904, Corrigan, Soc. L., received 2,359 votes; Watson, Pop., 1,294.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Berkshire, Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part). Frank J. Lawlor, Dem., 9,528; George P. Lawrence, Rep., 15,622; Benjamin Clow, Soc., 1,012. Lawrence's plurality, 6,094.

II. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part), Worcester (part). Edward A. Hall, Dem., 8,412; Frederick H. Gillett, Rep., 15,873; George H. Wrenn, Soc., 1,622. Gillett's plurality, 7,416.

III. County of Worcester (part). William J. McLaughlin, Dem., 10.415; Charles G. Washburn, Rep., 15 686; L. F. Weiss, Soc., 658. Washburn's plurality, 5,271.

IV Counties of Worcester (part) and Middlesex (part). C. Q. Tirrell, Rep., 20,750; Timothy Richardson, Soc., 5,501. Tirrell's plurality, 15,499.

V Counties of Essex (part) and Middlesex (part). Joseph J. Flynn, Dem., 12,881; Butler Ames, Rep., 15,778; F. P. Folsom, Soc., 470. Ames' plurality, 2,897.

VI. County of Essex (part). George A. Schofield, Dem., 14,055; Augustus P. Gardner, Rep., 18,390; John F. Putnam, Soc., 1,102. Gardner's plurality, 4,335.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Continued.*

VII. Counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part). John A. O'Keefe, Dem., 9,816; Ernest W. Roberts, Rep., 21,752; B. W. Gidney, Soc., 1,172. Roberts' plurality, 11,946.

VIII. County of Middlesex (part). Fred'k S. Dectrick, Dem., 11,690; Samuel W McCall, Rep., 17,952; O. D. Field, Soc., 597. McCall's majority, 6,262.

IX. County of Suffolk (part). John A Keliher, Dem., 15,997; Edward C. Webb, Rep., 6,256; G. W. Galvin, Soc., 1,242. Keliher's plurality, 9,741.

X. Counties of Suffolk (part), Norfolk (part). Joseph F. O'Connell, Dem., 18,979; Edward B. Callender, Rep., 14,621; J. E. Worcester, Soc., 948. O'Connell's plurality, 4,358.

XI. County of Suffolk (part). Andrew J. Peters, Dem., 18,099; Daniel W Lane, Rep., 14,670; G. G. Cutting, Soc., 785. Peters' plurality, 4,429.

XII. Counties of Bristol (part), Norfolk (part). David W. Murray, Dem., 10,591; John W. Weeks, Rep., 18,948; C. C. Jordan, Soc., 1,289. Weeks' plurality, 8,357.

XIII. Counties of Dukes, Nantucket, Bristol (part), and Plymouth (part). Francis M. Kennedy, Dem., 6,603; Wm. S. Greene, Rep., 14,236. Greene's majority, 7,633.

XIV. Counties of Barnstable, Plymouth (part), and Bristol (part). Thomas F. Loorem, Dem., 6,815; Wm. C. Lovering, Rep., 18,002; D. A. White, Soc., 4,301. Lovering's plurality, 11,287.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Curtis Guild, Jr., Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Eben S. Draper; Secretary of State, Wm. M. Olin; Treasurer, Arthur B. Chapin; Auditor, Henry E. Turner; Adjutant-General, W. H. Brigham, Attorney-General, Dana Malone; Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, J. Lewis Ellsworth; Commissioner of Insurance, Frank C. Hardison—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth: Chief Justice, Marcus P. Knowlton; Justices, James M. Morton, Arthur P. Rugg, Henry Newton Sheldon, John W. Hammond, William C Loring, and Henry K. Bradley; Clerk of the Court, John Noble—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1908.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	30	172	202
Democrats	8	59	67
Others	2	9	11
Republican majority	20	104	124

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. President.	59,195	133,495	....	....	*74,300 R
1876. President.	108,777	150,063	....	....	*41,286 R
1880. President.	111,960	165,205	4,548	682	53,245 R
1884. President.	122,352	146,724	24,382	9,923	24,372 R
			Lab.		
1888. President.	151,855	183,892	....	8,701	32,037 R
			Pop.		
1892. President.	176,813	202,814	3,210	7,539	26,001 R
1894. Governor..	123,930	189,307	9,037	9,965	65,377 R
1895. Governor..	121,599	186,280	7,786	9,170	64,681 R
	Dem.-Pop.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Pro.*	
1896. Governor..	103,662	258,204	14,164	4,472	154,542 R
1896. President..	105,711	278,976	11,749	2,998	173,265 R
1897. Governor..	79,552	165,095	13,879	4,948	85,543 R
			Soc.		
1899. Governor..	103,802	168,902	10,778	7,402	65,100 R
1900. President.	156,997	238,866	2,599	6,190	71,869 R
1901. Governor.	114,362	185,809	8,898	4,780	71,447 R
1902. Governor.	159,156	196,276	39,708	3,538	37,120 R
1903. Governor.	163,700	199,684	25,251	3,278	35,984 R
1904. President.	165,746	257,822	13,604	4,379	92,076 R
1905. Governor.	174,911	197,469	12,874	3,286	22 558 R
1907. Governor.	70,842	188,068	7,621	3,810	117,226 R

MICHIGAN.

Counties. (85.)	Governor, 1906. Kimmerle, Dem.	Warner, Rep.	Reed, Pro.	Walker, Soc.	President, 1900. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Alcona	58	727	15	4	92	901
Alger	176	745	19	13	204	1,079
Allegan	848	2,489	118	61	1,576	5,586
Alpena	930	1,885	28	64	906	2,494
Antrim	372	1,370	48	15	436	2,607
Arenac	666	886	41	47	457	1,372
Baraga	188	544	11	3	185	564
Barry	1,746	2,324	163	16	1,813	3,675
Bay	2,577	4,712	86	94	3,141	7,612
Benzie	188	1,033	102	23	295	1,581
Berrien	3,749	5,143	159	152	3,817	7,309
Branch	989	2,514	66	43	1,596	4,387
Calhoun	2,604	4,378	191	397	3,098	7,509
Cass	2,367	2,322	97	65	1,935	3,149
Charlevoix	296	1,726	65	46	474	2,770
Cheboygan	1,086	1,795	34	35	979	2,571
Chippewa	768	2,204	52	20	661	2,921
Clare	428	875	26	6	516	1,454
Clinton	1,661	2,418	99	21	2,062	4,101
Crawford	234	471	13	12	190	587
Delta	266	1,743	34	49	659	3,329
Dickinson	129	1,937	108	42	282	2,984
Eaton	2,069	3,172	130	66	2,140	5,551
Emmet	637	1,416	142	11	941	2,710
Genesee	2,029	4,572	261	198	2,278	6,592
Gladwin	132	606	13	11	232	1,093
Gogebic	720	1,660	128	44	415	2,110
Gr'd Traverse	399	1,213	95	14	592	3,379
Gratiot	1,742	2,854	122	28	1,861	4,529
Hillsdale	1,026	2,210	119	20	1,655	4,948
Houghton	957	4,009	494	217	1,470	8,857
Huron	1,191	2,610	101	26	1,482	4,193
Ingham	3,874	5,151	312	69	3,868	6,813
Ionia	2,505	3,599	384	57	2,724	5,440
Iosco	418	844	15	8	426	1,481
Iron	53	446	24	6	139	1,620
Isabella	1,478	2,380	67	15	1,320	3,544
Jackson	4,337	5,474	191	42	4,130	7,779
Kalamazoo	3,885	4,624	229	265	3,252	7,168
Kalkaska	109	433	29	13	183	1,351
Kent	4,426	10,337	376	991	6,425	20,266
Keweenaw	21	455	4	12	29	659
Lake	71	269	9	5	210	905
Lapeer	1,415	2,800	109	34	1,518	3,916
Leelanau	202	712	45	4	416	1,464
Lenawee	3,410	4,957	211	33	3,334	7,891
Livingston	2,227	2,380	367	9	1,989	3,287
Luce	169	467	24	3	63	364
Mackinac	553	823	16	4	503	1,189
Macomb	2,986	3,804	107	16	2,990	4,815
Manistee	1,546	2,174	44	55	1,236	3,157
Marquette	572	3,814	188	322	785	5,655
Mason	983	1,389	75	18	761	2,395
Mecosta	498	1,381	52	45	896	3,313
Menominee	1,006	1,897	74	43	991	3,244
Midland	744	1,652	31	25	765	2,107
Missaukee	382	1,022	36	4	344	1,781
Monroe	3,113	3,217	127	23	3,126	4,405
Montcalm	1,145	3,280	117	57	1,371	5,312
M'ntm'r'ncy	126	444	4	2	149	654
Muskegon	1,503	3,491	46	341	1,178	5,452
Newaygo	381	1,175	46	19	791	2,965
Oakland	2,355	4,052	175	32	3,956	6,981
Oceana	656	1,579	203	29	594	2,653
Ogemaw	325	947	46	8	329	1,320
Ontonagon	451	1,095	20	34	356	1,346
Osceola	492	1,279	68	5	562	2,934
Oscoda	77	270	2	1	44	323
Otsego	113	443	17	7	266	1,241
Ottawa	1,233	3,195	111	115	1,553	5,907
Presque Isle	311	1,219	13	4	364	1,870
Roscommon	131	304	5	10	117	373
Saginaw	6,107	6,687	143	393	5,343	10,146
Sanilac	3,951	5,581	154	111	1,213	4,669
Schoolcraft	2,102	2,741	86	62	225	1,471
Shiawassee	716	2,226	130	19	2,238	5,552
St. Clair	116	723	10	10	3,246	8,307
St. Joseph	2,125	3,914	339	24	2,175	3,648

MICHIGAN—*Continued.*

Counties.	Governor, 1906.				President, 1904.	
	Kimmerle, Dem.	Warner, Rep.	Reed, Pro.	Walker, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Tuscola	1,194	2,947	249	40	1,520	4,991
Van Buren	1,280	2,095	143	1	1,632	5,250
Washtenaw	3,758	5,220	110	33	3,777	6,567
Wayne	24,713	34,728	403	573	19,599	48,418
Wexford	397	1,758	174	12	690	3,003
Total	129963	227557	9,140	5,926	134151	361866
Plurality	..	97,594	..	..	..	227715
Per cent	34.71	60.88	2.61	1.74	25.75	69.53
Scattering	1,153				24,420	
Whole vote	373,739				520,437	

For Governor, 1906, Richter, Soc. L., received 1,153 votes.

For President in 1904, Swallow, Pro., received 13,308 votes; Debs, Soc., 8,941; Watson, Pop., 1,159; Corrigan, Soc. L., 1,012.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Ferris, Dem., 223 571; Warner, Rep., 283,799; Shackelton, Pro., 10,375; Lamb, Soc., 6,170; Meyer, Soc. L., 781; Warner's plurality, 60 228.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. County of Wayne (part). F. F. Ingram, Dem., 16,975; Edwin Denby, Rep., 23,741, Wylie, Pro., 135; Erb, Soc., 375. Denby's plurality, 6,766.

II. Counties of Lenawee, Monroe, Jackson, Washtenaw, and Wayne (part). Chas. E. Townsend, Rep., 23,397; J. W. Gray, Pro., 924. Townsend's majority, 22,371.

III. Counties of Branch, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, and Eaton. John B. Shipman, Dem., 10,388; Washington Gardner, Rep., 16,821, Shackelton, Pro., 693; Kulp, Soc., 881. Gardner's plurality, 6,433.

IV. Counties of St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Allegan, and Barry. George R. Herkimer, Dem., 11,561; Edward L. Hamilton, Rep., 18,553; McMaster, Pro., 481. Hamilton's majority, 6,992.

V. Counties of Ottawa, Kent, and Ionia. Wm. Alden Smith, Rep., 18,487; Morris, Pro., 1,006; Nicles, Soc., 1,302. Smith's plurality, 17,185.

VI. Counties of Oakland, Genesee, Livingston, Ingham, and Wayne (part). Peter E. De Lisle, Dem., 14,360; Samuel W. Smith, Rep., 24,001; Russell, Pro., 973; Menton, Soc., 407. Smith's plurality, 9,641.

VII. Counties of Macomb, Lapeer, St. Clair, Sanilac, Huron, and Wayne (part). William Springer, Dem., 11,028; Henry McMorran, Rep., 17,100; Boynton, Pro., 546; McMorran's plurality, 6,072.

VIII. Counties of Clinton, Saginaw, Shiawassee, and Tuscola. Joseph W. Fordney, Rep., 16,849; Heartt, Pro., 820; Houghton, Soc., 588. Fordney's plurality, 16,029.

IX. Counties of Muskegon, Oceana, Newaygo, Mason, Lake, Manistee, Wexford, Benzie, Leelanaw, and Manitou. Charles G. Wing, Dem., 5,288; James C. McLaughlin, Rep., 14,374; Hurlburt, Pro., 595; Smerykel, Soc., 252. McLaughlin's plurality, 9,086.

X. Counties of Bay, Midland, Gladwin, Arenac, Ogemaw, Iasco, Alcona, Oscoda, Crawford, Montmorency, Alpena, Presque Isle, Otsego, Cheboygan, and Emmet. George A. Loud, Rep., 18 958; Joseph La Barge, Soc., 527. Loud's plurality, 18,431.

XI. Counties of Montcalm, Gratiot, Isabella, Mecosta, Osceola, Clare, Roscommon, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Grand Traverse, Antrim, and Charlevoix. Arthur B. Lacey, Dem., 7,517; Archibald D. Darragh, Rep., 18,110. Darragh's plurality, 10,593.

XII. Counties of Delta, Schoolcraft, Chippewa, Mackinac, Ontonagon, Marquette, Menominee, Dickinson, Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw, Isle Royal, Alger, Luce, Iron, Cass, and Gogebic. John F. Ryan, Dem., 6,135; H. Olin Young, Rep., 22,271; Vivian, Pro., 873. Young's plurality, 16,036.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Fred. M. Warner; Lieutenant-Governor, P. H. Kelley; Secretary of State, George A. Prescott, Treasurer, Frank P. Glazier; Auditor, James B. Bradley; Attorney-General, John E. Bird; Adjutant-General, William T. McGurrin; Superintendent of Education, Luther L. Wright, Commissioner of Insurance, James V. Barry; Commissioner of State Land Office, William H. Rose—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Claudius B. Grant, Justices, William L. Carpenter, Rep., Joseph D. Moore, Rep.; Aaron V. McAlvay, Rep.; R. M. Montgomery, Rep.: Frank A. Hooker; Charles A. Blair, Russell C. Ostrander; Clerk, Charles C. Hopkins, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	32	95	127
Democrats	..	5	5
Republican majority	32	90	122

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres	78,350	138,458	....	....	*60,108 R
1876. Pres	141,595	166,901	9,060	....	*25,306 R
1880. Pres	131,300	185,190	34,795	....	53,890 R
	Dem.-Gr.†		*Str.-Gr*		
1884. Gov.	186,887	190,840	414	22,207	3,953 R
1884. Pres	189,361	192,669	753	18,403	3,308 R
1886. Gov.	174,042	181,474	....	25,179	7,432 R
	Dem.		*U. L.*		
1888. Pres	213,469	236,387	4,555	20,945	22,923 R
			Bubs.		
1890. Gov.	183,725	172,205	13,198	28,651	11,520 D
1891. Sup. Ct.	148,271	153,211	9,121	14,144	4,940 R
			Pop.		
1892. Pres	202,296	222,708	19,892	14,069	20,412 R
1893. Sup. Ct.	148,712	164,754	14,469	14,526	16,039 R
1894. Gov.	130,823	237,215	30,012	18,788	106,392 R
1895. Sup. Ct.	108,807	189,294	25,943	18,116	80,487 R
	Dem.-Pop.		*N. D.*		
1896. Gov.	221,022	304,431	9,738	5,499	83,409 R
1896. Pres	236,714	293,582	6,879	5,025	56,868 R
			Pop.		
1898. Gov.	168,142	243,239	1,656	7,006	75,097 R
1899. Sup. Ct.	165,482	216,828	4,856	8,789	51,346 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. Gov.	226,228	305,612	2,709	11,834	79,384 R
1900. Pres	211,685	316,269	2,826	11,859	104,584 R
1902. Gov.	174,077	211,261	4,271	11,326	37,184 R
1903. Sup. Ct.	127,582	215,825	6,402	14,611	88,243 R
1904. Gov.	134,151	361,866	8,941	13,308	227,715 R
1906. Gov.	129,963	227,557	5,926	9,140	97,594 R

*Majority. † Fusion.

MINNESOTA.

Counties. (82.)	Governor, 1906.				President, 1904.	
	Johnson, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	Dorsett, Pro.	Loftus Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Aitkin	629	573	36	54	191	1,327
Anoka	1,070	774	25	14	283	1,557
Becker	1,050	828	84	47	310	1,872
Beltrami	1,224	968	35	77	234	1,953
Benton	1,180	556	28	8	433	1,250
Big Stone	925	468	75	14	318	1 234
Blue Earth	2,970	1,992	117	40	1,399	3,375
Brown	2,213	850	50	46	869	2,073
Clearwater	957	738	28	103	81	646
Carlton	1,656	1,033	41	11	236	1,480
Carver	541	794	20	42	627	1,735
Cass	1,394	723	139	6	222	1,178
Chippewa	1,193	911	16	11	338	1,830
Chisago	1,748	858	80	59	156	2,416
Clay	604	355	14	49	388	2,185
Cook	126	139	13	12	31	207
Cottonwood	881	513	68	3	214	1,541
Crow Wing	1,359	1,036	52	189	333	2,150
Dakota	2,592	1,195	88	33	1,078	2,685
Dodge	912	718	89	5	319	1,499
Douglas	1,394	812	89	21	410	2,171
Faribault	1,445	1,500	176	5	611	2,792
Fillmore	1,472	1,318	118	12	554	3,242
Freeborn	1,605	1,071	224	41	461	2,876
Goodhue	2,292	1,926	155	38	735	4,562
Grant	898	360	45	4	102	1,209
Hennepin	28,404	14,018	824	339	5,710	31,437
Houston	694	818	96	12	434	1,546
Hubbard	913	828	22	31	226	1,344
Isanti	1,125	389	65	106	137	1,603
Itasca	1,571	1,297	55	208	250	1,790
Jackson	1,355	1,253	68	22	554	2,032
Kanabec	424	314	14	8	106	872
Kandiyohi	1,889	986	140	27	252	2,576
Kittson	972	428	60	17	157	1,076
Lac qui Parle	1,118	635	120	2	243	1,886
Lake	527	223	21	82	77	603
Le Sueur	2,545	1,202	123	49	1,251	2,086
Lincoln	788	351	52	11	258	1,316
Lyon	1,288	815	112	19	331	2,394
McLeod	1,919	814	76	19	793	1,478
Marshall	1,760	711	118	32	275	1,720
Martin	1,737	972	124	28	656	2,167
Meeker	1,955	862	66	9	692	2,327
Mille Lacs	656	529	53	23	154	1,451
Morrison	2,546	1,091	571	371	1,195	2,804
Mower	1,454	1,116	63	37	552	2,769
Murray	1,110	619	34	3	537	1,464
Nicollet	1,712	451	30	2	513	1,677
Nobles	1,255	769	60	22	622	1,732
Norman	1,282	746	103	123	161	1,782
Olmsted	2,145	1,517	124	12	1,145	2,736
Otter Tail	3,846	1,450	240	169	869	4,642
Pine	1,210	632	52	76	463	1,743
Pipestone	843	557	53	5	269	1,183
Polk	3,066	1,062	158	214	696	3,549
Pope	705	553	42	5	159	1,729
Ramsey	16,561	8,862	307	442	7,705	17,557
Red Lake	1,833	803	59	130	399	1,432
Redwood	1,363	926	61	8	462	2,194
Renville	1,989	1,281	133	9	639	2,925
Rice	2,449	1,466	95	25	1,083	3,160
Rock	718	549	40	7	241	1,243
Roseau	789	513	50	118	182	1,042
St. Louis	6,522	5,109	182	316	1,972	10,375
Scott	1,247	329	27	9	1,021	1,138
Sherburne	514	505	69	9	186	1,165
Sibley	1 675	761	47	14	662	1,628
Stearns	4,158	1,247	108	54	2,625	2,849
Steele	1,833	1,346	75	7	1,069	2,097
Stevens	904	575	39	8	362	1,254
Swift	1,576	668	91	11	462	1,784
Todd	2,022	1,343	148	55	741	2,961
Traverse	530	334	26	2	247	885
Wabasha	2,126	1,301	80	18	1,083	2,315
Wadena	766	532	27	17	190	1,159
Waseca	1,688	879	48	10	631	1,714

MINNESOTA—*Continued.*

Counties.	Governor, 1906.				President, 1904.	
	Johnson, Dem.	Cole, Rep.	Dorsett, Pro.	Loftus Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Washington	1,936	1,264	19	16	652	2,913
Watonwan	1,037	706	46	5	307	1,455
Wilkin	638	411	24	6	246	1,121
Winona	3,951	1,848	75	47	2,063	3,734
Wright	1,819	1,082	106	20	360	3,187
Yellow Med.	954	523	82	17	258	1,947
Total	168715	92,082	7,709	5,006	55,187	216651
Plurality	76,633	..	..	..	..	161464
Per cent	61.69	34.03	2.61	1.67	23.06	72.27
Scattering	.....				19,952	
Whole vote	273,512				297,592	

For President in 1904, Swallow, Pro., received 6,253 votes; Debs, Soc., 11,692; Watson, Pop., 2,004. The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Johnson, Dem., 148,091; Dunn, Rep., 141,847. Johnson's plurality, 6,352.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca, and Winona. Andrew French, Dem., 12,671; Jas. A. Tawney, Rep., 17,052. Tawney's majority, 4,381.

II. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock, and Watonwan. W. S. Hammond, Dem., 13,526; Jas. T. McCleary, Rep., 10,374; Tucker, Pro., 811. Hammond's plurality, 2,421.

III. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, and Sibley. Chas. R. Davis, Rep., 19,461. No opposition.

IV. Counties of Chisago, Ramsey, and Washington. Gustave Scholle, Dem., 8,177; Fred. C. Stevens, Rep., 15,533; Lando, P. O., 1,395. Stevens' plurality, 5,958.

V. County of Hennepin. Frank D. Larabee, Dem., 16,448; Frank M. Nye, Rep., 23,742; Lindsay, Pro., 1,157; Dight, P. O., 1,386. Nye's plurality, 7,294.

VI. Counties of Benton, Cass, Crow Wing, Douglas, Hubbard, Meeker, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena, and Wright. Merrill C. Tift, Dem., 13,115; C. A. Lindebergh, Rep., 16,752. Lindebergh's majority, 3,637.

VII. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Pope, Redwood, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, and Yellow Medicine. A. J. Volstad, Rep., 21,291. No opposition.

VIII. Counties of Aitkin, Anoka, Carlton, Cook, Isanti, Itasca, Kanabec, Lake, Mille Lacs, Pine, and St. Louis. J. Adam Bede, Rep., 8,221; G. E. Peterson, Pub. O., 1,814. Bede's majority, 6,407.

IX. Counties of Becker, Beltrami, Clay, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, and Wilkin. Halvor Steenerson, Rep., 22,145; H. C. Boen, Pub. O., 5,490. Steenerson's majority, 15,655.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John A. Johnson, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, A. O. Eberhart, Rep.; Secretary of State, Julius A. Schmahl; Auditor, S. G. Iverson; Treasurer, C. C. Dinehart, Rep.; Attorney-General, E. T. Young, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Fred. B. Wood, Dem.; Superintendent of Education, J. W. Olson, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, J. M. Hartigan, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Charles M. Start, Rep.; Associate Justices, Calvin L. Brown, Rep., Edward A. Jaggard, Rep., Charles L. Lewis, Rep.; Charles B. Elliott, Rep.; Clerk, C. A. Pidgeon, Rep.

MINNESOTA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	44	103	147
Democrats	18	14	32
Populists	1	..	..
Prohibition	..	2	..
Republican majority	25	87	112

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1884. Pres	70,065	111,685	3,583	4,684	41,620 R
			U. Lab.		
1888. Pres	104,385	142,492	1,094	15,311	38,106 R
			Pop.		
1892. Pres	100,920	122,823	29,313	14,182	†12,367 R
1896. Pres	139,735	193,503	...	4,348	53,768 R
	Fus.		*Pop.*		
1898. Gov	131,980	111,796	1,766	5,299	20,184 F
1900. Gov	150,651	152,905	...	...	2,254 R
1900. Pres	112,901	190,461	...	8,555	77,560 R
			Soc.		
1902. Gov	99,375	155,861	3,074	5,735	56,486 R
1904. Pres	55,187	216,651	11,622	6,253	161,464 R
1906. Gov	168,715	92,082	5,006	7,709	76,633 D

* Majority. † Majority over the Fusion electoral vote.

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties. (76.)	President, 1904.				President, 1900.	
	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Watson, Pop.	Debs, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Adams	632	30	14	11	530	113
Alcorn	972	66	12	10	773	88
Amite	652	15	61	12	772	27
Attala	1,074	63	37	6	1,121	138
Benton	580	49	7	2	621	66
Bolivar	402	185	4	2	392	183
Calhoun	599	26	13	4	868	73
Carroll	617	5	30	8	712	69
Chickasaw	528	28	40	12	470	52
Choctaw	624	65	60	5	599	98
Claiborne	437	6	2	2	373	17
Clarke	824	10	9	3	676	17
Clay	484	7	20	1	690	22
Coahoma	372	44	4	3	266	106
Copiah	1,463	23	103	6	1,314	54
Covington	714	97	5	..	452	206
De Soto	891	20	8		734	51
Franklin	376	22	34	3	403	36
Greene	282	35	1	4	139	65
Grenada	505	13	5		481	28
Hancock	336	85	8	1	314	67
Harrison	895	157	22	47	619	142
Hinds	1,428	49	8	16	1,378	66
Holmes	1,103	44	28	57	906	39
Issaquena	96	21	1	1	85	13
Itawamba	838	56	12	2	824	107
Jackson	650	74	5	8	423	167
Jasper	654	20	33	1	740	32
Jefferson	392	4	5	3	492	12
Jones	944	143	92	20	630	196
Kemper	633	35	57	5	688	90
Lafayette	1,100	48	6	5	1,025	89
Lamar	233	70	19	4	..	..
Lauderdale	1,958	43	48	10	1,424	41
Lawrence	399	84	10	4	533	120
Leake	961	11	35	1	997	26
Lee	1,104	15	26	5	1,032	63
Leflore	490	3	7	2	431	6
Lincoln	593	141	12	9	636	225
Lowndes	891	4	3	..	749	21
Madison	719	34	6	3	674	67
Marion	394	141	5	3	488	182
Marshall	1,031	16	3	3	1,095	91
Monroe	617	48	25	4	1,277	62
Montgomery	789	8	10	3	844	28
Neshoba	932	17	83	4	803	41
Newton	1,294	6	59	6	1,194	16
Noxubee	601	2	9	..	627	7
Oktibbeha	693	12	17	4	666	14
Panola	805	10	6	..	1,043	33

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1904.				President, 1900.	
	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Watson, Pop.	Debs, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Pearl River	178	6	1	2	205	41
Perry	619	88	31	30	431	197
Pike	1,145	76	9	11	1,252	131
Pontotoc	658	118	49	4	739	182
Prentiss	776	89	14	5	907	210
Quitman	68	24	..	..	115	34
Rankin	883	25	15	3	816	45
Scott	742	8	17	2	669	17
Sharkey	153	7	2	2	186	18
Simpson	649	58	14	8	493	74
Smith	696	21	16	5	542	72
Sunflower	423	9	3	2	341	8
Tallahatchie	639	2	2	1	504	16
Tate	726	22	6	4	1,033	38
Tippah	1,018	69	13	3	933	106
Tishomingo	584	59	4	15	706	123
Tunica	217	11	2	2	199	36
Union	939	84	17	5	1,156	189
Warren	1,191	37	7	13	805	136
Washington	792	49	4	4	587	122
Wayne	478	71	15	3	424	74
Webster	557	73	53	2	696	156
Wilkinson	458	5	..		482	31
Winston	703	26	14	2	606	42
Yalobusha	921	28	42	5	939	68
Yazoo	666	5	20	2	917	15
Total	53,376	3,187	1,424	392	51,706	5,753
Plurality	50,189	..	..	..	45,953	..
Per cent	91.42	5.46	2.44	2.67	87.47	9.72
Scattering	....				1,644	
Whole vote	58,383				59,103	

At the State election in 1903 Vardaman, for Governor, received 32,191 votes; Carter, for Lieutenant-Governor, 31,547; Power, for Secretary of State, 32,193; Henry, for Auditor, 31,863; Miller, for Treasurer, 31,768; Williams, for Attorney-General, 31,822—all Democrats, no opposition.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1904.

Districts.

I. Counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Noxubee, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, and Tishomingo. E. S. Chandler, Jr., Dem., 2,566. No opposition.

II. Counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Tate, and Union. Thomas Spight, Dem., 2,567. No opposition.

III. Counties of Bolivar, Holmes, Coahoma, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, and Washington. B. G. Humphreys, Dem., 1,540. No opposition.

IV Counties of Attala, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Noxubee, Pontotoc, Webster, and Yalobusha. W. S. Hill, Dem., 2,536. No opposition.

V. Counties of Clarke, Jasper, Kemper, Winston, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith, and Wayne. Adam Byrd, Dem., 2,782. No opposition.

VI. Counties of Covington, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Lamar, Pearl River, Simpson, and Wayne. E. J. Bowers, Dem., 4,077; C. W. Brash, Soc., 173.

VII. Counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Pike, and Wilkinson. F. A. McLain, Dem., 1,933. No opposition.

VIII. Counties of Warren, Yazoo, Madison, Hinds, and Rankin. John S. Williams, Dem., 2,091 No opposition.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, E. F Noel; Lieutenant-Governor, Luther Manship; Secretary of State, J. W. Power; Treasurer, Geo. R. Edwards; Auditor, E. J. Smith; Superintendent of Education, P. C. Powers; Attorney-General, R. V. Fletcher; Adjutant-General, Arthur Fridge; Land Commissioner, E. W. Nall,—all Democrats.

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, A. H. Whitfield; Associate Justices, Jeff. Truly and S. S. Calhoon; Clerk of the Court, George C. Meyers—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1905.

The State Legislature is wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pop.*	*Maj.*	
1872.	President...	47,287	82,406	....	....	35,119	R
1876.	President...	112,143	52,705	....	....	59,438	D
1880.	President...	75,750	34,854	5,797	....	*40,896	D
1884.	President...	76,510	43,509	....	....	33,001	D
1885.	Governor..	88,783	1,081	....	....	87,702	D
				Pro.			
1888.	President...	85,471	30,096	218	....	55,375	D
1892.	President...	40,237	1,406	910	10,256	29,981	D
1895.	Governor...	46,873	....	....	17,466	*22,407	D
					Nat. D.	*Pro.*	
1896.	President...	63,253	4,849	390	1,021	58,404	D
					Pop.		
1899.	Governor...	42,273	....	....	6,097	36,176	D
1900.	President...	51,706	5,753	....	10,644	45,953	D
1904.	President...	53,376	3,189	....	1,425	50,187	D
1907.	Governor...	29,552	.	....	....	29,552	D

*Plurality.

MISSOURI.

Counties. (115.)	Long Term. Supreme Court.		President, 1904.			
	Woodson. Dem.	Kennish. Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Adair	1,732	2,558	1,687	2,791	62	183
Andrew	1,735	2,057	1,691	2,306	57	11
Atchison	1,617	1,558	1,506	1,839	97	23
Audrain	2,846	1,168	3,006	1,454	45	18
Barry	2,333	2,404	2,237	2,568	70	98
Barton	1,958	1,643	1,811	1,843	90	212
Bates	3,143	2,713	2,967	2,956	157	91
Benton	1,276	1,750	1,372	1,963	66	13
Bollinger	1,384	1,448	1,355	1,587	27	..
Boone	4,397	1,289	4,375	1,857	45	8
Buchanan	8,406	7,035	7,736	8,703	126	208
Butler	1,761	1,962	1,369	1,960	25	191
Caldwell	1,381	1,965	1,350	2,276	52	2
Callaway	3,531	1,279	3,596	1,765	86	3
Camden	961	1,426	883	1,466	31	5
Cape Gir'rd'u	2,198	2,829	2,187	3,090	134	26
Carroll	2,797	2,791	2,673	3,032	82	26
Carter	664	522	556	510	13	20
Cass	2,962	2,006	2,750	2,375	87	99
Cedar	1,626	1,646	1,533	1,885	35	30
Chariton	2,894	1,657	3,058	2,064	59	12
Christian	938	1,850	871	1,947	29	68
Clark	1,709	1,701	1,724	1,836	64	1
Clay	3,093	618	2,832	1,077	41	25
Clinton	1,998	1,471	1,886	1,759	55	4
Cole	2,451	2,214	2,344	2,081	30	18
Cooper	2,411	2,453	2,485	2,767	19	8
Crawford	1,211	1,452	1,175	1,535	16	108
Dade	1,349	1,891	1,376	1,994	76	46
Dallas	892	1,563	797	1,711	31	13
Daviess	2,320	2,318	2,344	2,568	132	2
De Kalb	1,579	1,584	1,607	1,768	55	..
Dent	1,370	1,129	1,186	1,154	6	5
Douglas	516	1,568	437	1,830	18	156
Dunklin	2,405	1,338	2,229	1,461	72	16
Franklin	2,301	3,458	2,278	3,738	39	68
Gasconade	516	2,128	469	2,045	26	4
Gentry	2,161	1,831	2,157	2,060	73	47
Greene	4,953	5,642	4,540	6,570	216	452
Grundy	1,062	2,036	1,195	2,596	52	..
Harrison	1,601	2,487	1,596	3,014	117	8
Henry	3,192	2,627	3,222	2,799	187	36
Hickory	570	1,118	531	1,245	15	9
Holt	1,201	2,141	1,277	2,208	75	2
Howard	2,693	853	2,674	1,199	16	19
Howell	1,767	2,103	1,605	2,089	27	130
Iron	830	703	861	670	11	8
Jackson	4,118	3,081	20,582	25,794	376	1,356
Jasper	7,175	7,710	6,006	7,851	296	1,185
Jefferson	2,482	2,689	2,260	2,909	33	45
Johnson	3,269	2,747	3,277	2,989	69	50

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

Counties.	Long Term Supreme Court.		President, 1904.			
	Woodson. Dem.	Kennish, Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Kansas City	16,077	17,898	....	....	....	....
Knox	1,628	1,224	1,527	1,321	43	18
Laclede	1,540	1,833	1,450	1,874	47	49
Lafayette	3,571	3,049	3,583	3,531	61	26
Lawrence	2,469	2,948	2,372	3,077	99	275
Lewis	2,095	1,154	2,202	1,467	38	22
Lincoln	2,389	1,242	2,295	1,462	55	12
Linn	2,650	2,769	2,748	3,182	54	26
Livingston	2,355	2,153	2,356	2,480	114	54
McDonald	1,300	1,244	1,269	1,266	57	77
Macon	3,754	3,253	3,604	3,674	71	95
Madison	1,267	1,162	1,076	1,106	24	17
Maries	1,161	537	1,184	599	16	1
Marion	3,024	1,606	3,137	2,433	104	67
Mercer	612	1,538	819	1,896	44	8
Miller	1,456	1,912	1,351	1,959	21	8
Mississippi	1,562	1,066	1,229	1,161	37	6
Moniteau	1,790	1,691	1,763	1,756	33	23
Monroe	3,324	626	3,487	790	39	3
Montgomery	2,012	1,960	1,926	1,979	89	9
Morgan	1,325	1,555	1,262	1,524	15	6
New Madrid	1,789	979	1,257	922	12	3
Newton	2,346	2,337	2,296	2,647	256	200
Nodaway	3,440	3,432	3,356	3,875	71	43
Oregon	1,445	502	1,215	693	8	120
Osage	1,417	1,609	1,451	1,699	63	5
Ozark	662	1,319	556	1,305	13	11
Pemiscot	2,144	1,500	1,375	923	33	6
Perry	1,601	1,682	1,522	1,733	40	..
Pettis	3,590	3,604	3,346	3,820	95	155
Phelps	1,601	1,333	1,384	1,371	21	11
Pike	3,154	2,086	3,113	2,445	26	12
Platte	2,480	734	2,537	953	22	3
Polk	1,975	2,439	1,807	2,659	101	13
Pulaski	1,355	859	1,190	837	10	2
Putnam	811	1,917	822	2,226	126	57
Ralls	1,824	663	1,794	792	12	9
Randolph	3,252	1,633	3,351	2,139	66	52
Ray	2,774	1,760	2,744	1,792	43	19
Reynolds	1,114	470	877	505	7	1
Ripley	....	....	1,089	781	32	11
St. Charles	1,760	2,963	1,788	3,203	25	53
St. Clair	1,851	1,906	1,761	1,895	41	56
St. François	2,806	2,762	2,615	2,894	51	55
St. Genevieve	1,156	980	1,163	986	3	4
St. Louis	2,046	7,109	2,870	7,375	119	202
St. Louis City	39,805	47,006	51,858	57,547	296	5,168
Saline	3,574	2,024	3,710	2,805	63	26
Schuyler	1,210	1,013	1,139	1,054	87	13
Scotland	1,571	1,218	1,530	1,354	36	37
Scott	1,763	1,220	1,470	1,124	35	33
Shannon	1,099	636	1,006	697	15	10
Shelby	2,120	970	2,124	1,257	57	6
Stoddard	2,607	1,872	2,265	2,088	62	143
Stone	385	1,240	337	1,219	29	53
Sullivan	2,202	2,170	2,224	2,474	60	28
Taney	671	1,085	568	1,162	8	47
Texas	2,167	1,732	2,118	1,801	19	45
Vernon	3,183	2,019	3,225	2,450	137	193
Warren	442	1,444	435	1,537	15	42
Washington	1,309	1,590	1,339	1,673	40	5
Wayne	1,536	1,455	1,567	1,678	47	28
Webster	1,732	1,792	1,474	1,854	40	12
Worth	1,004	1,017	967	1,042	52	1
Wright	1,377	1,897	1,266	1,972	18	48
Total	292421	283417	296312	321449	7,191	13,009
Plurality	9,004		..	25,137	..	..
Per cent	49.70	7.90	46.02	49.92	1.15	2.07
Scattering	16,758		5,900			
Whole vote	592,596		643,861			

For President 1904, Corrigan, Soc. L., received 1,674 votes; Watson, Pop., 4,226.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Folk, Dem., 326,652; Walbridge, Rep., 296,552; Hill, Pro., 5,591; Behrens, Soc., 11,031; White, Soc. L., 1,442; Alldredge, Pro., 2,701.

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, and Shelby, James T. Lloyd, Dem., 19,796; Clemans, Rep., 16,655.

II. Counties of Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, and Sullivan. William W. Rucker, Dem., 20,676; Beazell, Rep., 1,587.

III. Counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, De Kalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, and Worth. Alexander, Dem., 18,669; Klepper, Rep., 16,616.

IV Counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, and Platte. Booher, Dem., 18,604; Fulkerson, Rep., 17,458; Moser, Soc., 206.

V. County of Jackson. Wallace, Dem., 19,710: E. C. Ellis, Rep., 21,496.

VI. Counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, and St. Clair. David A. De Armond, Dem., 17,574; Atkinson, Rep., 15,579.

VII. Counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk, and Saline. C. W. Hamlin, Dem., 22,248; John Welborn, Rep., 20,497; Natc, Soc., 625.

VIII. Counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, and Osage. Dorsey W Shackleford, Dem., 16,245; Quigley, Rep., 14,186.

IX. Counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, and Warren. Champ Clark, Dem., 21,364; J. Burton Garber, Rep., 17,972.

X. County of St. Louis, and city (part). Coale, Dem., 16,336; Richard Bartholdt, Rep., 31,639; Goehn, Soc., 3,102.

XI. St. Louis City. Neville, Dem., 13,133; Henry S. Caulfield, Rep., 13,171; Hoefer, Soc., 1,265.

XII. St. Louis City Self, Dem., 10,451; Harry M. Coudrey, Rep., 11,281; Rocker, Soc., 778.

XIII. Counties of Bolinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. François, St. Genevieve, Washington, and Wayne. Smith, Dem., 16,056; Marion E. Rhodes, Rep., 15,628.

XIV Counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, and Taney. Joseph J. Russell, Dem., 24,288; William T. Tyndall, Rep., 22,799.

XV. Counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald. Newton, and Vernon. Hackney, Dem., 20,677; Caulkins, Rep., 20,402; Callery, Soc., 1,766.

XVI. Counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster, and Wright. Robert Lamar, Dem., 15,366; Arthur P. Murphy, Rep., 14,939.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Joseph W. Folk; Lieutenant-Governor, John C. McKinley; Secretary of State, John E. Swanger; Auditor, Wm. W. Wilder; Treasurer, Jacob F. Gruelich, Attorney-General, H. S. Hadley; Superintendent Public Schools, H. A. Gass; Adjutant-General, James A. De Armond; Commissioner of Insurance, W. D. Vandiver—all Republicans except Folk, De Armond, Gass, and Vandiver.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, James B. Gantt; Associate Justices: Division 1, Henry Lamm, Walter W. Graves, Leroy B. Valliant; Division 2, A. M. Woodson, Govon D. Burgess, James D. Fox; Clerk, John R. Green—all Democrats except Lamm.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	23	84	107
Republicans	11	58	69
Democratic majority	12	26	38

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1884. President	235,998	†202,929	....	2,053	33,059 D
1888. President	261,974	236,257	....	4,539	25,717 D
			Pop.		
1892. President	268,398	226,918	41,213	4,331	41,480 D
1896. President	363,667	304,940	....	2,169	58,727 D
1900. Governor	350,045	317,905	4,356	5,195	32,140 D
1900. President	351,922	314,092	4,244	5,965	37,830 D
			Soc.		
1904. President	296,312	321,449	13,009	7,191	25,137 R
1906. Sec. State	292,421	283,417	....	....	9,004 D

* Including vote cast for O'Connor, Ind. Dem. † Republican and Greenback Fusion vote.

MONTANA.

Counties. (26.)	President, 1904.				President, 1900.	
	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Watson, Pop.	Debs, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Beaverhead	650	1,021	10	24	937	767
Broadwater	403	392	10	64	572	318
Carbon	464	1,131	5	308	907	930
Cascade	1,385	2 405	69	470	2,564	1,997
Choteau	568	1 517	3	52	629	1,098
Custer	285	824	8	21	477	980
Dawson	189	769	2	28	209	521
Deer Lodge	1,504	1,666	12	228	3,395	1,636
Fergus	780	1,599	9	131	913	1,228
Flathead	861	1,969	17	184	1,201	1,104
Gallatin	1,130	1,700	9	151	1,297	1,146
Granite	521	576	24	40	1,020	401
Jefferson	580	663	5	192	980	488
Lewis & Clarke	1,543	2,505	27	472	2,763	2,043
Madison	971	1,314	24	61	1,298	1,030
Meagher	230	485	..	9	406	414
Missoula	996	2,239	9	463	1,893	1,392
Park	583	1,408	1	365	900	903
Powell	422	721	8	31	..	..
Ravalli	523	1,083	4	250	1,052	892
Rosebud	134	460	..	12	..	...
Silver Bow	5,686	5,149	1,235	1,978	12,101	3,873
Sweet Grass	174	538	1	48	287	460
Teton	420	808	8	17	457	573
Valley	335	742	6	11	234	363
Yellowstone	436	1,249	14	66	654	816
Total	21,773	34,932	1,520	5,676	37,146	25,373
Plurality	..	13,159	..	..	11,773	..
Per cent	33.78	54.20	2.35	8.80	58.37	39.71
Scattering	543				1,122	
Whole vote	64,444				63,641	

For President, Pro., 335; Soc. L., 208.

The vote for Governor, 1904, was: J. K. Toole, Dem., 35,377; W Lindsay, Rep., 26,957; M. G. O'Malley, Soc., 3,431. Toole's plurality, 8,420.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1906.

At large, T. J. Walsh, Dem., 22,874; C. H. Pray, Rep., 28,268; Hudson, Sec., 4,638; Calderhead, Pop., 261.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

Senate—Dem., 9; Rep., 19.
House—Dem., 16: Rep., 57.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, J. K. Toole, Dem., Lieutenant-Governor, Edwin Norris, Dem., Secretary of State, A. N. Yoder, Rep.; Treasurer, J. H. Rice, Rep.; Auditor, H. R. Cunningham, Rep., Attorney-General, A. J. Galen, Rep., Adjutant-General, A. M. Alderson, Dem; Superintendent of Education, W. E. Harmon, Rep.

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Theo. Brantley, Rep.; Justices, Henry C Smith, Rep., Wm. L. Holloway, Rep.; Clerk, John T. Athey, Rep.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ADMISSION.

	Dem.	*Rep.*		*Maj.*
1889. Governor	19,564	18,988		556 D
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1892. President	17,581	118,85	7,334	549	1,270 R
1896. President	42,537	10,494	....	186	32,043 D
	Fus.		*Soc.*		
1900. President	37,146	25,373	708	298	11,773 F
1902. Sup. Jus	21,204	31,690	2,466	....	10,486 R
1904. President	21,773	34,932	5,676	.....	13,159 R

NEBRASKA.

Counties. (90.)	Justice Sup. Court, 1907.				President, 1904.	
	Reese, Rep	Loomis Fus.	Graves Pro.	Stebbins, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Adams	1,638	1,543	127	75	902	2,315
Antelope	1,346	882	64	18	351	1,813
Banner	167	38	7	14	18	155
Blaine	178	85	5	10	34	127
Boone	1,412	1,012	98	15	471	1,823
Box Butte	596	377	20	30	218	668
Boyd	877	583	59	40	328	1,233
Brown	480	284	12	19	130	587
Buffalo	2,174	1,440	117	93	730	2,554
Burt	1,354	621	48	15	528	2,081
Butler	1,331	1,618	49	25	1,278	1,723
Cass	2,088	1,804	80	50	1,466	2,711
Cedar	1,385	1,309	66	15	1,021	1,797
Chase	365	254	19	2	111	329
Cherry	795	548	49	40	325	978
Cheyenne	797	454	34	61	261	631
Clay	1,716	1,386	79	29	701	2,118
Colfax	956	952	23	25	769	1,180
Cuming	939	1,213	61	7	1,245	1,490
Custer	2,687	1,752	153	145	509	2,658
Dakota	560	392	62	18	523	855
Dawes	680	431	22	27	248	818
Dawson	1,397	946	89	47	457	1,712
Deuel	295	171	12	2	108	399
Dixon	1,042	703	115	12	575	1,524
Dodge	1,679	2,091	36	32	1,643	2,789
Douglas	9,961	6,977	73	542	6,806	15,248
Dundy	415	252	23	9	92	395
Fillmore	1,680	1,478	24	34	839	1,980
Franklin	998	939	45	25	472	1,269
Frontier	894	545	43	54	189	993
Furnas	1,236	926	90	21	393	1,569
Gage	2,706	1,568	200	54	1,328	4,304
Garfield	332	185	15	28	84	406
Gosper	379	377	29	4	154	548
Grant	90	60	1	3	49	113
Greeley	405	549	9	24	447	836
Hall	1,537	1,118	62	77	813	2,508
Hamilton	1,504	1,266	122	29	548	1,845
Harlan	986	729	149	56	299	1,178
Hayes	331	181	8	28	109	335
Hitchcock	615	451	32	9	166	598
Holt	1,402	1,405	73	50	634	1,740
Hooker	85	47	3	6	22	72
Howard	841	1,057	28	36	448	1,259
Jefferson	1,452	780	71	52	662	2,067
Johnson	1,449	762	62	13	642	1,611
Kearney	973	756	102	36	393	1,236
Keith	317	217	14	17	84	263
Keya Paha	356	245	21	32	97	448
Kimball	158	55	11	6	14	143
Knox	1,416	1,279	70	68	826	2,163
Lancaster	4,893	2,340	279	75	1,981	8,167
Lincoln	1,076	430	49	117	326	1,449
Logan	100	77	12	5	32	100
Loup	208	91	6	34	23	223
McPherson	131	44	7	8	12	108
Madison	1 69	1,176	48	16	1,050	2,210
Merrick	1,087	750	101	15	400	1,275
Nance	977	652	45	10	184	1,198
Nemaha	1,437	1,093	73	26	784	1,946
Nuckolls	1 227	851	78	18	585	1,615
Otoe	1,760	1,518	60	35	1,421	2,616
Pawnee	1,318	677	74	15	561	1,739
Perkins	205	173	7	9	57	179
Phelps	988	641	118	27	217	1,567
Pierce	845	814	24	8	454	1,122
Platte	1,291	1,956	29	15	1,510	1,947
Polk	981	1,061	167	30	239	1,235
Red Willow	1,069	639	50	62	305	1,373
Richardson	1,682	1,689	81	30	1,664	2,554
Rock	472	229	19	14	138	498
Saline	1,788	1,594	75	36	1,147	2,390
Sarpy	797	821	41	40	675	998
Saunders	2,025	2,026	121	26	1,094	2,880
Scott's Bluff	558	232	24	65	103	530
Seward	1,650	1,435	48	8	1,029	2,243
Sheridan	570	442	26	45	172	673
Sherman	763	597	35	41	140	803
Sioux	309	191	8	8	111	247

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Counties.	Justice Sup. Court, 1907.				President, 1904.	
	Reese, Rep.	Loomis Fus.	Graves Pro.	Stebbins, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Stanton	611	598	46	7	512	895
Thayer	1,485	996	83	21	812	1,930
Thomas	71	60	2	1	39	66
Thurston	581	495	29	13	538	957
Valley	892	611	59	23	220	1,133
Washington	1,354	937	51	50	794	1,868
Wayne	1,012	646	37	12	551	1,453
Webster	1,130	835	163	23	423	1,585
Wheeler	196	132	5	22	56	187
York	1,906	1,336	136	21	753	2,529
Total	102387	77,981	5,158	3,200	51,876	138558
Plurality	24,406	...	...	..	..	86,682
Per cent	57.50	37.75	3.28	1.47	22.96	61.33
Scattering						
Whole vote.	188,726				225,788	

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 20,518; Debs. Soc., 7,412; Swallow, Pro., 6,338; scattering, 7,424.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Mickey, Rep., 111,711; Berge, Fus., 102,568; Swander, Pro., 5,488; Vail, Soc., 5,122. Mickey's plurality, 9,143.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, and Richardson. Thomas J. Doyle, Dem., 11,070; Ernest M. Pollard, Rep., 14,771; F. C. Taylor, Pro., 1,043; E. I. Root, Soc., 269. Pollard's plurality, 3,701.

II. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy, and Washington, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem., 11,644; John L. Kennedy, Rep., 11,136. Hitchcock's majority, 508.

III. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston, and Wayne. Guy T. Craves, Dem., 18,546; John F. Boyd, Rep., 18,836; E. J. Flood, Pro., 773; L. De Vore, Soc., 297; Boyd's plurality, 290.

IV. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer, and York. J. J. Thomas, Dem., 15,211; Edmund H. Hinshaw, Rep., 19,032; J. C. Palmerton, Pro., 350. Hinshaw's plurality, 3,821.

V. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow, and Webster. R. D. Sutherland, Dem., 14,031; George W. Norris, Rep., 16,450; J. J. Larkey, Pro., 482. Norris's plularity, 2,419.

VI. Counties of Boyd, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooker, Howard, Keya Paha, Keith, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Rock, Scott's Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley, and Wheeler. G. L. Shumway, Dem., 13,147; Moses P. Kinkaid, Rep, 11,667; W M. Farsel, Pro., 398. Kinkaid's plurality, 5,520.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, George L. Sheldon; Lieutenant-Governor, M. R. Hopewell; Secretary of State, George C. Junkin; Treasurer, L. J. Brian; Auditor, Edward M. Searls, Jr.; Attorney-General, W. T. Thompson; Superintendent of Education, J. L. McBrien; Commissioner of Public Lands, Henry M. Eaton—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Samuel H. Sedgwick, Rep.; Justices, Chas. B. Letton, Rep., and John B. Barnes, Rep.; Clerk, H. C. Lindsay, Rep.

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	28	69	97
Democrats	5	31	36
Republican majority	23	38	61

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872. President.	7,705	18,242	....	....	*10,540	R
1876. President.	17,554	31,916	....	....	*14,362	R
1880. President.	28,523	54,979	3,950	....	26,456	R
1884. President.	†54,391	76,903	....	2,899	22,512	R
1888. President.	80,552	108,425	4,226	9,429	27,873	R
			Pop.			
1892. President.	24,943	87,213	83,134	4,902	4,093	R
	Dem.-Pop.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*			
1896. President.	115,880	102,304	2,885	1,193	13,576	D
			Soc. D.			
1900. Governor.	113,018	113,879	674	4,315	861	R
1900. President.	114,013	121,835	823	3,655	7,822	R
			Soc.			
1902. Governor.	91,116	96,471	3,157	3.397	5.355	R
1903. Sup. J.	87,864	96,991	2,595	4,394	9,127	R
				Pop.		
1904. President.	51,876	138,558	7,412	20,518	86,682	R
				Pro.		
1906. Governor.	84,885	97,858	2,999	5,106	12,973	R

* Majority. † Democratic and Greenback Fusion.

NEVADA.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1904.		President, 1900.	
	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Churchill	165	156	120	79
Douglas	112	263	222	212
Elko	510	722	860	476
Esmeralda	380	494	289	125
Eureka	107	236	391	121
Humboldt	356	610	694	364
Lander	93	227	325	144
Lincoln	295	409	564	233
Lyon	165	394	354	214
Nye	425	554	190	32
Ormsby	218	409	399	311
Storey	337	627	609	455
Washoe	721	1,517	1,005	919
White Pine	152	279	322	164
Total	3,982	6,867	6,347	3,849
Plurality	..	2,885	2,498	..
Per cent	32.94	56.66	62.29	37.71
Scattering	1,269		....	
Whole vote	11,718		10,196	

For Governor in 1906, unofficial returns give Sparks, Dem., 8,686; Mitchell, Rep., 5,338; Cary, Soc., 815.

For President, Debs, Soc., 925; Watson, Pop., 344.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Unofficial returns give Bartlett, Dem., 7,320; Smith, Rep., 5,665; Jardine, Soc., 1,251.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John Sparks; Lieutenant-Governor, D. S. Dickerson; Secretary of State, W. G. Douglas; Treasurer, D. M. Ryan; Comptroller, Jacob Eggers; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Orvis Ring; Attorney-General, R. C. Stoddard—all Dems., except Eggers, Ring, and Douglas, Reps.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, George F. Talbot, Silver; Justices, F. H. Norcross, Rep., James G. Sweeney, Dem. and Silver; Clerk, W. G. Douglass, Dem.; Clerk ex-officio, Eugene Howell, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	11	19	30
Republicans	14	16	30

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1880.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Silver.*	*Plu.*	
1880. President	9,611	8,732	....	....	879	D
1884. President	5,578	7,193	....	....	1,615	R
1888. President	5,326	7,229	....	....	1,903	R
1892. President	714	2,811	7,264	....	4,453	P

NEVADA—*Continued.*

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*	
1894. Governor	678	3,861	711	5,223	1,362	S
1896. President	....	1,938	....	8,377	6,439	S
1898. Governor	2,060	3,548	883	3,570	22	S
1900. President	6,347	3,849	....	....	2,498	D
1902. Governor	6,529	4,786	....	....	1,743	D
1904. President	3,982	6,867	344	925	2,885	R

NEW JERSEY.

Counties. (21.)	President, 1904.				Governor, 1907.	
	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Kitzenbach, Dem.	Fort, Rep.
Atlantic	3,064	7,933	183	37	4,615	6,055
Bergen	7,301	9,957	194	461	8,616	10,193
Burlington	4,962	8,655	538	128	5,145	6,576
Camden	9,423	18,225	569	384	8,682	15,237
Cape May	1,238	2,832	122	49	1,322	2,443
Cumberland	2,317	7,402	548	162	3,510	4,945
Essex	25,452	50,508	582	2,479	34,469	34,178
Gloucester	2,818	4,829	399	48	3,034	4,166
Hudson	38,021	36,683	372	2,860	41,013	34,564
Hunterdon	4,361	3,856	291	22	3,760	2,805
Mercer	8,527	14,900	335	586	11,974	11,207
Middlesex	6,996	10,117	214	113	8,605	8,618
Monmouth	9,032	10,885	415	93	9,175	7,797
Morris	4,768	8,201	514	373	4,826	7,007
Ocean	1,709	3,666	140	23	2,033	2,502
Passaic	11,532	17,705	261	1,017	13,000	13,591
Salem	2,775	3,694	228	18	2,752	3,103
Somerset	3,195	4,633	136	21	3,379	3,542
Sussex	3,133	2,642	141	56	2,497	1,888
Union	8,574	13,906	261	535	9,934	10,750
Warren	4,368	3,935	402	122	3,959	3,146
Total	164566	245164	6,845	9,587	186300	194313
Plurality	...	8,013	..	..	..	..
Per cent	37.81	56.60	1.58	2.21	49.5	50.55
Scattering	6,385					
Whole vote	432,547				380,613	

For Governor, 1907, Mason, Pro., received 5,255 votes; Kraft, Soc., 6,848; Butterworth, Soc. L., 1,568.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Black, 179,719; Stokes, Rep., 231,363; Parker, Pro., 6,687; Kearns, Soc., 8,858; Herrschoft, Soc. L., 2,526; Hennecker, Peo., 3,285.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Camden, Gloucester, and Salem. Summerill, Dem., 9,308; Loudenslager, Rep., 20,674; Day, Pro., 913; Thurston, Soc., 476; Ball, Soc. L., 73.

II. Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic, and Burlington. Perry, Dem., 8,921; Gardner, Rep., 19,637; Tower, Pro., 900; Korshet, Soc., 380; Riddle, Lab., 1,249; Owen, H. R., 105.

III. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean. Harvey, Dem., 16,638; Howell, Rep., 20,472; Crowell, Pro., 464; Rapp, Soc., 124.

IV. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, and Mercer. Southwick, Dem., 13,989; Wood, Rep., 17,497; Lunger, Pro., 489; Sinclair, Soc., 992; Wolf, Soc. L., 142.

V. Counties of Union, Warren, and Morris. Martine, Dem., 19,208; Fowler, Rep., 19,760; Vaughan, Pro., 486; Whitesell, Soc., 1,004.

VI. Counties of Bergen, Passaic and Sussex. Hughes, Dem., 25,438; Burke, Rep., 23,335; Collingswood, Pro., 558; De Yoe, Soc., 962; Frueh, Soc. L., 377.

VII. County of Essex (part). Kraemer, Dem., 15,983; Parker, Rep., 16,493: Riddle, Pro., 124; Ball, Soc., 547; Johnson, Soc. L., 173.

VIII. County of Essex (part). Pratt, Dem., 18,334; Gottlob, Rep., 12,460; Wind, Soc., 1,192; Hartung, Soc. L., 249.

IX. County of Hudson (part). Leake, Dem., 18,367; Pickett, Rep., 12,628; Fackert, Soc., 1,041, Forbes, Lab., 688.

X. County of Hudson (part). Hamill, Dem., 22,882; Cruse, Rep., 9,305: Ufert, Soc., 1,138; O'Lone, Lab., 1,354.

NEW JERSEY—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John Franklin Fort; Secretary of State, S. D. Dickinson. Treasurer, Dan'l S. Voorhees; Comptroller, J. Willard Morgan; Attorney-General, Robert H. McCarter; Adjutant-General, R. H. Brountnall; Superintendent of Education, C. J. Baxter; Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, David O. Watkins—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, W. S. Gummere, Rep., Justices, Charles W. Parker, Rep.; T. W. Trenchard, Rep.; Alfred Reed, Dem.; C. G. Garrison, Dem., James J. Bergen, Dem., M. Pitney, Rep., Charles E. Hendrickson, Dem., F. J. Swayze, Rep.; Clerk, William Riker, Jr., Rep.

Court of Errors and Appeals: Judges, J. W. Bogert, George R. Gray, Elmer E. Green, W. H. Vreedenburgh, G. D. W Vroom, Peter V. Voorhees; Chancellor, Wm. J. Magie, and the Supreme Court Justices.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1908.

	Senate.	*Assembly.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	14	40	54
Democrats	7	20	27
Republican majority	7	20	27

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. President..	76,800	91,666	..	....	*14,860 R
1876. President..	115,962	103,517	714	....	12,445 D
1880. President..	122,565	120,555	2,617	191	2,010 D
1884. President..	127,778	123,366	3,456	6,153	4,412 D
1888. President..	151,493	144,344	..	7,904	7,149 D
			Soc. Lab.		
1892. President..	171,042	156,068	1,337	8,131	14,974 D
			N. D.		
1896. President.	133,675	221,367	6,373	5,614	87,692 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. President.	164,808	221,707	4,609	7,183	56,899 R
1901. Governor..	166,681	183,814	3,489	5,365	17,133 R
1904. President.	164,568	245,164	9,587	6,845	80,598 R
1907. Governor..	186,300	194,313	....	5,255	8,013 R

*Majority.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties. (10.)	Governor, 1906. Jameson, Dem.	Floyd, Rep.	Tetley, Pro.	M'Fall Soc.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Belknap	1,708	2,274	377	26	1,761	2,867
Carroll	1,617	2,135	68	14	1,683	2,594
Cheshire	2,303	3,160	266	131	2,002	4,364
Coos	2,520	2,597	76	70	2,240	3,541
Grafton	3,530	4,443	225	63	3,496	6,099
Hillsborough	10,621	9,310	351	254	8,829	12,624
Merrimack	6,182	4,908	378	158	4,740	7,430
Rockingham	4,218	5,524	234	140	4,241	7,217
Strafford	3,322	4,230	130	79	3,553	4,867
Sullivan	1,651	2,000	107	76	1,447	2,774
Total	37,672	40,581	2,212	1,011	33,992	54,177
Plurality	..	2,909	..	..	..	20,185
Per cent	46.15	49.78	2.72	1.35	37.73	60.13
Scattering	37				1,921	
Whole vote	81,513				90,090	

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Charles A. Morse, Dem., 15,548; C. A. Sulloway, Rep., 22 691; Morrill, Pro., 619; Arnstein, Soc., 389.

II. Henri T. Ledoux, Dem., 15,669; F. D. Currier, Rep., 23,073; Noyes, Pro., 519; Wellman, Soc., 506.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Charles M. Floyd; Secretary of State, Edward N. Pearson; Treasurer, Solon A. Carter; Adjutant-General, Harry B. Cilley; Attorney-General, Edwin G. Eastman; Superintendent of Education, Henry C. Morrison; Secretary Board of Agriculture, Nahum J. Bachelder; Commissioner of Insurance, George H. Adams—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank N. Parsons, Rep.; Associate Justices, Robert J. Peasler, Dem.; Reuben E. Walker, Rep.; John E. Young, Rep.; George H. Birgham, Dem.; Clerk, A. J. Shurtleff, Rep.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	18	260	278
Democrats	6	129	135
Republican majority	12	131	143

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1876. President..	38,509	41,539	....	....	3,030 R
1880. President..	40,794	44,852	528	....	4,058 R
1884. President..	39,187	43,250	1,571	552	4,063 R
1888. President..	43,382	45,724	....	1,566	2,342 R
				Pop.	
1892. President..	42,081	45,658	292	1,297	3,547 R
1896 President..	21,650	57,444	....	779	35,794 R
			S. Dem.	*Pro.*	
1900. President..	35,489	54,803	790	1,270	19,314 R
1902. Governor..	33,844	42,115	1,057	1,621	8,281 R
1904. President...	33,994	54,177	1,090	749	20,185 R
1906. Governor..	37,672	40,581	1,011	2,212	2,909 R

NEW MEXICO.

Counties. (25.)	Congress, 1906. Larrazolo, Dem.	Andrews, Rep.	Joint Statehood. Yes.	No.
Bernalillo	1,976	2,235	2,623	1,087
Chaves	1,137	467	1,279	308
Colfax	1,412	2,182	2,177	793
Doña Aña	852	1,059	1,512	290
Eddy	914	321	871	278
Grant	1,220	783	980	696
Guadalupe	827	660	611	608
Lincoln	548	623	519	500
Luna	343	182	207	170
McKinley	218	294	259	89
Mora	1,156	1,006	1,606	394
Otero	741	613	795	351
Quay	569	348	572	267
Rio Arriba	1,554	1,323	676	2,038
Roosevelt	873	246	1,020	91
Sandoval	191	829	518	438
San Juan	547	411	763	122
San Miguel	2,728	1,945	2,503	1,688
Santa Fé	1,226	1,280	697	1,447
Sierra	399	394	307	418
Socorro	1,029	1,648	2,040	455
Taos	814	1,176	822	1,070
Torrance	291	603	551	275
Union	916	710	705	731
Valencia	168	1,577	1,582	122
Total	22,649	22,915	26,195	14,735
Plurality	..	266	11,460	..
Per cent	49.99	50.05	..	..
Scattering	211			
Whole vote	45,775			

PRESENT TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Governor, George Curry, Rep., Lieut.-Governor and Secretary of State, Nathan Jaffa, Rep., Treasurer, J. H. Vaughn, Rep., Auditor, W. G. Sargent, Rep.; Adjutant-General, A. P. Tarkington, Rep.; Attorney-General, A. B. Fall, Rep.; Supt. Education, J. E. Clark, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, William J. Mills; Associate Justices, John R. McFie, Ira A. Abbott, W. H. Pope, E. A. Mann, and F. W. Parker; Clerk, Jose D. Sena—all Republicans.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, 1906.

The Territorial Legislature has 4 Democrats and 33 Republicans in the two branches.

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY SINCE 1888.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Maj.*
1888	16,131	14,481	1,650 D
1892	15,799	15,220	579 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Silver.*	*Plu.*
1896	18,948	17,017	66	1,931 D
1898	16,659	18,722	....	2,063 R
1900	17,857	21,567	....	3,710 R
1902	14,576	24,222	....	7,646 R
1904	17,125	22,305	....	5,180 R
1906	22,649	22,915	....	266 R

NEW YORK.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau, and Queens (part). Manson Morris, Dem., 14,418; Wm. W. Cocks, Rep., 22,569; G. R. Scott, Soc., 443.

II. County of Kings (part). Geo. H. Lindsay, Dem., 11,420; Ernest C. Wagner, Rep., 7,591; Conrad Weber, Soc. 976; A. Vail, Pro., 53; John J. McManus, Ind. L., 9,069.

III. County of Kings (part). Walter B. Raymond, Dem., 10,707; Chas. T. Dunwell, Rep., 16,546; F. Schoefer, Soc., 914; F. D. Newman, Pro., 76; H. C. Peters, Ind. L. 8,089.

IV. County of Kings (part). Herman K. Torroorg, Dem., 12,114; Chas. B. Law, Rep., 17,079; G. L. Glefer, Soc., 1,502; Edson Lawrence, Ind. L., 10,590.

V. County of Kings (part). John J. Roach, Dem., 11,995; George E. Waldo, Rep., 19 832; A. Fraser, Soc., 465; McEathron, 115; Fitzgerald, Ind. L., 10,575.

VI. County of Kings (part). Robert Baker, Dem., 17,102; Wm. M. Calder, Rep., 21,195; L. Baker, Soc., 280.

VII. County of Kings (part). John J. Fitzgerald, Dem., 15,055; Charles R. Banks, Rep., 8,433; W. A. Smidt, Soc., 236; John T. Moran, Ind. L., 8,220.

VIII. Counties of Richmond and New York (part). Daniel J. Riordan, Dem., 21,340; Frank L. Frugone, Rep., 4,837; E. F. Cassidy, Soc. D., 385; Gates, Soc. L., 115; Sullivan, 75.

IX. County of New York (part). Henry M. Goldfogle, Dem., 7,276; Charles S. Adler, Rep., 2,734; M. Hilquist, Soc., 3,586.

X. County of New York (part). Wm. Sulzer, Dem., 15,962; Fred. J. Etzel, Rep., 4,843; A. Jones, Soc., 1,560.

XI. County of New York (part). Charles V. Fornes, Dem., 26,511; Charles W. Lefler, Rep., 10,640; E. M. Martin, Soc., 524; Rugaard, 53.

XII. County of New York (part). Wm. Bourke Cockran, Dem., 20,481; Henry Carey, Rep., 7,410; P. H. Donohue, Soc., 769.

XIII. County of New York (part). William H. Jackson, 9,881; Herbert Parsons, Rep., 16,381; C. G. Teche, Soc., 245; C. Grinskald, Pro, 95; Frank Hendrick, Ind. L., 3,172.

XIV. Counties of New York (part), Queens (part). William Willett, Jr., 17,595; Frank E. Losee, Rep., 9,906; R. Morton, Soc., 2,328; C. E. Shober, Ind. L., 8,110.

XV. County of New York (part). John J. Halligan, Dem., 13,123; Jacob Van Vechten Olcott, Rep., 16,210; L. D. Abbott, Soc., 203.

XVI. County of New York (part). Francis Burton Harrison, Dem., 16,954; Jacob R. Schiff, Rep., 7,062; J. G. Kanely, Soc., 1,124.

XVII. County of New York (part). Francis E. Shober, Dem., 23,284; Wm. S. Bennet, Rep., 27,159; W. Atkinson, Soc., 619; Munro, 86.

XVIII. County of New York (part). Joseph A. Goulden, Dem., 28,339; James L. Wills, Rep., 17,943; R. Bock, Soc., 1,824; D. Lyle, Pro., 161, J. T. Farrelly, Ind. L., 12,109.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

XIX. County of Westchester. Timothy Healy, Dem., 19,218; John E. Andrus, Rep., 23,356; H. W. Wessling, Soc., 554; Jewill, 275.

XX. Counties of Sullivan, Orange, and Rockland. Victor A. Wilder, Dem., 16,111; Thos. W. Bradley, Rep., 21,191; T. J. Lloyd, Soc., 221; Sayre, 407.

XXI. Counties of Greene, Columbia, Putnam, and Dutchess. Percey W. Decker, Dem., 19,745; Samuel McMillan, Rep., 20,717; A. C. Fancher, Soc., 145.

XXII. Counties of Rensselaer and Washington. Thomas A. Paterson, Dem., 17,188; William H. Draper, Rep., 22,344; Geo. A. Casper, Soc., 521; Foster, Pro., 565.

XXIII. Counties of Albany and Schenectady. George C. Hisgen, Dem., 27,344; George W. Southwick, Rep., 29,099; H. V. Jackson, 925.

XXIV. Counties of Delaware, Otsego, Ulster, and Schoharie. Walter Scott, Dem., 23,215; Geo. W Fairchild, Rep., 24,474.

XXV Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Warren, and Saratoga. Frank Beebe, Dem., 18,385; Cyrus Durey; Rep., 25,041; James O'Neil, Soc., 573; Stufflebun, 1,172.

XXVI. Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence. Andrew B. Cooney, Dem., 10,931; George R. Malby, Rep., 26,209; E. C. Beers, Soc., 191.

XXVII. Counties of Herkimer and Oneida. James K. O'Connor, Dem., 19,757; James S. Sherman, Rep., 24,027· A. L. B. Curtiss, Soc., 614; N. A. Darling, Pro., 692.

XXVIII. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego. J. C. Bardo, Dem., 12,573; Chas. L. Knapp, Rep., 23,451; R. K. Bull, Soc., 423; F. N. Lewis, 2,197.

XXIX. Counties of Onondaga and Madison. Wm. W. Van Brocklin, Dem., 17,385; Michael E. Driscoll, Rep., 30,350; C. J. Baker, Soc., 690; Cochran, 1,035.

XXX. Counties of Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Tompkins, and Cortland. A. G. Genung, Dem., 16,269; John W Dwight, Rep., 27,069; Wismar, Soc., 173; Scott, 1,673.

XXXI. Counties of Cayuga, Ontario, Wayne, and Yates. Dudley M. Warner, Dem., 14,150; Sereno E. Payne, Rep., 25,475; Perrin, Soc., 341; Jackson, 721.

XXXII. County of Monroe. William L. Manning, Dem., 21,393; James B. Perkins, Rep., 25,343; Henderson, Soc., 1,006; Durkee, 671.

XXXIII. Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca, and Steuben. Frank P. Frost, Dem., 15,883; Jacob S. Fassett, Rep., 21,235; Pettibone, Soc., 574; Baldwin, 948.

XXXIV. Counties of Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming. Peter A. Porter, Dem., 25,837; James W. Wadsworth, Rep., 19,935; Blighton, Soc., 737.

XXXV County of Erie (part). Wm. H. Ryan, Dem., 22,140; F. X. Bomhardt, Rep., 16,494; S. Leary, Soc., 419.

XXXVI. County of Erie (part). John W. Williams, Dem., 16,204; De Alvos S. Alexander, Rep., 24,457; Henry Moses, Soc., 411; Witmer, 302; Mathews, 781.

XXXVII. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. Mark Graves, Dem., 11,562; E. B. Vreeland, Rep., 25,468; E. Esler, Soc., 827; E. Williams, 1,181.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Counties. (61.)	Population of New York State.	Governor, 1906.				Lieutenant-Governor.		President, 1904.			
		Hearst, Dem.-Ind. L.	Hughes, Rep.	Chase, Soc.	Randall, Pro.	Chanler, Dem.-Ind. L.	Bruce, Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Albany	171,497	17,646	23,461	312	144	17,405	23,631	18,768	24,964	203	350
Allegany	43,257	2,293	6,260	60	389	2,297	6,203	2,718	7,825	651	86
Broome	72,282	6,789	8,784	28	564	6,453	8,911	6,480	10,853	670	108
Cattaraugus	66,196	4,410	7,626	181	359	4,483	7,631	4,923	10,182	494	206
Cayuga	65,309	5,140	8,575	232	170	5,115	8,550	5,707	10,708	292	171
Chautauqua	96,880	5,348	11,768	521	464	5,110	11,753	5,295	15,891	648	691
Chemung	51,600	5,464	5,164	340	207	5,381	5,194	5,641	7,282	293	378
Chenango	36,783	3,334	5,563	38	265	3,381	5,455	3,817	6,394	373	68
Clinton	47,282	2,961	4,962	51	322	2,944	4,948	3,988	6,327	348	23
Columbia	42,868	4,552	5,478	40	101	4,525	5,485	5,245	5,996	119	45
Cortland	29,503	2,769	4,506	16	241	2,772	4,447	2,649	5,222	324	26
Delaware	46,788	4,101	7,109	18	255	4,194	6,951	4,347	7,628	345	25
Dutchess	81,633	9,262	9,826	50	228	9,826	9,257	8,275	11,709	349	102
Erie	473,700	39,497	40,779	735	358	38,898	41,406	36,582	49,669	667	1,334
Essex	32,452	1,709	4,152	55	86	1,709	4,136	2,028	5,385	79	75
Franklin	47,012	2,316	4,998	35	202	2,334	4,973	2,869	6,699	232	61
Fulton	42,330	4,297	5,481	301	352	4,175	5,562	3,884	6,521	417	463
Genesee	35,878	2,498	5,041	77	142	2,517	5,023	2,883	5,810	242	109
Greene	31,130	3,728	4,158	52	160	3,765	4,106	3,845	4,527	166	87
Hamilton	4,912	434	552	4	13	429	549	655	688	11	2
Herkimer	53,856	5,277	7,685	144	168	5,337	7,595	5,827	8,319	235	188
Jefferson	80,459	5,560	10,629	339	515	5,627	10,543	6,696	12,050	622	449
Kings	1,358,686	111,029	106,454	3,871	409	125,050	89,244	111855	113246	519	6,598
Lewis	20,643	2,007	3,718	14	81	2,034	3,663	2,842	4,242	116	34
Livingston	36,450	3,020	5,157	31	151	3,031	5,093	3,252	5,884	304	46
Madison	39,690	3,071	6,248	100	298	3,027	6,190	3,410	6,947	374	159
Monroe	289,434	22,061	24,799	904	592	21,578	25,152	16,544	30,772	1,023	2,263
Montgomery	49,928	5,580	6,387	53	142	5,452	6,510	5,209	7,444	154	88
Nassau	69,477	4,716	7,516	47	98	5,041	7,109	5,282	8,222	79	39
New York	2,384,010	198,133	134,325	8,477	402	209,679	119,960	189712	155003	526	16,472
Niagara	84,744	8,434	8,659	72	263	8,030	8,746	7,550	10,881	479	163
Oneida	139,341	13,765	17,154	406	449	13,746	17,111	14,064	19,243	605	391
Onondaga	178,441	15,624	24,111	555	534	15,467	24,172	14,633	27,115	561	700
Ontario	52,629	4,640	7,390	51	185	4,710	7,265	5,283	8,184	254	34
Orange	108,267	9,633	12,572	143	226	9,802	12,338	9,882	14,222	328	344
Orleans	31,323	2,356	4,115	17	205	2,367	4,012	2,502	5,027	303	53
Oswego	70,110	5,588	9,318	58	1,248	5,395	9,310	6,152	11,174	924	114
Otsego	48,209	5,138	6,878	32	318	5,188	6,785	5,725	7,770	423	56
Putnam	14,169	1,428	2,103	5	35	1,463	2,055	1,395	2,316	28	12
Queens	198,240	22,031	14,146	1,013	62	24,321	12,449	18,151	14,096	68	1,288
Rensselaer	122,637	13,865	15,444	245	275	13,748	15,226	12,529	17,631	350	323
Richmond	72,845	7,337	6,538	116	78	7,797	5,947	7,182	7,000	124	154
Rockland	45,032	3,754	4,173	49	79	3,900	3,971	4,246	4,283	90	63
St. Lawrence	90,045	5,228	12,235	60	411	5,231	12,164	5,798	15,274	466	71
Saratoga	62,658	6,234	8,524	90	348	6,206	8,492	6,149	9,546	418	152
Schenectady	71,334	7,251	8,175	547	213	7,126	8,274	5,981	9,535	201	434
Schoharie	25,294	3,262	3,185	6	226	3,319	3,124	4,010	3,672	220	9
Schuyler	15,122	1,532	2,334	6	114	1,527	2,313	1,621	2,570	150	13
Seneca	25,315	2,878	3,486	51	120	2,919	3,414	3,288	3,823	114	37
Steuben	81,814	7,390	10,461	157	432	7,274	10,482	7,364	12,680	872	246
Suffolk	81,653	5,172	8,913	78	300	5,982	8,517	6,795	9,937	382	143
Sullivan	34,795	3,174	4,182	34	79	3,100	4,200	3,582	4,452	101	26
Tioga	26,907	2,610	3,766	15	179	2,504	3,824	2,840	4,628	211	14
Tompkins	34,151	3,191	4,461	60	246	3,190	4,444	3,780	5,414	295	88
Ulster	86,660	7,704	9,500	58	292	7,726	9,367	9,516	11,356	336	92
Warren	31,935	3,019	4,525	36	190	2,911	4,549	2,756	4,943	181	101
Washington	47,376	3,417	6,895	68	231	3,406	6,855	3,517	8,324	352	112
Wayne	48,564	3,363	7,018	52	234	3,391	6,970	4,140	8,081	326	74
Westchester	228,950	18,748	24,233	532	216	19,184	23,539	18,093	25,101	309	808
Wyoming	31,355	2,092	4,404	28	213	2,117	4,346	2,477	5,456	300	31
Yates	19,408	1,568	2,943	5	106	1,578	2,905	1,752	3,380	141	11
Total	8,067,308	691,105	749,002	21,751	15,985	718,642	713,068	683981	859533	20,787	36,883
Plurality			57,897			5,574		..	175552	..	..
Per cent		46.01	50.52	1.46	1.08	49.98	49.14	42.28	53.13	1.28	2.28
Scattering		4,624				63,112		16,586			
Whole vote		1,482,467				1,477,362		1,617,770			

Of the total vote cast for Hearst for Governor, 1906, 17,837 votes were cast under the emblem of the Independence League. Of the total vote for Chanler for Lieutenant-Governor, 17,460 votes were cast under the emblem of the Independence League.

For Secretary of State, 1906, Whalen, Dem., received 717,920 votes; O'Brien, Rep., 711,153.

For State Comptroller, 1906, Glynn, Dem., received 719,725 votes: Lewis, Rep., 709,398.

For State Treasurer, 1906, Hauser, Dem., received 719,822 votes; Wallenmier, Rep., 709,154.

For Attorney-General, 1906, Jackson, Dem., received 720,338 votes; Mayer, Rep., 708,778.

For State Engineer, 1906, Skene, Dem., received 719,623 votes; Van Alstyne, Rep., 709,018.

For President in 1904, Corrigan, Soc. L., received 9,127 votes; Watson, Pop., 7,459.

For Governor in 1904, Herrick, Dem., received 732,704; Higgins, 813,264.

The only State ticket in 1907 was for Judges of the Court of Appeals. An unofficial approximate estimate gave E. T. and Willard Bartlett, Dem. and Rep., respectively, 907,000, to 110,000 for Lyon and McDonough, Independent League candidates

VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK FOR GOVERNOR, 1906.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Dist.	Regis-tration.	Hearst, Dem. Ind. L.	Hughes, Rep.	Chase, Soc.	Randall, Pro.	Jack-son, Soc. L.
1	8,868	5,994	2,030	43	13	9
2	8,721	6,545	1,402	307	3	21
3	10,962	7,275	2,415	136	9	58
4	7,065	5,609	876	331	3	56
5	11,007	7,093	3,558	94	21	26
6	7,370	4,805	1,625	356	6	115
7	11,370	5,586	3,683	97	16	42
8	7,917	5,387	1,623	452	5	45
9	9,754	5,875	2,692	155	6	34
10	8,638	5,140	2,508	453	8	65
11	10,619	6,598	3,019	160	11	24
12	9,617	6,895	1,959	236	13	51
13	9,150	5,354	2,644	71	13	18
14	10,407	6,428	2,936	148	7	48
15	12,321	3,390	7,930	54	18	18
16	8,721	5,016	2,861	247	4	27
17	11,835	4,008	6,494	106	4	25
18	9,173	5,356	2,883	315	9	49
19	12,231	4,645	6,388	259	22	26
20	8,935	5,802	2,128	536	6	80
21	12,477	4,626	6,510	111	21	19
22	10,154	5,606	2,770	766	9	64
23	13,828	5,718	6,915	137	20	26
24	7,548	4,887	1,606	400	2	66
25	11,682	4,412	6,219	79	15	37
26	9,902	5,615	3,052	298	4	57
27	10,830	3,288	6,123	48	20	17
28	7,096	4,399	2,022	140	3	45
29	11,418	3,284	7,278	81	19	22
30	15,199	8,620	5,155	283	15	58
31	12,248	4,472	6,798	110	11	22
32	17,313	10,429	5,484	411	15	131
33	11,184	6,548	3,044	466	8	72
34	13,014	7,137	4,765	202	23	122
35	12,173	6,291	4,930	289	20	55
Total	369,736	198,133	134,325	8,477	402	1,660

BROOKLYN.

Dist.	Regis-tration.	Hearst, Dem. Ind. L.	Hughes, Rep.	Chase, Soc.	Randall, Pro.	Jack-son, Soc. L.
1	10,500	4,277	5,461	55	19	18
2	9,687	6,351	2,600	49	3	26
3	8,597	5,404	2,548	80	11	19
4	10,239	4,403	5,113	111	24	34
5	11,442	3,901	6,870	79	33	26
6	8,470	4,482	4,161	260	9	56
7	8,850	5,376	2,774	94	19	31
8	9,003	5,318	3,161	71	14	26
9	11,139	5,807	4,382	110	25	40
10	11,192	4,090	6,192	55	27	10
11	10,795	3,985	5,986	48	20	16
12	11,722	4,487	6,492	94	24	16
13	8,612	4,481	3,259	179	16	34
14	8,373	4,419	3,290	90	12	38
15	9,150	5,382	3,054	159	17	21
16	11,465	4,829	5,629	86	15	19
17	11,202	3,257	7,248	54	28	13
18	11,246	3,422	7,112	72	32	13
19	8,331	4,483	2,903	519	2	43
20	10,256	4,468	4,826	411	13	32
21	6,964	3,769	2,301	355	10	49
22	16,583	8,164	6,986	437	23	65
23	11,778	6,474	4,166	403	13	72
Total	235,542	111,029	106,454	3,871	409	717

QUEENS.

1	9,835	6,221	2,728	301	5	26
	8,493	5,015	2,862	152	18	26
	10,848	6,564	3,238	480	5	34
	10,182	4,231	5,258	80	34	18
Total	39,358	22,031	14 086	1,013	62	104

RICHMOND.

Total	15,087	7,321	6,538	116	78	49
Gr'd Total	659,723	338,514	261,403	13,477	951	2,530

VOTE FOR STATE SENATE, 1906.

RICHMOND.

District.	Democrat.	Republican.	Socialist.	Prohibition.	Independence League.
2	Harte 7,937	Wallace 5,792	Burns 106		

QUEENS.

District.	Democrat.	Republican.	Socialist.	Prohibition.	Independence League.
2	Harte 22,800	Wallace 12,988	Burns 1,090		

BROOKLYN.

District.	Democrat.	Republican.	Socialist.	Prohibition.	Independence League.
3	Cullen 11,041	O'Neill 8,620	Cook 189	Brown 42	Gardner 6,720
4	Cragg 8,311	Foelker 13,850	Nolan 539	Terry 78	Walsh 6,458
5	Thompson 10,819	Thonet 8,670	Ward 302	Jones 72	Madden 7,070
6	Hackett 14,662	Travis 16,318	McKenzie 211	Morrison 74	Hackett
7	McCarren 9,016	May 6,448	Hanneman 489	Irvine 45	Holwell 7,166
8	Fuller 16,046	Cooper 15,175	Riley 240	Smith 110	Fuller
9	Hassenflug 8,276	Kissel 7,131	Kalsh 1,446	Pratt 66	Wicke 6,958
10	Bourke 8,085	Gilchrist 9,923	Koenig 1,002	Hinch 50	Kane 7,470

MANHATTAN.

District.	Democrat.	Republican.	Socialist.	Prohibition.	Independence League.
11	Mullaney 18,024	Biggio 3,738	Babitsky 1,119	Allen 19	Mullaney
12	Sohmer 14,563	Hoffman 5,687	Edelstein 1,828	Lewis 31	Sohmer
13	Sullivan 16,989	Husch 7,893	Lanz 372	Smith 50	
14	Grady 14,321	Rock 7,510	Mullen 676	Wheat 26	
15	McManus 15,744	Wait 6,800	Griffin 409	Livingston 28	
16	McCall 17,653	Castka 6,693	Ebret 1,644	Lehman 30	McCall
17	Livingston 9,426	Agnew 1,802	Ghent 214	Brooks 56	Begg 3,152
18	Momand 13,336	Saxe 19,224	Abrahams 323	Packer 47	Momand
19	Fox 10,671	Page 18,374	Shanahan 386	Nedig 55	Brown 5,695
20	Frawley 14,491	Prince 6,761	Parr 975	Eason 46	Frawley
21	Owens 12,666	McCabe 8,807	Koerner 771	Brown 33	Deford 7,913
22	Cohalan 21,984	Steiger 10,422	Spranger 1,139	Victor 61	

VOTE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK SINCE 1891

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pro.	Plu.			Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Pro.	Plu.	
1891. Gov	582,893	534,956	14,651	30,353	47,937	D	1900. Gov	693,733	804,859	13,493	22,704	111,126	R
1892. Pres	*654,865	609,350	17,956	38,190	45,518	D	1900. Pres	§678,386	821,992	12,622	22,043	143,606	R
1894. Gov	†517,710	673,818	15,868	23,526	156,108	R	1902. Gov	656,347	665,150	15,886	20,490	8,803	R
1896. Pres	‡551,369	819,838	17,667	16,052	268,469	R	1904. Pres	683,981	859,513	36,883	20,787	175,552	R
1897. Ch. Jus.	554,680	493,791	20,854	19,653	60,889	D	1904. Gov	733,704	813,964	36,257	20 568	80,560	R
1898. Gov	643,921	661,707	23,860	18,383	17,786	R	1906. Gov	631,105	749,002	21,751	15,985	57,897	R

* Populist vote in addition, 16,429. † Populist vote, 11,049. Dem. Reform vote, 27,202. ‡ National Democratic vote, 13,950. § Social Democratic vote, 12,869.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN, NEW YORK, 1907.*

Assem. Dis.	Democrat.		Republican.		Fusion.		Ind. League.	
1..	Coughlan	4,602	.....	....	Nowak	2,345	.....	....
2..	Smith	5,706	.....	....	Wolf	1,557	.....	....
3 .	Oliver	6,571	Petilli	854	.....	....	Diamond	623
4..	Levy	3,402	Waldman	887	.....	....	Fliasmik	792
5..	Eagleton	5,373	.....	....	Bodine	3,043	.....	....
6..	Stern	2,846	Robson	2,125	.....	....	Frankel	354
7..	.....	....	.....	....	Simpson	2,788	Keller	4,318
8..	Granbard	4,887	.....	....	Stone	2,080	.....	....
9..	Hackett	3,941	Simpson	1,402	.....	....	Gross	960
10..	Speilberg	2,663	.....	....	McCabe	3,030	.....	....
11...	Dohan	3,852	.....	...	Johnston	3,860	.....	....
12..	Foley	5,476	.....	....	James	2,039	.....	....
13..	Hoey	3,824	.....	....	Scanlon	2,535	.....	.....
14..	Herrick	4,719	.....	....	Grady	3,134	.....	....
15..	Soloman	3,621	.....	....	Bennett	4,338	.....	....
16..	McCue	4 125	Bothner	1,659	.....	....	Devine	936
17..	McNamee	3 390	.....	....	.....	....	Campbell	959
18..	Goldberg	3,579	.....	.....	Brennan	3,449	.....	....
19..	Donihee	3,926	Brough	3,724	.....	....	Pitsky	1,270
20..	McGrath	4,484	.....	....	Ferry	2,261	.....	....
21..	Felix	3,777	Conklin	4,220	.....	....	Schoeppler	1,176
22..	Wagner	4,367	.....	....	O'Neill	2,878	.....	....
23 .	O'Brien	5,230	Francis	5,287	.....	....	Parker	1,896
24..	Spriggins	3,023	.....	....	Langer	2,254	.....	....
25..	Irwin	3,182	Ward	4,211	.....	....	Begg	844
26..	Dickheiser	3,007	.....	.....	Strauss	3,028	.....	....
27..	Donnellan	2,391	.....	...	Robinson	3,498	.....	....
28..	Buckley	2,851	Olenick	1,211	.....	....	Schultz	1,070
29..	Liebmann	4,058	Weeks	3,335	.....	....	Carmichael	677
30..	Cuvillier	5,669	Caspar	3,407	.....	....	Donovan	2,008
31..	Greenberg	3,834	Reece	3,802	Grimler	6,296	Fink	1,023
32..	Silberman	8,018	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
33..	Schmidt	5,097	Brooks	1,678	.....	....	Ruddick	1,677
34..	Schulz	6,032	.....	....	Abramson	5,173	.....	....
35..	Sheridan	5,812	.....	....	Ireland	4,571	.....	....

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN, BROOKLYN, 1907.

1..	Terry	3,371	Goodspeed	3,207	.....	....	Moore	997
2..	Jacobs	4,039	.....	.. .	Walsh	3,418	.....	....
3..	Bauman	3,286	.....	....	Hurley	3,574	.....	....
4..	Troy	3,734	Brown	3,400	.....	....	Knapp	996
5..	Weil	2,565	Weber	5,057	.....	....	Forrester	1,415
6..	Coon	3,050	.....	....	Surpless	4,315	.....	..
7..	Geohegan	3,794	Phillips	1,928	.....	....	Malone	1,586
8..	Farrell	3,339	.....	....	McBride	3,885	.....	....
9..	.....	.....	.....	...	Voss	5.810	Bolger	3,341
10..	Shea	4,034	.....	....	Murphy	4,732	.....	....
11..	Burton	3,445	Colne	4,146	.....	....	Kinney	981
12..	Fry	3,955	Green	5,026	.....	....	Pierce	976
13..	Donnelly	3,542	.....	....	Fries	3,367	.....	....
14..	Fay	4,140	.....	....	Wanke	2,740	.....	....
15..	Schutta	3 459	Miller	2,376	.....	....	Collins	1,838
16..	Grady	4,458	Conrady	4,260	.....	....	Seccia	1,354
17..	Hanson	2,640	Farrar	4,965	.....	....	Ryan	1,060
18..	Eno	3,031	.....	....	Lee	6,571	.....	....
19..	Feth	2,971	.....	...	Holbrook	3,323	.....	....
20..	Kempner	3,108	Glore	3,543	.....	....	Kelly	1,477
21..	Gluck	1,951	Sprenger	1,759	.....	....	Glote	1,045
22..	.....	...	.....	....	Lachman	6,422	Rose	7,371
23..	Mooney	3,810	Sergeant	4,009	.....	....	Tucker	1,505

The Assembly vote of 1907 in Queens was: First dist.: Todd, Dem., 3,589; Findlay, Rep., 1,870; Schultz, Ind. League, 2,343. Second dist.: Klein, Dem., 4,050; Wallace, Rep., 1844; Wood, Ind. League, 1,083. Third dist.: Garbe, Dem., 4,594; Hayes, Rep., 2,893; Powell, Ind. League, 1,758. Fourth dist.: Keiser, Dem., 3,694; Degroot, Rep., 4,149; Dibbig, Ind. League, 845.

The Assembly vote of 1907 in Richmond was: Short, Dem., 7,447; Davis, Rep., 4,706; Springer, Ind. League, 947.

In 1897 the scattering vote for Mayor in Greater New York was 23,331, of which George, Jeff., Dem., received 21,693; Gleason, Ind., 1,623. In 1905 Lee, Soc., 11,711; Kenneally, Soc. Lab., 2,276; Cranford, Pro., 729.

* Returns of Pro. and other scattering votes were not obtainable when ALMANAC went to press.

VOTE FOR MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

1897.

—	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
Van Wyck, Dem.	143,666	76,185	9,275	4,871
Tracy, Rep.	55,834	37,611	5,639	2,779
Low, Cit. Un.	77,210	65,656	5,876	2,798
Sanial, Soc. Lab.	9,786	3,593	921	157
Wardwell, Pro.	650	507	83	119

1901.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
Shepard, Dem.	156,631	88,858	13,679	6,009
Low, Fus.	162,298	114,625	13,118	6,772
Manierre, Pro.	617	501	74	72
Keinard, Soc. Lab.	4,323	1,638	181	71
Hanford, Soc. Dem.	6,409	2,692	613	120

1903.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
McClellan, Dem.	188,681	102,569	17,074	6,458
Low, Fus.	132,178	101,251	11,960	6,697
Furman, Soc. Dem.	11,318	4,529	976	133
Hunter, Soc. Lab.	3,540	1,411	178	76
McKee, Pro.	376	396	47	50

1905.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
McClellan, Dem.	140,264	68,788	13,228	6,127
Ivins, Rep.	64,280	61,192	7,213	4,499
Hearst, M. O. L.	123,292	84,835	13,706	3,096

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties. (97.)	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Watson, Pop.	President, 1900. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Alamance	1,907	1,770	2	...	1,923	2,256
Alexander	770	937	...	1	774	938
Alleghany	699	543	...	...	709	662
Anson	1,226	207	...	11	1,856	673
Ashe	1 254	1,651	12	...	1,513	1,937
Beaufort	1,803	867	...	...	2,316	1,799
Bertie	1,264	252	...	4	2,420	1,067
Bladen	927	558	...	25	1,102	1,192
Brunswick	564	487	..	...	525	643
Buncombe	3,181	2 591	1	...	3,724	4,141
Burke	1,080	1 001	..	...	1,389	1,110
Cabarrus	1 509	1 254	2	40	1 486	1,111
Caldwell	1,169	1,419	29	12	1.111	1,317
Camden	389	99	...	...	498	535
Carteret	1,012	656	...	..	1,046	767
Caswell	874	201	...	...	1,342	1,297
Catawba	1 497	1 309	41	235	1,607	1,524
Chatham	1,551	1,477	1	9	1,489	2,240
Cherokee	663	980	...	...	774	1,157
Chowan	573	148	...	...	898	932
Clay	336	325	6	...	404	394
Cleveland	2,162	1,036	...	4	2,228	1,311
Columbus	1,447	876	...	...	1,623	1,237
Craven	1,555	268	...	...	2,027	1,502
Cumberland	1,594	1,129	...	6	1,965	2,138
Currituck	543	33	...	...	927	435
Dare	415	350	...	...	404	231
Davidson	2,017	2,054	28	...	1,823	2,329
Davie	739	1,072	20	6	832	1.251
Duplin	1 386	815	...	46	1,878	1,081
Durham	1 603	1 080	10	...	2,373	2,026
Edgecombe	1,588	126	1	48	3,009	1,635
Forsyth	2,301	2 209	11	1	2,483	2,588
Franklin	2 099	282	..	...	2,781	1,602
Gaston	1 958	896	13	12	1,931	1,626
Gates	677	273	...	...	1,125	564
Graham	362	401	...	...	358	387
Granville	1,595	518	...	6	2,287	1,585
Greene	949	283	...	..	1,385	820
Guilford	2 763	1,716	21	...	3,335	3,296
Halifax	2,427	181	..	...	3,990	2,174
Harnett	1 169	723	6	25	1,342	1,199
Haywood	1,631	1 125	..	..	1,735	1,257
Henderson	387	1,341	...	...	973	1,483
Hertford	778	186	...	5	1,337	732
Hyde	614	318	..	..	867	798
Iredell	2 126	1,510	5	40	2.523	2,044
Jackson	1 015	947	..	10	1.080	1,047
Johnston	2 572	1 553	..	..	3,154	1,997
Jones	638	250	...	1	713	602
Lenoir	1,386	674	1	..	1,936	1,224
Lincoln	1 009	761	..	11	893	1,133
Macon	904	987	2	2	977	1,035
Madison	994	1 959	..	..	1,268	2,327
Martin	1,419	216	..	..	1,819	1.088
McDowell	836	931	17	8	1,014	1,105
Mecklenburg	3,142	748	10	33	3,786	2.324
Mitchell	408	1,384	..	..	491	1,958
Montgomery	937	858	..	..	1,100	920
Moore	1,424	1,178	5	18	1,606	2,029
Nash	1 428	645	..	6	2,600	1,337
New Hanover	1 254	91	..	...	2,247	60
Northampton	1 509	116	...	...	1,992	1,587
Onslow	828	451	..	56	1,322	618
Orange	900	558	..	25	1,274	1,280
Pamlico	574	438	..	...	597	729
Pasquotank	947	275	1	1	1,196	1,282
Pender	903	168	..	...	1,137	543
Perquimans	610	378	1	...	830	846
Person	942	473	..	..	1,466	1.274
Pitt	2 329	429	2	15	3,264	2.156
Polk	497	559	...	...	484	652
Randolph	2,334	1,808	21	..	2.264	2,487
Richmond	927	306	...	...	1,264	504
Robeson	2 274	982	..	6	3,280	1.146
Rockingham	1 934	1,276	..	19	2.682	2,252
Rowan	2,424	1.215	16	4	2,461	1,555
Rutherford	1 860	1 322	..	..	2.081	1,981
Sampson	1 079	1,777	..	..	1,257	2,002
Scotland	646	65	..	...	924	44

NORTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Watson, Pop.	President, 1900. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Stanly	1.024	1.080	...	3	1,265	792
Stokes	1 104	1 478	2	...	1.443	1.798
Surry	1.741	2,475	...	...	1,898	2,451
Swain	499	828	...	...	590	782
Transylvania	556	526	...	...	529	622
Tyrrell	343	367	...	...	466	383
Union	1 181	379	...	20	1.790	864
Vance	1,019	443	...	6	1,233	881
Wake	3,410	1,267	7	16	4,774	3,947
Warren	1.060	165	...	17	1,573	1,337
Washington	450	428	...	...	834	784
Watauga	773	1 143	...	2	923	1,439
Wayne	2,060	1,162	...	2	3.104	1.965
Wilkes	1 318	2,470	...	...	1,704	2,840
Wilson	1 363	623	...	...	2,816	1.194
Yadkin	691	1 433	6	2	950	1.733
Yancey	1,013	864	...	..	954	1,082
Total	124121	82,442	361	819	157752	133081
Plurality	41,679	..	..	..	24,671	..
Per cent	59.71	39.61	0.11	0.38	53.89	45.47
Scattering	124				.....	
Whole vote	207,867				292.669	

For President in 1904, Debs, Soc., received 124 votes.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Glenn, Dem., 128,761; Harris, Rep., 79,505; Templeton, Pro., 237; Pegram, Soc., 109. Glenn's plurality, 49,256.

For President in 1900, Woolley, Pro., received 1,006 votes; Barker, Pop., 830 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington, John Small, Dem., 11,401; John Q. A. Wood, Rep., 3,610. Small's majority, 7,791.

II. Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren, and Wilson. Claude Kitchin, Dem., 10,057; James R. Gaskill, Rep., 1,816. Kitchin's majority, 8,241.

III. Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson, and Wayne. C. R. Thomas, Dem., 10,382; William R. Dixon, Rep., 5,280. Thomas' majority, 5,102.

IV. Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance, and Wake. Edw. W. Pou, Dem., 12,161; Berry Godwin, Rep., 5,270. Pou's majority, 6,891.

V. Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, and Stokes. Wm. W. Kitchin, Dem., 16,503; C. K. Reynolds, Rep., 11,089. Kitchin's majority, 5,414.

VI. Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, and Robeson. Hannibal L. Godwin, Dem., 9,729; James D. Schulken, Rep., 4,645. Godwin's majority, 5,184.

VII. Anson, Davidson, Davie, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, and Yadkin. Robt. N. Page, Dem., 11,780; George D. B. Reynolds, Rep., 9,008. Page's majority, 2,772.

VIII. Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly, Surry, Watauga, and Wilkes. Richard D. Hackett, Dem., 16,907; Spencer Blackburn, Rep., 15,841. Hackett's majority, 1,066.

IX. Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, and Yancey. Edw. Y. Webb, Dem., 12,727; Frank B. Roberts, Rep., 8,988 Webb's majority, 3,739.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

X. Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, William T. Crawford, Dem., 13,069; James J. Britt, Rep., 12,260. Crawford's majority, 7,809.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, R. B. Glenn; Lieutenant-Governor, F. D. Winston; Secretary of State, J. B. Grimes; Treasurer, B. R. Lacey; Auditor, B. F. Dixon; Attorney-General, R. D. Gilmer; Superintendent of Education, J. Y. Joyner; Commissioner of Agriculture, S. L. Patterson; Commissioner of Insurance, J. R. Young; Adjutant-General, T. R. Robertson—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Walter Clark, Rep., Justices, Geo. H. Brown, Dem.; Wm. A. Hoke, Dem.; Henry G. Connor, P. D. Walker; Clerk, Thomas S. Kenan, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	46	99	145
Republicans	4	21	25
Democratic majority	42	78	120

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. President	70,092	94,783	....	....	24,601 R
1876. President	125.427	108,419	....	....	17,008 D
1880. President	124,204	115,878	1,136	....	*8,326 D
1884. President	142,952	125,068	....	454	*17,884 D
1888. President	147,902	134,784	....	2,789	13,118 D
			Pop.		
1892. President	132,951	100,342	44,736	2,636	32,609 D
	Dem.	*Rep.-Pop.*	*Maj.*		
1894. Ch. Justice	127,593	148,344	20,751 R.-P		
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1896. Governor	145,216	154 052	30.932	....	8,936 R
	Fus.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*		
1896. President	174,488	155,222	578	675	19,266 F
	Dem.				
1898. Judge	177,449	159,511	....	....	17,938 D
			Peo.		
1900. Governor	186,650	126,296	....	358	60,354 D
1900. President	157,752	133,081	830	1,086	26,671 D
1902. Jus. Sup. Ct	132,239	71,275	....	....	50,964 D
1904. President	124,121	81,442	819	361	41,679 D

* Plurality.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties. (39.)	Governor, 1906.			President, 1904.		
	Burke, Dem.	Sarles, Rep.	Dow, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Debs, Soc.
Barnes	1,348	923	26	451	2,041	117
Benson	1,062	391	8	143	1,111	7
Billings	42	295	3	37	256	5
Bottineau	1,672	1,150	84	753	2,094	166
Burleigh	489	983	17	237	1,240	24
Cass	1,884	2.056	58	609	3,788	159
Cavalier	1,574	1.043	27	771	1,664	48
Dickey	330	676	18	336	998	75
Eddy	387	365	10	162	596	13
Emmons	274	600	9	281	653	11
Foster	617	260	5	223	618	12
Grand Forks	3,020	1,050	39	828	2,807	143
Griggs	736	238	15	232	688	33
Kidder	168	294	7	53	447	6
La Moure	471	687	19	195	860	45
Logan	59	510	8	31	454	4
McHenry	1,014	1,072	42	556	1,807	66
McIntosh	19	426	3	58	736	2
McKenzie	211	336	12	..	..	..
McLean	364	1,636	40	219	1,928	17
Mercer	14	325	2	17	252	...
Morton	395	1,646	24	321	1,474	25
Nelson	849	664	16	340	1,284	71
Oliver	113	244	2	46	241	3

NORTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

Counties.	Governor, 1906.			President, 1904.		
	Burke, Dem.	Sarles, Rep.	Dow, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Debs, Soc.
Pembina	1,607	911	5	743	1,870	5
Pierce	973	368	30	284	921	34
Ramsey	1,537	476	22	386	1,523	64
Ransom	488	900	18	253	1,257	29
Richland	1,436	993	17	1,116	2,420	63
Rolette	1,020	369	44	366	912	81
Sargent	515	713	32	310	1,045	91
Stark	282	492	7	231	703	16
Steele	579	218	6	69	817	30
Stutsman	1,177	1,061	14	453	1,856	28
Towner	1,192	404	10	435	1,022	54
Traill	1,072	534	24	176	1,566	61
Walsh	2,239	814	35	1,113	2,042	103
Ward	1,947	1,924	138	914	4,349	224
Wells	679	584	21	209	1,330	64
Williams	569	678	41	316	825	10
Total	34,424	29,309	978	14,273	52,595	2,005
Plurality	5,115	..	..	..	38,322	..
Per cent	52.90	45.56	6.33	20.33	74.92	2.85
Scattering		....			1,502	
Whole vote		64,307			70,175	

Vote for Governor in 1904 was: M. F. Hegge, Dem., 16,744; E. Y. Searles, Rep., 47,828; H. H. Aaker, Pro., 1,388; A. Basset, Soc., 1,760.

The scattering vote for President in 1900 was: Woolley, Pro., 731; Debs, Soc., 518; Barker, 110.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

At Large.—John D. Benton, Dem., 21,050; A. G. Burr, Dem., 21,350; Thomas F Marshall, Rep., 38,923; A. J. Gronna, Rep., 36,772; Halverson, Soc., 1,151; Bailey, Soc., 1,129.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John Burke; Lieutenant-Governor, R. S. Lewis; Secretary of State, Alfred Blaisdell; Treasurer, A. Peterson; Auditor, H. L. Holmes; Attorney-General, T. F. McCue; Superintendent of Education, W L. Stockwell; Adjutant-General, Thomas Poole; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. C. Gilbrath; Commissioner of Insurance, E. C. Cooper; Commissioner of Public Lands, O. I. Hegge—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, David E. Morgan; Justices, Edward Engend; Clerk, John Knauf—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

The Legislature is composed of 121 Republicans and 19 Democrats.

VOTE OF THE STATE AND TERRITORY SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*F A.*	*Maj.*
*1884. Congress	3,352	28,906	....	25,554 R
*1886. Congress	15,540	23,567	....	8,027 R
*1888. Congress	15,801	25,290	....	9,489 R
1889. Governor	12,733	25,365	....	12,632 R
1890. Governor	12,604	19,053	4,821	6,449 R
	Fusion.	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	
1892. Governor	18,995	....	17,236	....	1,729 F
1892. President	17,700	17,519	899	181 P
	Dem.		*Pop.*	*Plu.*
1894. Governor	8,188	23,723	9,354	14,369 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1896. President	20,686	26,335	358	5,649 R
	Fus.			
1898. Governor	19,496	27,308	....	7,812 R
1900. Governor	22,275	34,052	560	11,777 R
1900. President	20,519	35,891	731	15,372 R
			Soc.	
1902. Governor	17,566	31,621	1,139	4,055 R
1904. President	14,273	52,595	2,005	8,322 R
1906. Governor	34,420	29,359	975	5,115 D

*Vote of the north half of Dakota Territory, corresponding to the present State of North Dakota.

OHIO.

Counties. (88.)	Secretary of State, 1906. Haskins, Dem	Secretary of State, 1906. Thompson. Rep.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	President, 1904. Roosevelt, Rep.	President, 1904. Swallow, Pro.	President, 1904. Debs, Soc.
Adams	2,767	2,786	2,796	3,252	177	23
Allen	4,066	3,381	4 980	6 091	223	270
Ashland	2,753	2,170	2 996	2 747	342	24
Ashtabula	1,325	4,642	1,647	8,906	331	785
Athens	2,255	4,527	1 594	6,352	259	95
Auglaize	2,953	2,030	3 619	3,049	107	48
Belmont	4,117	5,709	4 801	8,170	593	776
Brown	3,006	1,920	3,590	2 730	96	17
Butler	7,889	5,509	7 397	7,048	170	720
Carroll	1,070	1,888	1,278	2,695	142	20
Champaign	2,328	3 286	2 336	4 192	189	23
Clark	3,102	4,810	4,565	9.355	346	764
Clermont	3,209	3,554	3 339	4 207	114	134
Clinton	2,058	3,534	1,826	3 937	202	9
Columbiana	3,604	7,046	4,203	11,571	932	445
Coshocton	3,462	3,230	3,545	3 715	164	84
Crawford	4,114	2,562	4 493	3 314	123	347
Cuyahoga	32,556	31,546	24.202	57,367	802	8,017
Darke	4,902	4,026	5,030	5 203	251	54
Defiance	2,983	2,256	3,216	3 032	86	35
Delaware	2,878	3 054	2 607	4,163	237	51
Erie	3,464	4,482	3,648	5,764	113	247
Fairfield	4,653	3,193	4 632	4 084	263	29
Fayette	1,856	2,409	1,880	3,331	91	15
Franklin	15,231	17,644	15,502	27.439	739	774
Fulton	1,148	2,413	1,448	3 593	119	30
Gallia	1,550	2,912	1.742	3,880	95	16
Geauga	511	1,703	544	2 762	60	20
Greene	1,907	3,308	2,004	5,043	151	273
Guernsey	2,502	3,851	2,448	5,427	518	212
Hamilton	41,097	48,216	24,936	65.129	431	7,158
Hancock	3,738	4,139	4,148	5,766	243	239
Hardin	3,586	3,588	3 096	4,736	174	224
Harrison	1,235	2,044	1,578	3,115	173	24
Henry	2,882	2,158	3 102	2,707	78	9
Highland	2,898	3,217	3 321	4 205	216	30
Hocking	2,397	2,166	2 304	2 979	85	19
Holmes	2,171	1,088	2,486	1 377	69	23
Huron	2,859	4,087	2 622	5,613	110	120
Jackson	2,760	3,773	2,072	5,353	190	84
Jefferson	1,848	3,901	2,600	7,337	408	238
Knox	3,288	3,591	3 036	4,235	134	123
Lake	743	2,122	871	3,824	101	183
Lawrence	2,217	3,877	1,905	5,587	105	106
Licking	5,661	5,530	6,019	6,798	248	228
Logan	2,240	3,664	1,939	4,994	186	74
Lorain	2,258	4,982	2,700	9 001	155	925
Lucas	6,211	11,910	8,259	22.924	245	2,455
Madison	1,639	2,221	2,103	3 164	72	12
Mahoning	3,855	6,035	4,436	10,404	377	2,072
Marion	3,913	3,902	3 581	4,473	177	59
Medina	1,196	2,578	1,517	3,632	93	94
Meigs	1,427	2,715	1,708	4 304	131	131
Mercer	3,396	1,381	3,286	2 173	118	18
Miami	2,699	4,205	3,646	6,793	178	228
Monroe	2,663	1,584	3,169	2,222	122	15
Montgomery	11,593	16,306	13,933	22.144	401	1,168
Morgan	1,392	2,020	1,612	2,572	166	15
Morrow	1,864	2,116	1,827	2,563	213	32
Muskingum	5,396	6,410	5,511	7,597	571	226
Noble	1,920	2,289	1,671	2 700	178	24
Ottawa	2,338	1,570	2,706	2 437	39	11
Paulding	2,518	2,855	2 505	3,496	126	7
Perry	2,799	3,595	2,846	4 883	170	164
Pickaway	2,922	2,365	3,492	2,976	179	12
Pike	1,832	1,501	2,090	1,818	54	14
Portage	1,944	2,938	2,486	4 712	163	155
Preble	2,558	3,019	2,792	3,647	182	20
Putnam	3,755	1,896	4,145	2,853	138	84
Richland	4,887	4,264	5 407	5,587	192	232
Ross	3,847	4,633	4.387	5,472	98	54
Sandusky	3,471	2,927	3,787	4 208	139	200
Scioto	2,776	3,868	2.420	5,540	241	613
Seneca	4,176	3,639	4,757	5,291	155	170
Shelby	2,921	2,030	3,286	2,737	74	16
Stark	6,962	9,515	6,919	15,695	526	663
Summit	6,106	7,130	4,618	12,451	425	1,186
Trumbull	1,475	3,536	2,110	7,383	297	962

OHIO—*Continued.*

Counties.	Secretary of State, 1906. Haskins. Dem.	Secretary of State, 1906. Thompson. Rep.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	President, 1904. Roosevelt, Rep.	President, 1904. Swallow, Pro.	President, 1904. Debs, Soc.
Tuscarawas	4,816	5,152	4,979	7,203	150	489
Union	2,276	2,858	1,924	3,646	132	4
Van Wert	3,328	3,321	3,325	4,120	105	52
Vinton	1,295	1,380	1,286	1,994	48	8
Warren	1,861	3,070	2,012	4,381	94	35
Washington	4,535	4,780	4,436	6,522	270	75
Wayne	4,399	3,610	4,165	4,748	345	73
Williams	2,251	3,121	2,565	3 827	137	65
Wood	4,359	4,534	5,630	7,035	605	141
Wyandot	2 258	1,763	2,697	2,603	72	42
Total	351676	408066	344674	600095	19, 339	36.260
Plurality	..	56,390	..	255421	..	..
Per cent	43.29	50.48	33. 60	59. 56	1. 89	3.54
Scattering	32,613		4,025			
Whole vote	812,263		1,004,393			

For Secretary of State, 1,906; Hensler, Soc., received 18,432 votes, Hughes, Pro., 11,970; Eisenberg, Soc. L., 2,211.

For Governor in 1905, Pattison, Dem., received 473,264 votes; Herrick, Rep., 430,617; Cowen, Soc., 17,795: Watkins, Pro., 13,061; Steiger, Soc. Lab., 1,808.

For President in 1904, Corrigan, Soc. Lab., received 2,633 votes; Watson, Pop., 1,392; there were scattering and void ballots not counted, 21,236.

The vote for Governor in 1903 was: Johnson, Dem., 361,748: Herrick, Rep., 475,560; Cowen, Soc., 13,495; Creamer, Pro., 13,502; Gorke, Soc. Lab., 2,071.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. County of Hamilton (part). Thomas H. Bantham, Dem., 18,004; Nicholas Longworth, Rep., 25,161; A. S. Matler, Soc., 979; G. S. Hawke, Pro., 104.

II. County of Hamilton (part). John H. Meyer, Dem., 21,258; Herman P. Goebel, Rep., 23,219; N. Klein, Soc., 1,437; S. A. Sherman, Pro., 101; H. R. Peobaser, Ind., 2,259.

III Counties of Butler, Montgomery, and Preble. James E. Campbell, Dem., 22,837; J. Eugene Harding, Rep., 24,567; D. P. Farrell, Soc., 1,896; Martin Shively, Pro., 383.

IV. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, and Shelby Wm. E. Touvelle, Dem., 17,582; J. C. Rosser, Rep., 12,934; E. W. Cowles, Soc., 290; J. C. Roberts, Pro., 405.

V. Counties of Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, and Williams. Timothy T. Ansberry, Dem., 17,256, Wm. W Campbell, Rep., 16,241; A. Donaldson, Soc., 213; J. H. Edwards, Pro., 325.

VI. Counties of Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Greene, Highland, and Warren. Matt R. Denver, Dem., 17,471; Charles Q. Hildebrandt, Rep., 16,291; J. H. Sims, Soc., 310; E. G. Messham, Pro., 445.

VII. Counties of Clark, Fayette, Madison, Miami, and Pickaway. Wm. B. Rogers, Dem., 12,387; J. Warren Keifer, Rep., 15,975; J. F. Bradberg, Soc., 663; Wm. H. Leish, Pro., 648.

VIII. Counties of Champaign, Delaware, Hancock, Hardin, Logan, and Union. Homer Southard, Dem., 16,396; Ralph D. Cole, Rep., 21,524; Wm. A. Linard, Soc., 595; J. W. Pegg, Pro., 664.

IX. Counties of Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa, and Wood. I. R. Sherwood, Dem., 18,411; E. G. McClelland, Rep., 18,370; W C. Guntrup, Soc., 1350; E. H. Barton, Pro., 394.

X. Counties of Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, and Scioto. Thos. H. B. Jones, Dem., 14,686; Henry Bannon, Rep., 17,979; Albert Hales, Soc., 523; S. Llewellyn, Pro., 560.

OHIO—*Continued.*

XI. Counties of Athens, Fairfield, Hocking, Meigs, Perry, Ross, and Vinton. O. N. H. Wright, Dem., 19,914; Albert Douglas, Rep., 21,247; J. A. Siernan, Soc., 411; A. C. Purvis, Pro., 602.

XII. County of Franklin. Wm. A. Taylor, Dem., 13 351, Edward L. Taylor, Jr., Rep., 19,629; O. Amesinger, Soc., 913; F. M. Mecartney, Pro., 452.

XIII. Counties of Crawford, Erie, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca, and Wyandot. D. R. Crissinger, Dem., 20,463; Grant E. Mouser, Rep., 20,736; M. H. Derroco, Soc., 605; H. L. Peeke, Pro, 362.

XIV Counties of Ashland, Huron, Knox, Lorain, Morrow, and Richland. Wm. H. Budd, Dem., 18,443; J. Ford Lanning, Rep., 20,962; F. C. Ross, Soc., 614; Ralph Davey, Pro., 506.

XV. Counties of Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Washington. George White. Dem., 16,945; Beman G. Dawes, Rep., 18,364; F. B. Martin, Soc., 588; L. E. Kuth, Pro., 1,133.

XVI. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson, and Monroe. Frank A. Summers, Dem., 11,347; Capell L. Weems, Rep. 14,712; Lewis Hays, Soc. 537; H. A. Rodefer, Pro., 687.

XVII. Counties of Coshocton, Holmes, Licking, Tuscarawas, and Wayne. Wm. A. Ashbrook, Dem., 19,982; M. L. Smyser, Rep., 19,487; Harris Whitcomb, Soc., 600; Wm. B. King, Pro., 484.

XVIII. Counties of Columbiana, Mahoning, and Stark. John T. Welty, Dem., 17,840; James Kennedy, Rep., 19,684; John Evans, Soc., 932; Leslie Hawk, Pro., 1,299.

XIX. Counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Summit, and Trumbull. Thad. E. Hoyt, Dem., 10,926; Wm. Aubrey Thomas, Rep., 20,341, Everett St. John, Soc., 1,217; J. H. Farrell, Pro., 697.

XX. Counties of Lake, Medina, and Cuyahoga (part). Charles W. Lapp, Dem., 16,966; Paul Howland, Rep., 19,439; J. G. Willert, Soc., 823; A. A. Bostwick, Pro., 267.

XXI. County of Cuyahoga (part). Theodore E. Burton, Rep., 20,826; Robert Bandlow, Soc., 1,376; J. W. Malone, Pro., 220.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Andrew L. Harris; Secretary of State, Corwin A. Thompson; Treasurer, W S. McKinnon; Auditor, W D. Guilbert; Commissioner of Education, Edmond A. Jones; Attorney-General, Wade H. Ellis; Adjutant-General, A. B. Critchfield; Commissioner of Insurance, S. J. Vorys—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John A. Shauck; Associate Justices, A. N. Summers, W. B. Crew, J. L. Price, William Z. Davis, William T. Spear; Clerk, Lawson E. Emerson—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	18	62	80
Democrats	18	57	75
Independent	1	2	3
Republican majority.	..	3	2

OHIO—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1876. Pres.	323,182	330,698	....	1,636	7,516 R
1880. Pres.	340,821	375,048	6,456	2,616	34,227 R
1884. Pres.	368,286	400,082	5,170	11,269	31,802 R
1888. Pres.	396,455	416,054	....	24,356	19,599 R
			Pop.		
1892. Pres.	404,115	405,187	14,850	26,012	1,072 R
1895. Gov.	334,519	427,141	52,675	21,264	92,622 R
			N. D.		
1896. Sec. of S.	473,471	525,020	....	5,469	51,549 R
1896. Pres.	477,494	525,991	1,857	5,068	48 497 R
1897. Gov.	401,750	429,915	1,661	7,558	28,165 R
1898. Sec. of S.	347,074	408,213	....	7,689	61,139 R
			Ind.		
1899. Gov.	368,176	417,199	106,721	5,825	49,023 R
1900. Pres.	474,882	543,918	....	10,203	69,036 R
			Soc.		
1901. Gov.	368,525	436,092	7,359	9,878	67,567 R
1902. Sec. of S	345,706	436 171	14,270	12,336	90,465 R
1903. Gov.	361,748	475,560	13,495	13,592	113,812 R
1904. Pres.	344,674	600,095	36,260	19,339	255,421 R
1905. Gov.	473,264	430,617	17,795	13,061	42,647 D
1906. Sec. of S.	351,676	408,066	18,432	11,970	56,390 R

OKLAHOMA.

Counties. (26.)	Constitutional Convention, 1906			Delegate to Congress, 1904.		
	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Matthews, Dem.	McGuire, Rep.	Loudermilk, Soc.
Beaver	1,613	1,211	104	851	1,011	113
Blaine	1,291	1,177	139	1,091	1,642	150
Caddo	2,524	2,043	70	2,375	2,751	157
Canadian	1,839	1,233	79	1,743	1,741	82
Cleveland	1,308	141	177	1,517	1,143	238
Comanche	3,054	1,770	63	3,165	2,311	120
Custer*	1,311	910	183	1,462	1,540	75
Day	675	568	..	817	678	160
Dewey	880	794	300	1,061	1,143	277
Garfield	2,396	1,969	114	1,964	2,764	226
Grant	1,868	1,317	56	1,554	1,906	88
Greer	2,134	433	..	3,604	1,301	69
Kay	2,524	2,004	84	2,404	2,732	97
Kingfisher	1,676	1,612	52	1,527	1,794	149
Kiowa	1,665	1,168	34	1,883	1,483	83
Lincoln	2,533	2,354	202	2,318	3,243	194
Logan	1,597	2,427	39	1,738	3,268	130
Noble	1,274	996	46	1,271	1,328	65
Oklahoma	4,433	3,278	168	3,727	3,448	245
Osage Nation.	3,061	2,741	74	..	..	..
Pawnee	1,572	1,261	256	1,438	1,583	227
Payne	1,710	1,594	200	1,812	2,081	217
Pottawatomie	2,919	1,756	189	3,230	2,183	175
Roger Mills	962	440	553	1,350	816	154
Washita	1,121	752	466	1,494	966	146
Woods	3,715	2,945	392	2,588	4,070	516
Woodward	2,004	1,866	..	1,884	2,528	290
Total	53,664	40,760	4,040	49,868	51,454	4,443
Plurality	12,904	..	..	..	1,586	..
Per cent	53.58	40.70	4	6.12	47.14	4.79
Scattering		1,719			.....	
Whole vote.		100,245			109,145	

Election for State officers to be held June, 1907.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, C. N. Haskell; Lieut. Governor, George Bellamy; Secretary of State, Bill Cross; Treasurer, J. A. Menefee; Auditor, M. E. Trapp; Attorney-General, Chas. West; Adjutant-General, ——————; Commissioner of Insurance, T. J. McComb—All Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. H. Burford; Associate Justices, C. F. Irwin, B. F. Burwell, B. T. Hainer, F. E. Gillette, J. L. Pancoast, and Milton C. Garber; Clerk of the Court, B. F. Hegler—all Republicans.

First Session of State Legislature beginning December 2, 1907. Political Division not ascertainable when ALMANAC went to press.

OREGON.

Counties. (33.)	Governor, 1906. Chamberl'n. Dem.	Withycombe Rep.	Amos, Pro.	Barzee, Soc.	President, 1900. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Baker	2,135	1,443	42	277	938	1,990
Benton	869	1,166	67	33	442	1,107
Clakamas	2,396	1,954	95	227	684	2,783
Clatsop	1.324	1,098	40	125	336	1,408
Columbia	709	854	65	115	221	1,301
Coos	1,037	1,195	127	348	490	1,712
Crook	848	639	46	87	266	763
Curry	205	218	6	23	87	322
Douglas	1,937	1,775	44	209	908	2,443
Gilliam	506	424	22	22	195	568
Grant	826	623	34	51	316	1,007
Harney	417	354	9	43	190	395
Jackson	1,601	1,744	105	210	798	1,992
Josephine	777	906	48	179	327	914
Klamath	555	579	14	49	208	552
Lake	352	328	10	15	115	394
Lane	2,417	2,196	149	239	1,166	3,501
Lincoln	432	539	13	74	179	581
Linn	2,383	1,866	140	214	1,206	2,346
Malheur	678	706	43	53	280	799
Marion	2,903	2,763	210	142	1,034	4,106
Morrow	532	529	44	88	230	875
Multnomah	9,214	9,013	417	650	2,324	13,692
Polk	1,297	1,193	81	116	521	1,380
Sherman	369	416	91	29	163	701
Tillamook	459	475	40	88	136	729
Umatilla	1,763	1,834	122	164	849	2,642
Union	1,552	1,298	63	178	775	1,384
Wallowa	676	639	36	76	255	714
Wasco	1,460	1,421	162	161	536	2,092
Washington	1,444	1,475	118	44	492	2,296
Wheeler	333	364	24	20	161	462
Yamhill	1,596	1,481	210	119	652	2,004
Total	46,002	43,508	2,737	4,468	17,521	60,455
Plurality	2,494	..	..	..	..	42.934
Per cent	47.56	44.98	2.74	4.72	19.42	67.05
Scattering					16,178	
Whole vote.	96,715				90,154	

For President, 1904, Swallow, Pro., 7,806; Debs, Soc., 7,619*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

I. Chas. W. Galloway, Dem., 19,340; Willis C. Howley, Rep., 23,120; E. F. Green, Pro., 1,801; W. W. Meyers Soc., 2,794.
II. J. Harvey Graham, Dem., 12,151; W. R. Ellis, Rep., 28,315; H. W. Stone, Pro., 2,408; A. M. Paul, 3,532.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, G. E. Chamberlain, Dem.; Secretary of State and Auditor, F. W. Benson, Rep., State Treasurer, Geo. A. Steele, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Ackerman, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Wm. E. Finzer, Dem., Attorney-General, A. M. Crawford, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Robert S. Bean; Justices, Frank A. Moore and Robert Eakin; Clerk, T. C. Moreland, —all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	24	59	83
Democrats	6	1	7
Republican majority	18	58	76

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Lab.*	*Pro.*		*Plu.*
1872.	Pres.	7,753	11,818	....	....	....	4,065 R
1876.	Pres.	14,158	15,208	....	....	....	1,050 R
1880.	Pres.	19.948	20,619	249	....	....	671 R
1884.	Pres.	24,604	26,860	726	492	....	2,256 R
1888.	Pres.	26,522	33,291	363	1,677	....	6,769 R
				Pop.		*Fusion.*	
1892.	Pres.	14,243	35,002	26,965	2,281	35,813	811 F
1896.	Pres.	....	48,779	....	....	46,662	2,117 R
1900.	Pres.	....	46,526	....	2,536	33,385	13,141 R
1902.	Gov.	41,857	41,581	....	3,483	3,771 S	276 D
				Soc.	*Pro.*		
1904.	Pres.	17,521	60,455	7,619	....	3,806	42,934 R
1906.	Gov.	46,002	43,508	4,468	2,737	....	2,494 D

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties, (67.)	Governor, 1906. Emery Dem.	Stuart Rep.	Castle, Pro.	Maurer Soc.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Adams	3,137	2 663	89	12	3,809	4,017
Allegheny	22,303	56.572	2,089	1,977	21,420	90,594
Armstrong	2,463	4,893	276	57	2,260	5,798
Beaver	2,520	3,835	295	267	2,333	7,122
Bedford	2,278	3,507	101	93	3,040	5,364
Berks	12,603	7,674	184	1,458	16,325	15,539
Blair	3,620	6,376	489	88	3,662	12,482
Bradford	3,568	4 345	431	115	2 858	8,303
Bucks	6,107	7,130	127	68	6,706	9,572
Butler	2,537	3,813	375	32	3,183	6,596
Cambria	5,369	8,095	595	141	7,223	13,109
Cameron	445	821	22	1	404	1,228
Carbon	3,366	2,873	107	507	2,994	4,505
Centre	3,421	3,564	309	9	4,015	5,291
Chester	4,231	8,021	269	80	4,330	14,200
Clarion	2,175	1,722	310	14	2,463	2,978
Clearfield	4,135	4,911	620	250	4,280	9,541
Clinton	2,412	2,522	105	64	1,941	3,535
Columbia	4,144	2,796	242	41	4,194	3,635
Crawford	2,963	5,433	751	155	3,639	7,450
Cumberland	4 869	4,605	241	59	5,033	7,138
Dauphin	7,221	10.621	463	205	5,026	16,508
Delaware	2,807	9,068	217	95	3,562	15,032
Elk	3,348	2,563	171	15	2,854	3,820
Erie	2,750	6,292	942	491	5,103	11,951
Fayette	4,832	8,028	1,450	276	6,779	11,486
Forest	369	1,031	131	6	410	1,328
Franklin	4,431	4,460	176	14	4,110	7,062
Fulton	1,017	683	26	5	1 136	1,100
Greene	2,693	2,108	84	10	3 197	2,442
Huntingdon	2,211	2,769	155	32	1,318	4,587
Indiana	1,168	3,783	341	72	1,544	6,878
Jefferson	1,786	3,555	318	24	2,076	5,860
Juniata	827	1,193	25	2	1,201	1,985
Lackawanna	15,540	11,545	295	84	10,066	19,923
Lancaster	4,478	18,731	306	193	7,047	26,083
Lawrence	957	2,979	360	507	1,888	7,534
Lebanon	2,436	4,575	234	82	2,446	6,938
Lehigh	8,928	8,010	194	447	10,134	11,826
Luzerne	15,690	14,047	541	854	13,497	27.809
Lycoming	5,501	5,004	718	236	6,414	8,928
McKean	1,278	2 292	459	186	1,625	5,719
Mercer	3,777	4,496	863	180	3,839	8,574
Mifflin	1,125	1,526	245	30	1,374	3,054
Monroe	2,039	721	68	3	2,587	1,446
Montgomery	9,866	12,851	214	297	10,401	18,833
Montour	1,190	897	55	1	1,352	1,518
Northampton	8,853	6,976	352	150	9,902	11,039
N'thumberl'd	6,031	5,849	318	396	5,921	11,219
Perry	2,019	2 163	56	6	2,094	3,433
Philadelphia	26,922	125780	651	2,529	46,875	227709
Pike	645	445	9	5	939	592
Potter	1,759	1,938	252	89	1,074	3,976
Schuylkill	10,102	11,540	175	818	10,108	1,046
Snyder	729	1,404	26	8	971	2,538
Somerset	1,473	3,934	432	62	1,681	6,772
Sullivan	966	812	129	9	1,185	1,429
Susquehanna	2,300	3,189	392	38	2,562	4 988
Tioga	2,377	4,661	159	15	1,536	7,410
Union	969	1,776	52	2	1,031	2,548
Venango	1,670	3,631	1,838	272	1,740	5,892
Warren	1,303	3,398	440	69	1,215	4,737
Washington	4,206	8,826	602	232	4,866	11,530
Wayne	1,780	2,001	214	40	2,093	3,386
Westmorel'd	7,236	10,895	1,197	405	7,991	17.239
Wyoming	1,209	1,545	79	4	1,575	2,308
York	12,217	11,050	442	185	12,973	14,837
Total	301747	501782	24,793	15,169	335430	840949
Plurality	..	48.435	..	..	..	505519
Per cent	45.50	49.85	2.91	1.54	27.12	67.91
Whole vote	1,006,445					

For Governor 1906, Emery received votes: Commonwealth party, 6,094; Lincoln party, 145,657; Referendum party, 784; Union Labor party, 3,675; Stuart received 4,610 votes of the Citizens' party.

For State Treasurer, 1907, only office voted for, Harman, Dem., received 312.737 votes; Sheatz, Rep. 459,965; Stevenson, Pro., 29,830; Clark, Soc., 14,346.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. County of Philadelphia (part). Joseph L. Galen, Dem., 3,628; Henry H. Bingham, Rep., 19,559; E. S. Miller, Lin. P., 6,311; E. J. Higgins, Soc., 290.

II. County of Philadelphia (part). G. Frank Stevens, Dem., 4,262; John E. Reyburn, Rep., 28,071; E. J. Lewis, Soc., 357.

III. County of Philadelphia (part). Wm. J. O'Brien, Dem., 11,182; J. Hampton Moore, Rep., 20,337; Charles Sehl, Soc., 407.

IV County of Philadelphia (part). Horace S. Fogel, Dem., 3,993; Reuben O. Moon, Rep., 26,215; H. L. Kumnel, Soc., 414.

V. County of Philadelphia (part). Thomas P. Dolan, Dem., 3,987; W. W. Foulkrod, Rep., 29,390; R. E. Nicholson, Soc., 730.

VI. County of Philadelphia (part). Frances X. Ward, Dem., 6,425; George D. McCreary, Rep., 38,269; H. W. Potter, Soc., 518.

VII. Counties of Chester and Delaware. John J. Buckley, Dem., 8,249; Thos. S. Butler, Rep., 32,109; Walter N. Lodge, Soc., 203.

VIII. Counties of Bucks and Montgomery. Walter F. Leedom, Dem., 18,231; Irving P. Wanger, Rep., 22,416; Hugh Ayres, Soc., 386.

IX. County of Lancaster. H. Burd Cassel, Rep., 18,903; Harold Winkersham, Lin. P., 9,007.

X. County of Lackawanna. T. D. Nichols, Dem., 18,037; Thomas H. Dale, Rep., 11,796; C. J. Rechsteiner, Soc., 77.

XI. County of Luzerne. John T. Lenahan, Dem., 16,176; Thomas Kerr, Pro., 985; W H. Dettry, Soc., 5.197; B. J. Cabbleigh, R. S. D., 9,627.

XII. County of Schuylkill. Watson F. Sheperd, Dem., 10,247; Charles N. Brumm, Rep., 15,652; C. F Foley, Soc., 857. Brumm elected to fill vacancy.

XIII. Counties of Berks and Lehigh. John H. Rothermel, Dem., 21,885; J. W Fisher, Rep., 16,488; M. E. Gibson, Soc., 2.044.

XIV. Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming. George W. Kipp, Dem., 12,091; Mial E. Lilly, Rep., 11,288; G. P. Little, Soc., 1,184.

XV Counties of Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, and Clinton. Wm. B. Wilson, Dem., 14,582; Elias Deemer, Rep., 14,201; F. C. Hellman, Pro., 1,136; F. H. Sharar, Soc., 317.

XVI Counties of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, and Sullivan. John G. McHenry, Dem., 14,707; E. W. Samuel, Rep., 13,041; Patrick Smith, Soc., 522.

XVII. Counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Snyder, and Union. William Alexander, Dem., 14,036; Benj. K. Facht, Rep., 17,130; E. M. Hummel, Lin. P., 1,623.

XVIII. Counties of Dauphin, Cumberland, and Lebanon. John Lindner, Dem., 14,457; Marlin E. Olmsted, Rep., 22,447; J. W Ellenberger, Pro., 865; H. J. Rahe, Soc., 351.

XIX. Counties of Blair, Cambria, and Bedford. Joseph E. Thropp, Dem., 13,649; John M. Reynolds, Rep., 17,521; W. W. Bailey, 2,140; J. W. Blake, 1,351.

XX. Counties of Adams and York. Horace Keesey, Dem., 15,204; Daniel F. Lafean, Rep., 15,653.

XXI. Counties of Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, and McKean. Hugh S. Taylor, Dem., 10,572; Charles F. Barclay, Rep., 15,210; J. D. Blair, Soc., 669.

XXII. Counties of Westmoreland and Butler. Silas A. Kline, Dem., 10,460; George F. Huff, Rep., 15,924; Daniel Stull, Soc., 523.

XXIII. Counties of Fayette, Greene, and Somerset. Ernest O. Kooser, Dem., 10,309; Allen F. Cooper, Rep., 15,008; John O. Soner, Pro., 1,789; W. Herd, Soc., 319.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

XXIV. Counties of Beaver, Lawrence, and Washington. Robert K. Aiken, Dem., 14,153; Ernest F. Acheson, Rep., 15,490; I. Van Orden, Pro., 837; J. W. Slayton, Soc., 1,004.

XXV Counties of Erie and Crawford. Andrew J. Palm, Dem., 8,009; Arthur L. Bates, Rep., 13,562; J. Wauhope, Soc., 700.

XXVI. Counties of Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Northampton. J. Davis Brodhead, Dem., 15,371; G. A. Schneebell, Rep., 12,427; John Wilhelm, Pro., 496.

XXVII. Counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion, and Jefferson. S. C. Hepler, Dem., 9,101; Joseph G. Beale, Rep., 14,646; Enoch McGary, Pro., 1,392.

XXVIII. Counties of Mercer, Warren, Forest, Venango, and Elk. Earl H. Beshlin, Dem., 10,433; Nelson P Wheeler, Rep., 16,550; H. E. Horne, Pro., 3,712; E. Hayden, Soc., 683.

XXIX. County of Allegheny (part). Wm. H. Graham, Rep., 17,608; J. S. Hastings, Pro., 890; G. T. McConnel, Soc., 700.

XXX. County of Allegheny (part). Robt. J. Black, Dem., 6,452; John Dalzell, Rep., 13,984; W. Douglass, Pro., 554; W. J. Wright, Soc. 497.

XXXI. County of Allegheny (part). Frank Lackner, Dem., 5,740; James Francis Burke, Rep., 13,364; W. A. Stewart, Pro., 333; D. S. Connors, Soc., 356.

XXXII. County of Allegheny (part). M. C. O'Donovan, Dem., 4,811; A. J. Barchfield, Rep., 15,228; T. P. Hershberger, Pro., 678; J. H. Haney, Soc., 606.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, E. S. Stuart; Lieutenant-Governor, R. S. Murphy; Secretary of the Commonwealth, Robert R. McAfee; Treasurer, J. O. Sheatz; Auditor-General, R. K. Young; Adjutant-General, Thos. J. Stewart; Attorney-General, M. Hampton Todd, Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. C. Schaeffer; Insurance Commissioner, David Martin; Secretary of Agriculture, N. B. Critchfield—all Republicans, except Schaeffer, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, James T. Mitchell; Associate Justices, J. Hay Brown, Wm. P. Potter, John Stewart, D. Newlin Fell, S. L. Mestrezat, and John P. Elkin.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	40	156	196
Democrats	10	49	59
Independent	..	1	1
Vacancy	..	..	..
Republican majority.	30	107	137

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872. Pres...	212.041	349,589	....	1,630	137,548	R
1876. Pres...	366,204	384.148	7,204	1,318	17,944	R
1880. Pres...	407,428	444,704	20,668	1,939	37,276	R
1884. Pres...	392,785	473,804	16,992	15,283.	81,019	R
			Lab.			
1888. Pres...	446,633	526,091	3,873	20,947	79,452	R
			Pop.			
1892. Pres...	452,264	516,011	8,714	25,123	63,747	R
			N.D.			
1896. Pres....	433,228	728,300	11,000	19,274	295,072	R
1898. Gov....	358,300	476,306	....	125,746	118,006	R
1899. Treas..	327,512	438,000	....	18,072	110,488	R
			Soc. D.			
1900. Pres....	424,232	712,665	4,831	27,908	288,433	R
			Union.			
1901. Treas...	291,995	423,498	93,213	18,044	131,543	R
			Soc.			
1902. Gov....	436,447	592,867	21,910	23,327	156,410	R
1903. Treas..	235,168	503,775	13,245	24,850	268,607	R
1904. Pres...	335,430	840,949	21,863	33.717	505.519	R
1906. Gov....	301,747	506,392	15,169	24,793	48.435	R
1907. Treas.	312,737	459,965	....	29,830	147,228	R

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties. (5.)	Governor, 1907.		President, 1904.			
	Higgins, Dem.	Jackson, Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Bristol	.....	.....	963	1,441	22	12
Kent	.....	.....	1,860	2,978	67	22
Newport	.....	.....	2,214	3,672	51	11
Providence	.....	.....	15,463	25.402	381	669
Washington	.....	.....	1,267	3,164	96	19
Total	33,300	31,005	24,839	41,605	768	956
Plurality	..	..	..	16,766	..	..
Per cent	51.68	48.32	36.19	60.94	1.02	1.22
Scattering	....		488			
Whole vote	33,300		68,656			

For Governor, 1907: Remington, Pro., received 831 votes; Johnson, Soc., 681; Leach, Soc. L., 289.

For Governor, 1906: Helme, Pro., received 714 votes; Carpenter, Soc., 395; Moran, Soc. L., 320.

The scattering vote for President in 1904 was: Corrigan, Soc. L., 488 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Daniel L. D. Granger, Dem., 16,846; Elisha Dyer, Rep., 16,030; White, Pro., 310; Arnold, Soc., 247.

II. Lucius F. C. Garvin, Dem., 14,593; Adin P. Capron, Rep., 16,979; Briggs, Pro., 333; Curtis, Soc., 162.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James K. Higgins, Dem., Lieutenant-Governor, Ralph C. Watrous, Rep., Secretary of State, Charles P. Bennett, Attorney-General, William B. Greenough; Treasurer, Walter A. Read; Adjutant-General, Frederick M. Sackett, Auditor, Charles C. Gray; Commissioner of Public Schools, Walter E. Ranger; Commissioner of Insurance, Charles C. Gray—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. W. Douglas; Associate Justices, Clark H. Johnson, C. Frank Parkhurst, John T. Blodgett, Edward C. Dubois. Clerk of the Court, B. S. Blaisdell—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1908.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	29	44	73
Democrats	10	28	38
Republican majority	19	16	35

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. President	5,329	13,665	....	....	*8,336 R
1876. President	10,712	15,787	....	....	*5,075 R
1880. President	10,779	18,195	236	....	7,416 R
1884. President	12,391	19,030	422	928	6,639 R
1888. President	17,530	21,968	....	1,250	4,438 R
			Pop.		
1892. President	24,335	26,972	227	1,654	2,637 R
1893 Governor	22,015	21,830	....	3,265	185 D
1894. Governor	22,650	28,957	223	2,241	6,307 R
1895. Governor	14,289	25,098	369	2,624	10,809 R
			N. D.		
1896. President	14,459	37,437	1,166	1,160	22,978 R
1897. Governor	13,675	24,309	...	2,096	10,634 R
1898. Governor	13,224	24,743	....	2,012	11,519 R
			Soc.		
1899. Governor	14,602	24,308	2,941	1,279	9,706 R
1900. Governor	17,184	26,043	2,858	1,848	8,859 R
1900. President	19,812	33,784	1,423	1,529	13,972 R
1902. Governor	32,279	24,541	1,283	1,689	7,738 D
1903. Governor	30,578	29,275	943	936	1,303 D
1904. President	24 839	41,605	....	768	16,766 R
1905. Governor	25,816	31,311	367	882	5,495 R
1906. Governor	33,195	31,877	395	714	1,318 D
1907. Governor	33,300	31,005	....	831	2,295 D

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties. (41.)	Governor, 1906.		President, 1904.	
	Ansel, Dem.	Chandler, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Abbeville	684	0	665	21
Aiken	930	0	1,672	35
Anderson	878	0	1,952	66
Bamberg	513	0	868	23
Barnwell	767	0	1,401	35
Beaufort	337	0	415	319
Berkeley	403	0	665	115
Charleston	1,069	5	1,754	195
Cherokee	482	0	1,507	31
Chester	522	0	954	8
Chesterfield	633	0	1,158	12
Clarendon	1,314	0	1,170	86
Colleton	943	0	1,421	131
Darlington	454	0	1,464	42
Dorchester	399	0	706	69
Edgefield	513	0	967	5
Fairfield	320	0	723	..
Florence	561	0	1,406	31
Georgetown	201	0	728	..
Greenville	1,303	11	2,489	66
Greenwood	981	0	1,332	1
Hampton	558	0	1,079	..
Horry	507	0	980	40
Kershaw	360	0	850	25
Lancaster	831	0	1,504	69
Laurens	1,029	7	1,777	50
Lee	470	0	1,128	18
Lexington	1,549	0	2,403	60
Marion	834	0	1,507	49
Marlborough	463	0	755	14
Newberry	722	0	1,364	33
Oconee	402	0	720	62
Orangeburg	1,888	0	2,941	238
Pickens	403	0	914	6
Richland	577	9	1,220	122
Saluda	882	0	938	7
Spartanburg	1,710	0	2,621	84
Sumter	413	0	919	137
Union	993	0	1,593	58
Williamsburg	913	0	1,476	187
York	569	0	1,198	25
Total	30,251	32	52,563	2,554
Plurality	30,219	..	50,009	..
Per cent	..	..	95.39	4.61
Scattering	....		23	
Whole vote	30,283		55,879	

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: D. C. Heyward, Dem., 51,907. There was only one candidate for Governor voted for.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Berkeley (part), Charleston, Colleton (part), Beaufort, Georgetown, and Williamsburg (part). George S. Legare, Dem., 3,965; Aaron P. Prioleau, Rep., 28, T. L. Grant, Rep., 1. Total, 3,994.

II. Counties of Aiken, Barnwell, Saluda, Edgefield, and Hampton. J. O. Patterson, Dem., 4,588; Isaac Myers, Rep., 226. Total, 4,814.

III. Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Newberry, Oconee, and Pickens. D. Wyatt Aiken, Dem., 2,938. Total, 2,938. No opposition.

IV. Counties of Fairfield, Greenville, Laurens, Richland, Spartanburg (part), and Union. J. T. Johnson, Dem., 5,124; David C. Gist, Rep., 49; W. T. Cobb, Soc., 19. Total, 5,192.

V. Counties of Chester, Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Spartanburg (part), Union (part), and York. D. E. Finley, Dem., 3,585. Total, 3,585. No opposition.

VI. Counties of Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Horry, Marion, Marlborough, and Williamsburg (part). J. E. Ellerbe, Dem., 3,483. No opposition.

VII. Counties of Berkeley (part), Colleton (part), Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland, and Sumter. A. F. Lever, Dem., 5,391; A. D. Dantzler, Rep., 133. Total, 5,524.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, M. F Ansel; Lieutenant-Governor, T. G. McLeod; Secretary of State, R. M. McCowan; Attorney-General, J. F. Lyon; Treasurer, R. H. Jennings; Comptroller-General, A. W. Jones; Superintendent of Education, O. B. Martin; Adjutant-General, J. C. Boyd—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Y. J. Pope; Justices, C. A. Woods, Eugene B. Gary, Ira B. Jones; Clerk, U. R. Brooks—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	41	124	165

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*		*Maj.*
1872. President	22,683	72,290	....	49,607 R
1876. President	91,540	92,081	....	641 R
1880. President	112,312	58,071	....	54,241 D
1884. President	69,845	21,733	....	48,112 D
1886. Governor	33,111	.....	....	33,111 D
1888. President	65,825	13,736	....	52,089 D
			Pop.	*Plu.*
1892. President	54,692	13,345	2,407	41,347 D
		Ind. Dem.		*Maj.*
1894. Governor	39,507	17,278	....	22,229 D
		Reorg. Rep.	*Reg. Rep.*	*Plu.*
1896. Governor	59,424	4,432	2 780	54,999 D
1896. President	58,798	4 223	5,058	49,517 D
1898. Governor	28,159	No opposition.		
1900. Governor	46,457	No opposition.		
1900. President	47,236	3,579	....	43,657 D
1902. Governor	31,817	No opposition.		
1904. President	52,563	2,554	....	50,009 D
1906. Governor	30,251	32	....	30,219 D

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties. (53.)	Governor, 1906. Stransky, Dem.	Crawford, Rep.	Knowles, Soc.	Lewis' Pro.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Aurora	459	605	3	28	407	632
Beadle	265	1,028	40	43	493	1,818
Bon Homme	894	1,156	15	58	886	1,547
Brookings	88	1,212	34	457	353	2,220
Brown	712	1,690	137	68	988	2,737
Brule	643	571	22	11	608	693
Buffalo	69	99	5	2	43	118
Butte	486	751	94	4	330	793
Campbell	42	301	8	17	120	635
Charles Mix	726	1,213	51	24	823	1,765
Clark	81	518	29	77	276	1,409
Clay	436	1,250	24	35	361	1,723
Coddington	426	1,256	27	40	582	1,741
Custer	274	409	17	2	228	536
Davison	448	1 160	29	96	506	1,626
Day	269	1,301	25	292	383	2,077
Deuel	264	978	11	36	279	1,348
Douglas	458	675	2	4	429	859
Edmunds	306	626	18	68	353	786
Fall River	256	518	37	23	248	777
Faulk	62	473	8	68	165	727
Grant	257	791	10	89	309	1,454
Gregory	755	1,123	35	11	282	675
Hamlin	284	817	11	54	307	1,197
Hand	299	725	15	123	170	943
Hanson	560	595	5	38	523	745
Hughes	62	490	8	5	335	929
Hutchinson	134	636	1	43	365	1,752
Hyde	88	396	7	18	91	443
Jerauld	203	523	9	52	139	586
Kingsbury	383	1,000	17	179	344	1,896
Lake	194	1,297	33	78	260	1,728
Lawrence	1,051	2,388	1,111	37	1,347	4,247
Lincoln	119	1,148	37	44	378	2,471
Lyman	523	1,189	39	45	306	986
Marshall	125	655	30	200	292	996
McCook	631	908	28	37	693	1,284
McPherson	61	397	3	5	144	727
Meade	404	579	73	13	268	754

SOUTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

Counties.	Governor, 1906. Stransky, Dem.	Crawford, Rep.	Knowles, Soc.	Lewis, Pro.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Miner	487	790	19	30	475	893
Minnehaha	1,271	3,575	106	153	1,046	4,455
Moody	298	982	35	66	295	1,471
Pennington	505	1,060	35	17	392	1,126
Potter	218	486	8	8	270	525
Roberts	566	1,026	65	155	584	2,282
Sanborn	182	830	19	113	265	1,031
Spink	232	995	34	140	492	2,127
Stanley	494	885	30	24	396	547
Sully	43	326	11	5	50	364
Turner	354	1,296	10	62	521	2,395
Union	493	983	9	34	730	1,813
Walworth	177	594	20	21	176	654
Yankton	806	1,374	33	46	788	1,968
Total	19,923	48,709	2,542	3,398	21,969	72,083
Plurality	..	28,784	..	..	...	50,114
Per cent	26.71	65.30	3.44	4.55	20.68	71.09
Scattering					7,343	
Whole vote		74,572			101,395	

For President in 1904: Swallow, Pro., received 2,965; Debs, Soc., 3,138

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

At Large—Elder, Dem., 19,976; Hall, Rep., 48,096; Kirwan, Soc., 2,439; Templeton, Pro., 3,392.

At Large—Ramsey, Dem., 19,791; Parker, Rep., 47,971; Berge, Soc., 2,349; Day, Pro., 3,313.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Coe I. Crawford; Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Shober; Secretary of State, D. D. Wipf; Treasurer, C. H. Cassill; Auditor, John Herning; Attorney-General, S. W Clark; Superintendent of Education, H. A. Ustread; Commissioner of Lands, O. C. Dokken—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Presiding Judge, Dick Haney, Justices, Howard G. Fuller and Dighton Corson; Clerk, Frank Crane—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	37	82	119
Democrats	8	7	15
Republican majority	29	75	104

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1886.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*F. A.*	*Maj.*	
1886.	Congress*	22,339	43,365	....	21,026	R
1889.	Governor	23,840	53,964	....	30,124	R
				Pop.		
1892.	President	9,081	34,888	26,544	†8,344	R
		Dem.-Pop.	*Rep.*		*Plu*	
1896.	President	41,225	41,042	683	183	F
1898.	Governor	37,319	36,949	....	370	F
		Dem.		*Pro.*		
1900.	President	39,544	54,530	1,542	14,986	R
1902.	Governor	21,396	48,196	2,245	26,800	R
1904.	President	21,969	72,083	2,965	50,114.	R
1906.	Governor	28,784	48,709	3,398	28,784	R

* The vote of 1886 was that of the counties of Dakota Territory which now compose the State of South Dakota. † Plurality.

TENNESSEE.

Counties. (96.)	Governor, 1906. Patterson, Dem.	Evans Rep.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Anderson	366	1,165	512	1,407	9	24
Bedford	1,750	1,090	2,063	1,298	3	4
Benton	1,014	759	1,352	974	4	..
Bledsoe	367	601	534	718		..
Blount	592	1,564	618	1,987	17	3
Bradley	716	1,278	701	1,242	19	8
Campbell	275	1,108	309	1,198	72	23
Cannon	908	559	1,014	614	..	..

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Counties.	Governor, 1906.		President, 1904.			
	Patterson, Dem.	Evans Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Carroll	1,539	2,334	1,633	2,424	22	7
Carter	590	2,637	379	2,584	21	..
Cheatham	928	284	1,015	420	6	..
Chester	536	564	824	578	10	9
Claiborne	840	1,871	959	993	1	7
Clay	610	432	544	501	25	3
Cocke	676	1,510	626	1,726	5	..
Coffee	1,200	341	1,441	536	1	45
Crockett	783	672	1,167	1,102	8	..
Cumberland	381	846	375	898	27	31
Davidson	6,465	2,247	7,735	1,900	94	142
Decatur	751	820	858	921	...	1
De Kalb	1,255	1,089	1,095	1,274	48	..
Dickson	1,427	499	1,490	828	41	49
Dyer	1,458	384	1,771	625	9	4
Fayette	1,872	3	2,010	62	4	...
Fentress	310	743	278	724	...	1
Franklin	2,037	608	2,180	704	20	8
Gibson	2 442	1,089	3,014	1 421	58	6
Giles	3,036	1,185	2,736	1,583	3	1
Grainger	710	1,364	592	1,253	6	2
Greene	2,076	1,982	2,128	2,036	14	9
Grundy	440	180	554	264	2	98
Hamblen	494	738	531	812	17	2
Hamilton	3,668	3,319	3,287	3,849	106	227
Hancock	417	1,351	382	1,244	...	..
Hardeman	1,162	496	1,903	986	14	4
Hardin	712	1,431	837	1,463	5	3
Hawkins	952	1,436	935	1,510	15	..
Haywood	1,097	40	1,341	64	1	1
Henderson	790	1,367	864	1,313	37	11
Henry	2,029	832	2,365	928	38	5
Hickman	1,178	614	1,231	922	7	6
Houston	458	175	555	287	27	27
Humphreys	960	380	1,209	539	25	5
Jackson	1,192	618	1,222	772	...	..
James	183	440	222	533	1	...
Jefferson	379	1,467	380	1,217	18	2
Johnson	308	1,956	219	1,769	11	..
Knox	2,809	4,760	3,196	4,309	120	103
Lake	221	38	469	174	1	...
Lauderdale	1,000	138	3,017	168	..	6
Lawrence	1,103	1,168	1,299	1,359	...	...
Lewis	386	212	415	220	1	20
Lincoln	1,729	477	227	631	96	..
Loudon	283	642	356	810	7	3
Macon	506	953	751	1,482	...	...
McMinn	895	1,514	1,001	1,669	..	...
McNairy	1,030	1,329	1,218	1,525	2	..
Madison	1,923	1 007	2,618	1,180	5	21
Marion	616	827	731	1,189	18	39
Marshall	1,438	547	2,152	620	21	..
Maury	2,080	598	2,142	973	37	11
Meigs	502	471	563	481	1	...
Monroe	1,034	1,548	1,385	1,724	20	4
Montgomery	1,434	615	1,697	843	121	4
Moore	506	43	857	95	1	..
Morgan	332	808	387	1,049	16	1
Obion	1,904	347	2,624	756	18	...
Overton	1,014	732	1,125	817	...	..
Perry	720	460	752	584	..	..
Pickett	322	472	346	509	...	...
Polk	442	757	688	1,006	..	..
Putnam	1,452	1 086	1,310	1,213	17	..
Rhea	796	1,062	799	881	30	8
Roane	419	1,052	493	1 378	87	65
Robertson	2 392	669	2,368	811	43	3
Rutherford	2,749	947	2,504	1,348	7	4
Scott	81	1,304	166	1,567	..	3
Sequatchie	315	179	356	175	...	2
Sevier	280	2,727	300	2,886	5	...
Shelby	4,725	1,884	8,686	2,563	25	196
Smith	1,380	879	1,562	1,080	87	...
Stewart	1,181	347	1,330	681	1	32
Sullivan	2,050	1 548	2,116	1,506	41	2
Sumner	1,866	468	2,178	599	4	4
Tipton	1,329	898	1,882	980	4	2
Trousdale	490	173	488	177	..	...
Unicoi	89	856	74	776	6	..

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Counties.	Governor, 1906.		President, 1904.			
	Patterson, Dem.	Evans Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Union	316	935	334	1,410	..	..
Van Buren	256	104	352	160	..	..
Warren	1,497	516	1,815	707	11	37
Washington	1,494	2,282	1,268	2,120	48	4
Wayne	401	1,188	434	1,426	9	...
Weakley	2,305	1,233	2,892	1,629	44	1
White	1,566	487	1,682	679	..	..
Williamson	1,690	284	1,932	475	31	1
Wilson	2,068	735	2,386	966	23	..
Total	101766	92,804	131653	105369	1,889	1,354
Plurality	8,962	..	26,284	...	...	...
Per cent	52.07	47.43	54.23	43.40	8.17	0.55
Scattering	873		2,401			
Whole vote	195,443		242,656			

For Governor, 1906, Ray, Soc., received 873 votes.

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 2,401.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Frazier, Dem., 131,503; Littleton, Rep., 103,409; Ray, Soc., 1,109.

The scattering vote for President in 1900 was: Debs, Soc. D., 410; Woolley, Pro., 3,900; Barker, Pop., 1,368.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington. John H. Caldwell, Dem., 9,145; W. P. Brownlow, Rep., 17,249; A. A. Taylor, Ind. 6,760

II. Counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, and Union. E. L. Foster, Dem., 5,125; N. W. Hale, Rep., 13,817; Broughton, Soc., 350.

III. Counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren, and White. John A. Moon, Dem., 15,388; T. W. Peace, Rep., 11,408; Ellison, Soc., 273.

IV. Counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, and Wilson. Cordell Hull, Dem., 11,951; John E. Oliver, Rep., 10,312.

V. Counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, De Kalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore, and Rutherford. W. C. Houston, Dem., 11,450; T. W. Wade, Rep., 4,451; Baxter, Soc., 110.

VI. Counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, and Stewart. J. W. Gaines, Dem., 12,546; J. W. Johnson, Rep., 2,211; Sneed, Soc., 173.

VII. Counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne, and Williamson. L. P. Padgett, Dem., 12,750; Joe P. Kidd, Rep., 5,818.

VIII. Counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy, and Perry. T. W. Sims, Dem., 11,209; J. C. R. McCall, Rep., 10,874.

IX. Counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion, and Weakley. Finis J. Garrett, Dem., 11,538; Yandell Haun, Rep., 3,437.

X. Counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby, and Tipton. George W Gordon, Dem., 10,378; Thomas Haines, Rep., 501.

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1902.

The vote for Governor was: Frazier, Dem., 98,954; Cambell, Rep., 59,002; Cheeves, Pro., 2,193. Frazier's plurality, 39,952.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Malcolm R. Patterson, Dem.; Secretary of State, John W Morton; Treasurer, R. E. Folk; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. W. Ogilvie; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Seymour A. Mynders; Comptroller, Frank Dibrell; Adjutant-General, Tully Brown; Attorney-General, Chas. T. Cates—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, W D. Beard; Justices, John S. Wilkes, W K. McAllister, M. M. Neil, and John K. Shields; Clerk, Joe J. Roach—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	27	78	105
Republicans	6	21	27
Democratic majority	21	57	78

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres.	94,391	83,655	....	....	10,736 D
1876. Pres.	133,166	89,566	....	....	43,600 D
1880. Pres.	128,191	107,677	5,917	....	20,514 D
1884. Pres.	133,270	124,090	957	1,151	9,180 D
1886. Gov.	126,628	109,835	....	....	16,793 D
1888. Pres.	158,779	138,988	48	5,969	19,791 D
1890. Gov.	113,549	76,081	....	11,082	37,468 D
	T. Dem.				
1892. Gov.	127,247	100,629	31,515	5,427	26,618 D
	Pop.				
1892. Pres.	138,874	100,331	23,447	4,851	38,543 D
1894. Gov.	104,356	105,104	23,092	....	†748 R
	Dem.-Pop.				
1896. Pres.	166,268	148,773	....	3,098	17,495 D
1898. Gov.	105,640	72,611	1,722	2,411	33,029 D
1900. Gov.	145,708	119,831	1,269	3,378	25,877 D
1900. Pres.	144,751	121,194	.....	.....	23,557 D
1902. Gov.	98,954	59,002	...	2,193	39 552 D
1904. Pres.	131,653	105,369	2,401	1,889	26,284 D
1906. Gov.	101,766	92,804	....	....	8,962 D

* Majority. † A recount of the vote by the Legislature resulted in the rejection of certain returns for irregularities and elected Turney Governor.

TEXAS.

Counties. (246.)	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Watson, Pop.	President, 1900. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Anderson	1,708	924	19	37	2,462	1,471
Angelina	940	226	17	41	1,381	456
Aransas	153	50	1	8	205	113
Archer	323	74	20	9	465	85
Armstrong	216	17	1	15	197	..
Atascosa	704	104	..	27	836	291
Austin	1,392	600	3	..	1,864	1,094
Bandera	536	128	8	21	551	348
Bastrop	1,035	70	7	7	2,194	1,828
Baylor	446	32	25	5	471	88
Bee	655	149	11	3	1,051	301
Bell	2,507	287	28	112	4,584	1,211
Bexar	3,589	1,574	24	19	5,272	3,762
Blanco	488	215	15	21	524	385
Borden	187	5	9	15	130	30
Bosque	1,091	361	37	54	1,729	609
Bowie	1,549	1,010	37	48	...	...
Brazoria	423	341	59	10	967	165
Brazos	1,022	281	42	1	1,786	1,616

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Watson, Pop.	President, 1900. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Brewster	252	63	3	..	256	..
Briscoe	217	31	..	..	217	31
Brown	712	312	..	22	1,685	632
Burleson	909	461	4	6	1,601	1,351
Burnet	764	814	..	26	1,283	522
Caldwell	1,970	811	..	..	2,167	909
Calhoun	72	16	..	..	...	..
Callahan	570	112	19	71	820	288
Cameron	1,089	74	..	..	1,564	1,562
Camp	509	302	2	17	591	687
Carson	135	19	11	5	103	22
Cass	1,136	940	35	129	1,373	1,714
Castro	172	21	..	4	116	..
Chambers	280	126	8	4	318	..
Cherokee	1,591	446	22	352	1,930	1,528
Childress	393	35	17	9	380	54
Clay	599	119	91	16	1,199	271
Coke	395	57	8	162	..	..
Coleman	712	63	8	28	1,433	228
Collin	3,437	958	86	69	5,081	1,750
Collingsworth	250	14	6	17	201	..
Colorado	1,107	357	8	37	2,019	1,190
Comal	875	246	3	3	722	501
Comanche	1,609	294	42	1,112	2,204	586
Concho	280	58	6	35	206	75
Cooke	1,952	421	12	21	...	..
Coryell	1,235	26	11	73	2,178	10
Cottle	136	14	1	1	157	29
Crockett	124	136	.	..	170	173
Crosby	158	7	3	17	...	..
Dallam	167	32	3	5	26	..
Dallas	5,933	1,321	134	56	8,253	3,405
Deaf Smith	128	31	..	..	185	29
Delta	971	171	21	199	1,420	613
Denton	2,406	553	37	17	3,305	956
De Witt	1,433	786	23	21	1,701	1,286
Dickens	195	21	8	28	192	6
Dimmit	136	78	4	14	144	114
Donley	344	47	57	19	325	122
Duval	161	219	..	..	338	481
Eastland	60	..	..	...	...	..
Ector	165	7	5	1	..	..
Edwards	245	175	4	5	268	257
Ellis	3,563	395	70	47	5,659	1,095
El Paso	1,706	789	10	6	2,492	1,007
Erath	1,290	941	..	..	2,880	1,169
Falls	2,200	1,641	...	..	2,968	2,541
Fannin	3,191	799	..	..	5,560	1,869
Fayette	2,777	1,240	10	56	3,546	2,043
Fisher	398	42	38	117	431	..
Floyd	224	50	30	38	265	50
Foard	257	23	4	24	232	69
Fort Bend	546	661	18	4	628	967
Franklin	616	82	19	26	...	..
Freestone	940	348	9	41	1,460	1,173
Frio	445	155	4	22	507	235
Galveston	2,094	666	32	3	,401	2,133
Gillespie	312	1,003	3	4	434	1,147
Glasscock	..	..	..	..	16	5
Goliad	595	436	7	28	727	685
Gonzales	1,499	600	9	61	2,489	..
Gray	135	12	5	6	..	..
Grayson	3,522	1,131	75	6	6,440	2,464
Gregg	595	428	28	22	737	970
Grimes	915	125	7	32	1,594	83
Guadalupe	1,091	1,460	4	3	1,605	1,844
Hale	379	33	20	20	280	46
Hall	174	13	8	2	324	10
Hamilton	1,050	374	28	142	1,239	532
Hansford	95	12	..	..	22	24
Hardeman	528	45	12	11	561	95
Hardin	..	..	..	..	578	..
Harris	4,131	983	51	29	5,527	2,524
Harrison	1,104	832	..	19	1,234	1,122
Hartley	179	23	7	3	110	..
Haskell	584	71	9	62	416	72
Hays	1,158	210	26	18	1,397	489
Hemphill	146	41	9	..	150	55
Henderson	643	11	..	..	1,627	919
Hidalgo	475	37	..	..	1,397	426

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Watson, Pop.	President, 1900. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Hill	2,857	376	45	151	4,427	1,159
Hood	559	147	20	55	1,086	366
Hopkins	1,762	262	90	30	...	..
Houston	1,641	924	..	37	1,913	1,297
Howard	301	21	3	13	351	103
Hunt	3,606	613	88	78	4,691	1,229
Irion	172	30	6	10	156	..
Jackson	320	161	..	25	440	334
Jasper	614	315	26	33	518	587
Jeff Davis	112	67	2	..	93	155
Jefferson	1,625	794	152	9	..	..
Johnson	2,178	328	29	153	3,586	1,057
Jones	740	80	18	50	747	142
Karnes	1,006	144	28	32	993	203
Kaufman	2,272	330	22	83	..	..
Kendall	140	545	1	2	266	485
Kemp	186	8	4	7	...	...
Kent	126	4	...	...	169	9
Kerr	565	231	4	6	558	238
Kimble	335	125	..	..	288	158
King	102	..	..	..	119	6
Kinney	218	192	2	..	179	190
Knox	442	68	6	23	413	34
Lamar	2,536	724	43	98	4,187	1,619
Lampasas	713	209	124	54	848	..
La Salle	97	171	..	..	180	323
Lavaca	2,463	491	..	13	2,868	966
Lee	977	395	3	4	1,184	1,125
Leon	990	372	4	27	1,680	..
Liberty	675	312	11	11	956	486
Limestone	1,636	213	27	53	3,143	1,114
Lipscomb	116	46	4	..	135	60
Live Oak	375	30	..	25	406	57
Llano	..	...	..	...	748	362
Lubbock	238	14	5	5	165	..
Madison	534	178	6	45	953	500
Marion	273	486	6	11	390	789
Martin	172	24	2	1	83	11
Mason	370	118	...	37	602	339
Matagorda	328	90	16	3	347	259
Maverick	291	211	1	1	407	416
McCulloch	387	111	...	...	512	230
McLennan	3,677	694	98	25	4,868	1,988
McMullen	86	28	..	1	158	64
Medina	590	436	14	3	881	535
Menard	356	58	14	17	312	167
Midland	36	18	...	...	275	76
Milam	1,118	943	...	28	3,406	1,479
Mills	...	...	...	...	690	331
Mitchell	467	73	29	9	451	141
Montague	2,700	212	..	..	3,052	347
Montgomery	943	420	..	..	1,380	897
Moore	85	3	2	..	27	7
Motley	239	10	6	14	263	4
Nacogdoches	1,575	226	19	887	1,897	1,094
Navarro	2,510	439	40	78	4,062	1,911
Newton	469	318	73	8	769	350
Nolan	518	80	12	49	395	130
Nueces	575	152	8	6	1,140	461
Ochiltree	81	18	37	2	22	22
Oldham	65	13	...	...	82	21
Orange	604	190	15	...	842	393
Palo Pinto	971	160	63	66	1,366	341
Papola	1,178	345	7	49	..	..
Parker	1,833	518	81	150	2,571	552
Pecos	231	64	2	...	..	..
Polk	503	155	7	32	1,137	888
Potter	119	..	..	..	331	97
Presidio	121	250	..	..	258	420
Rains	190	139	9	12	548	454
Randall	285	34	17	2	216	..
Red River	1,586	637	20	86	2,602	848
Reeves	320	20	1	...	559	46
Refugio	148	86	1	2	192	84
Roberts	100	20	12	7	213	79
Robertson	1,265	196	6	7	1,867	1,247
Rockwall	639	50	26	114	1,140	121
Runnels	224	39	..	...	612	74
Rusk	1,973	1,641	..	..	2,243	1,627
Sabine	644	224	43	48	..	..

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Watson, Pop.	President, 1900. Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
San Augustine	426	213	..	16	673	383
San Jacinto	471	543	7	7	862	524
San Patricio	184	36	3	..	460	40
San Saba	838	149	27	68	1,082	341
Schleicher	209	26	..	1	..	...
Scurry	440	119	36	223	376	161
Shackelford	164	23	..	5	250	73
Shelby	1,536	188	19	44	..	..
Sherman	22	..	..	..	24	9
Smith	2,387	1,204	88	67	2,706	2,470
Somervell	365	40	8	88	380	143
Starr	905	325	...	...	1,249	857
Stephens	376	16	316	20	735	45
Sterling	129	15	7	19	141	44
Stonewall	328	23	4	12	305	107
Sutton	240	27	1	2	176	158
Swisher	230	25	9	6	148	50
Tarrant	3,988	852	139	121	5,277	..
Taylor	1,056	120	126	86	1,253	440
Terry	123	6	5	3	..	..
Throckmorton	237	22	15	24	250	54
Titus	632	142	6	57	956	445
Tom Green	736	125	14	11	602	235
Travis	2,402	810	37	21	4,194	2,601
Trinity	916	419	..	32	1,110	517
Tyler	630	102	12	21	1,215	522
Uvalde	452	78	1	...	558	280
Val Verde	462	121	3	1	571	227
Van Zandt	1,540	347	27	39	2,276	855
Victoria	856	352	5	3	..	..
Walker	706	605	3	20	1,299	1,131
Waller	794	545	9	49	971	760
Ward	144	21	20	..	..	..
Washington	1,343	640	5	3	1,811	1,371
Webb	535	1,007	2	...	1,103	1,770
Wharton	607	462	22	3	778	535
Wheeler	200	11	5	7	..	..
Wichita	655	157	15	6	907	215
Wilbarger	302	58	26	9	626	138
Williamson	2,253	614	93	145	3,673	1,812
Wilson	984	278	11	79	1,800	477
Wise	1,638	344	102	97	2,993	703
Wood	1 329	451	34	35	1,623	933
Young	891	94	48	48	858	158
Zapata	28	369	..	..	102	462
Zavala	146	11	1	2	126	35
Total	167200	51,242	3,995	8,062	267337	121173
Plurality	115958	..	..	..	146164	..
Per cent.	71.45	21.88	1.83	3.44	64.35	29.39
Scattering	3,212				23,800	
Whole vote.	234,008				412,290	

Election returns 1906, unofficial vote for Governor, was: Campbell, Dem., 243,942; Gray, Rep., 42,169; Acheson, Rep., 12,319; Pearson, Pro., 5,910; Edwards, Soc., 7,198; Dowlen, Soc. L., 4,919.

For President in 1904: Debs, Soc., 2,791; Corrigan, Soc. L., 421.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Bowie, Red River, Lamar, Delta, Hopkins, Franklin, Titus, Camp, Morris, Cass, and Marion. Morris Sheppard, Dem., 12,432.

II. Counties of Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine, Angelina, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Panola, and Harrison. S. B. Cooper, Dem., 9,322.

III. Counties of Wood, Upshur, Gregg, Rush, Smith, Henderson, Van Zandt, and Kaufman. J. G. Russell, Dem., 8,491.

IV Counties of Grayson, Collin, Fannin, Hunt, and Rains. C. B. Randall, Dem., 12,836.

V. Counties of Dallas, Rockwell, Ellis, Hill, and Bosque. J. A. Beall, Dem., 5,869.

TEXAS—*Continued.*

VI. Navarre, Freestone, Limestone, Robertson, Brazos, Milam. Rufus Hardy, Dem., 7,392.

VII. Anderson, Houston, Trinity, Polk, San Jacinto, Liberty, Chambers, Galveston. A. W. Gregg, Dem., 9,200.

VIII. Harris, Fort Bend, Austin, Waller, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Madison, Leon. J. C. Moore, Dem., 7,328.

IX. Gonzales, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Brazoria, Jackson, Lavaca, De Witt, Victoria, Calhoun, Aransas, Refugio, Bee, Goliad, Karnes. C. F. Burgess, Dem., 11,194.

X. Williamson, Travis, Hays, Caldwell, Bastrop, Bee, Burleson, Washington. A. S. Burleson, Dem., 7,321.

XI. McLennan, Falls, Bell, Coryell, Hamilton. R. L. Henry, Dem., 8,150.

XII. Tarrant, Parker, Johnson, Hood, Somervell, Erath, Comanche. O. W. Gillespie, Dem., 7,145.

XIII. Cook, Denton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Jack, Young, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Knox, Foard, Hardeman, Cottle, Motley, Dickens, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Swisher, Castro, Parmer, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Donley, Collingsworth, Wheeler, Gray, Carson, Potter, Oldham, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman, Dallam. J. H. Stephens, Dem., 15,942.

XIV. Bexar, Comal, Kendall, Bandera, Kerr, Gillespie, Blanco, Burnet, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas, Mills, Brown. James L. Slayden, Dem., 12,369.

XV. Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Nueces, San Patricio, Live Oak, Atascosa, Wilson, Guadalupe, McMullen, La Salle, Dimmit, Maverick, Zavala, Frio, Medina, Uvalde, Kinney, Val Verde. J. N. Garner, Dem., 10,423; R. W. Moore, Rep., 5,154.

XVI. El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Crockett, Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards, Kimble, Menard, Concho, Tom Green, Irion, Upton, Crane, Ward, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke, Runnels, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Fisher, Jones, Shackelford, Stephens, Palo Pinto, Haskell, Stonewall, King, Kent, Garza, Crosby, Lubbock, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Cochran, Hockley. W. R. Smith, Dem., 15,792.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, T. M. Campbell; Lieutenant-Governor, A. W. Davidson; Secretary of State, L. T. Dashiell; Treasurer, Sam Sparks; Comptroller, John W. Stephens; Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. B. Cousins; Land Commissioner, J. J. Terrell; Adjutant-General, J. O. Newton, Attorney-General, R. V. Davidson—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Reuben R. Gaines; Associate Justices, Thomas J. Brown and F. A. Williams; Clerk, F. T. Connerly—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1905.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	31	130	161
Republicans	..	2	2

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. Pres...	66,455	47,426	....	....	19,029 D
1876. Pres...	104,755	44,800	....	....	59,955 D
1880. Pres...	156,428	57,893	27,405	....	*98,535 D
1884. Pres...	225,309	93,141	3,321	3,538	*132,168 D
1888. Pres...	234,883	88,422	....	4,749	*146,461 D
			Pop.		
1892. Pres...	239,148	81,444	99,688	2,165	*139,460 D
1894. Comp.	216,240	†62,575	149,857	2,209	*66,383 D
1895. Gov...	241,882	55,405	159,224	‡5,026	*82,658 D

TEXAS—*Continued.*

	Dem.	*Pop. Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1896. Pres...	370,454	167,520	5,046	1,786	*202,914 D
	Dem.	*Pop.*			
1898. Gov...	285,074	132,348	....	....	152,726 D
		Rep.	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	
1900. Pres...	267,337	121,173	20,976	2,644	*146,164 D
1902. Gov...	269,676	65,706	12,387	8,768	*203,976 D
1904. Pres...	167,200	51,242	8,062	4,292	*105,958 D

* Plurality. † United vote for two candidates. ‡ Independent Republican.

UTAH.

Counties. (27.)	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Counties.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Beaver	593	869	San Juan	36	135
Box Elder	1,151	2,400	San Pete	1,741	3,829
Caché	2,948	4,008	Sevier	930	1,725
Carbon	508	1,244	Summit	1,358	2,232
Davis	,225	1,657	Tooele	639	1,289
Emery	583	905	Uintah	630	753
Garfield	252	679	Utah	4,243	6,490
Grand	165	262	Wasatch	656	1,042
Iron	442	741	Washington	761	718
Juab	1,206	1,493	Wayne	251	310
Kane	102	399	Weber	3,108	6.331
Millard	683	1,001			
Morgan	315	492	Total	33,413	62,446
Piute	228	358	Plurality	..	29,033
Rich	240	439	Per cent	32 87	61.44
Salt Lake	8,389	20,665	Whole vote	101,624	

For President in 1904, Debs, Soc., received 5,767 votes.

The vote for President in 1900 was: Bryan, Dem., 45,006; McKinley, Rep., 47,139; Woolley, Pro., 209; Debs, Soc., 720; Malloney, Soc. L., 106.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: James H. Moyle, Dem., 38,047; John C. Cutler, Rep., 50,837; Joseph Kauffman, Soc., 4,892; William M. Ferry, American, 7,959.

The vote for Representative in Congress, 1906, was: O. W Powers, Dem., 27,021; Joseph Howell, Rep., 42,566; W. H. Schock, Soc., 3,010; Ogden Hiles, American, 11,411.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John C. Cutler; Secretary of State, C. S. Tingey; Treasurer, James Christiansen; Auditor, J. A. Edwards; Adjutant-General, E. A. Wedgwood; Attorney-General, M. A. Breeden; Superintendent of Education, A. C. Nelson; Commissioner of Insurance, Secretary of State, *ex-officio*—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. M. McCarty, Rep.; Justices, Daniel N. Straup and J. E. Frick; Clerk, H. W. Griffith, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

Senate: Republicans, 18; total, 18.

House of Representatives: Democrats, 7; Republicans, 38; total, 45.

VERMONT.

Counties. (14.)	Governor, 1906. Clement, R.-D.	Proctor, Rep.	Hanson, Pro.	Sullivan, Soc.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Addison	1,122	3,531	65	18	366	3,146
Bennington	2,222	2,180	27	27	745	2,419
Caledonia	1,488	3,027	71	16	580	2,944
Chittenden	3,329	4,089	66	31	1,432	3,848
Essex	853	862	9	2	233	750
Franklin	2,355	3,221	81	5	881	2,522
Grand Isle	317	523	7	5	109	343
Lamoille	795	1,742	60	7	296	1,521
Orange	1,304	2.547	63	17	587	2,259
Orleans	859	3,227	39	9	328	2,563

VERMONT—*Continued.*

Counties.	Governor. 1906.				President, 1904.	
	Clement, F.-D.	Proctor, Rep.	Hanson, Pro.	Sullivan, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Rutland	4,430	5 769	57	23	1,367	5,772
Washington	3,289	3,824	97	143	1,247	3,807
Windham	1,940	3,451	52	142	809	3,735
Windsor	2,509	4.343	39	67	797	4,830
Total	26,912	42,332	733	512	9,777	40,459
Plurality	..	15,420	..	..	..	30,682
Per cent	38.18	60.05	.98	.79	18.84	77.97
Scattering	.....				1,652	
Whole vote	70,489				51,888	

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Porter, Dem., 16,566; Bell, Rep., 48,115; Morse, Soc., 769; Cummings, Pro., 1.175.

The vote for Governor in 1902 was: McGettrick, Dem., 7,364; McCullough, Rep., 31,864; Clement, Ind., License Rep., received 28,201 votes; Sherbourne, Pro., 2,498.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, and Rutland. Edwin B. Clift, Dem., 8,957; David J. Foster, Rep., 20,660; W G. Schofield, Pro., 327.

II. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, and Windsor. John H. Sentor, Dem., 8,157; Kittredge Haskins, Rep., 20,738; C. B. Wilson, Pro., 316; J. W. Dunbar, Soc., 364.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Fletcher D. Proctor; Lieutenant-Governor, George H. Prouty; Secretary of State, Fred'k G. Fleetwood; Treasurer, Edward H. Deavitt; Auditor, Horace F. Graham; Attorney-General, Clark C. Fitts; Superintendent of Education, Mason S. Stone; Commissioner of Insurance, E. H. Deavitt, and F G. Fleetwood—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John W. Rowell; Assistant Justices, Loveland Munson, John H. Watson, Willard W Mills, Jas. M. Tyler, Seneca Hazelton, George M. Powers; Clerk, M. E. Smilie—all Republicans, except Hazelton.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1906.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	30	199	229
Democrats	..	35	35
Independents	..	6	6
Ind. Democrats	..	1	1
Citizens	..	3	3
Prohibition	..	1	..
Republican majority	30	154	184

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. Pres.	10,927	41,481	....	....	*30.554 R
1876. Pres.	20,350	44,428	....	....	*24.078 R
1880. Pres.	18,316	45,567	....	....	*27,251 R
1884. Pres.	17,331	39.514	785	1,752	22,183 R
1888. Pres.	16,788	45.192	....	1,460	28,404 R
1890. Gov.	19,290	33,462	....	1,161	14,163 R
1892. Pres.	16,325	37,992	....	1,415	21,669 R
			Pop.		
1894. Gov.	14,142	42,663	740	457	28,521 R
			N. D.		
1896. Pres.	10,637	51,127	1,331	733	40,490 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. Gov.	17.129	48,441	567	950	31,312 R
1900. Pres.	12,849	42,568	....	368	29,719 R
1902. Gov.	7,364	31,864	....	2,498	24,500 R
1904. Pres.	9,777	40,459	859	792	30,682 R
1906. Gov	26,912	42,332	512	733	15,420 R

* Majority.

VIRGINIA.

Counties and Cities. (118.)	Governor. 1905.		President, 1904.			
	Swanson, Dem.	Lewis, Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Accomac	1,263	308	1,517	256	59	...
Albemarle	1,013	262	782	665	38	
Alexandria C.	270	151	1,069	309	7	..
AlexandriaCo	272	171	738	187	4	..
Alleghany	688	642	157	99	..	...
Amelia	311	77	320	76	4	..
Amherst	825	99	878	177	..	..
Appomattox.	608	94	684	93	1	..
Augusta	1,235	863	1,584	1,096	60	..
Bath	281	174	325	239	1	1
Bedford	1,190	393	1,300	560	77	..
Bland	401	413	339	407	6	...
Botetourt	833	743	818	664	26	..
Bristol City	380	132	297	133	11	1
Brunswick	594	156	593	149	4	...
Buchanan	462	491	307	561	..	...
Buckingham	654	488	595	405	7	...
Buena Vista C	159	63	125	79	6	..
Campbell	484	149	674	158	8	5
Caroline	578	240	591	317	6	..
Carroll	1,130	1,302	874	1,265	3	...
Charles City	127	33	129	78	1	...
Charlotte	648	217	517	211	11	..
Charlottesv'le	..	134	391	71	..	...
Chesterfield	505	134	597	151	11	1
Clarke	415	68	444	67	22	1
Craig	375	191	335	161	17	...
Culpeper	849	259	798	209	...	..
Cumberland	444	82	334	50	2	..
Danville	790	85	836	101	38	1
Dickenson	671	703	577	684	1	..
Dinwiddie	478	136	405	119	1	..
Elizabeth C'y	519	181	600	211	4	..
Essex	417	147	430	213	5	1
Fairfax	784	298	774	422	6	3
Fauquier	1,212	424	1,215	357	3	..
Floyd	477	932	450	1,012	4	1
Fluvanna	408	144	394	135	...	..
Franklin	1,266	1,025	1,166	874	23	..
Frederick	532	230	858	316	24	..
Fredericksb'g	438	134	352	124	4	...
Giles	839	557	721	588	29	..
Gloucester	574	109	473	173	4	2
Goochland	344	275	298	273	..	..
Grayson	918	1,111	867	1,054	1	..
Greene	323	338	214	311	1	..
Greenesville	422	117	356	100	2	..
Halifax	1,553	452	1,198	594	27	..
Hanover	580	198	527	261	10	..
Henrico	713	195	892	248	5	13
Henry	979	570	718	422	9	..
Highland	247	254	304	352	11	..
Isle of Wight.	656	99	585	168	2	...
James City	131	61	98	34	6	..
King George	332	218	279	188	..	..
King and Q'n.	429	153	390	134	..	..
King William	382	221	304	195	4	..
Lancaster	576	110	350	93	3	..
Lee	756	1,027	780	1,329	4	..
Loudoun	1,396	413	1,559	442	65	..
Louisa	691	241	514	296	8	1
Lunenburg	464	68	433	96	6	6
Lynchburg C.	844	270	995	292	10	1
Madison	579	327	538	292	..	..
Manchester	254	39	285	66	3	2
Mathews	514	182	467	119	19	..
Mecklenburg.	1,232	317	1,021	296	18	
Middlesex	379	182	416	151	1	..
Montgomery	787	733	650	725	40	1
Nansemond	778	135	678	186	3	...
Nelson	819	223	847	269	2	1
New Kent	141	91	127	75	1	..
Norfolk City	2,393	414	2,559	457	31	23
Norfolk Co.	1,753	1,030	1,345	977	9	11
NewportN'ws	1,000	507	744	335	20	35
Northampton	630	168	592	210	9	..
North'mber'd	480	207	532	225	..	...
Nottoway	464	104	470	86	2	..

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

Counties and Cities.	Governor, 1905. Swanson, Dem.	Lewis, Rep.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Orange	742	238	568	201	10	..
Page	1,024	800	741	804	12	8
Patrick	841	747	737	616	7	..
Petersburg	880	72	924	144	6	..
Pittsylvania	2,101	561	1,718	650	41	1
Portsmouth	963	330	1,151	247	18	8
Powhatan	234	176	240	156	1	..
Prince Edward	530	137	576	101	2	..
Prince George	198	75	189	92	1	..
Prince William	535	143	724	228	5	..
Princess Anne	726	157	420	109	2	..
Pulaski	793	769	732	764	2	20
Radford City	243	104	184	100	4	2
Rappahannock	467	115	400	151	3	..
Richmond City	3,038	374	3,749	569	32	30
Richmond Co.	406	187	377	185	..	..
Roanoke City	1,357	455	1,268	506	24	..
Roanoke Co.	653	411	630	427	44	1
Rockbridge	939	779	996	911	10	1
Rockingham	1,640	1,445	1,603	1,441	85	3
Russell	1,097	1,326	987	1,396	7	..
Scott	1,303	1,656	1,164	1,773	12	2
Shenandoah	1,285	1,325	1,098	1,189	27	..
Smyth	913	1,191	848	1,312	10	1
Southampton	975	138	924	260	11	1
Spottsylvania	409	252	330	237	11	1
Stafford	463	486	301	384	5	..
Staunton	507	244	458	162	30	..
Surry	389	106	323	154	9	..
Sussex	389	123	253	93	..	..
Tazewell	733	1,256	803	1,462	4	3
Warren	485	137	540	151	11	2
Warwick	211	78	108	71	1	..
Washington	1,443	1,512	1,344	1,872	12	..
Westmoreland	235	181	392	181	2	..
Williamsburg	151	43	103	37	2	..
Winchester	297	168	394	146	13	..
Wise	810	1,441	897	1,572	7	6
Wythe	1,035	1,366	1,065	1,384	4	1
York	235	58	186	69	24	..
Total	83,544	45,795	80,648	47,880	1,383	218
Plurality	37,749	..	32,768	..	..	..
Per cent	64.36	35.28	61.97	36.67	1.05	0.16
Scattering	453		415			
Whole vote	129,792		130,544			

For Governer 1905, Downey, Soc., received 453 votes.

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 359 votes; Corrigan, Soc. L., 56.

The vote for Governor in 1901 was: Montague, Dem., 116,682; Hoge, Rep., 81,366; Rucker, Pro., 1,896; Quantz, Soc., 280; McTier, 285.

For President in 1900, Woolley, Pro., received 2,150 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Accomac, Carolina, Essex, Gloucester, King and Queen, Lancaster, Matthews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spottsylvania, Westmoreland, and the City of Fredericksburg. Wm. A. Jones, Dem., 5,773; R. S. Bristow, Rep., 1,294.

II. Counties of Charles City, Elizabeth City, Isle of Wight, James City, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton, Surry, Warwick, York, and the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Williamsburg, and Newport News. Harry L. Maynard, Dem., 4,358, * Floyd Hughs, Rep., 1,489.

III. Counties of Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King William, New Kent, and the cities of Richmond and Manchester. John Lamb, Dem., 3,908; George A. Hanson, Rep., 639.

IV. Counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greenesville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Sussex, and the City of Petersburg. Francis R. Lassiter, Dem., 2,615.

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

V. Counties of Carroll, Floyd, Franklin, Grayson, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania, and the City of Danville. E. W Saunders, Dem., 6,194; John W. Simmons, Rep., 5,972.

VI. Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Halifax, Montgomery, Roanoke, and the cities of Lynchburg, Radford, and Roanoke. Carter Glass, Dem., 4,060; C. A. Hermans, Rep., 1,336.

VII. Counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren, and the cities of Charlottesville and Winchester. James Hay, Dem., 5,573; Fred E. Bedcher, Rep., 2,372.

VIII. Counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford, and the City of Alexandria. John F, Rixey, Dem., 5,059; John B. Henderson, Rep., 962.

IX. Counties of Bland, Buchanan, Craig, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe, and the City of Bristol. Robert P. Bruce, Dem., 11,757; Campbell Slemp, Rep., 13,798.

X. Counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge, and the cities of Staunton and Buena Vista. Hal. D. Flood, Dem., 5,962; E. D. Gregory, Rep., 2,696.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	35	86	121
Independents and Republicans	5	14	19
Democratic majority	30	72	102

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Claude A. Swanson, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, J. T. Edyson; Secretary of State, D. O. Eggleston; First Auditor, Morton Marye; Second Auditor, John G. Dew; Treasurer, A. W. Harman, Jr.; Superintendent of Instructions, J. D. Eggleston; Attorney-General, W. A. Anderson; all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals: President, James Keith; Justices, S. G. Whittle, John A. Buchanan, George M. Harrison, and Richard H. Cardwell; Clerk of the Court, H. Stewart Jones—all Democrats.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. Pres	91,654	93,468	....	....	1,814 R.
1876. Pres	101,208	76,093	....	....	25,115 D
1880. Pres	{96,449 / 31,527}	84,020	....	....	*31,527 H
1884. Pres	145,497	139,356	....	138	6,141 D
1885. Gov	152,544	136,510	....	....	16,034 D
1888. Pres	151,977	150,438	....	1,678	†1,539 D
1889. Gov	162,654	120,477	...	897	†42,177 D
1892. Pres	163,977	113,262	*N. D.* 12,275	2,738	†50,715 D
1893. Gov	127,940	....	*Pop.* 81,239	6,962	†39,726 D
1896. Pres	154,709	135,368	2,129	2,350	†19,341 D
1897. Gov	109,655	56,840	....	2,743	†52,815 D
1900 Pres	146,080	115,865	....	2,150	†30,215 D
1901. Gov	116,682	81,366	....	1,896	35,316 D
1904. Pres	80,648	47,880	....	1,383	32,768 D
1905. Gov	83,544	45,795	....	....	37,749 D

* Hancock's actual majority in the State, the Democratic and Readjuster vote both being for him. † Plurality.

WASHINGTON.

Counties. (36.)	President, 1904.		President, 1900.			
	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Adams	548	1,160	523	461	30	9
Asotin	227	747	328	393	23	3
Chehalis	635	2,589	1,081	1,850	77	108
Chelan	372	1,248	575	577	12	11
Clallam	273	903	407	123	5	51
Clarke	515	2,436	1,025	1,668	79	90
Columbia	482	1,089	706	899	27	9
Cowlitz	317	1,589	619	1,171	54	16
Douglas	577	1,722	615	516	20	49
Ferry	297	511	813	423	8	9
Franklin	222	570	81	52	3	..
Garfield	265	777	437	528	18	17
Island	83	424	123	263	13	14
Jefferson	285	962	395	687	19	4
King	5,270	20,434	7,836	10,218	318	263
Kitsap	320	1,736	489	880	75	46
Kittitas	520	1,787	934	1,139	52	20
Klickitat	362	1,370	496	906	58	22
Lewis	896	3,098	1,382	1,907	94	43
Lincoln	1,004	2,472	1,587	1,414	66	30
Mason	337	661	457	514	11	13
Okanogan	445	1,192	714	457	10	17
Pacific	104	483	396	887	27	15
Pierce	2,351	9,773	3,702	6,269	204	296
San Juan	112	554	245	428	10	6
Skagit	880	3,041	1,220	1,814	65	115
Skamania	61	301	203	175	4	4
Snohomish	1,405	6,025	2,480	2,961	179	64
Spokane	2,606	10,285	5,125	5,515	306	81
Stevens	875	2,369	1,612	1,121	38	27
Thurston	669	2,121	978	1,298	36	57
Wahkiakum	101	473	207	396	10	20
Walla Walla	56	2,812	1,480	2,119	61	20
Whatcom	1,194	5,410	1,700	2,952	145	282
Whitman	1,519	4,090	2,826	2,366	180	156
Yakima	930	3,484	1,066	1,507	46	65
Total	28,098	101540	44,833	57,456	2,363	2,006
Plurality	..	73,442	..	12,623	..	..
Per cent	19.65	69.95	41.69	53.48	2.19	1.87
Scattering	15.513		866			
Whole vote	145,151		107,524			

For President 1904: Soc., 10,023; Pro., 3,229; Soc. L., 1,592; Pop., 669.

For Governor 1904: Turner, Dem., 59,119; Mead, Rep., 75,278; Soc., 7,420; Pro., 2,782; Soc. L., 1,070.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Eshleman, Dem., 30,369; Byrne, Dem., 30,689; Blackman, Dem., 31,811; Cushman, Rep., 71,921; Jones, Rep., 71,656; Humphrey, Rep., 71,353; Herman, Soc., 8,431; Barkly, Soc., 8,420; Wagenknecht, Soc., 8,361.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. E. Mead, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles E. Coon; Secretary of State, S. H. Nichols, Rep.; Treasurer, G. Y. Mills, Rep.; Auditor, C. W. Clausen, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Ortis Hamilton, Rep.; Attorney-General, J. D. Atkinson, Rep.; Com. Public Lands, E. W. Ross, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wallace Mount; Associate Justices, R. O. Dunbar, H. D. Crow, M. A. Fullerton, F. H. Rudkin, Milo A. Root, H. E. Hadley—all Reps.; Clerk, C. S. Reinhart.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	38	86	124
Democrats	4	9	13
Republican majority	34	77	111

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ADMISSION.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1889. Governor	24,732	33,711	....	....	8,979 R
1892. President	29,802	36 460	19,165	2,542	*6,658 R
	Fus.		*N. D.*		
1896. President	51,646	39,153	1,668	968	*12,493 F
1900. President	44,833	57,456	....	2,363	*12,623 R
1904. President	28,098	101,540	....	....	73,442 R

* Plurality.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties. (55.)	President, 1904.				President, 1900.	
	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.
Barbour	1,585	1,863	56	4	1,579	1,840
Berkeley	2,488	2,548	93	..	2,287	2,506
Boone	912	784	16	..	956	767
Braxton	2,324	2,176	62	..	2,103	1,894
Brooke	742	1,120	54	..	717	1,001
Cabell	3,193	3,776	118	7	3,251	3,667
Calhoun	1,337	1,125	16	191	1,268	946
Clay	1,058	1,025	59	..	718	902
Doddridge	1,076	1,773	48	6	1,222	1,893
Fayette	3,295	6,509	336	154	3,230	5,404
Gilmer	1,435	1,080	55	..	1,410	1,117
Grant	312	1,298	22	..	367	1,355
Greenbrier	2,573	2,296	45	..	2,455	1,870
Hampshire	1,878	700	18	..	2,023	659
Hancock	508	1,009	69	4	564	863
Hardy	1,234	638	4	..	1,292	596
Harrison	2,921	5,075	369	21	2,678	3,918
Jackson	2,122	2,595	28	1	2,194	2,840
Jefferson	2,556	1,308	50	1	2,727	1,207
Kanawha	5,756	8,854	205	290	4,736	7,249
Lewis	1,621	2,130	191	13	1,702	1,973
Lincoln	1,586	2,080	51	2	1,487	1,712
Logan	1,123	570	22	9	985	423
Marion	3,762	4,774	207	58	3,612	4,351
Marshall	2,115	3,923	246	171	2,132	3,790
Mason	2,125	2,983	31	24	2,460	3,162
Mercer	2,327	3,637	62	19	2,112	2,699
Mineral	1,397	1,802	57	22	1,241	1,661
Mingo	1,652	1,607	14	1	1,363	838
Monongalia	1,596	3,187	113	26	1,576	2,978
Monroe	1,503	1,486	10	..	1,532	1,556
Morgan	576	1,097	31	4	586	1,091
McDowell	1,676	5,222	36	..	1,218	3,761
Nicholas	1,398	1,416	..	..	1,254	1,051
Ohio	5,128	7,769	127	381	5,394	7,093
Pendleton	1,169	926	17	..	1,157	927
Pleasants	945	1,130	29	2	1,085	1,203
Pocahontas	1,130	1,167	49	1	1,000	793
Preston	1,242	3,935	87	63	1,323	3,800
Putnam	1,566	2,162	54	5	1,676	2,118
Raleigh	1,394	1,848	100	5	1,126	1,385
Randolph	2,474	1,893	85	2	2,154	1,771
Ritchie	1,393	2,922	199	12	1,571	2,512
Roane	1,863	2,294	53	..	2,066	2,156
Summers	1,937	1,702	29	19	1,822	1,751
Taylor	1,466	2,238	79	1	1,416	2,092
Tucker	1,134	1,800	100	40	1,199	1,694
Tyler	1,332	2,307	183	..	1,830	2,514
Upshur	826	2,406	103	..	865	2,401
Wayne	2,449	2,363	35	2	2,654	2,258
Webster	1,208	881	..	..	1,147	797
Wetzel	2,833	2,494	114	47	2,664	2,083
Wirt	1,098	1,134	30	1	1,156	1,235
Wood	3,741	4,969	133	49	3,700	4,808
Wyoming	791	1,093	13	..	764	898
Total	100855	132620	4,599	1,573	98,807	119829
Plurality	..	31,765	..	..	..	21,022
Per cent	42.05	55.31	1.84	0.67	44.74	54.28
Scattering	....				2,234	
Whole vote	239,780				220,870	

For President, 1904, Watson, Pop., had 337 votes.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1904.

For Governor: John Cornwell, Dem., 112,457; W. M. O. Dawson, Rep., 121,540; J. W. Bedford, Pro., 3,999; J. M. Eskey, Soc., 1,279. Dawson's plurality, 9,083.

For President in 1900, Woolley, Pro., received 1,692 votes; Debs, Soc., 268; Barker, Pop., 274.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Brooke, Hancock, Harrison, Lewis, Marshall, Ohio, and Wetzel, T. S. Riley, Dem., 15,315; W. R. Hubbard, Rep., 19,362; Pierce, Pro., 1,484; Hibbs, Soc., 739.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

II. Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Marion, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker. M. H. Dent, Dem., 16,752; G. C. Sturgis, Rep., 20,384; Dadisman, Pro., 173; Ward, Soc., 727.

III. Counties of Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Summers, Upshur, Webster. George Byrne, Dem., 15,482; J. H. Gaines, Rep., 19,888; Montgomery, Pro., 1,339; Swinbourne, Soc., 974.

IV. Counties of Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Wirt, Wood, Braxton, Doddridge, Gilmer, and Tyler. G. W Hardman, Dem., 13,637; H. C. Woodyard, Rep., 16,310; Johnson, Pro., 712; Kirkendall, Soc., 512;

V. Counties of Cabell, Lincoln, Mason, McDowell, Mercer, Putnam, Raleigh, Wyoming, Wayne, Boone, Mingo, and Logan. J. H. Miller, Dem., 15,971; J. A. Hughes, Rep., 22,395; Morris, Pro., 362; Barringer, Soc., 213.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Wm. M. O. Dawson; Secretary of State, Chas. W. Swisher; Treasurer, Newton Ogdin, Auditor, A. C. Scherr; Attorney-General, Clark W May; Superintendent of Schools, T. C. Miller; Adjutant-General, N. S. Burlew—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals: President, William M. Miller, Rep., Associate Justices, Henry Brannon, Rep., J. George Poffenbarger, Rep.; Henry C McWhorter, Rep.; Ira E. Robinson, Rep., Clerk, W. B. Mathews, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	25	60	85
Democrats	5	25	30
Prohibition	..	1	1
Republican majority.	20	34	54

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. President	29,537	32,283	....	....	2,746 R
1876. President	56,565	42,001	....	....	14,564 D
1880. President	57,391	46,243	9,079	...	*11,148 D
1884. President	67,317	63,096	805	939	*4,221 D
			U. Lab.		
1888. President	78,677	78,171	1,508	1,084	506 D
			Pop.		
1892. President	84,467	80,293	4,166	2,145	4,174 D
			N. D.		*Ptu.*
1896. Governor	93,974	105,477	....	1,054	11,503 R
1896. President	92,927	104,414	677	1,203	11,487 R
1900. Governor	100,226	118,807	....	1,373	18,581 R
1900. President	98,807	119,829	....	1,692	21,022 R
1904. President	100,850	132,608	....	4,413	31,758 R

* Plurality.

WISCONSIN.

Counties. (70.)	Governor. 1906.		President, 1904.			
	Aylward, Dem.	Davidson, Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Adams	212	699	271	1,399	47	29
Ashland	768	1,796	1,016	3,406	116	235
Barron	303	1,797	625	3,575	242	103
Bayfield	159	1,356	345	2,665	77	32
Brown	1,854	3,314	2,636	6,027	108	329
Buffalo	637	1,449	911	2,147	64	10
Burnett	59	1,040	82	1,262	54	31
Calumet	1,268	1,143	1,257	1,736	36	116
Chippewa	1,406	2,343	1,669	5,744	141	59
Clark	673	2,462	1,050	4,091	183	79
Columbia	1,371	3,200	1,907	4,732	204	158
Crawford	1,177	1,710	1,363	2,281	57	31
Dane	5,120	6,843	5,610	11,041	417	242
Dodge	4,734	2,749	5,092	4,248	133	67
Door	277	1,699	515	2,689	72	33
Douglas	987	2,391	968	4,564	130	549
Dunn	258	1,874	546	3,303	123	83
Eau Claire	1,066	2,837	1,224	4,343	155	196

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

Counties.	Governor. 1906.		President, 1904.			
	Aylward, Dem.	Davidson, Rep.	Parker Dem,	Roosevelt, Rep.	Swallow, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Florence	55	335	82	562	8	5
Fond du Lac	3,779	4,073	4,416	7,021	178	149
Forest	113	884	159	988	23	48
Grant	2,294	4,249	2,888	5,802	219	77
Green	1,112	1,905	1,460	2,990	219	139
Green Lake	1,302	1,716	1,269	2,181	84	43
Iowa	1,472	2,635	1,640	3,328	162	21
Iron	221	1,025	246	1,250	25	16
Jackson	323	1,871	479	2,746	89	26
Jefferson	3,217	2,622	3,764	3,669	147	96
Juneau	1,100	2,406	1,243	3,234	78	42
Kenosha	1,635	9 090	1,592	3,307	77	440
Kewanee	1,194	1,362	1,455	1,578	36	77
La Crosse	2,584	4,259	3,086	5,506	189	115
La Fayette	1,526	2,238	1,921	2,875	106	28
Langlade	1,235	1,365	1,018	2,103	46	30
Lincoln	1,047	1,652	1,004	2,850	69	106
Manitowoc	2,974	3,486	3,271	4,626	93	687
Marathon	3,435	3,695	3,245	6,144	158	178
Marinette	1,006	2,658	816	3,977	144	195
Marquette	812	1,459	747	1,604	81	9
Milwaukee	12,856	24,521	18,547	32,587	935	18,339
Monroe	1,156	2,334	1,749	3,892	145	35
Oconto	870	1,967	1,017	3,279	68	62
Oneida	613	1,197	373	1,710	44	130
Outagamie	3,026	3,794	3,138	5,951	33	113
Ozaukee	1,664	1,012	1,494	1,492	26	111
Pepin	261	657	327	1,033	29	3
Pierce	342	1,880	594	3,492	129	24
Polk	182	1,566	296	2,985	101	98
Portage	1,675	2,265	2,168	3,634	101	44
Price	527	1,512	399	2,202	70	71
Racine	2,065	3,547	2,584	5,573	257	1,453
Richland	1,035	2,070	1,340	2,696	295	48
Rock	1,321	3,917	2,350	7,972	316	458
Rusk	151	1,049	..	..	..	.
St. Croix	1,287	2,354	1,569	3,898	116	108
Sauk	1,509	3,102	1 914	4,805	342	52
Sawyer	229	735	204	782	29	13
Shawano	738	1,850	1,237	3,684	118	24
Sheboygan	3,366	4,151	3,430	6 121	198	901
Taylor	707	1,337	719	1,725	42	44
Trempealeau	476	1,901	976	3,560	156	10
Vernon	638	3,118	758	4,744	220	28
Vilas	187	682	321	1,467	25	39
Walworth	986	2,858	1,378	4,892	263	135
Washburn	184	900	207	989	31	48
Washington	2,346	1,972	2,233	2,565	55	68
Waukesha	2,431	3,912	2,686	5,247	205	231
Waupaca	607	2,683	941	5,471	233	70
Waushara	212	2,074	319	3,140	96	25
Winnebago	3,469	5,471	4,006	7,565	259	311
Wood	1,431	2.683	1,674	4,002	96	195
Total	103311	183558	124107	280164	9,770	28,226
Plurality	..	80.247	..	156057	.	..
Per cent	32.28	57.36	28.01	63.24	2.20	6.37
Scattering	33,103		753			
Whole vote.	320,003		443,014			

For Governor in 1906: Eaton, Pro., received 8,211 votes; Gaylord, Soc. Dem., 24,437: Rosass, Soc. L., 455.

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 530 votes; Corrigan, Soc. L., 223.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Peck, Dem., 175,263; La Follette, Rep., 226,995; Arnold, Soc., 24,116; Schofield, N. Rep., 11,920.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Districts.

I. Counties of Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, Green, La Fayette. John J. Cunningham, Dem., 8,808; Henry A. Cooper, Rep., 16,226; Moses Hull, Soc., 1,504.

II. Counties of Jefferson, Dane, Columbia, Green, Lake, Marquette, Adams. George W. Levis, Dem., 12,881; John M. Nelson, Rep., 14,808; William E. Dibble, Pro., 724; W. A. Hall, Sr., Soc. Dem., 354,

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

III. Counties of Grant, Crawford, Richland, Sauk, Juneau, Vernon, and Iowa. James W. Murphy, Dem,, 14,701; J. W. Babcock, Rep., 13,690; Noyes, Pro., 934.

IV. County of Milwaukee (part). Thomas J. Fleming, Dem., 8,656; William F. Gary, Rep., 12,231; E. T. Melnes, Soc., 8,759.

V Counties of Milwaukee (part) and Waukesha. William H. Stafford, Rep., 13,948; Albert F. Welch, Soc., 8,870.

VI. Counties of Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Dodge, Washington, and Ozaukee. Charles H. Weisse, Dem., 19,444; Alvin Dreger, Rep., 10,512; G. C. Darrow, Soc., 764.

VII. Counties of Pepin, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Eau Claire, Clark, Monroe, and La Crosse. Charles F. Hille, Dem., 6,779; John J. Esch, Rep., 18.042.

VIII. Counties of Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, Calumet, and Manitowoc. John E. McMullen, Dem., 9,594; John H. Davidson, Rep., 16,986; John J. Pitz, Soc., 1,103; C. H. Forward, Pro., 700.

IX. Counties of Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Outagamie, Wood, Oconto, and Marinette. Phillip A. Badour, Dem., 8,689; Gustav Kuesterman, Rep., 14,080; J. E. Harris, Soc., 551.

X. Counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland, and Wood. Dennis D. Conway, Dem., 10,653; E. A. Morse, Rep., 20,228; James I. Coxe, Soc., 903.

XI. Counties of Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Pierce, Polk, Sawyer, St. Croix, Washburn, and Gates. Francis J. McGuire, Dem., 5,146; John J. Jenkins, Rep., 19,002; C. W Swanson, 1,213.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, J.O. Davidson; Lieutenant-Governor, W. D. Connor; Secretary of State, James A. Frear; Treasurer, Andrew H. Dahl; Adjutant-General, Vacant; Attorney-General, Frank L. Gilbert, Superintendent of Education, C. P. Cary; Commissioner of Insurance, Geo. E. Beedle—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John B. Cassoday, Rep., Associate Justices, Wm. H. Tienlin, Rep., R. G. Siebecker, Dem.; J. E. Dodge, Dem., and Roujet D. Marshall, Rep.; J. C. Kerwin, Rep., Clerk, Clarence Kellogg, Rep.; John B. Winslow, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*Assembly.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	27	75	102
Democrats	5	20	25
Social Dem.	1	5	6
Republican majority	21	50	71

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. President.	86,477	104,988	....	....	18,511 R
1876. President.	123,919	130,069	1,506	....	6,150 R
1880. President.	114,634	144,397	7,980	....	29,763 R
1884. President.	146,459	161,157	4,598	7,656	14,698 R
			U. Lab.		
1888. President.	155,232	176,553	8,552	14,277	21,321 R
			Pop.		
1892. President.	177,335	170,791	9,909	13,132	6,544 D
1894. Governor.	142,250	196,150	25,604	11,240	53,900 R
1896. President.	165 523	268,135	....	7,509	102 612 R
1898. Governor.	135,353	173,137	8,577	8,078	37 784 R
			S. L.		
1900. Governor.	160,764	264 420	6,590	9,707	103,656 R
1900. President.	159,285	265,866	524	10 124	106,581 R
1902. Governor.	145,818	193,417	15,970	9,647	47,599 R
1904. President.	124,107	280,164	28,220	9,770	156,057 R
1906. Governor.	103,311	183,558	24,437	8,211	80,247 R

WYOMING.

Counties. (13.)	Governor 1906. Keister, Dem.	Brooks Rep.	O'N'll, Soc.	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Albany	767	1,342	204	697	1,660
Big Horn	881	1,807	43	724	1,987
Carbon	731	1,579	4	962	2,229
Converse	417	1,023	89	387	1,106
Crook	363	747	17	475	983
Fremont	1,271	722	49	563	1,007
Johnson	500	666	21	458	726
Laramie	1,317	2.538	14	1,177	3,098
Natrona	399	664	74	321	735
Sheridan	548	1,010	125	1,066	1,907
Sweetwater	951	1,411	201	464	1,476
Uinta	1,075	2,259	464	1,387	2,743
Weston	263	633	5	223	810
Total	9,483	16.396	1,310	8,904	20,489
Plurality	..	6,913	..	...	11,559
Per cent	34.69	59.99	5.32	29.05	66.76
Scattering		140		209	
Whole vote		27,329		30,657	

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1906.

Hamm, Dem., 9,017; Frank W. Mondell, Rep., 16,881, Brown, Soc., 1,310; Nicodemus, Pro., 90.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor B. B. Brooks; Secretary of State, Wm. R. Schnitger; Treasurer, Edward Gillitte; Auditor, Leroy Grant; Adjutant-General, P. A. Gatchell; Attorney-General, W. E. Mullen; Superintendent of Education, A. D. Cook—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Chas. N. Potter; Associate Justices, Cyrus L. Beard, Richard A. Scott; Clerk, W H. Kelly—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1907.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	21	45	66
Democrats	2	5	7
Republican majority	19	40	59

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ADMISSION.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1890. Governor	7,153	8,879	....	....	1,726 R
1892. President	....	8,454	7,722	530	732 R
1892. Governor	8,442	7,446	....	416	1,691 D-P
					Plu.
1896. President	10,655	10,072	....	136	583 D
1900. President	10,164	14,482	...	....	4,318 R
			Soc.		
1902. Governor	10,017	14,483	552	....	4,466 R
1904. President	8,904	20,467	1,077	....	11,563 R
1906. Governor	9,483	16,396	1,316	....	6,913 R

HAWAII.

At the Territorial election, held 1906, for Delegate to Congress, E. B. McClanahan, Dem., received 2,867 votes; J. K. Kalanianole, Rep., 7,315; C. K. Notley, H. R., 2,181.

Present Territorial Government: Governor, Walter F. Frear. Secretary of Territory, Ernest A. Mottsmith; Treasurer, A. J. Campbell; Delegate in Congress, Jonah Kalanianole; Attorney General, E. C. Peters. Judiciary: Alfred S. Hartwell, Chief Justice; Associates, Sidney M. Ballou and A. A. Wilder; Clerk, Henry Smith; U. S. District Judge, Sanford B. Dole; U. S. District-Attorney, J. J. Dunne; E. R. Stackable, Collector of Customs.

In the Territorial Legislature the Republicans have 36 on joint ballot, Democrats 9.

PORTO RICO.

Governor, Regis H. Post; Secretary, Wm. F. Willoughby; Treasurer, W. J. Groner; Auditor, G. C. Ward; Attorney-General, Frank Feuille; Resident Commissioner of Territory at Washington, Tulio Larrinaga.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Jose Quinones; Justices, C. Hernandez, Jose Figueros, J. C. MacLeary, A. Wolfe; U. S. District Judge, B. S. Rodey; U. S. District-Attorney, Jose F. R. Savage.

The Territorial Legislature consists of an upper and lower House. The lower House is the elective branch and has 35 members. All belong to the Unionist party; sits in annual session in January.

LIST OF OFFICIALS AND SALARIES (SUBJECT TO CHANCE).

Mayor.—George B. McClellan ($15,000).
Secretary.—F. M. O'Brien, 6 City Hall ($6,000.)

Bureau of Licenses.—1 City Hall.
Chief.—John P. Corrigan ($2,800). *Deputy.*—Gaetano D'Amato ($2,000). Brooklyn—Daniel J. Griffin, *Deputy* ($2,000).

Borough Presidents.
Manhattan.—*John F Ahearn, 10 City Hall ($7,500); Bernard Downing, *Secretary* ($4,000).
Bronx.—L. F. Haffen ($7,500), 3d Ave. and 177th St.; H. A. Gumbleton, *Secretary* ($4,000).
Brooklyn.—Bird S. Coler ($7,500), 16 Boro' Hall; Charles F. Adams, *Secretary* ($4,000).
Queens.—Joseph Bermel ($5,000), L. I. City; Herman Ringe, *Secretary* ($4,000).
Richmond.—George Cromwell ($5,000), New Brighton. Maybury F. Fleming, *Secretary* ($2,500).

Aldermen.
President—Patrick F. McGowan ($5,000). *Vice-Chairman*—T. P. Sullivan. *City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen*—P. J. Scully ($7,000) Joseph F. Prendergast, 1st *Deputy* ($5,000). *Chief Clerk*—John T. Oakley ($5,000). Aldermen receive $2,000 salary per year.

BOROUGHS AND DISTRICTS.
Manhattan.—1, William Drescher; 2, Michael Stapleton; 3, Timothy P. Sullivan; 4, James J. Smith; 5, Patrick F. Flynn; 6, Adolph Moskowitz; 7, Frank L. Dowling; 8, Max S. Levine; 9, Reginald S. Doull; 10, George J. Schneider; 11, Herman W. Beyer; 12, W. P. Kenneally; 13, J. McCann; 14, J. Loos; 15, L. Barton Case; 16, T. F. Baldwin; 17, J. Schloss; 18, J. J. Nugent, 19, J. Hines; 20, J. J. Reardon; 21, Alexander J. Stormont, 22, J. W. O'Reilly; 23, J. J. McDonald; 24, J. J. F Mulcahy; 25, C. Delaney; 26, T. B. Johnson; 27, B. Goldsmidt, 28, B. W. B. Brown; 29, John F. Walsh; 30, Joseph D. Kavanagh; 31, Percy L. Davis; 32, P. E. Nagle; 33, Sam'l Marx.
Bronx.—34, James W. Brown; 35, Thomas J. Mulligan; 36, William P. Corbett; 37, John J. Hickey; 38, Arthur H. Murphy; 39, Edward V. Handy; 40, Frederick C. Hochdorffer; 41, M. J. Crowley.
Brooklyn.—42, Robert F. Downing; 43, George A. Colgan; 44, John Mulvaney; 45, J. S. Gaynor; 46, William Wentz; 47, John Diemer; 48, W. J. Heffernan; 49, F. P. Kenney; 50, F. Linde; 51, J. W. Redmond; 52, D. R. Coleman; 53, J. D. Gunther; 54, J. H. Finnigan; 55, T. J. McAleer; 56, T. F. Barton; 57, L. M. Potter; 58, O. Grant Esterbrook; 59, G. A. Morrison; 60, Otto Muhlbauer; 61, F. P. Bent; 62, J. J. Velton; 63, W. P. Sanford; 64, H. F. Grimm; 65, James F. Martyn.
Queens.—66, T. M. Quinn; 67, G. Eueler; 68, J. Flanagan; 69, J. J. Hogan; 70, M. J. Carter.
Richmond.—71, J. J. Collins; 72, D. S. Rendt; 73, Charles P. Cole.

Coroners.—Criminal Courts Building.
Manhattan.—Julius Harburger, Peter P. Acritelli, P. Dooly, G. F. Shrady, Jr. ($6,000 each). *Chief Clerk*, J. E. Bausch ($3,000).
Bronx.—Robert F. McDonald, Albert F Schwannecke ($6,000 each).
Brooklyn.—Henry J. Brewer and John F. Kennedy ($6,000 each).
Queens.—Samuel D. Nutt and A. S. Ambler, College Point, L. I. ($4,000 each).
Richmond.—M. J. Cahill, New Brighton, S. I. ($4,000).

Department of Finance.—Stewart Building.
Comptroller.—Herman A. Metz ($15,000).
Deputies.—J. H. McCooey and N. T. Phillips ($7,500 each). *Assistant Deputy.*—Hubert L. Smith ($6,000).
Auditor of Accounts.—P. H. Quinn ($5,000).
Receiver of Taxes.—Manhattan, David E. Austen, ($7,000). *Deputy.*—Bronx—J. B. Underhill ($2,500). Brooklyn—James B. Bouck ($4,000). Queens—George H. Creed ($2,500). Richmond—John De Morgan ($2,500).
Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets.—Manhattan—John M. Gray ($4,000).
City Paymaster.—John H. Timmerman, 83 Chambers Street ($6,000).
Collector of Assessments and Arrears.—Daniel Moynahan ($4,000).
Bureau of Municipal Investigations Statistics.—Charles S. Hervey ($6,000).

CITY CHAMBERLAIN.—James J. Martin, 63 Stewart Building ($12,000).
Deputy.—John H. Campbell ($7,500).

Public Works and Other Departments.
Commissioner Public Works.—Manhattan—Henry S. Thompson ($6,000); Jas. J. Hagan, *Assist.* ($5,000). Bronx—John F. Murray ($5,000). Brooklyn—Desmond Dunne ($6,000). Queens—L. Gresser ($4,000). Richmond—L. L. Tribus ($8,000).
Bureau of Highways.—Manhattan—G. F. Scannell, *Supt.* ($5,000); Geo. W. Tillson, *Chief Engineer* ($6,000). Bronx.—J. A. Briggs, *Chief Eng.* ($7,500).
Bureau of Sewers.—Manhattan—Vacant ($5,000); Horace Loomis, *Chief Engineer* ($6,000). Bronx—Thomas H. O'Neill, *Supt.* ($4,000). Brooklyn—James Dunne, *Supt.* ($5,000).
Bureau Public Bldgs. and Offices.—Manhattan—Vacant, *Supt.* ($5,000). Bronx—A. H. Liebenau, *Supt.* ($4,000). Br'klyn—J. Lawrence, *Supt.* ($5,000).
Supt. Baths and Public Comfort.—Manhattan—W. W. Weeks ($2,550). Br'klyn—W. H. Hale ($2,550).
Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.—John H. O'Brien ($7,500). *Deputy.*—M. F. Loughman ($6,000). Bronx—M. Hecht ($4,000). Br'klyn—W. C. Cozier ($5,500). Queens—C. C. Wissel ($3,000). Richmond—C. J. McCormack ($2,500).
Commissioner of Bridges—J. W. Stevenson ($7,500). *Deputy*—J. H. Little ($4,500). *Chief Engineer*—C. M. Ingersoll, Jr. ($10,000). *Sec'y*—E. E. Schiff ($4,000).
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.—Foster Crowell ($7,500). *Deputy.*—W. H. Edwards ($5,000).
Chief Clerk—John J. O'Brien ($3,600).
Tenement-House Commissioner.—44 East 23d St.—E. J. Butler ($7,500). *Deputies.*—Manhattan—H. G. Darwin; Br'klyn—J. McKeown ($4,000 each). Bronx.—*Supt.*, William B. Calvert.

Department of Police.
Central Office, 300 Mulberry Street. House for Detention of Witnesses, 203 Mulberry Street.
Commissioner.—Theodore A. Bingham ($7,500).
Deputies.—(First) A. J. O'Keeffe ($6,000). (Second) F. H. Bugher ($4,000). (Third) Bert Hanson ($4,000). (Fourth) A. Woods ($4,000).
Inspectors.—M. W. Cortright ($5,000), Max F. Schmittberger, R. Walsh, G. F. Titus, J. Mc Cafferty, H. Burfiend, J. H. Russell, J. E. Dillon, J. F. Thompson, J. E. Hussey, G. R. Holohan, J. J. O'Brien, J. J Langan, W. G. Hogan, P. J. Harkins, J. F. O'Connor, G. W. McClusky, J. F. Flood, Denis Sweeney ($3,500 each).
Chief Clerk.—William H. Kipp ($5,000).

Department of Health.
S. W cor. 55th St. and 6th Ave.
President and Commissioner.—Thos. Darlington ($7,500). The Commissioner of Police and Health Officer of Port of New York.
Secretary.—Eugene W. Scheffer ($5,000).
Sanitary Supt.—Walter Bensel ($5,000). *Assistants.*—Manhattan—Alonzo Blauvelt ($3,500). Bronx—Chas. Spencer ($3,500). Brooklyn—T. C. Maxfield ($3,500). Queens—John P. Moore ($3,500). Richmond—John T. Sprague ($3,500).

Law Department.—Hall of Records.
Corporation Counsel.—F. K. Pendleton ($15,000).
Secretary.—L. Riggs, Jr. ($3,500).
Assistants.—Theo. Connoly, G. L. Sterling, and C. D. Olendorf ($10,000 each).
Assistant.—Brooklyn—James D. Bell ($10,000).
Bureau of Street Openings.—John P. Dunn, 90 West Broadway ($7,500).
Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.—Geo. O. Reilly, 280 Broadway ($3,500).
Bureau for Recovery of Penalties.—Herman Stiefel, 119 Nassau Street ($6,000).
Tenement-House Bureau.—John P. O'Brien, 44 E. 23d St. ($5,000).

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.—The Mayor, *Chairman;* Comptroller, Chamberlain, President Board of Aldermen, Chairman Finance Committee of Board of Aldermen.
Secretary.—N. Taylor Phillips.

* Removed by the Governor December 9, 1907.

Department of Fire.—157 E. 67th St.
Commissioner.—Francis J. Lantry ($7,500).
Chief.—Edward F. Croker ($7,000).
Deputy.—Hugh Bonner ($5,000).
Brooklyn and Queens.—C. C. Wise ($5,000).
Deputy Chief.—Thomas Lally (Brooklyn and Queens) ($5,000).
Fire Marshals.—Peter Seery ($3,000) (Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond); William L. Beers ($3,000) (Brooklyn and Queens).
Secretary.—Alfred M. Downes ($4,800).

Department of Parks.—Arsenal, Central Park.
President and Commissioner of Manhattan and Richmond.—Henry Smith ($5,000).
Commissioner of Brooklyn and Queens.—Michael J. Kennedy ($5,000).
Commissioner of Bronx.—Joseph I. Berry ($5,000).
Secretary Park Board.—M. F. Laughman ($4,800).

Bureau of Buildings.
220 Fourth Avenue.
Superintendent.—Manhattan—Edward S. Murphy ($5,000). *Assistant.*—Joseph Gordon ($4,000). *Chief Inspector.*—Bernard J. Gorman ($3,000).
Bronx.—P. J. Reville, *Supt.* ($5,000). *Brooklyn.* David F. Moore, *Supt.* ($5,000). *Queens.*—J. P. Powers, *Supt.* ($3,000). *Richmond.*—John Seaton, *Supt.* ($2,500).

Department of Taxes and Assessments.
Hall of Records.
President.—Lawson Purdy ($8,000): Commissioners, Frank Raymond, Nicholas Muller, Chas. A. Putzel, James H. Tully, Hugh Hastings, Thos. L. Hamilton ($7,000 each).
Secretary.—C. R. Tyng ($4,900).

Department of Charities.—Foot E. 26th St.
Commissioner—Robt. W. Hebberd ($7,500).
1st Deputy.—Richard C. Baker ($5,000).
Secretary.—J. McKee Borden ($3,500).
2d Deputy (327 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn).—James J. McInerney ($5,000).

Commissioner of Jurors.—127 Stewart B'ld'g. Thomas Allison (County of New York) ($6,000).

Commis'rs of Accounts.—115 Stewart B'ld'g. Philip B. Gaynor and John Purroy ($5,000).

Municipal Civil Service Commissioners.
299 Broadway.
Wm. F. Baker, *President* ($6,000); R. Ross Appleton, Frank L. Polk, Commissioners ($5,000).
Secretary.—Frank A. Spencer ($5,000).

Public Administrator.—119 Nassau Street. W. M. Hoes ($10,000). F. W. Arnold, *Asst.* ($5,000).
Chief Clerk.—Robert D. Bronson ($2,800).

Department of Correction.—148 E. 20th St.
Commissioner—John V. Coggey ($7,500).
Deputy.—George W. Meyer ($4,000).
Secretary.—John B. Fitzgerald ($3,000).

Department Docks and Ferries.—Battery Pl.
Commissioner—John A. Bensel ($7,500).
Deputy.—Denis A. Judge ($4,500).
Secretary.—Joseph W. Savage ($4,000).

Department of Education.
Park Ave. and 59th St.
President.—E. L. Winthrop, Jr. *Vice-President.*—John Green. *Secretary.*—A. E. Palmer ($5,500).
Supt. of School Buildings.—C. B. J. Snyder ($10,000).
Supt. of School Supplies.—Patrick Jones ($5,000).
City Supt. of Schools—Wm. H. Maxwell ($10,000).
Associate City Superintendents ($6,500 each).—Geo. S. Davis, Edward B. Shallow, Andrew W. Edson, Gustave Straubenmüller, Thomas S. O'Brien, Edward L. Stevens, John H. Walsh, C. E. Meleney.
Examiners ($5,000 each).—James C. Byrnes, Walter L. Hervey, J. A. O'Connell, George J. Smith.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment.
277 Broadway.
Members.—The Mayor, *Chairman;* the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Presidents of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond (no salary).
Secretary.—Joseph Haag ($7,500).
Bureau of Franchises.—H. P. Nichols, Engineer ($6,000).

Commissioner of Licenses.—277 Broadway. John N. Bogart ($5,000).

City Improvement Com'n.—21 Park Row. F. K. Pendleton, Chairman; J. S. Cantor, G. A. Hearn, Whitney Warren, H. P. Whitney, F. Bailey, J. W. Alexander, D. C. French, L. F. Haffen, J. A. Wright, J. Cassidy, W. J. La Roche, J. E. Swanstrom, George Cromwell and H. S. Thompson.

Board of Water Supply.—299 Broadway.
J. Edward Simmons, Chas. A. Shaw, Chas. N. Chadwick ($12,000 each).
Secretary.—Thomas Hassett ($6,000).

City Record.—2 City Hall, and 21 Park Row
Supervisor.—Patrick J. Tracy ($5,000).
Deputy Supervisor.—Henry McMillen ($2,500).

Aqueduct Commissioners.—280 Broadway.
Mayor and Comptroller *ex-officio.*
Commissioners.—John F. Cowan, John J. Ryan, Wm. H. Ten Eyck, John P. Windolph ($5,000 each).
Chief Engineer.—W. H. Sears ($10,000).
Secretary.—H. W. Walker ($4,000).

Board of Assessors.—320 Broadway.
Antonio Zucca, Paul Weimann, James H. Kennedy ($5,000 each).
Secretary.—William H. Jasper ($5,000).

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Clerk (Court House).—Peter J. Dooling ($15,000). *Deputy.*—John F. Curry ($6,000).
Kings County Clerk (Hall of Records, Brooklyn).—Frank Ehlers ($8,000). *Deputy.*—Bela Tokaji ($5,000).
Sheriff New York County (299 Broadway).—Thos. F. Foley ($12,000 and half of fees).
Under Sheriff.—A. J. Johnson, ($5,000). *Deputies.*—J. J. Murray, F. G. Rinn, F. J. Burnes, T. J. O'Rourke, Joseph Cullen, John McCourt, Max Altman, Max J. Porges, M. J. Cruise, P. F. Flynn, J. J. O'Neil, F. J. Walgering ($2,500 each).
Warden of County Jail.—Chas. F. Regan ($3,000).
Sheriff Kings County (Court House, B'klyn).—Alfred T. Hobley ($15,000). *Under Sheriff.*—G. J. Phillips ($6,000).
Deputy Sheriffs.—J. L. Gernon, W. D. Burtchell, A. D. Brown, G. Herrman, Bart Hunt, O. Nichols, J. E. Smalley, N. Ward.
Warden.—Maurice Carmody ($3,000).
Sheriff Queens County (Long Island City).—H. S. Harvey (fees). *Under Sheriff.*—John M. Phillips.
Sheriff Richmond County (Richmond, S. I.).—Joseph J. Barth ($6,000).
Register (Hall of Records).—Frank Gass ($12,000).
Deputy—Wm. H. Sinnott ($5,000).
Register Kings County (Hall of Records, Brooklyn).—Wm. A. Prendergast ($8,000).
Commissioner of Records (Hall of Rec., B'klyn).—J. K. Neal ($5,000). *Deputy.*—D. H. Ralston ($3,800).

STATE OFFICERS.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.—1 Madison Avenue.
Special Deputy Commissioners.—Moses M. McKee, Manhattan and Bronx ($5,000); H. W. Michell (Brooklyn) ($3,750); George L. Nichol (Richmond) ($2,000); Edward Dowling (Queens) ($2,500).

STATE BUREAU OF ELECTIONS.—47 W. 42d St. *Superintendent.*—William Leary ($5,000).
Chief Deputy.—Collin H. Woodward ($4,500); *Secretary*, James S. Wells ($2,000).

QUARANTINE COMMISS'RS.—62 William St.
Commissioners.—F. H. Schroeder, *President;* H. A. Guyon, *Treasurer;* Smith Pine ($2,500 each).
Health Officer.—Alvah H. Doty, M. D. ($12,500).
Secretary.—Geo. Schrader.

Public Service Commission.—154 Nassau St.
For the 1st District.
W. R. Willcox, *Chairman;* E. M. Bassett, W. McCarroll, M. R. Maltbie, John E. Eustis, *Commissioners* ($15,000). Travis H. Whitney, *Secretary.*

PILOT COMMISSIONERS.—17 State Street.
Commissioners.—A. F. Higgins, J. H. Winchester, V. H. Brown, Thomas P. Ball, W. I. Comes.
Secretary.—Daniel A. Nash.

PORT WARDENS.—1 Broadway.
Wardens.—John H. Gunner, *President;* Michael Hines, Henry Bradt, Robt. T. Courtney, James F. Pegnam, Charles S. Adler, Harry Jaquillard, Richard O'Brien, and Jerome B. Johnson (fees).
Secretary.—A. W. Dodge.

SUPREME COURT.

PART 1, TRIAL TERM (the Criminal Term of the Court for the trial of indictments), held by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.

GENERAL SESSIONS (Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5).—In the Criminal Courts Building.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Thomas C. T. Crain	Judge of Sessions	Dec. 31, 1920
Edward Swann	" "	" 31, 1921
Joseph F. Mulqueen	" "	" 31, 1921
James T. Malone	" "	" 31, 1921
Thomas C. O'Sullivan	" "	" 31, 1919
Otto A. Rosalsky	" "	" 31, 1920
Warren W. Foster	" "	" 31, 1913

Clerk of Part 1, *Trial Term, Supreme Court, and of the Court of General Sessions* (office in the Criminal Courts Building)—Edward R. Carroll. Judges of General Sessions receive annual salary of $15,000 each.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

(First Division.)

Criminal Courts Building, Centre Street.

Name. (Salary, $9,000.)	Term Expires.
Judge John B. Mayo	July 1, 1917
" William E. Wyatt	" 1, 1911
" Joseph M. Deuel	" 1, 1913
" Lorenz Zeller	" 1, 1915
" John B. McKean	" 1, 1909
" W. H. Olmsted	May 1, 1912

Court is open daily, except Saturday and legal holidays, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Clerk's office open Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M. Chas. W. Culkin, *Clerk*. Salary, $5,000.

Children's Part, 66 3d Ave.—Held by one of the Justices of Special Sessions in accordance with assignment of Justices. Court opens at 9.30 daily, except Sunday and legal holidays. Edmund C. Lee, *Clerk*. Salary, $3,000.

CITY MAGISTRATES.

Magistrate. (Salary, $7,000.)	Term Expires.
Frederick B. House	July 1, 1912
Leroy B. Crane	" 1, 1912
Matthew P. Breen	" 1, 1912
Chas. G. F. Wahle	" 1, 1909
Daniel E. Finn	" 1, 1915
Robert C. Cornell	May 1, 1913
Chas. N. Harris	" 1, 1917
Frederick B. Kernochan	" 1, 1917
Henry Steinert	July 1, 1915
Moses Herrman	" 1, 1909
Joseph F. Moss	" 1, 1915
Peter T. Barlow	May 1, 1913
Arthur C. Butts	" 1, 1917
James J. Walsh	" 1, 1909
Otto H. Droege	July 1, 1917
Joseph E. Corrigan	" 1, 1917

Secretary, James McCabe.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

First District—Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets; Second District—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market); Third District—69 Essex Street; Fourth District—151 East 57th Street; Fifth District—170 East 121st Street; Sixth District—East 162d Street, corner Burk and Washington Avenues; Seventh District—314 West 54th Street; Eighth District—Main Street, Westchester; Ninth District (Night Court), 125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market).

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. The salary of the District Attorney is $12,000 per annum; assistants to District Attorney, $7,500; deputy assistants' salaries vary.

Name.	Office.	Name.	Office.	Name.	Office.
Wm. Travers Jerome	Dist. At.	Keyran J. O'Connor	Deputy.	Daniel F. Murphy	Deputy.
Charles C. Nott, Jr.	Asst.	Carl Miner	"	Theodore H. Ward	"
Charles Albert Perkins	"	Robert S. Johnstone	"	Madison G. Gonterman	"
Arthur C. Train	"	Robert E. Manley	"	Frederick B. McNish	"
Nathan A. Smyth	"	Charles W Appleton	"	Joseph H. A. Symonds	"
James R. Ely	"	Robert J. Turnbull	"	Alexander Kehogh	"
Isidor J. Kresel	"	Mason Trowbridge	"	Edward L. Tinker	"
Robert C. Taylor	"	Almuth C. Vandiver	"	Charles A. Dana	"
Francis P. Garvan	"	W. B. Howe	"	William D. Bosler	"
John W. Hart	"	G. W. Whiteside	"	Alexander Mayper	"
Harford T. Marshall	"	E. C. Kindleberger	"		

Secretary, William C. Langdon. Chief Clerk, J. A. Henneberry. Bureau of Special Sessions Information, W. S. McGuire and Paul Krotel.

Courts of Law in Manhattan.

APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, MADISON AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.

Justice.	Term Expires.	Justice.	Term Expires.
Edward Patterson, *Pres. Justice*	Dec. 31, 1909	John Proctor Clarke	Dec. 31, 1915
George L. Ingraham	" 31, 1919	James W. Houghton	" 31, 1914
Chester B. McLaughlin	" 31, 1909	Francis M. Scott	" 31, 1911
Frank C. Laughlin	" 31, 1909	John S. Lambert	Temporary

Court opens at 1 P. M. *Clerk*—Alfred Wagstaff; salary, $5,000. AN APPELLATE TERM to hear appeals from the City and the Municipal Courts will sit in the County Court-House.

SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE, SPECIAL, AND TRIAL TERMS.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.	Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Samuel Greenbaum	Justice	Dec. 31, 1915	Philip H. Dugro	Justice	Dec. 31, 1914
Francis M. Scott	"	" 31, 1911	Henry A. Gildersleeve	"	" 31, 1919
James A. Blanchard	"	" 31, 1915	Joseph E. Newburger	"	" 31, 1919
Charles F. MacLean	"	" 31, 1909	Peter A. Hendrick	"	" 31, 1920
Charles H. Truax	"	" 31, 1909	John W. Goff	"	" 31, 1920
Vernon M. Davis	"	" 31, 1916	Samuel Seabury	"	" 31, 1920
Edward E. McCall	"	" 31, 1916	M. Warley Platzek	"	" 31, 1920
Edward B. Amend	"	" 31, 1916	John Ford	"	" 31, 1920
James A. O'Gorman	"	" 31, 1913	Charles W Dayton	"	" 31, 1920
Henry Bischoff, Jr.	"	" 31, 1917	John J. Brady	"	" 31, 1920
James Fitzgerald	"	" 31, 1912	Mitchell L. Erlanger	"	" 31, 1920
Leonard A. Giegerich	"	" 31, 1920	Charles L. Guy	"	" 31, 1920
David Leventritt	"	" 31, 1912	James W. Gerard	"	" 31, 1921
Victor J. Dowling	"	" 31, 1918			

Clerk—County Clerk Peter J. Dooling, *ex-officio*. Salary of Supreme Court Justices, $17,500.

COURTS OF LAW IN MANHATTAN—*Continued.*

CITY COURT.

CITY HALL.

The Judges are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $12,000.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Edw'd F. O'Dwyer	Chief Judge	Dec. 31, 1917
J. H. McCarthy	Judge	" 31, 1917
Lewis J. Conlan	"	" 31, 1909
Joseph I. Green	"	" 31, 1915
Theo. F. Hascall	"	" 31, 1910
F. B. Delehanty	"	" 31, 1910
Thos F. Donnelly	"	" 31, 1917
Alexander Finelite	"	" 31, 1917
John V. McAvoy	"	" 31, 1917
Peter Schmuck	"	" 31, 1917

Clerk.—Thos. F. Smith; salary, $6,000.

Deputy.—Edward H. Piepenbring; salary, $3,000.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.

COURT HOUSE.

Judges—Norman S. Dike, Rep., and Lewis L. Fawcett, Rep., $12,500.

SURROGATES' COURT.

COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

The Surrogates are elected for a term of fourteen years at an annual salary of $15,000.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Abner C. Thomas	Surrogate	Jan. 1, 1914
Charles H. Beckett	"	" 1, 1921

Chief Clerk.—William V Leary; salary, $10,000.

COURT OF ARBITRATION

OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF NEW YORK STATE, 65 LIBERTY ST.

This court was established by act of the Legislature, for the hearing and prompt settlement of controversies among merchants, shipmasters, and others within the Port of New York.

SURROGATE'S COURT, BROOKYLN.

HALL RECORDS.

Surrogate—Herbert T. Ketcham, Dem., $10,000.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, KINGS CO.

COURT HOUSE.

District Attorney—John F. Clarke, Dem., $10,000.

MUNICIPAL COURTS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The Justices are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $8,000. The Clerks are appointed by the Justices for six years, and receive annual salaries of $3,000.

Courts.	Location.	Justices.	Clerks.
1st District	66 Lafayette St	Wauhope Lynn William F. Moore John Hoyer	Thomas O'Connell. Francis Mangm, Deputy.
2d District	264 Madison St	George F. Roesch Benjamin Hoffman Leon Sanders Thomas P. Dinnean	James J. Devlin. Michael H. Looney, Deputy.
3d District	314 W. 54th St	Thomas E. Murray James W. McLaughlin	Michael Skelly. Henry Merzbach, Deputy.
4th District	151 E. 57th St	Michael F. Blake William J. Boyhan	Abram Bernard. James Foley, Deputy.
5th District	96th St. and Broadway	Alfred P. W. Seaman William Young Frederick Spiegelberg	James V. Gilloon. John H. Servis, Deputy.
6th District	83d St. and 3d Ave	Herman Joseph Jacob Marks	Edward F McQuade.
7th District	70 Manhattan St	Phillip J. Sinnott David L. Weil John R. Davies	H. B. Wilson. Robert Andrews.
8th District	Sylvan Place and 121st St	Joseph P. Fallon Leopold Prince	William J. Kennedy. Patrick J. Ryan.
9th District	59th St. and Madison Ave	Edgar J. Lauer Fred De Witt Wells Frank D. Sturgis William C. Wilson	William J. Chamberlain. Charles Healey.
BRONX.			
1st District	Town Hall, Westchester	Peter A. Sheils	.....
2d District	E. 162d St. and Wash'n Ave.	John M. Tierney	Thomas A. Maher.

United States Courts in Manhattan.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Post-Office Building. *Judges.*—Rufus W. Peckham, Circuit Justice; Walter C. Noyes, E. Henry Lacombe, Henry G. Ward, and Alfred C. Coxe, Circuit Judges. *Clerk.*—William Parkin; salary, $3,500. *Term.*—Second Tuesday in October.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Post-Office Building.

The Judges of the Federal Courts are appointed by the President, and confirmed by the United States Senate, for life.

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and Judge of the Circuit Court.—Rufus W. Peckham; salary, $12,500.

Circuit Judges.—Henry G. Ward, E. Henry Lacombe, Walter C. Noyes, and Alfred C. Coxe; salaries, $7,000 each.

Clerk.—John A. Shields; salary, $3,500.

General Terms.—First Monday in April and third Monday in October.

Equity Term.—Last Monday in February.

Terms of Criminal Court.—Second Wednesdays in January, March, May, October, December, and third in June

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Post-Office Building.

Judge of the District Court.—George B. Adams, Chas. M. Hough, Geo. L. Holt; salary, $6,000.

Clerk.—Thomas Alexander.

Stated Term.—First Tuesday in every month. Also first Wednesday of Feb., April, June, Oct., and Dec., for trial of equity suits and actions at law.

Special Term.—Every Tuesday for return of process.

United States District-Attorney.—Henry L. Stimson; salary, $10,000.

Assistant District-Attorneys.—J. O. Nichols, Goldthwaite H. Dorr, D. Frank Lloyd, Winifred T. Dennison, Lewis O. O'Brien, Thomas D. Thurber, Francis W. Bird, Hugh Govern, Jr., H. A. Wise, F. Frankfurter; salaries range from $2,000 to $5,000.

Marshal.—William Henkel; salary, $5,000.

Chief Deputy.—John Stiebling; salary, $2,750.

Commissioners.—John A. Shields, Samuel R. Betts, Thomas Alexander, Henry P. Butler, Samuel M. Hitchcock, Ed. L. Owen, James Ridgway, Henry W Goodrich, Herbert Green, Daniel B. Devo, Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Avery F. Cushman, Wm. P. Prentice, James L. Williams, D. W. Esmond, Edward J. Collins.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In the following pages information of daily interest to citizens and visitors about the City of New York is given, the subjects, for convenience of reference, being arranged alphabetically. This information is of the date of January 1, 1908, but it must be borne in mind that changes in an active community like that of New York are continuously going on, and that accuracy in details can only be guaranteed for the date of issue of the ALMANAC.

Amusement Places in Manhattan and Bronx.

THEATRES, ETC.	Location.	Proprietors, Lessees or Managers.	Seat. Capacity*
Academy of Music	E. 14th St. and Irving Place	Gilmore & Tompkins	2,510
Alhambra	7th Ave. and 126th St.	Percy G. Williams	1,600
American	8th Ave. and 42d St.	W. T. Keogh, Stair & Havlin	2,166
Astor	Broadway and 45th St.	Wagenhals & Kemper	1,200
Belasco	42d St. and Broadway	David Belasco	950
Berkeley Lyceum	44th St., near 5th Ave.	Walter C. Jordan	458
Bijou	Broadway and 31st St.	H. B. Sire	969
Broadway	Broadway and 41st St.	Litt & Dingwall	1,700
Carnegie Lyceum	7th Ave. and 57th St.	Board of Trustees	639
Carnegie Hall	W. 57th St., near 7th Ave.	Board of Trustees	2,800
Casino	Broadway and 39th St.	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.)	1,100
Circle	Broadway and 61st St.	Sullivan & Kraus	1,600
Colonial	Broadway and 62d St.	Percy G. Williams	1,700
Criterion	Broadway and 44th St.	Charles Frohman	912
Daly's	Broadway and 30th St.	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.)	1,150
Deutsches	E. 15th St. and Irving Pl.	Maurice Blumfeld	1,096
Dewey	14th St., near 3d Ave.	Sullivan & Kraus	1,600
Eden Musee	W. 23d St., near 6th Ave.	Eden Musee Co.	500
Empire	Broadway and 40th St.	Charles Frohman	1,100
Fourteenth Street	W. 14th St., near 6th Ave.	J. W. Rosenquest	1,500
Garden	Madison Ave. and 27th St.	H. W. Savage	1,110
Garrick	35th St., near 6th Ave.	Charles Frohman	850
Gotham	125th St., near 3d Ave.	Sullivan & Kraus	1,600
Grand	Grand St., near Bowery	Jacob P. Adler	1,888
Grand Opera House	W. 23d St. and 8th Ave.	John H. Springer	2,910
Hackett's	42d St., near Broadway	James K. Hackett	1,000
Harlem Opera House	W. 125th St., near 7th Ave.	Keith & Proctor	1,500
Herald Square	Broadway and 35th St.	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.) & Lew Fields	1,300
Hippodrome	6th Ave. and 44th St.	Shubert & Anderson	5,600
Hudson	44th St., near 6th Ave.	H. B. Harris	995
Hurtig & Seamons'	W. 125th St. and 7th Ave.	Hurtig & Seamon	1,284
Kalich	45 Bowery	Leopold Spachner	2,000
Keith & Proctor's Un. Sq.	E. 14th St., near Broadway	Keith & Proctor	1,000
Keith & Proctor's	E. 58th St., near 3d Ave.	Keith & Proctor	2,200
Keith & Proctor's	W. 23d St., near 6th Ave.	Keith & Proctor	1,551
Keith & Proctor's 5th Ave.	Broadway and 28th St.	Keith & Proctor	1,600
Keith & Proctor's 125th St.	125th St. and Lexington Ave.	Keith & Proctor	1,800
Knickerbocker	Broadway and 38th St.	Al. Hayman & Co.	1,352
Liberty	234 W. 42d St.	Klaw & Erlanger	1,200
Lincoln Square	Broadway and 66th St.	Charles T. Blaney	1,500
London	235 Bowery	Jas. H. Curtin	1,800
Lyceum	45th St., B'way and 6th Ave.	Daniel Frohman	937
Lyric	7th Ave. and 42d St.	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc)	2,000
Madison Square	24th St., near Broadway	Walter N. Lawrence	650
Madison Square Garden	Madison Ave., 26th and 27th Sts.	Madison Square Garden Co.	12,137
Madison Square Garden Concert Hall	26th St. and Madison Ave.	Madison Square Garden Co.	1,183
Majestic	Broadway and 59th St.	The Wilbur-Shubert Co.	1,704
Manhattan Opera House	34th St., near 9th Ave.	Oscar Hammerstein	4,800
Metropolis	142d St. and 3d Ave.	Hurtig & Seamon	1,600
Metropolitan Op. House	Broadway, 39th and 40th Sts.	Heinrich Conried	3,336
Miner's Bowery	Bowery, near Delancey St.	W. H. Isham	1,800
Miner's 8th Avenue	7th Ave., near 25th St.	Edwin D. Miner	1,100
Murray Hill	Lexington Ave. and 42d St.	Wm. T. Keogh	2,400
New Amsterdam	42d St., west of Broadway	Klaw & Erlanger	1,675
New Star	Lexington Ave. and 107th St.	Wm. T. Keogh	3,000
New York	Broadway and 45th St.	Klaw & Erlanger	3,815
Pastor's	E. 14th St., near 3d Ave.	Tony Pastor	1,000
Savoy	34th St. and Broadway	Frank McKee	841
Stuyvesant	44th St., near 7th Ave.	David Belasco	1,050
Thalia	Bowery, near Canal St.	Sullivan & Woods	1,600
Third Avenue	3d Ave., near 31st St.		2,098
Victoria	42d St. and 7th Ave.	Oscar Hammerstein	1,000
Wallack's	Broadway and 30th St.	Mrs. Theo. Moss	1,200
Weber	Broadway and 30th St.	Joseph Weber	1,000
West End	125th St. and 8th Ave.	Stair, Wilber & Nicolai	2,000
Yorkville	86th St. and Lexington Ave.	Hurtig & Seamon	1,450

* Seating capacity is given, but there is usually standing room in addition for a large number of persons. Theatre-goers should consult the daily papers as to time performance begins.

Musical entertainments are sometimes given in Cooper Union, Tammany Hall, Atlantic Garden, 50 Bowery; Grand Central Palace, 43d St. and Lexington Ave., American Institute, 19 West 44th St., Lexington Opera House, 58th St., near Lexington Ave.

MUSEUMS.—Metropolitan Museum of Art, 5th Ave. and 82d St. (Central Park); open free to the public every week day (except Mon. and Fri., when admission is 25 cents) from 10 A. M. to half hour before sunset, and on Sundays from 1 P. M. to half hour before sunset, also Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Museum of Natural History, 8th Ave. and 77th St., open week days from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Sunday from 1 to 5 P. M., also on holidays and Tues. and Sat. evenings, admission free. Aquarium, Castle Garden, Battery Park. Zoological Gardens, Central Park, entrance 5th Ave. and 64th St., and at Bronx Park, 182d St. and Southern Boulevard, admission free, except on Mon. and Thurs. when 25c. is charged. Botanical Gardens (Bronx Park), open daily 10 A. M. to 4.30 P. M., free.

AMUSEMENT PLACES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

The hours for beginning theatrical performances in New York are dictated by the length of the plays. Owing to the increasing lateness of the dinner hour in New York, the beginning of theatrical performances is steadily growing later. Theatre-goers should consult daily newspapers for the time of the rise of curtains, although the doors of all theatres open at 7.30 P. M.

All New York theatres give Saturday matinees, the curtains rising at 2 P. M. Midweek matinees are generally given on Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays, the day varying in the cases of different attractions. Some of the popular-price theatres and the vaudeville houses give daily matinees.

The standard price for best orchestra seats in New York theatres of the first class is $2. The scale at these houses grades down to 50 cents for seats in the top balcony. Occasionally, when eminent foreign stars visit New York, $3 is charged for best seats, the scale being raised in equal ratio in the balconies. In most theatres of the first class seats may be reserved in any part of the house.

The standard price for best orchestra seats in the so-called popular-price theatres is $1. The scale in these houses grades down to 25 cents for seats in the top balcony. It is not customary to reserve top balcony seats in these theatres.

The standard price for best orchestra seats at the Metropolitan and Manhattan Grand Opera-Houses is $5. The scale at these houses grades down to $1 for seats in the top balcony. At the Metropolitan Opera-House boxes are leased or subscribed for by the season. Some of the privately owned boxes are valued at $100,000.

The New Theatre, now building at Central Park West and Sixty-second Street, will be, it is claimed, New York's nearest approach to an endowed theatre. Stock to the amount of $2,000,000, it is stated, has been subscribed for by capitalists and lovers of dramatic art, who announce that no return will be expected for their investment, and that the play-house, which will be devoted both to drama and opera comique, will be conducted on altruistic lines. A permanent stock company will be maintained; otherwise no definite policy has been adopted. It is expected that the play-house will be opened to the public during the season of 1909-10.

It is true that many of the best seats in New York theatres fall into the hands of ticket speculators, who hold them at premiums of from 25 to 200 per cent., according to the popularity of the attraction. Theatre ticket speculation is sanctioned by law in New York, and speculators are licensed by the city government. Most theatres allow one large agency large blocks of their best seats for sale at the hotels at a premium of 50 cents each; but most theatre managers discountenance sidewalk speculation, although they are powerless to prevent it. Many of them, however, frequently announce that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

At 7 o'clock each evening the hotel agencies return unsold tickets to the respective theatres, and good seats, even at the best patronized performances, can usually be obtained at that hour.

Seats may be reserved in advance at New York theatres from two to six weeks preceding the date of use. In the case of new productions, managers claim that they fill orders in the order in which they are received. Reservations by mail are filled for out-of-town theatre-goers, but such orders must always be accompanied by a check or money order covering the full amount of the price of such seats.

In the number, beauty and convenience of its theatres New York leads all other cities of the world except, perhaps, London. There are, however, in a few cities of Continental Europe theatres under municipal or State endowment which, as works of architectural art, are more beautiful than the best New York theatres. The New Amsterdam Theatre is the most costly privately owned theatre in the world. The Hippodrome, seating 5,600 people, is the largest theatre of its kind in the world.

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York has decided that the proprietor of a theatre has the right to decide who shall be admitted to witness the plays he sees fit to produce, in the absence of any express statute controlling his action. He derives from the State no authority to carry on his business, and may conduct the same precisely as any other private citizen may transact his own affairs. But the holder of a ticket which entitles him to a seat at a given time and place of amusement, being refused admission, is entitled to recover the amount paid for the ticket and, undoubtedly, such necessary expenses as were incurred in order to attend the performance.

A Shakespearian Table.

Professor Rolfe, the Shakespearian scholar, has counted the lines which the principal characters in Shakespeare's plays have to speak. His rule was to consider parts of lines, beginnings and endings of speeches as full lines. This is the result:

	Lines to Speak.		Lines to Speak.		Lines to Speak.
Hamlet	1,569	Macbeth	705	Mistress Page	361
Richard III	1,161	Cleopatra	670	Viola	353
Iago	1,117	Prospero	665	Julia ("Two Gentlemen")	323
Othello	888	Romeo	618	Volumnia	315
Coriolanus	886	Petruchio	585	Beatrice	309
Timon	863	Touchstone	516	Lady Macbeth	261
Antony (Cleopatra's)	829	Imogen	541	Katherine (in "The Shrew")	220
Lear	770	Helen ("All's Well")	479	Miranda ("Tempest")	142
Richard II	755	Isabella	426	Perdita	128
Brutus	727	Desdemona	389	Cordelia	115

Henry V. as king and prince (in "Henry IV." and "Henry V") has 1,987 lines to speak, and Falstaff, in both parts of "Henry IV," and "Henry V." and in the "Merry Wives," has 1,895.

The Stage in New York City, 1907.

A RECORD OF NEW PLAYS AND REVIVALS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1906 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

THERE are, in New York City, about sixty-eight theatres devoted to drama, opera, spectacles, concerts, vaudeville, and other forms of stage entertainment (see WORLD ALMANAC, 1908). The total number of events, changes of bill, special performances, trials of plays, etc., in all these theatres during the regular dramatic season of forty weeks approximates 800. Of the above mentioned number of theatres, thirty are producing houses, devoted to productions and runs of their own plays or those of producing managers who are not theatre managers, and also revivals of standard plays. The following summary of dramatic events include all the productions and revivals in these thirty producing theatres, but excludes the German (Deutscher) Theatre, where about forty dramas in German are given during the regular season.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN PRODUCING THEATRES.

Number of New Plays	83
Number of New Musical Comedies	30
Dramatic Revivals	63
Musical Comedy Revivals	11
Shakespearian Revivals (by four companies)	19
Total events	206

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PLAYS.

Serious, Sentimental and Problem Plays	30
Melodramas	25
Romantic Comedies	4
Light Comedies	11
Tragedies	4
Farces	9
Total	83

SOURCES OF NEW PLAYS.

Original Plays	64
Adopted from Foreign Plays	3
Dramatized from Novels	16
Total	83

NATIONALITY OF AUTHORS.

By Native Authors	54
By Foreign Authors	29
Total	83

NATIONALITY OF MUSICAL-COMEDY COMPOSERS.

By Native Composers	22
By Foreign Composers	8
Total	30

STARS OF VARYING MAGNITUDES.

Native Stars	42
Foreign Stars	11
Total	53

GENERAL SUMMARY OF SEASON.

Total weeks of New Plays	549
Total weeks of Revived Plays	181½
Total weeks of New Musical Comedies	264½
Total weeks of Revived Musical Comedies	41
Total weeks of Open Producing Theatres	1,036

Number of Producing Theatres, 30.

Season reckoned from the general opening of the theatres in the Autumn of 1906 until their closing in the late Spring of 1907, or, in the cases of runs that continued into the Summer, until June 1.

The following list deals only with first productions of new plays and with special revivals of classic dramas. It does not aim to contain all the events at the leading theatres of New York City from December 1, 1906 to December 1, 1907, but those which, in their success or failure, were conspicuous during the year in the theatrical affairs of New York:

Of the runs of important dramas and comic operas that extended from 1906 into 1907, "The Chorus Lady," a comedy, with Rose Stahl, lasted 39 weeks at the Savoy, Garrick and Hackett Theatres; "The Great Divide," a serious drama, with Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin, 38 weeks at the Princess and Daly's (still running); "The Three of Us," a drama, with Carlotta Neilson, 27½ weeks at the Madison Square; "The Rose of the Rancho," a melodrama, with Frances Starr, 41 weeks at the Belasco, "The Hypocrites," a melodrama, 26 weeks at the Hudson; "His House in Order," a comedy, with John Drew, 16 weeks at the Empire; "Clothes," a comedy, with Grace George, 14 weeks at the Manhattan; "Clarice," a comedy, with William Gillette, 11 weeks at the Garrick, "The New York Idea," a satirical comedy, with Minnie Maddern Fiske, 9 weeks at the Lyric; "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with Annie Russell as Puck, 8½ weeks at the Astor, "The Red Mill," a musical comedy, with David Montgomery and Fred Stone, 36 weeks at the Knickerbocker; "Pioneer Days" and "Neptune's Daughter," spectacles and ballets, 40 weeks at the Hippodrome (still running); "The Parisian Model," a musical comedy, with Anna Held, 27 weeks at the Broadway; "The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer," a musical comedy, with Sam Bernard, 23 weeks at Wallacks; "The Little Cherub," a musical comedy, with Hattie Williams, 22 weeks at the Criterion; "The Spring Chicken," a musical comedy, with Richard T. Carle, 16 weeks at Daly's and the New Amsterdam.

Dec. 3—Daly's. Christie MacDonald in "The Belle of Mayfair," a musical comedy, 17 weeks.

Dec. 3—Manhattan Opera House: Dedication with "I Puritani," season of 20 weeks.

Dec. 4—Savoy: "The Man of the Hour," a drama of American political life, 51½* weeks.

Dec. 4—Liberty: Eleanor Robson in "The Girl Who Has Everything," a comedy, 7 weeks.

Dec. 17—Hudson. Grace Elliston in "Colombe's Birthday," Browning's poetic play, 6 performances.

Dec. 20—Manhattan: Wilton Lackaye in "The Law and the Man," a melodrama based on Hugo's "Les Miserables," 6½ weeks.

Dec. 24—Bijou: Henry De Vries in "The Double Life," a drama, 2 weeks.

Dec. 25—Garden: Lina Abarbanell in "The Student King," a romantic opera, 5 weeks.

Dec. 25—Weber's: Stock Company in "Dream City," a burlesque, 14 weeks.

Dec. 31—New Amsterdam: Edward Abeles in "Brewster's Millions," a farce (later transferred to Hudson), 22 weeks.

Dec. 31—Garrick: William Collier in "Caught in the Rain," a farce, 22 weeks.

Dec. 31—Herald Square: Minnie Dupree in "The Road to Yesterday," a romantic comedy (later transferred to Lyric Theatre), 27 weeks.

Jan. 7—Criterion: Clara Bloodgood in "The Truth," a comedy, 3 weeks.

Jan. 7—Astor: Blanche Walsh in "The Straight Road," a melodrama, 5 weeks.

Jan. 7—Casino: Paula Edwardes in "The Princess Beggar," a musical comedy, 5 weeks.

Jan. 14—Bijou. Alla Nazimova in "A Doll's House," Ibsen's play, 6 weeks.

Jan. 19—Liberty: Eleanor Robson in "Salomy Jane," a melodrama based on Bret Harte's story, 16 weeks.

Jan. 21—Lyric: Opening of E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe's season in "John the Baptist," "Jeanne d'Arc," "The Sunken Bell," "Twelfth Night," "Hamlet," and "The Merchant of Venice," 6 weeks.

Jan. 22—Metropolitan: Conried Grand Opera Company in first American performance "Salome," a grand opera, 1 performance.

Jan. 28—Empire: Ellen Terry in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," a farce, 2 weeks.

Jan. 28—Criterion: Lulu Glaser in "The Aero Club," a farce, 3 weeks.

Jan. 31—Garden: George Graves in "The Little Michus," a musical comedy, 3 weeks.

Feb. 4—Majestic: "The Rose of the Alhambra," a romantic opera, 2 weeks.

Feb. 4—Manhattan: Jefferson De Angelis in "The Girl and the Governor," a musical comedy, 4 weeks.

Feb. 11—Bijou: Henrietta Crosman in "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy," a farce, 4 weeks.

Feb. 11—Astor: Robert Drouet and Chrystal Herne in "Genesee of the Hills," a melodrama, 3 weeks.

Feb. 11—Empire: Ellen Terry in "Good Hope," a drama, 1 week.

Feb. 12—Berkeley: Katherine Gray in "The Reckoning," a drama, 9 weeks.

Feb. 16—Casino: Louis Mann in "The White Hen," a musical comedy, 12½ weeks.

Feb. 18—Criterion: Frank Daniels in "The Tatooed Man," a musical comedy, 8 weeks.

THE STAGE IN NEW YORK CITY, 1907—*Continued.*

Feb. 25—New Amsterdam: Richard Mansfield in Henrik Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," a fantastical symbolical play, 3 weeks.

Feb. 25—Majestic: "On Parole," a melodrama, 4 weeks.

March 4—Garden: Ben Greet's Players in Shakespearian repertoire, without scenery, 4 weeks.

March 4—Astor: "The Mills of the Gods," a melodrama, 4 weeks.

March 7—Herald Square: Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon in "Widowers' Houses," 16 performances

March 9—Manhattan: Mary Shaw in "Mrs. Warren's Profession," an alleged problem drama, 3 weeks.

March 11—New York: "The Spoilers," a melodrama, 2 weeks.

March 18—Empire: Ethel Barrymore in "The Silver Box," a comedy, 3 weeks.

March 18—Lyric: Opening of season of the Italian star, Ermete Novelli, during which he presented 18 plays in Italian, including "Hamlet," "Othello," and "King Lear," 7 weeks.

March 18—Lincoln Square: "The Holy City," a biblical melodrama, 1 week.

March 21—Irving Place: Oscar Wilde's drama, "Salome" (in German), scattered performances.

March 25—New Amsterdam Frank Moulton in "The Grand Mogul," a musical comedy, 5 weeks.

April 1—Wallack's: "A Marriage of Reason," a comedy, 2 weeks.

April 1—Astor. Leo Ditrichstein and Dorothy Dorr in "The Ambitious Mrs. Olcott," a comedy, 3 weeks.

April 1—New York: "The Land of Nod,' an extravaganza, 2 weeks.

April 2—Waldorf-Astoria: Yale Dramatic Association in Ibsen's "The Pretenders," 4 performances (first time in America.

April 3—Weber's: Amelia Bingham in "The Lilac Room," 3 performances.

April 8—Herald Square: Eddie Foy in "The Orchid" (later transferred to Casino), a musical comedy, 24 weeks.

April 8—Lyceum: Arnold Daly in "The Boys of Company B," a comedy, 8 weeks.

April 12—Bijou: Alla Nazimova in "Comtesse Coquette," a farce, 7 weeks.

April 15—Wallack's. Grace George in "Divorcons," a comedy, 8 weeks.

April 22—Harlem Opera House: Keith and Proctor Stock Company in "The Undertow," a melodrama, 2 weeks.

May 6—Majestic: Margaret Wycherly in "The Primrose Path," a drama, 4 weeks.

May 20—Astor: "The Builders," a comedy, 2 weeks.

May 20—Casino: Adele Ritchie in "Fascinating Flora," a musical comedy, 16 weeks.

June 3—Aerial: Geo. M. Cohan in "The Honeymooners," a musical comedy, 10 weeks.

July 8—Jardin de Paris. "Follies of 1907," a musical review (later transferred to Liberty), 11½ weeks.

Aug. 5—Wallack's: "The Time, the Place and the Girl," a musical comedy, 4 weeks.

Aug. 12—Knickerbocker: "Miss Agnes Cain Braun in "The Alaskan," a comic opera, 4 weeks.

Aug. 12—Astor: Raymond Hitchcock in "A Yankee Tourist," 16* weeks.

Aug. 19—Lyric: Truly Shattuck in "The Lady from Lane's," a musical comedy, 6½ weeks.

Aug. 20—Garrick Francis Wilson in "When Knights Were Bold," a farce, (later transferred to Hackett), 15* weeks.

Aug. 26—Criterion: "The Dairy Maids," a musical comedy, 14* weeks.

Aug. 26—New Amsterdam: Maclyn Arbuckle in "The Round Up," a Western melodrama, (later transferred to Broadway), 14* weeks.

Aug. 29—Hudson: Robert Edeson in "Classmates," a comedy, 13½* weeks.

Aug. 31—Empire: John Drew in "My Wife," a farce, 13* weeks.

Sept. 2—Broadway: The Rogers Brothers in "The Rogers Brothers in Panama," a musical comedy (later transferred to Liberty), 12½* weeks.

Sept. 2—Herald Square: Virginia Harned in "Anna Karenina," a domestic drama (later transferred to Majestic), 6 weeks.

Sept. 2—Wallack's: Dustin Farnum in "The Ranger," a Western melodrama, 3 weeks.

Sept. 3—Hackett: Vincent Serrano and Dorothy Donnelly in "The Movers," a comedy, 3 weeks.

Sept. 4—Madison Square: Jameson Lee Finney and Elsie Leslie in "The Man on the Case," a farce, 3 weeks.

Sept. 7—Circle: "From Across the Pond," later called "The Two Islands," a musical comedy, 8* weeks.

Sept. 9—Lyceum: Kyrle Bellew and Margaret Illington in "The Thief," a drama, 12* weeks.

Sept. 16—Lyric: James O'Neill in "Virginius," a tragedy, 3 weeks.

Sept. 16—Majestic: Jacob Kessler in "The Spell," a domestic drama, 2 weeks.

Sept. 16—Liberty: Lulu Glaser in "Lola from Berlin," a farce with music, 5 weeks.

Sept. 23—Bijou: Alla Nazimova in Ibsen's "The Master Builder," a drama, 10* weeks.

Sept. 23—Wallack's: "The Hurdy Gurdy Girl," a musical comedy, 3 weeks,

Sept. 26—Hackett: Florence Roberts in "The Struggle Everlasting," a symbolical play, 2 weeks.

Sept. 30—Knickerbocker: Howard Kyle and Dorothy Thomas in "The Evangelist," a melodrama, 2¾ weeks.

Oct. 1—Herald Square: Lew Fields in "The Girl Behind the Counter," a musical comedy, 8½* weeks.

Oct. 7—Casino: Blanche Ring, Jefferson De Angelis and Maude Raymond in "The Gay White Way," a musical comedy, 8* weeks.

Oct. 10—Weber's: Joseph Weber's Stock Company in "Hip! Hip! Hooray!" a burlesque, 7½* weeks.

Oct. 14—Wallack's: "The Silver Girl," a comedy, 3* weeks.

Oct. 14—Garrick: Newly Organized Garrick Theatre Company in "The Step-Sister," a drama, 2 weeks.

Oct. 15—Berkeley: Opening under the management of Arnold Daly in bills consisting of short plays, 6½* weeks.

Oct. 16—Stuyvesant: Dedication by David Warfield in "A Grand Army Man," a domestic drama, 6½* weeks.

Oct. 19—Knickerbocker: Elsie Janis in "The Hoyden," a musical comedy, 6 weeks.

Oct. 19—Majestic: "The Top o' the World," an extravaganza, 6* weeks.

Oct. 21—New Amsterdam: Ethel Jackson and Donald Brian in "The Merry Widow," an opera comique, 6* weeks.

Oct. 21—Lyric: Bertha Kalich in "Sappho and Phaon," a tragedy in blank verse, 1 week.

Oct. 28—Garrick: "Artie," a farce, 3 weeks.

Oct. 28—Lyric: "Miss Pocahontas," a musical comedy, 2 weeks.

Nov. 4—Wallack's: Theodore Roberts and Guy Standing in "The Right of Way," a melodrama, 4* weeks.

Nov. 6—Madison Square: "The Coming of Mrs. Patrick," a comedy by Rachel Crothers, 2½ weeks.

Nov. 11—Astor: "Tom Jones," a comic opera by Edward German, Robert Courtneige, A. M. Thompson, and Charles H. Taylor, 3* weeks.

Nov. 11—Liberty: Henrietta Crosman in "The Christian Pilgrim," by James McArthur, an adaptation of "The Pilgrim's Progress."

Nov. 11—Lyric: Mrs. Patrick Campbell in repertoire, 1 week.

Nov. 12—Garden. May Robson in "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," a farce by Anne Warner, 2½* weeks.

Nov. 18—Hackett: John Mason in "The Witching Hour," a drama by Augustus Thomas, 2* weeks.

Nov. 18—Criterion: Marie Doro in "The Morals of Marcus," a comedy by W. J. Locke, 2* weeks.

Nov. 18—Lyric: "The Girls of Holland," a comedy opera by Stanislaus Stange and Reginald De Koven, 2* weeks.

Nov. 18—Garrick: "Dr. Wake's Patient," a comedy by W. Gayer Mackay and Robert Ord, 1 trial performance.

Nov. 23—Weber's "The Thief," a burlesque of Henri Bernstein's comedy by the same name.

Nov. 25—Liberty: Chauncey Olcott in "O'Neill of Derry," an Irish romantic play.

Nov. 25—Garrick: The Toymaker of Nuremberg," a comedy.

Nov. 27—Hippodrome: The Auto Race Spectacle and Circus.

* Still running.

Banks in Manhattan and Bronx.

THE Clearing-House is at 77 Cedar Street, Manhattan Borough. Wm. Sherer is manager, Wm. J. Gilpin, assistant manager. Fifty-four banks are associated for the purpose of exchanging the checks and bills they hold against each other. Other banks, not members of the association, clear through members. The representatives of the members appear at the Clearing-House at 10 o'clock A. M. every business day, with the checks and bills to be exchanged. The resulting balances are ascertained in about an hour, and before half-past one o'clock those indebted pay their balances, and after that hour the other banks receive the amounts due them. The Clearing-House has been in operation since 1853.

Following are extracts from the Manager's annual report for year ending September 30, 1907: The Clearing-House transactions for the year have been as follows: Exchanges, $95,315,421,237; balances, $3,813,926,108; total transactions, $99,129,347,346. The average daily transactions: Exchanges, $313,537,569; balances, $12,545,809; total, $326,083,379. Total transactions since organization of Clearing-House (54 years): Exchanges, $1,856,617,161,435; balances, $86,285,126,899; total, $1,942,902,288,335.

Banks are open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon. Commercial paper, except sight or demand bills, falling due on Saturday is payable on the following business day.

NATIONAL BANKS.

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
Aetna	Greenwich & Warren	$300,000	$321,671	C. E. Finlay	Jas. Dennison.
American Exchange	128 Broadway	5,000,000	4,950,000	Dumont Clarke	Edward Burns.
Bank of Commerce	31 Nassau St	25,000,000	14,928,090	V. P. Snyder	W. C. Duvall.
Bank of New York	48 Wall St	2,000,000	3,000,000	Herbert L. Griggs	Charles Olney
Bank of N. America	43 Exchange Place	2,000,000	2,207,570	Wm. F. Havemeyer	Edward B. Wire.
Battery Park	24 State St	200,000	130,000	E. A. de Lima	E. B. Day.
Beaver	Pearl, cor. Beaver	200,000	... ..	George M. Coffin	J. V. L'ghlin (Ass't
Butchers & Drovers'	683 Broadway	300,000	154,800	D. H. Rowland	William H. Chase.
Chase	83 Cedar St	5,000,000	4,650,000	A. B. Hepburn	E. J. Stalker.
Chatham	192 Broadway	450,000	1,000,000	George M. Hard	W. H. Strawn.
Chemical	270 Broadway	3,000,000	5,640,813	William H. Porter	Francis Halpin.
Citizens' Central	320 Broadway	2,550,000	1,150,000	Edwin S. Schenck.	A. K. Chapman.
City	52 Wall St	25,000,000	23,582,022	James Stillman	Arthur Kavanagh.
Coal and Iron	143 Liberty St	500 000	630,000	John T. Sproull	Addison H. Day.
Consolidated	56 Broadway	1,000,000	1,110,000	William O. Allison.	Thos. J. Lewis.
Copper	115 Broadway	2,000,000	2,109,573	Charles H. Sabin	W. F. Albertsen,
East River	680 Broadway	250,000	123,580	Vincent Loeser	Zenas E. Newell.
European-Am'ican	Dey & Greenwich	100,000	50,000	B. S. Dunn	F. W. Knothoff.
Fifth National	3d Ave. & 23d St	250,000	450,000	S. Kelly	Andrew Thompson
First National	2 Wall St	10,000,000	19,413,000	George F. Baker	C. D. Backus.
Fourth National	14 Nassau St	3,000,000	3,278,067	J. Edwd. Simmons.	C. H. Patterson.
Gallatin	36 Wall St	1,000,000	2,466,000	Sam. Woolverton	G. E. Lewis.
Garfield	71 W 23d St	1,000,000	1,377,038	R. W. Poor	W L. Douglass.
Hanover	Nassau St., cor. Pine	3,000,000	9,000,000	Jas. T. Woodward	E. E. Whittaker.
Imp't'rs & Traders'	247 Broadway	1,500,000	7,063,424	Edward Townsend	H. H. Powell.
Irving Nat'l Exc'ge	90 W. Broadway	2,000,000	1,190,000	Lewis E. Pierson	Benj. F Werner.
Liberty	139 Broadway	1,000,000	2,360,020	F. B. Schenck	James V. Lott.
Lincoln	32 E. 42d St	500,000	1,580,000	Thomas L. James	C. E. Warren.
Market and Fulton	81 Fulton St	1,000,000	1,601,846	Alex. Gilbert	T. J. Stevens.
Mechanics'	33 Wall St	3,000,000	3,723,524	G. W McGarrah	Frank O. Roe.
Mercantile	195 Broadway	3,000,000	5,000,000	Seth L. Milliken	Emil Klein.
Merchants'	42 Wall St	2,000,000	1,631,799	R. M. Gallaway	Z. S. Freeman.
Merchants' Exch	257 Broadway	600,000	526,578	P. C. Lounsbury	E. V. Gambier.
National Park	214 Broadway	3,000,000	8,934,849	Richard Delafield	Maurice H. Ewer.
New Amsterdam	B'way, cor. 39th	1,000,000	250,000	F. W. Kinsman	E. O. Eldredge.
New York County	8th Av., cor. 14th St.	500,000	1,000,000	Francis L. Leland	James C. Brower.
Phenix	Nassau & Liberty St.	1,000,000	500,000	F. E. Marshall	Bert L. Haskins.
Seaboard	18 Broadway	1,000,000	1,450,000	Samuel G. Bayne	C. C. Thompson.
Second National	5th Ave., cor. 23d	500,000	1,900,000	James Stillman	Joseph S. Case.
Sherman	54th St. & Astor C'rt	200,000	50,000	E. C. Smith	Chas. G. Colyer.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of America	44 Wall St	$1,500,000	$4,535,000	William H. Perkins	W. M. Bennet.
Bank of Metropolis	31 Union Square	1,000,000	1,700,000	C. H. Hackett	E. C. Evans.
Bowery	Bowery, cor. Grand	250,000	784,000	John S. Foster	Charles Essig.
Bronx Bor'gh Bank	440 E. Tremont Ave.	100,000	116,696	C. A. Becker	Jay Lehrbach.
Bryant Park	6th Ave. and 42d St.	200,000	100,000	W. W. Warner	E. F. Giese.
Century §	Fifth Ave. & 20th St.	200,000	150,600	H. L. Crawford	C.S. Mitchell (Ass't
Chelsea Exchange	34th St. and 8th Av.	100,000	118,728	Irving M. Shaw	A. E. Stilger.
Colonial †	Columbus Av. & 81st.	100,000	450,000	Alexander Walker.	Geo. S. Carr.
Columbia ††	5th Ave, cor. 42d	300,000	483,000	Joseph Fox	W. S. Griffith.
Corn Exchange ‡	William & Beaver	3,000,000	4,993,344	William A. Nash	Fred'k T. Martin.
Cosmopolitan	805 Prospect Ave	100,000	2,420	C. A. Becker	C. Baunach (Ass't).
Fidelity	Mad. Ave., c. 75th	200,000	149,455	Edward H. Peaslee.	E. W. Dutton.
5th Av. Bank of N. Y.	530 Fifth Ave.	100,000	1,859,926	A. S. Frissell	B. H. Fancher.

† Branches at B'way, cor. 66th, 78th and 103d Sts., Columbus Ave., 92d St., and cor. 105th St.; 116th St., cor. 7th Ave. ‡ Branches, 530, 1178, 2902 B'way, 23 Astor Pl., Columbus Ave. and 72d St., 5th Ave., cor. 19th St.; 42d St., cor. 8th Ave.; 7 E. 42d St., Ave. D, cor. 10th St.; cor. Grand and Norfolk Sts., 34 Union Sq., 100 W 125th St., Amsterdam Ave. and 143d St., 520 Willis Ave.; Brooklyn—Court and Montague Sts., 19 Flatbush Ave., Queens County Branch, Borden Ave. and Front St.; 75 Fulton Ave., Queens; Franklin St. and Greenpoint Ave.; 116 Main St., Flushing; Jackson Ave. and Fifth St.; also New Brighton, S. I. †† Branch 407 Broadway. § Branch 104th St. and Broadway.

STATE BANKS—MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	President.	Cashier.
Fourteenth Street	1 E. 14th St. (h)	$1,000,000	$420,000	R. Ross Appleton	Louis V. Ennis.
German-American	23 Broad St.	750,000	550,000	Casimir Tag	J. F. Frederichs.
German Exchange	330 Bowery	200,000	700,175	Chas. L. Adrian	E. F. Swanberg.
Germania	190 Bowery	200,000	960,515	Edward C. Schaefer	Loftin Love.
Greenwich	402 Hudson St.††	500,000	716,507	Wm. C. Duncan	Clarence Foote.
Hungarian-Am'c'n	32 Broadway	100,000	100,000	W. H. Bryan	Ross A. Curran.
Interboro'	49 Wall St.	200,000	110,734	A. E. G. Goodridge.	H. W Baker.
International	60 Wall St	500,000	120,000	T. H. Hubbard	J. H. Rogers.
Jefferson	105 Canal St.	500,000	696,902	Herman Broesel	Wm. H. Devlin.
Manhattan Compa'y	40 Wall St	2,050,000	3,050,900	Stephen Baker	D. H. Pierson.
Mechanics & Traders	565 Broadway (d)	2,000,000	913,000	David A. Sullivan	A. M. Dederer.
Metropolitan	4th Ave. & 23d St. (c)	2,000,000	987,891	Henry Ollesheimer.	A. C. Corley.
Mount Morris	85 E. 125th St	250,000	235,344	L. M. Schwan	L. H. Hill.
Mutual	B'way, c 33d St.	200,000	300,045	Charles A. Sackett.	Hugh N. Kirkland
Nassau	9 Beekman St.	500,000	365,499	W H. Rogers.	Edward Earl.
New Netherland	41 W. 34th St.	200,000	210,856	E. R. L. Gould	Curtis J. Beard.
N. Y. Produce Exch.	Produce Exch. §	1,000,000	564,868	Forrest H. Parker	John R. Wood.
Night and Day	5th Ave. & 44th St	200,000	260,000	A. D. Bennett	G. L. Wilmerding.
Nineteenth Ward	3d Ave. & 57th St. (e).	300,000	474,400	W. M. Van Norden	John N. Van Pelt.
Northern	692 Broadway	300,000	241,000	Leo Schlesinger	Henry A. Belden.
Oriental	182 Broadway †	750,000	1,250,000	Hugh Kelly	G. W Adams.
Pacific	470 Broadway	500,000	798,951	H. B. Brundrett	Sam. C. Merwin.
People's	395 Canal St	200,000	455,824	Scott Foster	William Milne.
Plaza	5th Ave., c. W. 58th	100,000	350,000	W. McM. Mills	E. M. Clarke.
Riverside	8th Ave., c. 57th St.	100,000	101,750	James T. Wood	H. H. Bizallion.
Royal	95 Nassau St.	100,000	30,000	Philip Sugerman	F. C. Straat.
State	378 Grand St.‡‡	1,000,000	780,144	Oscar L. Richard	A. I. Voorhis.
Twelfth Ward**	125th, c. Lex'n Ave.	200,000	230,000	Thomas Simpson	F. B. French.
Twenty-third Ward	125th St. & 3d Ave §§.	100,000	185,000	Charles W Bogart.	Geo. E. Edwards.
Union Exchange	5th Ave. & 21st St.	750,000	903,700	H. S. Herman	David Nevius.
U. S. Exchange	23 W 125th St.	100,000	37,169	John J. Gibbons	J. J. O'Shaugnessy.
Washington H'ghts.	Amstm. Ave. & 155th	100,000	183,552	John Whalen	William Clark.
Wells, Fargo & Co's	51 Broadway	100,000	36,000	H. B. Parsons	A. W. Zimmermann
West Side	487 Eighth Ave.	200,000	741,000	C. F. Tietjen	Walter Westervelt.
Yorkville	85th St., c. 3d Ave.	100,000	391,905	R. Van der Emde	W. L. Frankenbach.

Including Undivided Profits.

†Also cor. Bowery and Grand St. § Also Madison Ave., near 60th St., cor. Columbus Ave. and 93d St., cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., cor. 116th St. and 3d Ave., cor. 103d St. and 1st Ave., and B'way and 86th St., Manhattan St. and Amsterdam Ave. †† Also at 260 W. B'way, 874, 1440 B'way, 135 William St. ‡‡Also 5th Ave. and W. 115th St. §§ Also 960 Boston Road, and 2803 Third Ave. ** Also 173 East 116th St., and 1925 Third Ave., (c) also 100 William St., and 271 Broadway; (d) also Broadway and 45th St., 633 Madison Ave., in Brooklyn, 2495 Atlantic Ave., 44 Court St., 894 Manhattan Ave., 476 Fulton St., 79 Hamilton Ave., 802, 1246, 1550, 1572 Broadway, 216 Flushing Ave., (e) also 242 E. 86th St., 180 E. 72d St., cor. 34th St. and 3d Ave., (h) also 356 W. 14th St. and 22 Avenue A.

Banks for Savings in Manhattan and Bronx.

Name.	Location.	President.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Rate Int.†	Surplus.	Unless otherwise stated banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays.
American	115 W. 42d St.	Edward V. Loew	....	$2,396,914	4	$67,862	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. (a)
Bank for Savings	4th Av., c. 22d St.	Walter Trimble	162,055	91,003,614	4	6,224,863	10 A. M. to 3 P. M., Monday 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Bowery	130 Bowery	W. H. S. Wood.	151,109	99,779,539	4	7,502,999	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Broadway	5 Park Place	H. F. Hutchinson	14,000	10,451,755	4	600,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Bronx	455 Tremont Ave.	Wm. B. Aitken	....	....	4	..	(q) A.M. to 4 P.M.; Mon., 6 to 9 P.M.
Citizens'	58 Bowery	Henry Hasler	29,412	15,061,993	4	1,602,919	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Dollar	Third Ave., near 148th St.	John Haffen	31,500	6,030,000	4	122,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; (a)
Dry Dock	341 Bowery	Andrew Mills	69,614	34,160,172	4	2,331,800	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
East River	280 Broadway	D. S. Ramsay	25,728	25,408,311	4	2,646,771	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Emigrant Industrial	51 Chambers St.	Thomas M. Mulry	119,707	94,932,659	4	7,113,992	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Empire City	231 W. 125th St.	Isaac A. Hopper	...,	3,518,801	3-4	70,799	9 A. M. to 3 P. M., (a)
Excelsior	23d St., c. 6th Av.	William J. Roome	20,080	7,897,991	4	356,89-	10 A. M. to 3 P. M., Mon., 6 to 8 P. M. also. (f)
Franklin	8th Ave., c. 42d St.	William G. Conklin	45,127	17,023,127	4	1,024,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
German	4th Ave., c. 14th St	Casimir Tag	128,605	65,105,428	3½	4,732,006	10 A. M. to 3 P. M., Monday, 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. also.
Greenwich	248 Sixth Ave.	James Quinlan	92,801	60,621,125	4	4,048,505	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Harlem	2281 Third Ave.	William E. Trotter	49,000	17,280,722	4	853,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
Irving	115 Chambers St.	Wm. H. B. Totten	28,592	20,117,779	4	673,812	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Italian	64 Spring St.	Joseph N. Francolini	9,253	2,313,801	4	39,56-	10 A. M. to 3 P. M., Mon. and Sat., 7 to 9 P. M. also.
Maiden Lane	170 Broadway	Louis Windmuller	3,200	575,000	4	6,000	9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Manhattan	644 Broadway	Joseph Bird	21,884	11,703,758	4	735,265	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Metropolitan	1 Third Ave	J. B. Currey	15,023	10,216,000	3½	586,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
New York	8th Ave., c. 14th St.	Wm. Felsinger	....	26,422,489	4	2,054,929	10 A. M. to 3 P. M., (a)
North River (q)	31 W. 34th St.	Samuel D. Styles	18,130	8,021,253	4	325,837	10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Mon. to 8 P.M.
North Side	3196 Third Ave.	John J. Barry	1,508	297,394	4	5,500	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., (a)
Seamen's	74 Wall St.	Daniel Barnes	99,535	68,966,507	4	5,493,379	10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Union Dime	B'way, c. 32d St.	Chas. E. Sprague	90,669	25,621,378	4	1,382,595	10 A. M. to 3 P. M., (a)
Union Square	26 Union Sq. E.	F. M. Hurlbut	13,255	8,568,542		624,315	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
United States	606 Madison Ave.	Const. A. Andrews	10,458	2,815,125	3½	55,087	10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Sat., 10 to 12 noon, and 7 to 9 P.M. (b)
Washington	59th St. and Columbus Circle.	Joseph G. Robin	6,445	1,100,068	4	2,514	9 A. M. to 3 P. M., Mon. and Sat., 6 to 8 P. M. also. (g)
West Side	Sixth Av., c. 9th St.	Stephen G. Cook	9,458	2,209,910	4	60,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)

† Subject to change. (a) Open Monday nights also. (b) Not open Saturday evenings in July, August, September. (f) Except June, July, August, and September. (g) Not open Saturday eve. in July and August. (q) Report of December, 1906

Banks in Brooklyn and Queens.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
Bank of Long Island	Jamaica §§	$500,000	$225,000	S. R. Smith	W. D. Llewellyn.
Borough	20 Court St.	....	In liquid	ation	.....
Broadway	12 Graham Ave.	150,000	416,585	H. Batterman	George F. Moger.
Brooklyn	Clinton & Fulton Sts.	....	In liquid	ation	.....
First National	Kent Ave. & B'way.	....	In liquid	ation	.....
Homestead	Penna. & Liberty Av	200,000	50,000	Wm. F. Wyckoff	H. D. Johnson.
Manufact'ers' Nat.	84 Broadway	252,000	739,534	A. D. Seymour	J. C. Nightingale.
Mechanics' §	Court & Montague	1,000,000	844,533	Geo. W. Chauncey	Chas. G. Balmanno
Montauk	Fifth Av. & Union St.	100,000	55,000	Henry M. Randall.	H. B. Conlin.
Nassau National	26 Court St.	750,000	875,000	Thomas T. Barr	Daniel V. Hegeman
National City	350 Fulton St.	300,000	600,000	Charles T. Young	Henry M. Wells.
North Side	33, 710 Grand St. ‡‡	100,000	217,644	Paul E. Bonner	Henry Billman.
Prospect Park	Flatbush & Ch. Avs.	100,000	23,287	Wm. E. Harmon	T. Schenck Remsen
Terminal	81 Sands Street	100,000	25,000	William P. Reid	George F. Frost.
Union	44 Court St.	Absorb	ed by Mec	hanic's and Trader's	Bank, New York.
Woodhaven	Woodhaven	25,000	32,593	Wm. F. Wyckoff	H. M. De Ronde.

§ Branches at 5th Ave. and 9th St., Schermerhorn St., near Flatbush Ave., Atlantic and Georgia Aves., 4th Ave. and Atlantic. §§ Branches at Jamaica, Flushing, Far Rockaway, Rockaway Beach, Richmond Hill, Elmhurst, College Point, L. I. City. ‡‡ Also Broadway, cor. Lorimer St.

Banks for Savings in Brooklyn and Queens.

Name.	Location.	President.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Rate of Int.*	Surplus.	Business Hours. [Unless otherwise stated banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays.]
Brevoort	Nostrand Ave. & Macon St.	Howard M. Smith	10,150	$2,321,696	3½	$46,556	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also Monday, 7 to 9 P. M.
Brooklyn	Clinton & Pierrepont Sts.	Bryan H. Smith	70,000	45,000,000	4	4,200,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Bushwick	Grand St., cor. Graham Ave.	Jere. E. Brown	11,488	4,229,425	4	162,191	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 4 to 7 P. M. also.
City	4th & Flatbush Aves.	R. Rushmore	7,600	2,066,000	4	53,237	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P. M. also.
College Point	5th St. & 2d Av.	Geo. L. Gillette	...	.....	..	....	10 A. M. to 3 P. M., Sat., 10 A. M. to 12 noon; Wed. & Sat., 6 to 8 P. M.
Dime	Court & Remsen Sts.	J. L. Marcellus	70,352	32,821,929	4	1,976,523	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Dime of Williamsburg.	52 Broadway	W. P. Sturgis	....	6,867,311	4	316,726	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
E. Brooklyn	643 Myrtle Ave.	Thos. J. Atkins	15,485	6,361,724	4	219,140	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday 7 to 9 P. M. also.
East. District	Broadway and Gates Ave.	Lewis E. Meeker	13,731	2,999,679	4	67,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M., Mon. & Sat., 6 to 8 P. M. also.
E. New York	Atlantic and Penna. Aves.	Fred. Middendorf	7,500	2,400,000	4	156,221	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P. M. also.
German	Broadway and Boerum St.	Charles Naeher	31,215	11,469 375	4	445,560	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 8 P. M. also.
Germania	375 Fulton St.	Chas. A. Schieren	14,950	7,817,429	4	317,800	9 A. M. to 3 P. M., Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Greater New York.	498 Fifth Ave.	C. J. Obermayer	10,250	1,878,645	4	33,600	9 A. M. to 4 P. M., Monday, 7 to 9 P. M. also.
Greenpoint	845 Manhattan Ave.	Timothy Perry	14,500	5,600,000	4	600,000	9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; Monday 6 to 8 P. M. also.
Guardian	3d Av., & 53d St.	.....	....	.....	..	.....	9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Hamburg	250 Bleecker St.	James Moffett	2,300	423,000	4	3,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mon. 8 P. M.
Jamaica	Jamaica	Wm. A. Warnock.	8,075	3,729,222	4	164,674	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Kings County	Broadway and Bedford Ave.	Hubert G. Taylor.	15,915	12,447,060	4	710,086	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 4 to 7 P. M. also.
L. I. City	21 Jackson Ave.	W. J. Burnett	16,000	4,390,000	4	286,000	9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Monday 5 to 8 P. M. also.
Queens Co.	Flushing	L. M. Franklin	5,980	2,086,432	4	69,676	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
S. Brooklyn.	Atlantic Ave. and Clinton St.	Wm. J. Coombs	35,263	19,673,670	4	2,061,201	9 A. M. to 3 P. M., Monday, 6 to 8 P. M. also.
Williamsb'rg	B'way & Driggs	J. V Meserole	100,408	51,983,282	4	6,040,202	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

* Subject to change.

Safe Deposit Companies in Brooklyn and Queens.

Brooklyn City, Montague and Clinton Streets.
Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, 333 Schermerhorn Street.
Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company, 28 Fulton Street.
Franklin, 166 Montague Street.
Long Island, Fulton and Clinton Streets.
Long Island Storage and Safe Deposit, Nostrand and Gates Aves.
Manufacturers', 84 Broadway.
Pioneer, 41 Flatbush Avenue.

Trust Companies in New York City.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undiv. Profits.	President.	Secretary.
Astor	5th Ave. & 36th St.	$1,250,000	$251,215	E. C. Converse	G. W. Pancoast
Bankers'	7 Wall St.	1,000,000	1,426,000	E. C. Converse	B. Strong, Jr.
Bowling Green	26 Broadway	1,000,000	3,154,380	Edwin Gould	W. M. Laws.
Broadway	756 Broadway	700,000	.....	H. M. Belding, Jr	J. W. H. Bergen.
Carnegie	115 Broadway	1,500,000	835,724	Leslie M. Shaw.	F H. Parker.
Central	54 Wall St.	1,000,000	15,796,237	J. N. Wallace	Geo. Bertine.
Columbia	26 Nassau St.	1,000,000	1,150,000	R. S. Bradley	L. W. Wiggin.
Commercial	B'way & 37th St.	500,000	311,667	R. R. Moore	A. Higgins.
Commonwealth.	27 Pine St.	250,000	176,462	P. R. Bomeisler	L. A. Rapelyea.
Empire	42 Broadway‡‡	500,000	.....	L. W. Baldwin	H. M. Gough.
Equitable	15 Nassau St.	3,000,000	10,556,000	A. W. Krech	F. W. Fulle.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	22 William St., 475 5th Ave.	1,000,000	6,469,185	E. S. Marston	A. V. Heely.
Fidelity	Chamb's & Hud'n Sts	750,000	750,000	S. S. Conover	A. H. Mars.
Fifth Avenue	514 Fifth Ave.	1,000,000	1,609,508	Levi P. Morton.	Jas. M. Pratt.
Franklin	140 Broadway	(See	Brooklyn	table below.)	
Fulton	30 Nassau St.	500,000	765,000	H. C. Swords	H. W. Reighley.
Guaranty	28 Nassau St.	2,000,000	6,402,782	J. W. Castles	E. C. Hebbard.
Guardian	170 Broadway	500,000	607,000	F W. Woolworth	L. C. Haynes.
Home	20 Vesey St.‡	750,000	400,000	J. E. Swanstrom.	H. A. Davidson
Hudson	147 W. 42d St.	1,000,000	170,000	E. R. Chapman.	H. C. Strahmann
International	(In liquidation.)				
Italian-Ameri'n.	522 Broadway	500,000	60,000	E. Gerli	A. Baur.
Knickerbocker	358 Fifth Ave.	(In liquid	ation.)		
Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.	59 Liberty St.	4,000,000	6,056,240	E. W. Coggeshall	W. N. Vail.
Lincoln	1128 B'way, 208 5th Av	1,000,000	488,608	Frank Tilford	F. Phillips.
Manhattan	Wall & Nassau Sts.	1,000,000	2,161,253	J. I. Waterbury	C. H. Smith.
Mercantile	120 Broadway	2,000,000	7,146,000	W. C. Poillon, V.P.	G. Richards.
Metropolitan	49 Wall St.	2,000,000	7,345,150	Brayton Ives	J. C. Klinck.
Morton	38 Nassau St.	2,000,000	8,201,262	Levi P. Morton	H. M. Francis.
Mutual	Portchester	300,000	60,000	Geo. R. Read	Dean Smith.
*Mutual Alliance	66 Beaver St.	500,000	539,597	Paul Schwarz	W. F. H. Koelsch
N. Y. Life Ins. Trust Co.	52 Wall St.	1,000,000	4,022,104	Henry Parish	G. M. Corning.
New York	26 Broad St.	3,000,000	10,652,062	O. T. Bannard	F J. Horne.
Standard	25 Broad St.	1,000,000	1,572,658	Wm. C. Lane	W. C. Cox.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	176 Broadway	4,375,000	7,940,000	C. H. Kelsey	J. W. Cleveland.
Trust Company of America	37 Wall St.§	2,000,000	10,000,000	O. Thorne	F. L. Hilton.
Union	80 Broadway ††	1,000,000	7,787,963	Edward King	J. V. B. Thayer.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	55 Cedar St.	2,000,000	4,652,796	G. M. Cumming	C. Brewer.
United States	45 Wall St.	2,000,000	13,000,000	E. W. Sheldon	H. E. Ahern.
†Van Norden	5th Ave. & 60th St.	1,000,000	1,520,000	W. M. VanNorden.	A. K. Wood.
Washington	253 Broadway	500,000	1,000,000	D. M. Morrison	M. S. Lott.
Windsor	571 Fifth Ave.**	1,000,000	500,000	J. A. Young	A. G. Norrie.

*Also at 323 Grand Street and Lenox Avenue and 116th Street. †Branch at 320 Grand Street. ‡Also 184 Montague Street, Brooklyn. §Branch 222 Broadway. ††Also Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. **Also 32 Nassau Street. ‡‡Also 242 East Houston Street, 487 Fifth Avenue.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANIES.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undiv. Profits.	President.	Secretary.
‡Brooklyn	177 Montague St.	$1,000,000	$2,183,556	Theo. F. Miller.	S. W Husted.
*Citizens'	B'way & Sumner Av.	500,000	170,653	N. S. Jonas	J. H. Conroy.
Flatbush	839 Flatbush Ave.	200,000	205,000	J. Z. Lott	E. D. Fisher.
Franklin	164 Montague St.††	1,500,000	.....	G. H. Southard	C. D. Ludlum.
Hamilton	191 Montague St.	500,000	1,006,000	S. B. Dutcher	Geo. Hadden.
Home	184 Montague St.	(See table	above.)		
Jenkins	Gates & Nostr'd Avs.	(In liquid	ation.)		
Kings County.	342 Fulton St.	500,000	1,665,211	J. D. Fairchild	Thos. Blake.
L. I. Loan & Trust Co.	44 Court St.	1,000,000	1,600,000	Edw. Merritt	F. T. Aldridge.
**Nassau	B'way & Bedford Ave	500,000	546,970	A. T. Sullivan	H. F Burns.
†Peoples'	181 Montague St.	1,000,000	1,627,574	C. A. Boody	C. L. Schenck.
§Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	196 Montague St.	(See table	above.)		
Williamsburg	B'way & Kent Ave.	(In liquid	ation.)		

*Also 198 Montague Street. †Branches at Belford Avenue and Halsey Street and Clinton and Myrtle Avenues. ‡Branches at 1205 Fulton Street; Manhattan Branch, 90 Broadway. **Branch, 356 Fulton Street. §Branches at 175 Remsen Street, 350 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I., and 67 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. ††Also 140 Broadway, Manhattan.

Asylums and Homes in Manhattan and Bronx.

Association for Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, 891 Amsterdam Ave.
Babies' Shelter, Church Holy Communion, Reception House, 49 W. 20th St.
Baptist Home for Aged, E. 68th St. and Park Ave.
Berachah Orphanage House Reception, 690 8th Ave.
Bide-a-Wee Home (for animals), 145 W. 38th St.
Blind Asylum, Blackwell's Island.
Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, White Plains, N. Y. Office, 7 W. 15th St.
Brace Farm School for Boys, 105 E. 22d St.
Brace Memorial Lodging House, 14 New Chambers St.
Catholic Protectory, Van Nest Station, office 415 Broome St.
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, 151 E. 66th St.
Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 22d St.
Chebra Hachnosath Orchim. See Hebrew Sheltering House and Home for Aged.
Children's Aid Society, executive office 105 E. 22d St.
Children's Temporary Home, 442 W. 23d St.
Christian Home for Girls, 217 E. 62d St.
Christian League Women's Industrial Home, 5 E. 12th St.
Christian Workers, 129 E. 10th St.
Christie St. House, 129 Christie St.
Christliches Madchenheim, 217 E. 62d St.
Colored Orphan Asylum, W. 261st St., near Riverdale Ave.
Co-operative Home, 444 W 23d St.
Crittenton, Florence, Mission, 21 Bleecker St.
Darrach Home for Crippled Children, 118 W. 104th St.
Day School and Home for Crippled Children, 2111 Madison Ave.
Deaconess Home (Baptist), 312 W. 54th St.
Dominican Convent Our Lady of Rosary (Home for Destitute Children), 329 E. 63d St.
Edgewater Creche, C. D. Kellogg, Treas., 105 E. 22d St.
Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 E. 12th St.
Emergency Shelter for Women with Children, 311 E. 12th St.
Eva Home, 153 E. 62d St.
Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St.
Five Points Mission, 63 Park St.
Florence Home for Working Girls, 140 E. 14th St.
Foundling Asylum, 175 E. 68th St., near 3d Ave.
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, 23 E. 11th St.
French Evangelical Home for Young Women, 341 W. 30th St.
German Lutheran Emigrant Home, 4 State St.
German Odd Fellows' Home and Orphan Asylum, Havemeyer Ave., near Watson, Unionport.
Golden Hour Home, 241 E. 19th St.
Grace Church Hospital, 414 E 14th St.
Heartsease Home for Friendless Girls, 313 W. 53d St
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave., near W 137th St.
Hebrew Infant Asylum, 907 Eagle Ave.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum, Broadway and W. 150th St., 507 W. 155th St., and Broadway, near W 145th St.
Hebrew Sheltering House and Home for Aged, 229 E. Broadway.
Hirsch, Clara de, Home for Working Girls, 225 E. 63d St.
Home for Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 121 W. 105th St.
Home for Convalescents, 433 E. 118th St.
Home for Crippled and Incurable Children, Broadway, cor. W. 155th St.
Home for Destitute and Crippled Children, 141 W. 61st St.
Home for Friendless, for Females and Children, 936 Woody Crest Ave.
Home for Incurables, 3d Ave., cor. E. 182d St.
Home for Italian Immigrants, 8 Charlton St.
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, 1060 Amsterdam Ave.
Home for Protestant Immigrant Girls, 9 State St
Home for Relief of Destitute Blind, 896 Amsterdam Ave.
Home for the Aged, 213 E. 70th St. and 135 W. 106th St.
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion (P. E.), 49 W 20th St.
Home for Unemployed Young Women, 116 E. 106th St
Home for Young Women, 49 W. 9th St. Branches at 308 2d Ave., 153 E. 62d St.
Home of the Daughters of Jacob, 302 E. Broadway.
Hopper, Isaac T., Home, 110 2d Ave.
House of Calvary (Incurable Cancer, Females), 5 Perry St.
House of Mercy (Protestant Episcopal), W. 214th St., cor. Bolton Rd.
House of Nazareth, W. 236th St., near Spuyten Duyvil.
House of Refuge, Randall's Island.
House of Rest for Consumptives, Inwood-on-the-Hudson, office, 59 E. 59th St.
House of the Good Shepherd, foot of E. 90th St.
House of the Holy Comforter for Incurables, foot W. 139th St.
House of the Holy Family, 136 2d Ave.
Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, 225 E. 11th St.
Huguenot Home of French Church Du St. Esprit, 237 W. 24th St.
Hungarian Relief Society, 3 State St.
Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker St.
Industrial Home, 528 W. 30th St.
Infant Asylum, Amsterdam Ave., cor. 61st St.
Insane Asylum, Ward's Isl'd, office foot E. 116th St.
Institution for the Blind, 9th Ave. and 34th St.
Institution of Mercy, 1075 Madison Ave.
Isabella Heimath, Amsterdam Ave. and W. 190th St.
Jeanne d' Arc Home for French Girls, 251 W. 24th St.
Jennie Clarkson Home for Children (Valhalla, N. Y.), office 264 Lenox Ave.
Juvenile Asylum, office, 106 W. 27th St.
Leake and Watts' Orphan House, Hawthorne Ave., near City Line.
Leo House for German Catholic Immigrants, 6 State St.
Lincoln Hospital, E. 141st St., cor. Concord Ave.
Lutheran Pilgrim House, 8 State St.
McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St.
Margaret Louisa Home of Young Women's Christian Association, 14 E. 16th St.
Medical Missionary Home, 107 E. 23d St.
Messiah Home for Children, W. 177th St., cor. Montgomery Ave.
Methodist Episcopal Home, Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St.
Midnight Mission and St. Michael's Home, office, 289 4th Ave.
Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for the Protection of Irish Immigrant Girls, 7 State St.
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, 375 Lafayette St.
Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, Broadway and W. 138th St.
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, office Post-Office Building, Manhattan Borough.
National Sunshine Settlement Home, 352 W. 40th St.
Newsboys' Lodging House, 14 New Chambers St.
New Sailors' Home of Prot. Epis. Mission to Seamen, 52 Market St.
New York—Asylums and Homes bearing prefix "New York" will be, as a rule, found in this list minus the prefix.
New York Orphan Asylum, Hastings, office 105 E. 22d St.
Night Refuge for Homeless Women, 144 W. 15th St.
Orphan Home and Asylum of Protestant Episcopal Church, office, 105 E. 22d St.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, 2064 Boston Rd.
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 E. 73d St.
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, 104th St. and Manhattan Ave.
Reformatory for Misdemeanants, Hart's Island.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

Rescue Home, 316 E. 15th St.
Robertson, Gilbert A., Home, Scarsdale, N. Y. Secretary, 59 Wall St.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Sedgwick Ave., cor. Kingsbridge Rd., office. 24 E. 52d St.
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, Ft. Washington Ave., cor W. 190th St.
Sailors' Home, 52 Market St.
Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., office 31 Nassau St.
St. Agatha's Home for Children, 175 E. 68th St.
St. Ann's Home for Children, 504 E. 90th St.
St. Barnabas's House, 304 Mulberry St.
St. Bartholomew's Girls' Home, 136 E. 47th St.
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, 375 Lafayette St.
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School (female deaf mutes). 237 E. 14th St.
St Francis's Home for Aged, 609 5th St.
St. Helena's, 311 E. 4th St.
St. John Baptist House, 233 E. 17th St.
St. John's Guild, office 501 5th Ave.
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 209 W. 15th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children, House of Reception, 12 W 129th St.
St Joseph's Home for Poles, 117 Broad St.
St. Joseph's Home for Children, 65 E. 81st St.
St Joseph's Night Shelter for Homeless Women. 144 W 15th St.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 89th St., cor. Ave. A. Branch, New Road, Throg's Neck.
St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, 2914 Broadway.
St. Mary's Home for Protection and Comfort of Respectable Young Women While Seeking Employment, 143 W 14th St
St. Philip's Home for Industrious Catholic Boys, 417 Broome St.
St. Philip's Parish Home, 1119 Boston Rd.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 426 Cherry St.
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, 215 W. 39th St.
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, 125 E 52d St.
St. Saviour's Sanitarium, W. 214th St., cor. Bolton Rd.
Salvation Army Rescue Home. 316 E. 15th St.; Industrial Home, 528 W 30th St.
Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 W 22d St
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, office, 356 2d Ave.
Scandinavian Immigrant Home, 24 Greenwich St.
Scandinavian Mission Home, 252 E. 48th St
Scandinavian Sailors' Home, 6 Catharine Slip.
Sevilla Home for Children, Lafayette Ave., cor. Barretto.
Shelter for Respectable Girls, 212 E. 46th St.
Sheltering Arms, 504 W. 129th St.
Sick Children's Mission, 287 E. Broadway, branch of Children's Aid Society.
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 4th Ave.
Strachan, Margaret, Home, 103 W. 27th St.
Swedish Lutheran Immigrant Home, 5 Water St.
Swiss Home, 35 W 67th St.
Thecla Orphanage, Palisades, N. Y. Office, 227 Fulton St.
Training Home for Christian Workers, 129 E. 10th St.
Trinity Chapel Home for Aged Women, 221 W. 24th St.
Trinity Mission House, 211 Fulton St.
Washington Sq. Home for Friendless Girls, 9 W. 8th St.
Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Ave., cor. Academy St.
West-Side Boys' Lodging House, 225 W 35th St.
White Rose Home for Working Girls, 217 E. 86th St.
Woman's Shelter, 243 Bowery.
Xavier Institute for Blind, 217 W. 15th St.

Commerce of the Port of New York.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND BULLION.

The following compilation gives the foreign trade movement of the port for twenty calendar years, ending with 1906. It shows the foreign imports, domestic exports and foreign exports of the Port of New York, as well as the special movement in the form reported from year to year by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

VALUE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, ENDED DECEMBER 31.

Years	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Foreign Imports.
1887..	$310,398,405	$151,136,190	$40,575,963	$502,110,558
1888..	301,008,039	154,865,981	8,206,303	464,080,323
1889..	329 210,894	163,920,087	7,948,166	500,979,147
1890..	349,210,717	193,155,771	20,369,499	562,735,987
1891..	254,102,154	268,329,418	35,154,540	557 586,112
1892..	254 360,354	317,039,925	11,407,559	583,707,838
1893..	236,490,931	291,999,022	65,827,758	594,317,711
1894..	198,646,169	239,767,676	20,671,236	459,085,081
1895..	284,036,654	232,250,120	32,856,122	549,142,896
1896..	243,235,760	197,236,035	90,733,968	531,205,763
1897..	248,297,819	218,238,881	28,079,302	494,616,002
1898..	241,921,371	177,770,748	110,580,905	530,273,024
1899..	294,505,183	224,296,748	31,191,223	549,987,154
1900..	304,855,071	221,251,710	29,039,486	555,146,267
1901..	319 912,752	235 107,825	19,367,785	574,388,362
1902..	348,747,880	242,496,808	10,842,054	602,086,742
1903..	339,052,370	259,129,840	29,652,689	627,834,899
1904..	343,684,492	286,168,372	14,101,354	643,954,218
1905..	409,767,035	304,166,382	22,872,970	736,806,380
1906..	456,240,624	333,366,200	99,389,034	888,995,918

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, ENDED DECEMBER 31.

Years	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Exports.
1887..	$304,021,758	$8,998,923	$21,046,701	$334,067,382
1888..	290,779,161	9,111,569	49,565,852	349,456,582
1889..	336,785,463	9,074,152	71,685,395	417,545,010
1890..	239,458,578	8,184,783	41,646,121	389,289,482
1891..	378,392,937	8,772,099	95,916,277	483,081,313
1892..	368,559,145	9,164,829	93,204,967	470,928,941
1893..	348,097,228	9,900,460	106,397,995	464,395,683
1894..	332,621,123	7,958,095	129,003,594	469,582,812
1895..	323,402,003	8,948,318	139,950,607	472,300,928
1896..	365,570,813	9,450,831	104,036,418	479,058,062
1897..	396,388,942	8,362,182	77,531,109	482,282,233
1898..	460,875,299	9,027,937	58,343,879	528,247,115
1899..	467,554,122	9,059,156	84,729,255	561,342,533
1900..	526 153,270	12,090,402	102,933,991	641,177,663
1901..	498,413,605	12,544,419	100,563,364	611,521,388
1902..	479,634,582	12,096,879	65,411,581	557,143,042
1903..	503,495,265	12,532,984	65,860,849	581,889,098
1904..	490,914,304	13,318,853	144,017,993	648,251,150
1905..	545,708,317	13,980,386	77,922,034	637,610,737
1906..	611,082,425	11,389,037	56,262,355	678,733,817

Churches in Manhattan and Bronx.

WITH NAMES OF PASTORS.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Ministers' Conference meets every Monday at 11 A. M., at East 31st St., cor. Madison Ave.

Abyssinian, 244 W. 40th St. Chas. S. Morris.
Alexander Ave., cor. E. 141st St. F. H. Blakeslee.
Amity, W. 54th St., bet. 8th and 9th Aves. Leighton Williams.
Ascension, 160th St., bet. Morris and 4th Aves. Isaac W Goodhue.
Baptist Temple, 11 W 116th St. A. D. Chandler.
Calvary, W 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. R. S. MacArthur; Branch at 67th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Central, W 42d St. near 8th Ave. F. M. Goodchild.
Central Park, E. 83d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves. S. J. Ford.
Creston Ave., E. 189th St., cor. Creston Ave. C. H. Sears.
Day Star, 501 W 157th St.
Eagle Ave., Eagle Ave., near 162d St. L. Rabe.
Ebenezer, 170 E. 105th St. W. A. Lindsay
Ebenezer (Primitive), 173 8th Ave. John McConnell.
Emanuel, 47 Suffolk St.
Epiphany, W 83d St., cor. Broadway.
Fifth Ave., 6 W 46th St. Chas. F. Aked. Armitage Chapel, 10th Av., cor. W. 50th St. H. W. Hillier.
First, W. 79th St., cor. Broadway. I. M. Haldeman.
First German, 336 E. 14th St. F A. Licht.
First German, 220 E. 118th St. Frederick Niebuhr.
First Italian, cor. Oliver and Henry Sts. J. Petrelli.
First Swedish, E. 55th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Aves. Emil Froberg.
Harlem, 215 E. 123d St. Adam Chambers.
Hope, cor. 104th St. and Broadway. R. Hartley.
Immanuel, White Plains Rd., Williamsbridge. R. J. Davies.
Immanuel (German). 411 E. 75th St. J. H. Pastoret.
Madison Ave., cor. Madison Ave. and E 31st St.
Mariner's Temple, 12 Oliver St. G. Dowkontt.
Memorial, Washington Sq. S., cor. Thompson St. Edward Judson.
Mercy Seat, 46 W. 135th St.
Mount Gilead, 307 E. 122d St. L. B. Twisby.
Mount Morris, 5th Ave., near W 126th St. J. H. Randall.
Mount Olivet, 161 W 53d St. M. W Gilbert.
North, 234 W 11th St. E. T. Sanford.
Pilgrim, Boston Road, near Vyse Ave.
Riverside, 92d St., cor. Amsterdam Ave. A. L. Moore.
Second Ave., 166 2d Ave.
Second German, 407 W 43d St. E. Umbach.
Shiloh, W 127th St., near Lawrence. E. W Wainwright.
Sixteenth St., 257 W 16th St.
St. Paul, 352 W. 35th St.
Third German, 1127 Fulton Ave. R. Hoefflin.
Timothy, 111 W 29th St. R. R. Wilson.
Tremont, Tremont Ave., cor. Ryer. A. E. Knapp.
Trinity, E. 224th St., near Barnes Ave. J. H. Watkins.
Union, W 61st St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Washington Heights. 145th St. and Convent Ave.
West 33d St., 327 W 33d St. E. S. Holloway.
Zion, 99 6th Av. E. E. Jackson.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Bedford Park, Bambridge Ave., cor. E. 201st St. A. T. Tamblyn.
Bethany, 10th Ave., near 35th St.
Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St. C. E Jefferson.
Camp Memorial, 141 Chrystie St. William James.
Christ, E. 175th St., cor. Topping St. H. M. Brown.
Claremont Park Webster Ave., cor. 167th St. J. C. Whiting

CONGREGATIONAL—Continued.

Finnish, 29 E. 135th St. Charles N. Stenman.
First of Morrisania, E. 166th St. and Forest Ave. A. Reoch.
Longwood Ave., Leggett Ave., cor. Beck. J. W. Roberts.
Manhattan, W. 76th St. and Broadway. H. A. Stimson.
North New York, E. 143d St., near Willis Ave. W H. Kephart.
Pilgrim, Madison Ave., cor. 121st St. Fred'k Lynch.
Smyrna (Welsh), 206 E. 11th St.
Swedish Evang. Bethesda, 138 E. 50th St. K. F. Ohlson.
Swedish Evang. Immanuel, 308 W. 139th St. O. Soderberg.
Trinity, Washington Ave., corner E. 176th St. William Milton Hess.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

First, 323 W 56th St. M. L. Bates.
Lenox Ave. Union, 119th St., near Lenox Ave. J. P. Lichtenberger.
Second, E. 169th St., near Franklin Ave. S. T. Willis.

EVANGELICAL.

Dingeldein Memorial (German), 429 E. 77th St. D. Schnebel.
First Church of the Evangelical Association, 214 W 35th St. H. Heine.
German Evangelical Zion, 171 W. 140th St. H. Noehren.
Second Church of the Evangelical Association, 424 W 55th St. J. G. Scharf.
St. Paul's, 159 E. 11[illegible]th St. H. Rexroth.

FRIENDS.

East 15th St., cor. Rutherford Pl.
Twentieth St., 144 E 20th St.

GREEK CATHOLIC.

St. George, 332 E. 20th St. Joseph E. Czaplinski.
St. Peter's Chapel (Syrian), Church St., cor. Barclay. A. Bachewate.

JEWISH.

Adereth El, 135 E. 29th St.
Agudath Jeshorim, 115 E. 86th St. D. Davidson.
Ahawath Chesed, 652 Lexington Ave. I. S. Moses.
Ansche Sfard, 52 Cannon St.
Ateris Zevi, E. 121st St., near 1st Ave. F. Light.
Atereth Israel, 323 E. 82d St. M. Krauskopf.
Beth-El, 5th Ave., cor. E. 76th St. S. Schulman
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, 64 Norfolk St. Simon Jaffe.
Beth Hamedrash Shaarei Torah, 80 Forsyth St.
Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d St. and Lexington Ave. Aaron Eiseman.
Beth Tefila, E. 107th St. and Lexington Ave. S. Distillator.
B'nai Israel, 225 E. 79th St. M. Previn.
B'nai Jeshurun, 65th St. and Madison Ave. Newman Cowen, Pres.
Emuno Israel, 301 W. 29th St.
First Galizo Duckler Mogen Abraham, 87 Attorney St.
First Hungarian Cong. Oheb Zedek, 172 Norfolk St. P. Klein.
First Roumanian Am. Congregation, 91 Rivington St.
Kahal Adath Jeshurun, 14 Eldridge St. J. Fried.
Kehilath Jeshurun, 117 E. 85th St. M. S. Margolies.
Kol Israel Ansche Poland, 22 Forsyth St. Israel Isaacson.
Machzika Torah Anshar Sineer, 34 Montgomery St.
Nachlath Zevi, 59 E. 109th St. H. Kamenetzky.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

JEWISH—Continued.

Rodoph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Ave. R. Grossman.
Shaare Berocho, E. 57th St., near 1st Ave. G. Hirsch.
Shaarai Tephilla, W 82d St., near Amsterdam Ave. F. de Sola Mendes.
Shaari Zedek, 38 Henry St. H. S. Shoher.
Shearith B'nai Israel, 22 E. 113th St. Jacob Mandel.
Shearith Israel, 100 Central Park West, cor. 70th St. H. P. Mendes
Temple Emanu-El, 5th Ave. and 43d St. J. Silverman and L. Magnes.
Temple Israel, 5th Ave., cor. 125th St. M. H. Harris.
Tiffereth Israel, 126 Allen St. Joseph Lotz.
Zichron Ephraim, 67th St., near Lexington Ave. B. Drachman.

LUTHERAN.

Advent, Broadway and 93d St. G. F. Krotel.
Atonement, Edgecombe Ave. and 140th St. F. H. Knubel.
Bethany, 14 Teasdale Pl. W. Freas, Jr.
Bethlehem, 239 E. 62d St. A. G. Steup.
Christ, 406 E. 19th St. G. U. Wenner.
Christ, 552 W 50th St. Carl R. Stolz.
Concordia, 4 Oak Ter., cor. Brook Av. H. Pottberg.
Emanuel, Brown Pl., cor. E. 137th St. A. A. King.
Emigrant House Chapel, 4 State St. G. Doering.
Epiphany, 72 E. 128th St. F. B. Clausen.
Holy Trinity, 887 Tinton Av. John Schiller.
Grace, 123 W 71st St. J. A. Weyl.
Grace, Webster Av., near 196th St. A. Koerber.
Gustavus Adolphus, 151 E. 22d St. M. Stolpe.
Harlem Swedish, 191 E. 121st St.
Holy Trinity, Central Park West and W 65th St. C. A. Miller.
Immanuel, 215 E. 83d St. C. J. Renz.
Immanuel, 1410 Vyse Av. M. C. Stensen.
Immanuel, 88th St., cor. Lexington Ave. W. Schoenfeld.
Messiah, 560 E. 141st St. G. S. Ohlsund.
Our Saviour, 179th St. and Audubon Ave. W. H. Feldmann.
Our Saviour (Norwegian), 237 E. 123d St. K. Kvamme.
Redeemer, 424 W 44th St. F. C. G. Schumm.
Reformation, 1335 Bristow St. G. J. M. Ketner.
St. James's, Madison Ave., cor. E. 73d St. J. B. Remensnyder.
St. John's, 81 Christopher St. John J. Young.
St. John's, 217 E. 119th St. H. C. Steup.
St. John's, Fulton Ave. and 170th St. H. Beiderbecke.
St. Luke's, Adams St. and Van Nest. Ave. W. Eickmann.
St. Luke's, 233 W 42d St. W F. Koepchen.
St. Mark's, 323 6th St. G. C. F. Haas.
St. Matthew's, 354 Broome St. Otto Sieker.
St. Matthew's, E. 156th St., near Courtlandt Ave. W. T. Junge.
St. Paul's, 181st St., near 3d Ave. Karl Kretzmann.
St. Paul's, 313 W. 22d St. Leo Koenig.
St. Paul's, 149 W 123d St. F. H. Bosch.
St. Paul's, 974 E. 156th St. G. H. Tappert.
St. Peter's, E. 218th St., near White Plains Rd. O. Rappolt.
St. Peter's, Lexington Ave. and 54th St. A. B. Moldenke.
St. Peter's, Alexander Ave. and 141st St. H. A. Steininger.
St. Stephen's, Union Ave., near 165th St. Paul Roesener.
Trinity, 139 Ave. B. Otto Graesser.
Trinity, 164 W 100th St., near Amsterdam Ave. E. Brennecke.
Washington Heights, W. 153d St., near Broadway. E. A. Tappert.
Zion, 339 E. 84th St. H. Hebler.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Denominational Headquarters, 150 *5th Ave.*

Battery Swedish, 341 W. 24th St., near 9th Ave. O. J. Johnson.
Bedford St., 43 Morton St. J. E. Price.
Beekman Hill, 319 E. 50th St. E. W Caswell.
Blinn Memorial (German), 103d St. and Lexington Ave. Carl Reuss.
Calvary, 129th St. and 7th Ave. C. L. Goodell.
Centenary, 1074 Washington Ave. and E. 166th St. Charles A. Holla.
Chelsea, 331 W 30th St. A. M. Gay.
Church of the People, 63 Park St. F. J. Belcher.
Church of the Saviour, E. 111th St., cor. Lexington Ave. J. S. Stone.
Cornell Memorial, E. 76th St., near 2d Ave. James H. Lockwood, Jr.
Duane, 294 Hudson St. R. H. Travis.
East Side Parish, 9 2d Ave. W M. Stonehill.
Eighteenth St., 307 W 18th St. G. W. Downs.
Eleventh St. Chapel, 545 E. 11th St. E. L. Fox.
First German, 48 St. Mark's Place. Henry Heck.
Five Points Mission, 63 Park St. F. J. Belcher.
Fordham, Marion Ave., cor. Fordham Road. W. B. Tower.
Forty-fourth St., 461 W 44th St. F. P. Harris.
German, Elton Avenue, cor. E. 158th St. John Miller.
German (Second), 346 W. 40th St. W. A. Stark.
Grace, White Plains Road. John H. Palmer.
Grace, 131 W. 104th St. T. H. Baragwanath.
Hedding, 337 E. 17th St. A. S. Hagarty.
Jane St., 13 Jane St. Fields Hermance.
John St., 44 John St. J. W Johnston.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 60th St. W. MacMullen.
Metropolitan Temple, 58 7th Ave. R. Bagnell.
Morris Heights, Morris Heights Station. L. B. Longacre.
Mott Ave., Mott Ave., cor. E. 150th St. C. W. McPherson.
Mount Hope, Tremont Ave., cor. E. 177th St. C. W. Inglehart.
Olin, White Plains Ave., Williamsbridge. John Rippere.
Park Ave., Park Ave., cor. 86th St. D. W. B. Thompson.
Perry St., 132 Perry St. John Rowe.
Prospect Ave., Prospect Ave., cor. Macy Pl. W. M. Carr.
Rose Hill, 221 E. 27th St. F. J. Shackleton.
St. Andrew's, 126 W 76th St. G. C. Peck.
St. James's, Madison Ave. and 126th St. A. MacRossie.
St. Mark's, W. 53d St. and 8th Ave. W. H. Brooks.
St. Paul's, 86th St. and West End Ave. G. P. Eckman.
St. Paul's (German), 308 E. 55th St. F. W Boese.
St. Stephen's, Marble Hill Ave., cor. W. 228th St. E. T. Osbon.
Second St., 276 2d St. W C. Wilson.
Seventh St., 24 7th St. John R. Henry.
Sixty-first St., 229 E. 61st St. F. A. Scofield.
Swedish, Lexington Avenue, cor. E. 52d St. H. Young
Thirty-fifth St., 460 W 35th St. T. S. Bond.
Thirty-seventh St., 225 E. 37th St. E. C. Hoag.
Tremont, Washington Ave., cor. E. 178th St. A. E. Barnett.
Tremont (German), Bathgate Ave., near E. 176th St. H. Blesi.
Trinity, 323 E. 118th St. Charles H. Grubb.
Trinity, Main St., City Island. Wm. S. Harper.
Twenty-fourth St., 359 W. 24th St. F. H. Carpenter.
Union, W 48th St., near Broadway. J. Lewis Hartsock.
Washington Heights, Amsterdam Ave., cor. 153d St. J. W Campbell.
Washington Sq., 137 W. 4th St. G. E. Strobridge.
Westchester, West Farms Road. J. J. Snavely.
West Farms, 1266 Tremont Ave. C. E. Ames.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Willis Ave., cor. E. 141st St. C. E. Barto.
Woodlawn, E. 237th St., near Katonah Ave. M. P. Williams.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel, 239 W. 25th St. T. W. Henderson.
Bishops Chapel, 60 W. 135th St.
Little Zion, 236 E. 117th St. M. A. Bradley.
Metropolitan Union American, 230 E. 85th St. J. Fernandez.
Zion, 127 W 89th St. J. H. McMullen.

MORAVIAN.

First (English), 154 Lexington Ave. M. W. Leibert.
Second, Wilkins Ave. and Jennings St. C. Hermstaedt.
Third, 224 W. 63d St. V. G. Flinn.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 156 *5th Avenue.*

(Rev. George Alexander, Stated Clerk.)

Adams Memorial, 207 E. 30th St. J. F. Forbes.
Alexander Chapel, 7 King St. Hugh Pritchard.
Bedford Park, E. 200th St., cor. Bainbridge Ave. John E. Triplett.
Bethany, E. 137th St., near Willis Ave. F. E. Marsten.
Bohemian, 349 E. 74th St. Vincent Pisek.
Brick, 5th Ave., cor. 37th St W. R. Richards.
Bronx (Bohemian) Washington Ave., near 170th St. V. P. Backoro.
Central, W 57th St., bet. Broadway and 7th Ave. W M. Smith.
Christ, 336 W 36th St. J. M. Farr.
Church of the Puritans, 15 W 130th St. C. J. Young.
Covenant, 310 E. 42d St. G. S. Webster.
East Harlem, 116th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves. C. A. Evans.
Emmanuel Chapel, 735 6th St. J. C. Palmer.
Faith, 359 W 48th St. R. R. White.
Fifth Ave., 5th Ave., cor. 55th St. J. R. Stevenson; Memorial Chapel, E. 62d St., near 1st Ave.
First, 54 5th Ave. Howard Duffield.
First, Ft. Schuyler Road, Throg's Neck. R. B. Mattice.
First, 225th St., Williamsbridge. E R. Perry.
First Union, 147 E. 86th St.
Fourth, West End Ave. and 91st St.
Fourth Ave., 4th Ave. and 22d St. W D. Buchanan.
Fourteenth St., 14th St., cor. 2d Ave. Geo. E. Merriam.
French Evangelical, 126 W 16th St. H. L. Grandlienard.
Good Shepherd, 152 W. 66th St. D. E. Lorenz.
Harlem, 17 Mt. Morris Park, West. J. L. Caughey.
Hope Chapel, 339 E. 4th St. A. Bruchlos.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 73d St. H. S. Coffin.
Madison Square, 24th St. and Madison Ave. C. H. Parkhurst.
Morningside, Morningside Ave. and W. 122d St. J. C. A. Becker.
Morrisania, 1203 Washington Ave. M. F. Johnston.
Mount Tabor, 57 W. 134th St. H. G. Miller.
Mount Washington, Broadway, cor. Dyckman St. G. S. Payson.
New York, 7th Ave. and 128th St. D. J. McMillan.
North, 525 W. 155th St.
Northminster, W 115th St., near St. Nicholas Ave. W P. Shriver.
Park, 86th St. and Amsterdam Ave. A. P. Atterbury
Phelps Mission, 314 E. 35th St. E. C. Shaver.
Riverdale, Riverdale. I. S. Dodd.
Rutgers, Broadway and W 73d St. R. Mackenzie.
St. James's, 357 W 51st St. C. L. Butler.
St. Nicholas Ave., 141st St. & St. Nicholas Ave. T. W Smith.
Scotch, 96th St. and Central Park W. D. G. Wylie.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

Sea and Land, 61 Henry St. O. G. Cocks.
Seventh, cor. Broome and Ridge Sts. J. T. Wilds.
Spring St., Spring St., near Varick St. H. R. Bates.
Thirteenth St., 145 W 13th St. J. H. Hoadley.
Tremont, Washington Ave., near E. 174th St. George Nixon.
United, E. 187th St., cor. Lorillard Pl. J. A. Shaw.
University Heights, University Heights. Percy B. Wightman.
University Pl., University Pl., cor. 10th St. G. Alexander; Bethlehem Chapel, 196 Bleecker St. J. W. Miller; Emmanuel Chapel, 735 6th St. J. C. Palmer.
Welsh, 225 E 13th St. Joseph Roberts.
West, 42d St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves. A. H. Evans.
West End, 105th St. and Amsterdam Ave. A. E. Keigwin.
West Farms, 1240 E. 180th St. M. V. Bartlett.
Westminster, 210-212 W. 23d St. H. G. Mendenhall.
Woodstock, E. 165th St. and Prospect Ave. James Cromie.
Zion (German), 835 E. 165th St. G. J. Schörk.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Diocesan House, 416 *Lafayette Street.*

Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, 113 W. 40th St., and Rt. Rev D. H. Greer, 7 Gramercy Pk., Bishops; George F. Nelson, Archdeacon, h. 416 Lafayette St.
Cathedral of St. John the Divine, W 113th St., between Amsterdam Ave. and Morningside Ave.
All Angels', 81st St., cor. West End Ave. S. D. Townsend.
All Saints', 286 Henry St. W N. Dunnell.
All Souls', 86 St. Nicholas Ave. G. S. Pratt.
Ascension, 36 5th Ave., cor. 10th St. Percy S. Grant.
Ascension Memorial, 243 W 43d St. J. F Steen.
Beloved Disciple, 89th St., near Madison Ave. H. M. Barbour.
Calvary, 273 4th Ave. J. L. Parks.
Chapel of Christ the Consoler, foot E. 26th St. (Bellevue Hospital). Henry C. Dyer.
Chapel of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 2 W 106th St. A. D. Pell.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's Island. I. W. Beard.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd (General Theological Seminary), Chelsea Square.
Chapel of the Messiah, 206 E. 95th St. F. H. Church.
Christ, Broadway and W. 71st St. G. A. Strong.
Christ, Riverdale. G. A. Carstensen.
Church of the Advocate, Washington Ave., near E. 180th St. G. N. Deyo.
Church of the Resurrection, E. 74th St., near Park Ave. A. D. Pell.
Corpus Christi, 221 W. 69th St. L. C. Rich.
Du St. Esprit, E. 27th St., near 4th Ave. A. V. Wittmeyer.
Epiphany, 259 Lexington Ave. W. T. Crocker.
God's Providence Mission, 330 Broome St.
Grace, 800 Broadway. W. R. Huntington.
Grace, Main St., City Island. Arthur Forbes.
Grace, West Farms, Vyse Ave., near Tremont Ave. A. J. Derbyshire.
Grace Chapel, 414 E. 14th St. Geo. H. Bottome.
Grace Emanuel, 212 E. 116th St. Wm. K. McGown.
Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Ave. Herbert Shipman.
Holy Apostles, 300 9th Ave. R. L. Paddock.
Holy Comforter, 343 W. Houston St. W. A. A. Gardner.
Holy Communion, 324 6th Ave. Henry Mottet.
Holy Cross, 43 Ave. C. M. W. Britton.
Holy Faith, 870 E. 166th St., C. S. Gregg.
Holy Nativity, Bainbridge Ave., cor. Woodlawn Road. H. M. Hopkins.
Holyrood, Broadway, corner W. 181st St. Stuart Crockett.
Holy Trinity (St. James' Parish), 316 E. 88th St. J. V. Chalmers.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Holy Trinity, W. 122d St. and Lenox Ave. H. P. Nichols.
Incarnation, 205 Madison Ave., cor. 35th St. W. M. Grosvenor; Chapel, 242 E. 31st St. Geo. Biller, Jr.
Intercession, 158th St. and Broadway. M. H Gates.
"Little Church Around the Corner" (Transfiguration), 5 E. 29th St. G. C. Houghton.
Mediator, Kingsbridge Ave. John Campbell.
Our Saviour, 100t Market St., East River. A. R. Mansfield.
Pro-Cathedral, 130 Stanton St.
Redeemer, 136th St., near 7th Ave. W. W Davis.
St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Ave. W T. Manning.
St. Alban's, Summit Ave., near E. 164th St. H.R. Fell.
St. Andrew's, 127th St., near 5th Ave. G. R. Van De Water.
St. Ann's, St. Ann's Ave., near E. 140th St.
St. Ann's (Deaf Mutes), W 148th St., near Amsterdam Ave. John Chamberlain.
St. Augustine's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 107 E. Houston St. A. C. Kimber.
St. Barnabas' Chapel, 306 Mulberry St. J. G. Littell.
St. Bartholomew's, 348 Madison Ave. Leighton Parks. Oriental Mission, 209 E. 42d St., Swedish Chapel, 121 E. 127th St.
St. Christopher's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 213 Fulton St.
St. Chrysostom's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 201 W 39th St. T. H. Sill.
St. Clement's, 108 W 3d St. E. H. Van Winkle.
St. Cornelius's, 423 W 46th St. I. C. Sturges.
St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governor's Island. E. B. Smith.
St. David's, 642 E. 160th St. E. G. Clifton.
St. Edmund's, 177th St., near Morris Ave. J. C. Smiley.
St. Edward the Martyr, 109th St., near 5th Ave. E. W Neil.
St. George's, E. 219th St., Williamsbridge. F. N. Strader.
St. George's, 7 Rutherford Pl. Hugh Birckhead.
St. Ignatius's, West End Ave. and W. 87th St. Arthur Ritchie.
St. James's, 71st St., cor. Madison Ave. Frederick Courtney.
St. James's, Fordham, Jerome Ave., cor. E. 190th St. D. L. Pelton.
St. John the Divine Cathedral, W. 113th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.
St. John the Evangelist, 222 W. 11th St. A. B. Howard.
St. John's (Trinity Parish), 46 Varick St. P. A. H. Brown.
St. Luke's, Convent Ave., cor. W. 141st St. J. T. Patey.
St. Luke's (Trinity Parish), Hudson St., opp. Grove St. P. A. H. Brown.
St. Margaret's, E. 156th St., cor. Leggett Ave. C. A. Hamilton.
St. Mark's, 2d Ave. and 10th St. L. W Batten.
St. Mary's, Alexander Ave., cor. 142d St. F. S. Moore.
St Mary's, Lawrence St., near Amsterdam Ave. H. R. Hulse.
St. Mary the Virgin, W. 46th St. and 6th Ave. G. M. Christian.
St. Matthew's, W 84th St., near Central Park West. A. H. Judge.
St. Michael's, Amsterdam Ave., near W. 99th St. J. P. Peters.
St. Paul's, Washington Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl. H. F. Taylor.
St. Paul's (Trinity Parish), Broadway and Vesey St. W. M. Geer.
St. Peter's, 342 W 20th St. O. S. Roche.
St. Peter's, Westchester Ave. F. M. Clendenin.
St. Philip's, 161 W. 25th St. H. C. Bishop.
St. Priscilla Chapel, 130 Stanton St.
St. Simeon's, E. 164th St. and Sheridan Ave. R. J. Walker.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Stephen's, 124 W 69th St. N. A. Seagle.
St. Stephen's, E. 238th St., cor. Vireo Ave. P. McIntire.
St. Thomas's, 5th Ave., cor. 53d St. E. M. Stires.
St Thomas's Chapel, 230 E. 60th St. R. R. Claiborne.
San Salvatore (Italian), 359 Broome St. E. Knapp.
Transfiguration ("Little Church Around the Corner"), 5 E. 29th St. G. C. Houghton.
Trinity, Broadway and Rector St. Morgan Dix.
Trinity, E. 164th St., near Boston Road. A. S. Hull.
Trinity Chapel, 15 W 25th St. W H. Vibbert.
Zion and St. Timothy, 332 W. 57th St. Henry Lubeck.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Denominational Headquarters, Reformed Church Building, 25 E. 22d St.

Anderson Memorial, cor. E. 183d St. and Cambreling Ave. James B. Hunter.
Bloomingdale, West End Ave. and 106th St. W. C. Stinson.
Church of the Comforter, E. 162d St. Floyd Decker.
First, Fordham Manor, Kingsbridge Road, near Jerome Ave. J. M. Hodson.
Fourth German, 412 W 45th St. J. H. Oerter.
German Evangelical Mission, 141 E. Houston St. J. W. Geyer.
German Reformed Protestant Dutch, 353 E. 68th St. Julius Jaeger.
Grace, 845 7th Ave. J. R. Duryee.
Hamilton Grange, W 147th St. and St. Nicholas Ave. Chalmers P. Dyke.
Harlem Collegiate, 191 E. 121st St. B. E. Dickhaut.
Harbor Mission, Ellis Island. Paul Land.
Lenox Ave., 267 Lenox Ave. E. Tilton, Jr.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 57th St. Wm. Carter.
Manhattan, 71 Ave. B. Jacob Schlegel.
Melrose, Elton Ave., cor. E. 156th St. G. H. Miller.
Mott Haven, 3d Ave., cor. 146th St. J. F. Dobbs.
New York Collegiate:
St. Nicholas, 5th Ave., c. 48th St. D. S. Mackay
Knox Memorial, 405 W 41st St. E. G. W Meury.
Marble, 5th Ave. and 29th St. D. J. Burrell.
Middle, 2d Ave. and 7th St. J. G. Fagg.
North Church Chapel, 113 Fulton St.
Thirty-fourth St., 307 W. 34th St. R. W Courtney.
Vermilye Chapel, 416 W. 54th St. W. R. Ackert.
West End, 77th St. and West End Ave. H. E. Cobb.
Prospect Hill, 1451 Lexington Ave. H. M. Cox.
South, Madison Ave., cor. 38th St. T. R. Bridges.
Manor Chapel, 348 W. 26th St. James Palmer.
Union, Ogden Ave., near 169th St. J. B. Voorhees.
West Farms, Fairmount Pl., near Prospect Ave. W. R. Hart.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE U. S.

Bethany, 235 E. 109th St. E. W. C. Brueckner.
Harbor Mission, Ellis Island.
Martha Memorial, 419 W. 52d St. Paul H. Schnatz.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

First, Madison Ave., cor. 55th St. W. T. Sabine.
St. Paul's, 236th St. and Vireo Ave. W. R. Collins.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

Fourth, 304 W 122d St. T. A. Blackwood.
Second, 227 W 39th St. R. M. Somerville.
Third, 238 W. 23d St. F. M. Foster.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Most Rev. J. M. Farley, Archbishop, 452 Madison Ave.
All Saints', Madison Av., cor. 129th St. J. W. Power.
Annunciation, B. V. M., Broadway, cor. 131st St. W L. Penny.
Ascension, 107th St., near B'way. E. M. Sweeny.
Assumption, 427 W 49th St. Henry Nieuwenhuis.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Blessed Sacrament, W. 71st St., near Broadway. M. A. Taylor.
Chapel of the Sacred Heart. Hart's Island.
Corpus Christi, 537 W. 121st St. John H. Dooley.
Epiphany, 373 2d Ave. D. J. McMahon.
Guardian Angel, 513 W. 23d St. J. C. Henry.
Holy Cross, 335 W 42d St. Chas. McCready
Holy Family, Castle Hill Ave., cor. Watson Ave. A. N. Stehle.
Holy Innocents, 126 W. 37th St. M. C. O'Farrell.
Holy Name Mission, 157½ Bowery. D. Cunnion.
Holy Name of Jesus, Amsterdam Ave. and 96th St. J. J. Kean.
Holy Rosary, 442 E. 119th St. F. H. Wall.
Holy Spirit, Burnside Ave., cor. Aqueduct Ave. J. D. Roach.
Holy Trinity, 229 W. 82d St. M. J. Considine.
Immaculate Conception, 505 E. 14th St. W. G. Murphy.
Immaculate Conception (German), 635 E. 150th St. H. Otterbein.
Immaculate Conception, Williamsbridge. C. Cassenetti; Chapel, E. 215th St., near Maple.
Mary, Help of Christians, 431 E. 12th St. J. Ferrazza.
Mary, Star of the Sea, Governor's Island. M. J. Henry.
Most Holy Redeemer, 165 3d St. F. Spiedel.
Most Precious Blood, 115 Baxter St. B. Pollizo.
Nativity, 48 2d Ave. B. J. Reilly.
Our Lady of Solace, Van Nest. D. J. Curley.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, 236 E. 90th St. J. N. Connolly.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 229 W 14th St. Thos. Darbois.
Our Lady of Loretto, 303 Elizabeth St. W. H. Walsh.
Our Lady of Lourdes, Convent Ave. and W. 142d St. Joseph McMahon.
Our Lady of Mercy, E. 190th St., cor. Webster Ave. W. B. Daly.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 473 E. 115th St. John Dolan.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 321 E. 61st St. J. G. Kissner.
Our Lady of Pompeii, 214 Bleecker St. A. Demo.
Our Lady of Sorrows, 105 Pitt St. T. Grossman.
Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State St. M. J. Henry.
Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel, 341 E. 28th St. John L. McCabe.
Our Lady Queen of Angels, 228 E. 113th St. Paul Reichertz.
Resurrection, 143d St. and 7th Ave. T. F. Murphy.
Sacred Heart, Shakespeare Ave., near E. 169th St. J. A. Mullin.
Sacred Heart of Jesus, 447 W. 51st St. Joseph F. Mooney.
St. Adalbert's, 680 E. 156th St. Leo Kwasniewski.
St. Agnes's, 143 E. 43d St. H. A. Brann.
St. Alphonsus's, 312 W Broadway. Peter Grein.
St. Aloysius's, 215 W. 132d St. John McKenna.
St. Ambrose's, 515 W. 54th St. J. P. Chidwick.
St. Andrew's, Duane St., cor. City Hall Pl. Luke Evers.
St. Angela's, Morris Ave. and 163d St. T. W. Wallace.
St. Ann's, 112 E 12th St. Thos. F. Myhan.
St. Anselm's, Beach Ave., near E. 152d St. A. Edelbrock.
St. Anthony's, 1010 E. 166th St. O. F. Strack.
St. Anthony of Padua, 153 Sullivan St. U. Maravalle.
St. Augustine's, E. 167th St., cor. Fulton Ave. T. F. Gregg.
St. Benedict the Moor, 3 W. 53d St. T. M. O'Keefe.
St. Bernard's, 332 W 14th St. G. A. Healy.
St. Boniface's, 882 2d Ave. J. S. Braun.
St. Brigid's, 123 Ave. B. P. F. Minogue.
St. Catharine of Genoa, W. 153d St., near Amsterdam Ave. P. E. McCorry.
St. Catherine of Sienna, 420 E. 69th St. G. I. Conlan.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Cecilia's, E. 106th St., near Lexington Ave M. J. Phelan.
St. Charles Borromeo, W. 141st St., near 7th Ave. H. J. Gordon.
St. Columba's, 339 W 25th St. Henry Prat.
St. Elizabeth's, W. 187th St., cor. Broadway. T. F. Lynch.
St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 345 E. 4th St. W. Biskorovany.
St. Frances of Rome, Richardson Ave., Wakefield. F. P Moore.
St. Francis de Sales, 139 E. 96th St. J. L. Hoey.
St. Francis of Assisi, 139 W. 31st St. E. Schlingmann.
St. Francis Xavier, 36 W. 16th St. T. J. McClusky.
St. Gabriel's, 312 E. 37th St. W L. Livingston
St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Ave., cor. E. 84th St N. N. McKinnon.
St. James', 32 James St. J. B. Curry.
St. Jean Baptiste's, 159 E. 76th St. A. Letellier.
St. Jerome's, Alexander Ave., cor. 138th St. G. T. Donlin.
St. Joachim's, 24 Roosevelt St. J. B. Cuneo.
St. John Baptist's, 209 W 30th St. C. Claude.
St. John Chrysostom's, 167th St., near Hoe Ave. B. F. Brady.
St. John Evangelist's, 355 E. 55th St. J. J. Flood.
St. John Nepomuk's, 289 E. 4th St. L. Neuwirth.
St. John's, 254 E. 72d St. J. T. Prout.
St. John's, 2911 Kingsbridge Ave. D. H. O'Dwyer.
St. Joseph's, 59 6th Ave. John Edwards.
St. Joseph's, 1943 Bathgate Ave. Peter Farrell.
St. Joseph's (German), 408 E. 87th St. A. Lammel.
St Joseph's, 125th St., cor. Columbus Ave. G. H. Huntman.
St. Leo's, 11 E. 28th St. Thos. J. Ducey.
St. Lucy's, 340 E. 104th St. E. W Cronin.
St. Luke's, E. 138th St., near Cypress Ave. J. J. Boyle.
St. Malachy's, 243 W. 49th St. J. F. Delaney.
St. Margaret's, Riverdale. M. J. Murray.
St. Mark, Evangelist, 23 E. 135th St. J. J. Owens.
St. Martin of Tours, E. 182d St., cor. Grote. E. J. O'Gorman.
St. Mary Magdalen's, 527 E. 17th St. E. T. Heinlein.
St. Mary's, 438 Grand St. N. J. Hughes.
St. Mary's, White Plains Road. Jno. J. Carr.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, City Island. J. B. McGrath.
St. Matthew's, W 67th St., near Amsterdam Ave. P. F. Maughan.
St. Michael's, W. 34th St. J. A. Gleason.
St. Monica's, 409 E. 79th St. J. D. Lennon.
St. Nicholas', 125 2d St. J. B. Mayer.
St. Patrick's, Mott St., cor. Prince St. J. F. Kearney.
St. Patrick's Cathedral, cor. 5th Ave. and 50th St. M. J. Lavelle.
St. Paul's, 121 E. 117th St. John McQuirk.
St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Ave. and W. 60th St. G. M. Searle.
St. Peter's, 22 Barclay St. James H. McGean.
SS. Peter and Paul, 159th St. and St. Ann's Ave. W H. Murphy.
St. Philip Neri's, Anthony Ave., opp. E. 202d St. D. F. X. Burke.
St. Raphael's, W 40th St., bet. 10th and 11th Aves. M. A. Cunnion.
St. Raymond's, West Farms Road, Westchester. E. McKenna.
St. Rita of Cascia, 442 College Ave. Chas. Ferina.
St. Roch's, 932 E. 150th St. J. Milo.
St. Rose's, Cannon St., near Broome. P. McNamee.
St. Rose of Lima, W. 165th St., near Amsterdam Ave. E. T. McGinley.
St. Stanislaus's, 107 7th St. J. H. Strzelecki.
St. Stephen's, 149 E. 28th St. T. F. Cusack.
St. Teresa's, Rutgers, cor. Henry St. J. T. McEntyre.
St. Thomas the Apostle, W 118th St., near St. Nicholas Ave. J. J. Keogan.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, 1011 Tremont Ave. D. F. Coyle.
St. Valentine' E. 221st St., Williamsbridge. A. Jaukbowski.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Veronica's, Christopher St., near Greenwich. J. F. Flannelly.
St. Vincent de Paul, 127 W 23d St. F. Wucher.
St. Vincent Ferrer, 871 Lexington Ave. J. R. Meagher.
Transfiguration, 25 Mott St. E. Coppo.

UNITARIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 104 *E. 20th St.*

All Souls', 4th Av. and 20th St. Thomas R. Slicer.
Lenox Ave., Lenox Ave., cor. 121st St. M. St. C. Wright.
Messiah, E. 34th St., cor. Park Ave. Robert Collyer, Pastor Emeritus.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Charles St., 41 Charles St. James A. Reed.
First, 16 W. 108th St. T. W. Anderson.
Seventh Ave., 123 W 12th St. J. H. Tate.
Washington Heights, 172d St. and Audubon Ave. J. L. Hervey.
West 44th St., 434 W. 44th St. H. H. Wallace

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Eternal Hope, 142 W. 81st St. A. R. Tillinghast.
Fourth (Divine Paternity), Central Park West and 76th St. F. O. Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Armenian Apostolic, 7th Ave. and W. 39th St.
Beacon Light Rescue Mission, 2372 3d Ave.
Bethany Gospel Mission, W. 142d St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
Broome St. Tabernacle, 395 Broome St.
Catharine Mission, 24 Catharine Slip.
Catholic Apostolic—Central, 417 W. 57th St.; Harlem (German), 202 W. 114th St.
Chinatown Midnight Mission, 17 Doyers St.
Christian Israelites' Sanctuary, 108 1st St.
Christian Reformed, 21 Bank St.
Christ's Mission, 331 W. 57th St.
Church of Christ (Scientist)—First, Central Park West, cor. W. 96th St.; Second, Central Park West, cor. W. 68th St.; Third, 43 E. 125th St.; Fourth, W 82d St. near Broadway; Fifth, 228 W. 45th St.
Church of the Strangers, W. 57th St. and 8th Ave.
Cremorne Mission, 104 W 32d St.
De Witt Memorial, 280 Rivington St.
Door of Hope Gospel Mission, 271 W. 47th St.
Doyers St. Mission, 17 Doyers St.
Eighth Ave. Mission, 291 8th Ave.
Evangel. Band and Mission, 5 Mott St.
Faith Mission, 34 West End Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Free Methodist Mission, 349 E. 10th St.
Gospel Chapel, 305 W 30th St.
Gospel Tabernacle, 692 8th Ave.
Hungarian Reformed, 121 7th St.
Interdenominational, 173 8th Ave.
Japanese Mission, 330 E. 57th St.
Mariners', 46 Catharine St.; West Side Branch, 128 Charlton St.
McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St.
Metropolitan Independent, Carnegie Lyceum.
Mission of the Living Waters, 136 Chrystie St.
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), 114 E. 35th St.
New York Foreigners' Mission, 5 Mott St.
Olivet Memorial, 63 2d St.
146th St. Gospel Temperance Mission, 146th St., near 3d Ave.
People's Tabernacle, 52 E. 102d St.
Russian St. Nicholas Church, 17 E. 97th St.
Salvation Army, 122 W. 14th St.; 148 8th Ave., 326 W 34th St.; 2023 Lexington Ave.; 322 W. 4th St.; 206 E. 88th St.; 372 College Ave.; 208 E. 13th St.; 101 W. 99th St.; 19 Stuyvesant Sq.; 915 Eagle Ave.; 158 E. 27th St.; 165 E. 128th St.; 2473 3d Ave.; 52 Roosevelt St.; 6 Catharine Slip. Slums: 94 Cherry St.; 90 Greenwich St.; 492 10th Ave.; 324 E. 25th St.
Scandinavian Mission, 252 E. 48th St.
Seaman's Rest Mission, 399 West St.
Seventh-Day Adventists; (1) 535 W. 110th St., E. H. M. Sell; Berean Chapel, E. 166th St., cor. Trinity Ave. C. H. Edwards; (2) 285 8th Ave.; (3) 535 W. 110th St. J. M. Mitchell; (4) 1931 Broadway. J. K. Humphrey; (5) 67 E. 125th St. Geo. A. King.
Strachan, Margaret, Chapel, 105 W. 27th St.
St. Paul's (Evang. Reformed), 874 E. 141st St.
St. Trinity (Greek Orthodox), 153 E. 72d St.
Sunshine Chapel, 550 W 40th St.
Volunteers of America, 38 Cooper Square W.
West-Side Noonday Prayer, 281 Greenwich St.
Woman's Union Prayer Meeting, Harlem, 101 W. 123d St.
Young Men's Christian Association, 158 E. 87th St., E. 149th St., near St. Ann's Ave., E. 215th St., near White Plains Rd.; 51 W 63d St.; 3 W 29th St., 153, 222 Bowery; 3 W. 125th St., E. 150th St., cor. Spencer Pl.; 531 W. 155th St., 140 2d Ave.; 252 W. 53d St.; 361 Madison Ave., 129 Lexington Ave.; 318 W. 57th St.; 109 W. 54th St., 215 W. 23d St.; 153 E. 86th St.; 317 W 56th St. Governor's Island: Fort Wood, Fort Schuyler.
Young People's City Mission, 219 E. 59th St.
Young Women's Christian Association, 7 E. 15th St.; 460 W 44th St.; 143 W. 53d St.; 482 E. Tremont Ave.

Churches in Brooklyn.

WITH NAMES OF PASTORS.

BAPTIST.

Ainslie St., Ainslie, near Graham Ave. F. W. Pollard.
Baptist Temple (First in Pierrepont St.), 3d Ave., cor. Schermerhorn St. Cortland Myers.
Bedford Heights, Bergen St., cor. Rogers Ave. F. H. Jacobs.
Berean, Bergen St., near Rochester Ave. L. J. Brown.
Bethany Clermont and Atlantic Aves. J. F. Blair.
Borough Park, 48th St. and 13th Ave. W. W. Ludwig.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Weirfield St. T. J. Whittaker.
Central, Adelphi St., near Myrtle Ave.
Central, Marcy Ave., cor. S. 5th St.
Concord (colored), Duffield St., near Myrtle Ave. W. T. Dixon.
East End, Van Sicklen Ave., near Glenmore Ave. M. G. Coker.
Emmanuel, Lafayette Ave., cor. St. James' Pl. J. Humpstone.

BAPTIST—Continued.

Euclid Ave., Euclid Ave., cor. Hill St. A. D. Bennett.
Fifteenth St., 15th St., near 4th Ave. H. A. Tupper, Jr.
First Canarsie, Remsen Ave., Canarsie. C. A. Pennie.
First, in East New York, Hendrix St., n. Fulton St.
First, E. D., Lee Ave., cor. Keap St
First German, E. D., Montrose, near Union Ave. J. C. Grimmell.
First German, Prospect Ave., near 6th Ave. C. Schenk.
First Swedish, Dean St., near 6th Ave. O. J. Engstrand.
Fourth Av., 4th Av., near 32d St. P. H. Clifford.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Lewis Ave. D. D. MacLaurin.
Greenwood, 7th Ave. and 6th St. Joel B. Slocum.
Hanson Place, Hanson Pl., cor. S. Portland Ave. C. D. Case.
Holy Trinity (colored), 595 Classon Ave. S. W. Timms.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

BAPTIST—Continued.

Lefferts Park, 69th St. and 14th Ave. C. A. Johnson.
Lenox Road, Nostrand Ave., cor. Lenox Road. D. A. MacMurray.
Marcy Ave., Marcy Ave., cor. Putnam Ave. W. C. P. Rhodes.
Memorial, 8th Ave. and 16th St. A. S. Barner.
Pilgrim, Patchen Ave., cor. McDonough St. D. T. Wyman.
Prospect Park, Greenwood Ave., cor. E. 7th St. George Stuart.
Redeemer, cor. Cortelyou Road and E. 18th St. H. W. Hodder.
Second German, Evergreen Ave., cor. Woodbine. A. P. Mihm.
Sheepshead Bay, E. 15th St., Sheepshead Bay. J. F. Cathern.
Strong Pl., Strong Pl., cor. Degraw St. A. H. C. Morse.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Decatur St. R. M. Greene.
Swedish Ebenezer, Herkimer Ave. and Schenectady Ave. N. E. Johnson.
Tabernacle, Clinton St., cor. 3d Pl. Erwin Dennett.
Trinity, Greene Ave., cor. Patchen. H. Pethic.
Union, Noble, near Manhattan Ave.
Washington Ave., Washington Ave., cor. Gates Ave. R. MacDonald.
West End, 47th St., near 3d Ave. Thos. V. Parker.
Williamsburg Jewish Mission, 626 B'way. L. Cohen.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.

First Church of Christ, 404 Lafayette Ave. F. H. Leonard.
Immanuel, 271 Macon St. W. J. Vinall.
Second Church of Christ, Park Pl., near Nostrand Ave.
Third Church of Christ, 199 Lincoln Pl.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Beecher Memorial, Herkimer St., near Rockaway Ave. Charles J. Allen.
Bethesda, Ralph Ave., cor. Chauncey St.
Borough Park, 41st St., near 13th Av. A. G. Mohr.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Cornelia St. J. L. Clark.
Central, Hancock St., near Franklin Ave. S. P. Cadman.
Clinton Ave., Clinton Ave., cor. Lafayette Ave., N. Boynton; Atlantic Ave. Chapel, Atlantic and Grand Aves., W. S. Woodworth; Willoughby Ave. Chapel, Willoughby Ave., cor. Grand Ave., S. W. King.
Flatbush, Dorchester Road, cor. E. 18th St.
Iglesia (Hispano-American), 756 Quincy St. E. J. Gamblin.
Immanuel, Decatur St., near Ralph Ave.
Italian Evan., Henry and Degraw Sts. C. Cremonesi.
Lewis Ave., Lewis Ave., cor. Madison St. R. J. Kent.
Nazarene, 1584 Fulton St.
Ocean Avenue, Ocean Ave. and Ave I. L. H. Johnston.
Park, 8th Ave., cor. 2d St. M. B. Taylor.
Parkville, 18th Ave., near Ocean Boulevard. H. L. Pyle.
Pilgrim (Swedish), 413 Atlantic Ave. C. G. Ellstrom.
Pilgrim Chapel, Henry St., cor. Degraw St. F. P. Young.
Pilgrims, Henry St., cor. Remsen. H. P. Dewey.
Plymouth, Orange St., near Hicks. N. D. Hillis;
Plymouth (Canarsie), Rockaway Ave. and Bailey's Lane. E. E. Stewart.
Puritan, Lafayette Av., cor. Marcy. L. L. Taylor.
Redeemer (Italian), Henry and Degraw Sts. A. Cremonesi.
Rockaway Ave., Rockaway Ave., near Blake St.
South, President St., cor. Court St. A. J. Lyman.
South Chapel, 118 4th Pl.

CONGREGATIONAL—Continued.

Tompkins Ave., Tompkins Ave., cor. McDonough St. N. McG. Waters. Park Ave. Branch, Park Ave., cor. Marcy. F. H. Polhemus.
United, Lee Ave., cor. Hooper St. L. R. Dyott.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

First, Sterling Pl. and 7th Ave. M. E. Harlan.
Second, Humboldt St., near Nassau Ave. J. Keevil.
Third, Dorchester Road and E. 15th St. W. G. Oram.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

Emanuel, 400 Melrose St. A. D. Pfost.
Evangelical Salems, 1200 Jefferson Ave. J. Reuber.
Harrison Ave., 125 Harrison Ave. G. A. Linder.
St. John's (German), Linden St. and Covert Ave. P. Beck.
St. Paul's, 541 Leonard St. C. Bast.
Zion's, Liberty Ave., near Wyona St. H. P. Boll.
Zion Evang., Cypress Ave. and Himrod St. Adolph Schmidt.

JEWISH.

Ahawath Scholom Beth Aron, 98 Scholes St. K. Solomon.
Ahawath Chesed, cor. Lorimer and Stagg Sts. M. W. Newmark.
Asifas Israel, 25 Varet St. L. Shainfeld.
Beth El, 110 Noble St., Greenpoint. S. Heller.
Beth Elohim, State St., near Hoyt. S. R. Cohen.
Beth Israel, Boerum Pl., cor. State St. A. Rosenberg.
Beth Jacob, S. 3d St., near Marcy Ave. H. Veld.
Bikur Cholim, Wyona, near Fulton St. Daniel Cantor.
B'nai Sholaum, 327-9 9th St. L. B. Michelson.
B'nai Jacob, 167 Prospect Ave. B. Lebovitz.
Chebrah Bnei Sholome, 148 Varet St. S. Newman.
Emanuel, 3d Ave. and 53d St. M. Lewisson.
Mikro Kodesh Anshe Klodovo, 184 McKibbin St. S. L. Westman.
Mount Sinai, 345 Bridge St. L. Pulvermacher.
Ohavai Sholom, Thatford, near Belmont Ave. W. B. Roth.
Ohav Sholom, 19 Varet St.
Shaari Zedek, Quincy St., near Reid Ave. G. Taubenhaus.
Sons of Israel, Bay 22d St., near Benson Ave. F. Tworger.
Temple Beth Elohim, Keap St., near Division Ave.

LUTHERAN.

Ascension, 56th St. and New Utrecht Ave. J. H. Strenge.
Bethlehem (German), Marion St., near Reid Ave. E. W. Kandelhart.
Bethlehem, 3d Ave. and Pacific St. F. Jacobson.
Bethlehem (Norwegian), Russell St., near Nassau Ave. C. M. Toleffsen.
Calvary, Rochester Ave., near Herkimer St. Wm. H. Hetrick.
Christ, 1084 Lafayette Ave. H. S. Knabenschuh.
Emanuel, 7th St., near 6th Ave. Emil Roth.
Emanuel, S. 9th St., near Driggs Ave. John Holthusen.
Finnish, 136 32d St. S. Ilmonen.
First Scand.-Nor., 184 Kent St. Carl Deving.
German Evangelical, Schermerhorn St., near Court St. J. W. Loch.
Good Shepherd, 3d and Bay Ridge Aves. C. D. Trexler.
Grace, Bushwick Ave. and Weirfield St. C. F. Inteman.
Holy Trinity, Cumberland St., near Lafayette Ave. A. Steimle.
Immanuel (Swedish), Leonard St., near Driggs Ave. G. Nelsenius.
Incarnation, 54th St. and 4th Ave. W. H. Steinbicker.
Messiah, Russell St., near Nassau Ave. S. G. Trexler.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

LUTHERAN—Continued.

Norwegian Seaman's 111 Pioneer St. Tycho Castberg.
Our Savlour (Danish), 9th St., near 3d Ave. R. Andersen.
Our Saviour (Norwegian), Henry St., near 4th Pl. C. S. Everson.
Our Saviour, 37 Covert St. J. H. C. Fritz.
Redeemer, Bedford Ave., cor. Hewes St. S. G. Weiskotten.
Reformation, Pennsylvania Ave., near Liberty St. H. P. Miller.
Resurrection, 236 President St. H. J. Croushore.
Salem's Danish Evangelical, 128 Prospect Ave. L. H. Kjaer.
St. Ansgar's (Danish), 47th St. and 3d Ave. K. Samsoe.
St. Jacobi, 46th St., nr. 4th Ave. H. C. A. Meyer.
St. Johannes's, New Jersey Ave., near Liberty St. G. F. Blaesi.
St. Johannes's, 193 Manjer St. A. J. Beyer.
St. John's, 84th St. and 16th Ave. L. Happ.
St. John's, Prospect Ave., near 5th Ave. H. C. Wasmund.
St. John's, E. D., Milton St., near Manhattan Ave. F. W Oswald.
St. Luke's, Washington Ave., near De Kalb Ave. C. B. Schuchard.
St. Mark's, Bushwick Ave., cor. Jefferson St. J. T. Frey.
St. Matthew's, E. 92d St., near Flatlands Ave. V. Geist.
St. Matthew's (German), N. 5th St., near Driggs Ave. G. Sommer.
St. Matthew's, 6th Ave., cor. 2d St. G. B. Young.
St. Paul's, Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Palmetto St. J. P. Ridel.
St. Paul's, Henry St., near 3d Pl. J. Huppenbauer.
St. Paul's, Wyona St., near Glenmore Ave. J. F. Flath.
St. Paul's, E. D., S. 5th St., cor. Rodney St. H. W Hoffmann.
St. Paul's (Swedish), 392 McDonough St. V. Ljung.
St. Peter's, Bedford Ave., near De Kalb Ave. J. J. Herschmann.
St. Peter's, 94 Hale Ave. A. Brunn.
St. Petri's, E. D., Rodney St., near S. 2d St. Paul Kasten.
St. Stephen's, Newkirk Ave., cor. E. 28th St. L. D. Gable.
Tabor (Swedish), Ashford St., near Glenmore Ave. J. C. Westlund.
Trinity, Harrison St., cor. Tompkins Pl. P. Lindemann; Mission, 51st St. and 3d Ave.
Trinity (Norwegian), 27th St., near 5th Ave. J. Tanner.
Wartburg Chapel, Georgia Ave. and Fulton St. R. Herbst.
Zion, Henry St., near Clark St. E. C. J. Kraeling.
Zion, Bedford, near Snyder Ave. P. F. Jubelt.
Zion (Swedish), 59th St. and 11th Ave. J. G. Danielson. Mission, 438 53d St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Andrew's, Richmond St., near Etna Ave. F. G. Howell.
Bay Ridge, 4th and Ovington Aves. Geo. Adams.
Bethany (Swedish), Troy, cor. Herkimer. F. E. Broman.
Bethel Ship, 297 Carroll St. A. M. Trelstad.
Borough Park, 50th St. and 14th Ave. H. D. Weston.
Buffalo Ave., Buffalo Ave., cor. Bergen St. H. S. Still.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Madison St. F. W Hannan.
Cropsey Ave., Cropsey Ave., near Bay 35th. H. H. Mower.
De Kalb Ave., De Kalb Ave., near Franklin Ave. W. A. Layton.
Eighteenth St., 18th St., near 5th Ave. L. K. Moore.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Elim (Swedish), 47th St., near 3d Ave. E. N. Hedeen.
Embury, Decatur St., cor. Lewis Ave. W. McMasters.
Epworth, Bushwick Ave., cor. De Kalb Ave. T. L. Price.
Fennimore St., Fennimore St., cor. Rogers Ave. H. E. Hiler.
First, Greenpoint, Manhattan Ave., near Java St. Robt. McNicoll.
First Pl., 1st Pl., cor. Henry St. W H. Wakeham.
Flatlands, Mill Lane & Lincoln Pl. R. Hegarty.
Fleet St., Fleet St., cor. Lafayette Ave. E. G. Richardson.
Fourth Ave., 4th Ave., cor. 47th St. E. A. Burns.
Goodsell, Sheridan Ave., cor. McKinley Ave. Robert Wasson.
Grace, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl. F. F. Shannon.
Gravesend, Neck Road and Van Sicklen St. G. A. Bronson.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Central. J. J. Messmer.
Hanson Pl., Hanson Pl., cor. St. Felix St. C. E. Locke.
Herkimer St., Russell Pl. and Herkimer St.
Immanuel, 422 Dean St. A. J. Lofgren.
Janes, Reid Av., cor. Monroe St. J. W. Hill.
Knickerbocker Ave., Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Ralph. G. S. Painter.
Newman Memorial, Herkimer St., near Schenectady Ave. C. E. Winston.
New York Ave., New York Ave., cor. Dean St. F. J. McConnell.
North Fifth St., N. 5th St., near Bedford Ave. L. Richardson.
Nostrand Ave., Nostrand Ave., cor. Quincy St. J. O. Wilson.
Prospect Ave., Greenwood and Prospect Aves. W. I. Reed.
Ridley Memorial, Lawrence Ave., near Ocean Parkway. H. S. Scarborough.
Salems, E. 38th St. and Ave. D. F. Hagner.
Sands St., Henry St., cor. Clark. Geo. M. Brown.
Second Norwegian and Danish, 58th St. and 12th Ave. M. Stensen.
Sheepshead Bay, Voorhees Ave., cor. Ocean Ave. W. T. Pray.
Simpson, Clermont Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave. W. J. Thompson.
Sixth Av., 8th St., near 6th Av. W. W Bowdish.
South Second St., S. 2d St., near Driggs Ave. F. Saunders.
South Third St., South 3d St., near Hewes St. William Hamilton.
St. James', 84th St., near 20th Av C. W Flint.
St. John's, Bedford Ave., cor. Wilson St. D. G. Downey.
St. John's, Sumner Pl., near Flushing Ave. A. Flammann.
St. Mark's, Ocean Ave. and Beverly Rd. J. H. Willey.
St. Paul's, Marcy Ave., cor. Penn St. F. H. Rey
St. Paul's, Richards St., near Sullivan St. W. E. Smith.
Summerfield, Washington Ave., cor. Greene Ave. J. E. Holmes.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Van Buren St. G. S. Eldridge.
Tompkins Ave., Tompkins, cor. Willoughby Ave. W. J. White.
Union, Leonard, cor. Conselyea. W. P. Estes.
Vanderveer Park, Glenwood Road, near Flatbush Ave. W S. Winans.
Warren St., Warren, near Smith St. A. W. Byrt.
Wesley, Glenmore Av., cor. Atkins. R. S. Putney.
Williams Ave., Williams Ave., near Atlantic Ave. H. E. Burns.
York St., York St., near Gold St. W. M. Hughes.

METHODIST FREE.

Brooklyn. 16th St., near 4th Ave. E. Blews.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

METHODIST PRIMITIVE.

First, Park Ave., near N. Elliott Pl. R. Lookson.
Orchard, Oakland St., near Nassau Ave. A. K. Collett.
Welcome, Classon Ave., near Lafayette Ave J. J. Lockett.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Grace, E. 92d St. and Church Lane. H. S. Hull.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Bethel, Schenectady Ave., cor. Dean St. Theodore Gould.
Bridge St., 315 Bridge St. Albert Cooper.
First Zion, W. 3d St., Coney Island. N. E. Collins.
St. John's Howard Ave. near Herkimer. I. Sands.
St. John's, 559 Waverly Ave. R. C. C. Jones.
Union Zion, S. 3d St., cor. Hooper. J. F. Stiles.
Zion, Bridge St., near Myrtle Ave. F. M. Jacobs.

PENTECOSTAL.

Bedford Ave., cor. S. 3d St. H. N. Brown.
Fourth, 571 Atlantic Ave. A. T. Percy.
Grace Mission, 318 Graham Ave. J. Fletcher.
John Wesley, Hopkinson Ave. and McDonough St. E. A. Angel.
People's Mission, 1202 38th St. W H. Raymond.
Utica Ave. Tabernacle, near Dean St. C. H. Davis.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ainslie St., near Manhattan Ave. L. W. Barney.
Arlington Ave., cor. Elton St. W H. Wilson.
Bay Ridge, 81st St., cor. 2d Ave., L. D. Kalkins; Fort Hamilton Branch, 94th St. and 4th Ave.
Bedford, Dean St., cor. Nostrand Ave. W. J. Hutchins.
Bensonhurst, 23d Ave. and 83d St. J. MacInnes.
Bethany, McDonough St., near Howard Ave. L. O. Rotenbach.
Borough Park, 46th St. and 15th Ave. H. B. Roberts.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave. and Ralph St. A. E. Schnatz.
Central, Marcy Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave. J. F. Carson.
City Park Chapel, Concord St., near Hudson Ave. C. E. Lynde.
Classon Ave., Classon Ave., cor. Monroe St. J. D. Burrell.
Cumberland St., Cumberland St., near Myrtle Ave.
Cuyler, 358 Pacific St. L. P. Armstrong.
Duryea, Sterling Pl. and Vanderbilt Ave. Wm. Denman.
Ebenezer, Stockholm St., near St. Nicholas Ave. C. C. Jaeger.
Fifth German, Halsey St., near Central Ave. C. H. Schwarzbach.
First, Henry St., near Clark St. L. M. Clarke.
First German, Leonard St., cor. Stagg St. J. G. Hehr.
Flatbush, E. 23d St., near Foster Ave. D. E. Marvin.
Franklin Ave. Church, near Myrtle Ave. S. L. Testa.
Friedens' Kirche. Willoughby Ave., near Broadway. L. Wolferz.
Glenmore Ave., Glenmore Ave., cor. Doscher St. A. H. Renne.
Grace, Stuyvesant Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave. R. H. Carson.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Reid Ave. D. H. Overton.
Home Crest, cor. Ave. T and E. 15th St. E. L. Tibbals.
Irving Square, Weirfield St. and Hamburg Ave. Ira W. Henderson.
Lafayette Ave., Lafayette Ave., cor. S. Oxford St. C. B. McAfee.
Lefferts Park, 15th Ave. and 72d St. A. J. Bruckbacher.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

Memorial, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl. T. C. McClelland.
Mount Olivet, Evergreen Ave., cor. Troutman St. F. T. Steele.
Noble St., Noble St., cor. Lorimer St.
Olivet, Bergen St., near 6th Ave. J. G. Snyder.
Our Father, 24th St., n. 4th Ave. J. J. MacDonald.
Park Side, Lenox Road, near Flatbush Ave. J. D Long.
Prospect Heignts, 8th Ave., cor. 10th St. H. H. Fisher.
Ross St., Ross St., near Lee Ave. J. E. Adams.
Second, Clinton St., cor. Remsen St. Louis Vanden Berg.
Siloam, Prince St., near Willoughby St. W. A. Alexander.
South Third St., S. 3d St., cor. Driggs Ave. N. W. Wells.
Throop Ave., Throop Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave. A. D. Carlile.
Wells Memorial, Argyle and Glenwood Roads. W. B. Gates.
Westminster, Clinton St., cor. 1st Pl. F. Campbell.
Wyckoff Heights, Harmon St., near St. Nicholas Ave. J. Oastler

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Open Church, Eldert's Lane and Etna St. J. I. Frederick.
First, S. 1st St., cor. Rodney St.
Second, Atlantic Ave., cor. Bond St. W. M. Nichol.
Westminster, Bainbridge St. and Hopkinson Ave. A. H. Crosbie.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Frederick Burgess, Bishop.

Advent, Bay 17th St., near Bath Ave., Bensonhurst. H. B. Gorgas.
All Saints', 7th Ave., cor. 7th St. Wm. Morrison.
Ascension, Kent St., near Manhattan Ave. W. E. Bentley.
Atonement, 17th St., near 5th Av. E. H. Wellman.
Calvary, Bushwick, nr. Greene Ave. J. Williams.
Christ, E. D., Bedford Ave., near Division. W. S. Chase.
Christ, Clinton, cor. Harrison. W. F. Johnson.
Christ, 3d Ave., cor. 68th St. Bishop Falkner.
Christ Chapel, Wolcott St., near Van Brunt St. C. S. Smith.
Epiphany, McCormick Ave. cor. Belmont Ave.
Good Shepherd, McDonough St., near Lewis Ave. Robert Rogers.
Grace, E. D., Conselyea St., near Lorimer St. William G. Ivie.
Grace, Hicks St., near Remsen St. C. F. J. Wrigley.
Holy Apostles, Greenwood Ave., cor. Prospect. F. A. Wright.
Holy Comforter Chapel, 44 Debevoise St. John Manning.
Holy Cross Mission, 176 St. Nicholas Ave. H. B. Wilson.
Holy Spirit, Benson Ave., cor. 20th Ave. J. C. Wellwood.
Holy Trinity, Clinton St., cor. Montague St. J. H. Melish.
Incarnation, Gates Ave., near Classon Ave. J. G. Bacchus.
Messiah, Greene Ave., cor. Clermont Ave. St. Clair Hester.
Nativity, Kenilworth Pl., near Ave. F. A. Fleming.
Redeemer, Pacific St., cor. 4th Ave. T. J. Lacy.
St. Alban's, Ave. F, cor. E. 94th St. V. D. Ruggles.
St. Andrew's, 50th St. and 4th Ave. W. N. Ackley.
St. Ann's, Clinton, cor. Livingston St.
St. Augustine's, St. Edward's St., near Myrtle Ave. G. F. Miller.
St. Bartholomew's, Pacific St., cor. Bedford Ave. R. M. W. Black.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Clement's, Pennsylvania Ave., cor. Liberty. F. W. Appleton.
St. George's, Marcy Av., cor. Gates. W. S. Baer.
St. James's, St. James' Pl., cor. Lafayette Ave. G. T. Dowling.
St. John's. St. John's Pl., cor. 7th Ave. F. Page.
St. John's, 99th St., cor. Fort Hamilton Ave.
St. John's, Parkville. E. A. Osborn.
St. John's Chapel, Atlantic Ave., cor. Albany. U. T. Tracy.
St. Jude's, 55th St., near 13th Ave. C. N. Dunham.
St Luke's, Clinton Ave., near Fulton St. H. C. Swentzel.
St. Mark's, Adelphi St., n. DeKalb Ave. S. S. Roche.
St. Mark's, Brooklyn Ave. and E. Parkway. J. D. Kennedy.
St. Martin's, President St., c. Smith. F. W. Davis.
St. Mary's, Classon, n. Willoughby Av. J. C. Jones.
St. Matthew's, McDonough St. and Tompkins Ave. F. W. Norris.
St. Matthias, E. 23d St., Sheepshead Bay. T. A. Hyde.
St. Michael's, High St., near Gold St. W. S. Watson.
St. Michael's, N. 5th St., near Bedford Ave. M. A. Trathen.
St. Paul's, Clinton St., c. Carroll. W. E. L. Ward.
St. Paul's, Church Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl. T. G. Jackson.
St. Peter's, State St., near Bond St. L. Parker.
St. Philip's, 11th Ave., cor. 80th St. J. H. Sattig.
St. Philip's Chapel, Dean St., near Troy Ave. N. P Boyd.
St. Stephen's, Patchen Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave. H. T. Scudder.
St. Thomas's, Cooper St., cor. Bushwick Ave. D. M. Genns.
St. Timothy's, Howard Ave., near Atlantic Ave. C. A. Brown.
Transfiguration, Ridgewood and Railroad Aves. A. H. Backus.
Trinity, Arlington Ave., near Schenck Ave. N. R. Boss.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Grace, Herkimer St., near Saratoga Ave. G. R. Swartz.
Reconciliation, Jefferson Ave., cor. Nostrand Ave. Chas. H. Coon.
Redemption, Leonard St., near Norman Ave. W V. Edwards.

REFORMED.

Bay Ridge, 2d Ave. and 80th St. C. J. Scudder.
Bethany Reformed, Clermont Ave., near Willoughby. James Demarest.
Bushwick Avenue, Bushwick Ave., cor. Himrod St. E. Niles.
Church of Jesus, 64 Ralph St. Louis Nickse.
East New York, New Jersey Ave., near Fulton St. F. L. Cornish.
Edgewood, 14th Ave., near 53d St. H. C. Weber.
First, Bedford Ave., cor. Clymer St. E. D. Bailey.
First, 7th Ave., cor. Carroll St. J. M. Farrar.
Flatbush, Flatbush Ave., cor. Church Ave. J. E. Lloyd.
Flatbush (Second) (German), Church Ave., cor. Bedford Ave. Louis Goebel.
Flatlands, Kouwenhoven Pl., near Flatbush Ave. J. S. Gardner.
German-American, Glenmore Ave. and Crystal St. C. Oswald.
German Emmanuel, 410 Graham Ave. W. Walenta.
German Evang., Conklin Ave., Canarsie. H. J. Herge.
German Evang., Wyona St., bet. Fulton St. & Jamaica Ave. Paul Wienand.
Grace, Lincoln Road, cor. Bedford Ave. C. S. Wyckoff.
Gravesend, Neck Road (E. 1st St.). P. V. Van Buskirk.
Greenwood, 41st St., nr. 8th Ave. C. T. Anderson.
Heights, Church on the, Pierrepont St., near Henry. J. D. Adam.

REFORMED—Continued..

Kent St., Kent St., near Manhattan Ave. R. G. Hutchins.
New Brooklyn, Herkimer St., cor. Dewey Pl. F. C. Erhardt.
New Lots, New Lots Road, cor. Schenck Ave. H. C. Hasbrouck.
New Utrecht, 18th Ave., near 83d St. A. H. Brush.
Ocean Hill, Herkimer St., near Hopkinson Ave. C. F. N. Voegelin.
Old Bushwick, Conselyea and Humboldt Sts.
South, 4th Ave. and 55th St. W J. Macdonald.
St. Lucas, 53 Sutton St. W. J. Walenta.
St. Petri, Union Ave., cor. Scholes St. G. G. Wacker.
Twelfth St., 12th St., near 5th Ave. J. C. Caton.
Woodlawn, Ave. M. J. G. Addy.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

C. E. McDonnell, Bishop.

All Saints' (German), Throop Ave., cor. Thornton. George Kaupert.
Annunciation of the B. V. M. (German), N. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer St. Peter Henn.
Assumption of the B. V. M., York St., cor. Jay St. W. J. Donaldson.
Blessed Sacrament, Fulton St., cor. Euclid Ave. J. F. McCoy.
Chapel of St. John's Home, St. Mark's Ave., cor. Albany Ave. C. F. Vitta.
Chapel of St. Mary's Female Hospital, 155 Dean St.
Chapel of St. Mary's General Hospital, Rochester and St. Mark's Aves. J. Mackiverkin.
Chapel of St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St., cor. Congress St.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Hopkinson Ave., cor. Pacific St.
Chapel of the Precious Blood, 212 Putnam Ave.
Chapel of the Visitation Convent, 89th St. & 2d Av.
Epiphany, South 9th St. E. A. Duffy.
Fourteen Holy Martyrs, Central Ave., cor. Covert St. Bernard Kurz.
Guardian Angel, Ocean Parkway, near Neptune Ave. John J. Cullen.
Holy Cross, Church Av., n. Rogers. J. T. Woods.
Holy Family, Rockaway Ave., and 98th St. John Reynolds.
Holy Family (German), 13th St., cor. 4th Ave. F. X. Bettinger.
Holy Name, 9th Ave., cor. Prospect Ave. T. S. O'Reilly.
Holy Rosary, Chauncey St., Reid Av. J. McEnroe.
Holy Trinity (German), Montrose Ave., near Graham Ave. P Dauffenbach.
Immaculate Conception, Leonard St., cor. Maujer. J. F. Crowley.
Immaculate Heart of Mary, Fort Hamilton Ave., cor. E. 4th St. M. T. Tierney.
Nativity, Classon Ave., cor. Madison St. John L. Belford.
Our Lady of Angels, 4th Ave., cor. 74th St. M. J. Flynn.
Our Lady of Czestohowa (Polish), 25th St., near 4th Ave. B. Puchalski.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam, near Ralph Ave. James J. Durick.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 73d St. and 15th Ave. John J. Durick.
Our Lady of Loretto (Italian), Powell St., near Liberty. V. Sorrentino.
Our Lady of Lourdes, De Sales Pl., near Broadway. E. H. Porcile.
Our Lady of Peace (Italian), 526 Carroll St.
Our Lady of Mercy, Schermerhorn St., near Bond. T. T. McAteer.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Italian), N. 8th St., cor. Union Ave. P. Saponara.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 5th Ave., near 59th St. J. J. Frawley.
Our Lady of Pompeii, Seigel St. A. Lopomo.
Our Lady of the Presentation, Rockaway Ave., cor. St. Mark's Ave. Hugh Hand.
Our Lady of Solace, W. 17th St. and Mermaid Ave., Coney Island. J. F. Brophy.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Our Lady of Sorrows, Morgan Ave. and Harrison Pl. H. Mertens.
Our Lady of Victory, Throop Ave., cor. McDonough St. James J. Woods.
Sacred Heart, Clermont Av., n. Park Av. J. F. Nash.
Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, Degraw and Hicks Sts. John Vogel.
St. Agnes's, Hoyt St., cor. Sackett. J. S. Duffy.
St. Aloysius, Onderdonk Ave. and Stanhope St. J. W. Hauptman.
St. Alphonsus's (German), 177 Kent St. W. Guhl.
St. Ambrose, Tompkins Ave., cor. De Kalb Ave. Thos. F. McGovern.
St. Anne's, Front St., cor. Gold. T. F. Horan.
St. Anthony of Padua, Manhattan Ave., opposite Milton St. P. F. O'Hare.
St. Augustine, 6th Ave. and Sterling Pl. E. W. McCarty.
St. Barbara's, Central Ave., cor. Bleecker St. J. J. Hanselmann.
St. Benedict's (German), Fulton St., near Ralph Ave. J. J. Knuz.
St. Bernard's (German), Rapelye St., cor. Hicks. J. Traenkle.
St. Boniface's (German), Duffield St., near Willoughby St. Martin Lang.
St. Brendan's, 1426 E. 10th St. T. A. Hickey.
St. Bridget's, Linden St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave. P. J. Farrelly.
St. Casimir's (Polish), Greene Ave., near Adelphi St. A. Nawrocki.
St. Catherine of Alexandria, 41st St. and Ft. Hamilton Parkway. John J. O'Neill.
St. Cecilia's, N. Henry St., cor. Herbert St. E. J. McGolrick.
St. Charles Borromeo's, Sidney Pl., cor. Livingston St. J. E. Bobier.
St. Edward's, St. Edward's St., cor. Leo Pl. J. F. Mella.
St. Elias's, 720 Leonard St. P. Keshelak.
St. Finbar's, Bay 20th St. and Bath Ave. W. A. Gardner.
St. Francis de Chantal, 57th St., near 13th Ave. W. J. McAdam.
St. Francis of Assisi, Lincoln Road and Nostrand Ave. F. X. Ludeke.
St. Francis Xavier's, Carroll St., cor. 6th Ave. D. J. Hickey.
St. Gabriel's, New Lots Road and Linwood St. T. Fitzgerald.
St. Gregory, Brooklyn Ave. and St. John's Pl. M. Fitzgerald.
St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Jay St., cor. Chapel St. Peter Donohoe.
St. Jerome, cor. Newkirk and Nostrand Aves. T. F. Lynch.
St. John's Cantius, Blake and New Jersey Aves. T. Misicki.
St. John the Baptist's, Willoughby Ave., near Lewis Ave. J. W. Moore.
St. John the Evangelist's, 21st St., near 5th Ave. T. S. Duhigg.
St. John's Chapel, Clermont Ave., near Greene Ave. J. J. Coan.
St. Joseph's, Pacific St., near Vanderbilt Ave. P. J. McNamara.
St. Leonard of Port Maurice's (German), Hamburg Ave., cor. Jefferson St. Geo. D. Sander.
St. Louis's (French), Ellery St., near Nostrand Av. Jules Jollon.
St. Lucy's (Italian), 810 Kent Ave. A. Arcese.
St. Malachy's, Van Sicklen Ave., near Atlantic Ave. H. B. Ward.
St. Mark's, Sheepshead Bay Rd., cor. E. 14th St. D. J. McCarthy.
St. Martin of Tours, Knickerbocker Ave. and Hancock St. J. Donohoe.
St. Mary's, 85th St., cor. 23d Ave. C. Wightman.
St. Mary's of the Angels (Lithuanian), S. 4th and Roebling Sts. Vincent Varnagiris.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Court St., cor. Luquer. J. O'Connell.
St. Matthew's, Utica Ave., cor. Degraw St. J. F. O'Hara.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Michael's, 4th Ave., cor. 42d St. W. T. McGuirl.
St. Michael's Archangel (Italian), Lawrence St., cor. Tillary St. G. Garafalo.
St. Michael's (German), Jerome St., near Liberty Ave. G. Messner.
St. Nicholas' (German), Devoe St., cor. Olive St. J. P. Hoffman.
St. Patrick's, Kent Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave. Thomas Taaffe.
St. Patrick's, 95th St., c. 4th Ave. J. P. McGinley.
St. Paul's, Court St., cor. Congress St. M. G. Flannery.
St. Peter's, Hicks St., cor. Warren St. M. A. Fitzgerald.
SS. Peter and Paul's, Wythe Ave., near S. 2d St. Joseph Kilpatrick.
St. Rose of Lima's, Lawrence Ave., Parkville. J. McAleese.
St. Savior's, 6th St. and 8th Ave, J. J. Flood.
SS. Simon and Jude, Ave. T. and Van Siclen Ave. J. J. McCarron.
St. Stanislaus' (Scandinavian), 14th St., near 6th Ave. C. H. Dumahut.
St. Stanislaus' (Polish), Driggs Ave., near Humboldt St. Leo Wysiecki.
St. Stephen's, Summit St., cor. Hicks St. J. G. Fitz Gerald.
St. Teresa's, Classon Ave., cor. Sterling Pl. J. McNamee.
St. Thomas Aquinas', 4th Ave., cor. 9th St. J. Donohue.
St. Thomas Aquinas', Flatbush Ave., near Ave. N. E. W. Dullea.
St. Vincent de Paul's, N. 6th St., near Driggs Ave. Thomas E. Carroll.
Transfiguration, Hooper St., cor. Marcy Ave. W. J. Maguire.
Visitation of the B. V. M., Verona St., cor. Richards St. W. J. White.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

First English, Hopkinson Ave., near Decatur St. L. H. Proctor.
First German, 189 Irving Ave. O. E. Reinke.
Scandinavian, 256 19th St. M. L. Andreasen.

UNITARIAN.

Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont St., cor. Monroe Pl. J. P. Forbes.
Fourth, Church Ave. and E. 18th St. John M. Davidson.
Second, Clinton St., cor. Congress St. C. S. S. Dutton.
Unity (Third), Gates Ave., cor. Irving Pl. W. M. Brundage.
Willow Pl. Chapel, Willow Pl. B. J. Newman.

UNIVERSALIST.

All Souls' Church, Ditmas and Ocean Aves. L. W. Brigham.
Church of Our Father, Grand Ave., cor. Lefferts Pl. T. E. Potterton.
Church of Reconciliation, N. Henry St., near Nassau Ave.
Church of the Good Tidings, Madison, cor. Stuyvestant. Charles R. East.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Christian Church of the Evangel. Leonard St., near Meserole Ave. S. A. Lloyd.
First Free Baptist, Keap St., cor. Marcy Ave.
First German (Swedenborgian), 164 Clymer St.
First German (Swedenborgian—new), Gates Ave. and Broadway. William Diehl.
Friends, Schermerhorn St., near Boerum Pl.
German People's, Throop Ave., near Myrtle.
Grace (Meth. Protes't), E. 92d St. & Church Lane.
Grace Gospel, Bainbridge St., near Saratoga Ave.
Latter-Day Saints, E. Parkway, c. Hopkinson Ave.
Moravian, Jay St., near Myrtle Ave. Paul Greider.
Peoples', 77 Sutton St.
St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox, 301 Pacific St.
Swedenborgian (New Jerusalem), Clark St. and Monroe Pl. J. C. Ager.

Express Offices in the City of New York.

Adams.—Principal office, 61 Broadway. Other offices, 154 W. 26th St., Madison Ave. and 48th St., 51 W 125th St., 2753½ Broadway, 308 W. 124th St., 137 W Broadway, 309 Canal St., 324 Lafayette St., 132 Hamilton Pl., 663 E. 148th St., 25 W. 23d St., 26 E. 42d St., 250 Grand St., 127 Prince St., 13 E. 14th St., 91 Maiden Lane, 1033, 1257 3d Ave., 355 Amsterdam Ave., 1789 Lexington Ave., 2 Reade St., 200 Chambers St., 11 W 34th St., 242 W. 47th St.; in Brooklyn, 322 Fulton St., 10 Furman St., 787 Flatbush Ave., Jefferson Ave. and Ormond Pl., 2505 Atlantic Ave., 107 Broadway, 71 Jackson Ave., L. I. C.; in Jersey City, 10 Exchange Pl. and Pier D, Pennsylvania R. R. Depot.

American.—Principal office, 65 Broadway. Other offices, 142 W. Broadway, 302 Canal St., 18 Astor Pl. 922 and 1434 Broadway, 21 Mott St., 22 W 15th St., 8 Dey St., 120 E. 42d St., Lexington Ave. and 129th St., 129th St. and Amsterdam Ave., 1251, 2369 3d Ave., 139 Spring St., 117 W. 125th St., 138th St. and Park Ave., Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St., Madison Ave. and 47th St., 93 Bowery, 315 and 683 Columbus Ave., 235 W 116th St., Bronx Park, in Brooklyn, 8, 339, 611, 726, 1392 Fulton St., 20 Dean St., 1089 Flatbush Ave., Lee Ave. and Gwinnett St., 954 Broadway, 27 Alabama Ave., 3d Ave. and 25th St.; in Jersey City, 109 Hudson St.

American—European (Foreign) 8 Bridge St.

Borough.—Principal office, 145 W. 125th St. Other offices, 1572, 2218 Broadway, Morris and Greenwich Sts., 296 Canal, foot of Christopher, foot of Liberty, 142 West, 2 Rector St., 127 Franklin St., West Washington Market, 128 Division, 7 E. 14th St., 35 West 3d St., 555 W. 23d St., 24 E. 21st St., 134 W. 38th St., 7 E. 39th St., 128th St., near 3d Ave., West 83d St. and Broadway, 1243 Third Ave., 224, 696 Columbus Ave.

Cuban & Pan-American (Foreign), 52 Broadway, 136 Franklin St.

Davies, Turner & Co. (Foreign).—24 Whitehall St.

Dodd.—Principal office, 1354 Broadway. No. 6 Astor House, 170, 425, 434, 461, 1159, 1354 Broadway, Liberty, Chambers, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and W 23d St. Ferries, Citizens' Line and Metropolitan Line, foot of W 10th St.; People's Line, foot of Canal St.; Providence Line, foot of Murray St., Fall River Line, foot of Warren St., 182, 263 5th Ave., 521 7th Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., Grand Central Depot, 105 W. 125th St., 60 W 133d St., 2798 3d Ave.; in Brooklyn, 52 Nassau St., 4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Ave., 390 Broadway; in Jersey City, 10 Exchange Pl.

Downing's (Foreign).—32 Broadway.

International (Foreign).—52 B'way, 136 Franklin.

Joy Line.—Office, 9 Henry St. Other offices, 63 Gold St., 15 Burling Slip, 376 Canal St., 89 Wooster St., 281 Fifth Ave., Pier 27, E. R.

Knickerbocker Express Co.—Main office, 51 Broadway. Orders and parcels will be received at offices of the Wells, Fargo & Co., whose wagons will collect packages for this company.

Long Island.—Principal office, Long Island City. Other offices, foot of James Slip and foot of E. 34th St., 95 Fifth Ave., 304 Canal St., 613 6th Ave., 195 Chambers St., 257 Mercer St., 574 Columbus Ave., 164 E. 77th St., 1047 6th Ave., 133 W. 125th St.; in Brooklyn, 333 Fulton St., 38 Hanson Pl., Atlantic Ave., near Vesta Ave., Bushwick Ave. Depots, 501 Broadway, near Union Ave., Parkville, 5604 3d Ave., near 56th St.

Morris' European and American Ex.—59 B'way.

National.—Principal office, 141 Broadway. Other offices, 123 Prince St., foot of Desbrosses St., 134 W. 25th St., 9 W. 31st St., Lexington Ave., cor. 129th St., 158 Duane St., 114 W. Broadway, 22 Hudson St., 100 Maiden Lane, 105 Bleecker St., 63 Gold St., 96 Worth St., 117 W 125th St., 165 Crosby St., 302 Canal St., 138th St. and Park Ave., 399 Madison Ave., foot of W 42d St., Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St., 1251 3d Ave., 235 W. 116th St., 315, 683 Columbus Ave., Amsterdam Ave. cor. 129th St., Webster Ave. and Southern Boulevard, Bronx Park; in Brooklyn, same offices as American Express; in Jersey City, 109 Hudson St.; in Hoboken and Weehawken, West Shore R. R. depot.

New York and Boston Despatch.—Foot E. 22d St., 304 and 306 Canal St., 100 Maiden Lane, 45 Church St., 63 Gold St., 123 Prince St., 95 5th Ave., 613 6th Ave., 165 Crosby St., 257 Mercer St., foot Franklin St., Piers 18, 40, N. R.

New York Transfer Company.—See Dodd.

Pitt & Scott (Foreign).—39 Broadway.

Russian Co. (Foreign), 120 Broad St.

Southern.—71 Broadway.—See Adams.

United States.—Principal office, 2 Rector St., Other offices, 134 W. 38th St., 1572, 2218 Broadway, 296 Canal St., foot of Christopher St., foot of Liberty St., 12 Fulton St., 100 Maiden Lane, 63 Gold St., 142 West St., 129 Franklin St., West Washington Market, 128 Division St., 526 W 22d St., 24 E. 21st St., 555 W 23d St., 7 E. 39th St., 145 W. 125th St., 1243 3d Ave., 224, 696 Columbus Ave., Morris and Greenwich Sts., 7 E. 14th St., 35 W. 3d St., 156 E. 23d St., in Brooklyn, 10, 339, 611, 1400 Fulton St., 100 Broadway, 1129 Myrtle Ave., 3d Ave. and 25th St., 1089 Flatbush Ave., 27 Alabama Ave., in Jersey City, 46 Montgomery St., Depot of Central R. R. of New Jersey at Ferry; in Hoboken, on Ferry St., two blocks from Ferry, also in depot of Del., Lack. and Western R. R.

Universal (Foreign).—Metzger & Co., 19 B'way.

Wells Fargo & Co. (Foreign), 51 Broadway.

Wells Fargo & Co.—Principal office, 51 Broadway. Other offices, 1159 Broadway, 613, 659, 1047 6th Ave., 310 Canal St., 100 Maiden Lane, 198 W. Broadway, 123 Prince St., 60 E. 8th St., 100 Warren St., 18 Chatham Sq., 174 Mercer St., 107 John St., 185 Stanton St., 217 Greene St., 9 Morris St., 128th St. and 3d Ave., 5 Columbus Ave., foot of W 23d St., 95 5th Ave., 1217 3d Ave., 1208 Lexington Ave., 906, 1734, 2003 Amsterdam Ave., 257 W. 116th St., 133 W 125th St., 264 W 135th St., 374 Alexander Ave., 7th Ave. and 144th St., 3206 3d Ave., 758 Tremont Ave., 156th St. and Union Ave.; in Brooklyn, 331 Fulton St., 171 Atlantic Ave., 524, 780 Broadway, corner Court and Union Sts., 22 Rockwell Pl.; in Jersey City, 299 Pavonia Ave., and at Ferry foot of Pavonia Ave.

Westcott.—Principal office, Madison Ave. and 46th St. Other offices, 84, 149, 415, 429, 922, 1183, 1216, 1434 Broadway, foot of Barclay St., foot of Desbrosses St., 18 Astor Pl., foot of W 23d St., foot of Christopher St., foot of W 42d St., Grand Central Station, 1251 3d Ave., 129th St. and Lexington Ave., 275, 315 and 683 Columbus Ave., 235 W. 116th St., 117 W. 125th St., 1869 Park Ave., 2016 Amsterdam Ave., 138th St. and Park Ave., 2800 Webster Ave., in Brooklyn, 10, 338, 611, 726, 1392 Fulton St., 1089 Flatbush Ave., 20 Dean St., 2566 Atlantic Ave., 15 Bergen St., 255 Lee Ave., 954 Broadway, 3d Ave. and 25th St., Bath Ave. and Bay 19th St., Stillwell Ave., opp. Mermaid Ave.

Population of New York City.

GROWTH OF THE CITY SINCE ITS EARLIEST DAYS.

1661	1,743	1800	60,489	1850	515,547	1899 (all Boro's)	3,549,558
1673	2,500	1805	75,587	1855	629,904	1900 " "	3,595,936
1696	4,455	1810	96,373	1860	813,669	1901 " "	3,437,202
1731	8,256	1816	100,619	1865	726,836	1902 " "	3,582,930
1750	10,000	1820	123,706	1870	942,292	1903 " "	3,632,501
1756	10,530	1825	166,136	1875	1,041,886	1904 " "	3,750,000
1771	21,865	1830	202,589	1880	1,206,299	1905 " "	3,850,000
1776	22,861	1835	253,028	1890	1,515,301	1906 " "	4,014,304
1786	23,688	1840	312,710	1893	1,891,306	1907 " "	4,152,860
1790	33,131	1845	358,310	1898 (all Boro's)	3,350,000	1908 " "	4,250,000

Pawnbrokers' Regulations in the City of New York.

PAWNBROKERS in New York City are regulated by statute. The rate of interest fixed by law is 3 per cent. a month or any fraction of a month for the first six months, and 2 per cent. per month for each succeeding month upon any loan not exceeding $100, and 2 per cent. a month for the first six months and 1 per cent. a month for each succeeding month on any loan exceeding $100. Pledges cannot be sold until after they have been kept one year, and then at public auction by a licensed auctioneer, after publication of at least six days in two daily newspapers designated by the Mayor. Pawnbrokers pay a yearly license fee of $500 to the city and are under the control of the Mayor. The license is issued through the Bureau of Licenses, and their books must be kept open to the Mayor, Criminal Courts, Magistrates, and Police.

PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY (EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 105 EAST 22D ST.) LOANING OFFICES: 279 4TH AVE., 186 ELDRIDGE ST., 119 WEST 42D ST., 105 EAST 125TH ST., 409 GRAND ST. BROOKLYN, 24 GRAHAM AVE.

Office hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturday to 6 P. M. Ticket good for one year only. Loans may be paid by instalments, in sums not less than $1. Rates of interest: One per cent. per month, or any fraction thereof. Only one-half month interest charged on all loans redeemed within two weeks after date of pledge. Condition of loan, agreed to by the holder of the ticket in consideration of interest being charged at less than the rate allowed by law. The Provident Loan Society of New York shall not be liable for loss or damage by fire, breakage, dampness, theft, or moths; nor shall it be liable in any event for more than 25 per cent. in addition to the amount loaned. James Speyer, President; Frank Tucker, Vice-President, Otto T. Bannard, Treasurer; Mortimer L. Schiff, Secretary; M. G. Hopf, Assistant to Treasurer.

When making payment by instalment, the full amount of interest due on the sum loaned must be included, and the ticket must be returned. The interest due on the loan cannot be paid by instalment. The Society has thus far limited the classes of personal property on which it has made loans to clothing and so-called "jewelry," including under that designation all articles of gold or silver, precious stones, opera-glasses, eye-glasses, also men's clothing in good condition, and ladies' and men's furs.

Hospitals in Manhattan and Bronx.

American Vet. See "N. Y. Am. Veterinary."
Babies', 135 E. 55th St.
Bellevue, foot E. 26th St.
Beth Israel, Jefferson and Cherry Sts.
City, Blackwell's Island, office foot E. 26th St.
Columbus, 226 E. 20th St.
Emergency for Women, 223 E 26th St.
Flower, Ave. A, cor. E. 63d St.
Fordham, S. Boulevard, cor. Cambreling Ave.
Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 426 Cherry St.
French Benevolent Society, 450 W 34th St.
General Memorial, 2 W 105th St.
German, E. 77th St., cor. Park Ave.
Gouverneur, Gouverneur Slip, cor. Front St.
Hahnemann, Park Ave., near E. 67th St.
Harlem Eye, Ear, and Throat Inf., 144 E. 127th St.
Harlem, Lenox Ave., cor. W. 136th St.
Hospital for Consumptive Children, Spuyten Duyvil.
Hospital for Contagious Eye Diseases, 341 Pleasant Ave.
Hospital for Consumptives, Blackwell's Island.
Hospital of the N. Y. Am. Vet. Col., 337 E. 57th St.
House of Relief, 67 Hudson St.
J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, W. 131st St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.
Laura Franklin, Free Hospital for Children, 17 E. 111th St.
Lebanon, Westchester Ave., near Cauldwell Ave.
Lincoln, E. 141st St., cor. Concord Ave.
Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat, 64th St., near 3d Ave.
Manhattan Maternity, 327 E. 60th St.
Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island.
Maternity Hospital of the New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde, 531 E. 86th St.
Merchant Marine, 109 Broad St.
Metropolitan, 248 E. 82d St.
Metropolitan, Blackwell's Island.
Metropolitan Throat, 351 W 34th St.
Mt. Sinai, 5th Ave., cor. E. 100th St.
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear, 230 W. 38th St.
New York, 7 W 15th St.
New York American Veterinary, 141 W. 54th St.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 218 2d Ave.
New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, Ave. A, near E. 63d St.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East 15th St.
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 19 W 101st St.
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Inst., 46 E. 12th St.
New York Ophthalmic, 201 E. 23d St.
New York Orthopœdic, 126 E. 59th St.
New York Polyclinic, 214 E. 34th St.
New York Post-Graduate, 301 E. 20th St.
New York Skin and Cancer, 330 2d Ave.
New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, 135 E. 42d St.
New York Throat, Nose, and Lung, 229 E. 57th St.
New York Veterinary, 117 W 25th St.
Nursery and Child's, 571 Lexington Ave.
Pasteur Institute, 313 W 23d St.
Philanthropin, 2076 Fifth Ave.
Presbyterian, 70th St., near Park Ave.
Riverside, North Brother Island.
Riverside (Reception), foot E. 16th St.
Roosevelt, W 59th St., near 9th Ave.
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital for Women and Children, 213 E. 17th St.
St. Ann's Maternity, 130 E. 69th St.
St. Elizabeth's, 415 W 51st St.
St. Francis's, 609 5th St.
St. Gregory's Free Hospital, 91 Gold St.
St. John's Guild Floating Hospital for Children, office 501 5th Ave.
St. Joseph's, E. 143d St., cor. Brook Ave.
St. Joseph's Infirmary, E. 82d St., n. Madison Ave.
St. Luke's, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 113th St.
St. Margaret's, 123 E. 27th St.
St. Mark's, 177 2d Ave.
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 407 W. 34th St.
St. Vincent's, 157 W 11th St.
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, 356 2d Ave.
Seaside, office 501 5th Ave.
Seton (for Consumptives), Spuyten Duyvil.
Sloane Maternity, W 59th St., c. Amsterdam Ave.
Society of Lying-in Hospital, E. 17th St., c. 2d Ave.
Trinity, 50 Varick St.
Sydenham, 339 E. 116th St.
United States Marine (office, Battery).
Vanderbilt Clinic, 60th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Washington Heights, 554 W 165th St.
Willard Parker, foot E. 16th St.
Woman's, 110th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Woman's Infirmary and Maternity, 124 W. 65th St.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, Etc., in Brooklyn.

Bay Ridge Hospital, 60th St. and 2d Ave.
Bedford Dispensary, 343 Ralph Ave.
Bedford Guild Dispensary, 962 Bergen St.
Bethany Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, 237 St. Nicholas Ave.
Bethesda Sanitarium, 952 St. Mark's Ave.
Brooklyn Central Dispensary, 29 3d Ave.
Brooklyn City Dispensary, 11 Tillary St.
Brooklyn Diet Dispensary, 174 Johnson St.; 268 Leonard St.
Brooklyn E. D. Dispensary and Hospital, 106 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear, 94 Livingston St.
Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary (E. D.), 194 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Hospital, Raymond St., near De Kalb Ave.
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 396 Herkimer St.
Brooklyn Training School for Nurses, De Kalb Ave., cor. Raymond St.
Bushwick Hospital, 4 Howard Ave.
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, Myrtle and Lewis Aves.
Central Homœopathic Dispensary, 15 Columbus Pl.
Coney Island Hospital, Ocean Parkway.
Faith Home for Incurables, Park Pl., corner Classon Ave.
Gates Ave. Homœopathic Dispensary, 13 Gates Ave.
German Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Stanhope St.
Home for Consumptives, Kingston Ave. and St. John's Pl.
Jewish Hospital, Classon and St. Mark's Aves., and 70 Johnson Ave.
Kings County Hospital, Clarkson Ave., near Albany Ave.
Kingston Ave. Hospital, Kingston Ave. and Fenimore St.
Long Island College Dispensary, Pacific St., near Henry St.
Long Island College Hospital, Henry St., near Pacific St.
Long Island Throat Hospital and Eye Infirmary, 55 Willoughby St.
Long Island Veterinary Hospital, 285 Jay St.
Lutheran Hospital, East New York Ave., corner Junius St.
Memorial Dispensary, 811 Bedford Ave.
Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, 827 Sterling Pl.
Methodist Episcopal Hospital (Seney Hospital), 7th Ave., cor. 6th St.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, 46th St., cor. 4th Ave.
Polhemus Memorial Clinic, Amity St., corner Henry St.
Prospect Heights and Brooklyn Maternity, corner Washington Ave. and St. John's Pl.
Reception Hospital, Sea Breeze Ave., near W. 3d St., Coney Island.
Samaritan Hospital and Dispensary, 608 Fourth Ave.
Skene's Sanitarium, 759 President St.
St. Catherine's Hospital, Bushwick Ave., near Ten Eyck St.
St. John's Hospital (Church Charity Foundation), Atlantic Ave., cor. Albany Ave.
St. Mary's General Hospital, Buffalo and St. Mark's Aves. Sisters of Charity.
St. Mary's Maternity and Female Hospital, 155 Dean St. Sisters of Charity.
St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St., cor. Congress St. Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.
St. Phebe's Mission Guild, 125 De Kalb Ave.
Swedish Hospital, Sterling Pl. and Rogers Ave.
U. S. Naval Hospital, Flushing Ave., opposite Ryerson St.
Williamsburg Hospital, Bedford Ave., cor. S. 3d St.
Willis, 374 Ocean Parkway.

Libraries in Brooklyn.

Bedford, 1143 Bedford Ave.
Brooklyn Public Library, headquarters, 26 Brevoort Place; Reference Dep't and Dep't of Travelling Libraries, 197 Montague St.; branches at Rodney St. and Division Ave., Franklin Ave., opposite Hancock St., 198 Montrose Ave.; Arlington Ave., between Warwick and Ashford Sts.; 4th Ave. and 51st St., Clinton and Union Sts., Linden Ave., near Flatbush; 6th Ave., corner 9th St., 2d Ave. and 73d St., 186 Bridge St., Marine and 4th Aves., 234 Albany Ave., Bath Ave. and Bay 17th St., 1031 Putnam Ave., 29 Pennsylvania Ave., 67 Schermerhorn St., Tompkins Park, Franklin and India Sts., 1657 Shore Road, 496 Knickerbocker Ave., 4th Ave. and Pacific St., 23 Monitor St., Pitkin Ave. and Watkins St., DeKalb and Bushwick Aves., Norman Ave. and Leonard St.
Directory Library, 317 Washington Pl.
Law Library, Room 29 Court-House.
Long Island Historical Society, Pierrepont and Clinton Sts.
New Church Free Library, 98 S. Elliott Pl.
Pratt Institute, Free, 215 Ryerson St.
Young Men's Christian Association, 502 Fulton St.—Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Young Women's Christian Association, Schermerhorn St. and Flatbush Ave.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9.30 P. M.

Theatres and Other Places of Amusement in Brooklyn.

Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave., St. Felix St. and Ashland Pl.
Bijou, Smith & Livingston Sts.
Blaney's, Bedford Ave., near S. 9th St.
Broadway, Broadway, near Myrtle Ave.
Brooklyn Inst. Arts and Sciences, East'n Parkway and Flatbush Ave.; office, 502 Fulton St.
Clermont Ave. Rink, Clermont Ave., near Myrtle.
Columbia, Washington and Tillary Sts.
Folly, Graham and Flushing Aves.
Gayety, B'way & Throop Av.
Grand Opera House, Elm Pl., near Fulton St.
Gotham, Fulton St. and Alabama Ave.
Historical Hall, Pierrepont and Clinton Sts.
Hyde & Behman's Olympic, Adams St., near Myrtle Ave.
Keeney's, Fulton St. & Grand Ave.
Majestic, Fulton St. and Ashland Pl.
Memorial Hall, Schermerhorn St. and Flatbush Ave.
New Montauk, Livingston St. and Hanover Pl.
Novelty, 782 Driggs Ave.
Orpheum, Fulton St., near Flatbush Ave.
Payton's, 29 Lee Ave.
Star, Jay St., near Fulton.
Young Men's Christian Ass'n, 502 Fulton St.

Libraries in Manhattan and Bronx.

Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St.—Open 9.30 A. M. to 1 P. M.
American Geographical Society, 15 W 81st St.
American Institute, 19 W 44th St.—Open 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; $5 per annum.
American Law, 60 Wall St.—Open 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
American Museum of Natural History, Central Park W., cor. W. 77th St.
American Numismatic and Archæological Society, W. 156th St. and Broadway.
Astor.—See "N. Y. Public Library"
Benjamin & Townsend, ft. E. 26th St.—Open daily, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Saturday, 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Booklovers, 5 E. 23d St.—Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Bryson, W. 120th St., nr. Broadway.—Open, except Sunday, 8.30 A.M. to 5.45 P.M.: Saturday, 8.45 A M. to 5 P.M.
City, 10 City Hall, free.—Open 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Columbia University, W. 116th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Cooper Union, 7th St. & 4th Ave.—8 A.M. to 10 P.M.
De Witt Memorial, 286 Rivington St.—Open daily; except Sunday, from 3 to 6.30 P. M.
Genealogical and Biographical, 226 W 58th St.—Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Mondays, 8 to 10 P. M.
Historical Society, 170 2d Ave.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except during August and on Holidays.
Huntington Free Library, Westchester Ave., Westchester.—Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M., on Sundays from 2 to 9 P.M.
Law Library of Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.—Open 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.; Summer, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Lenox.—See "N.Y. Public Library."
Loan Libraries for Ships, 76 Wall St.
Masonic, 79 W 23d St.—Open 7 to 10.30 P. M.
Mechanical Engineers', 29 W. 39th St.—Open daily except Sunday, 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Mercantile, 13 Astor Place, 120 Broadway.—Open 8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M. Rates. Clerks, $4 per annum; others, $5.
Mott Memorial Free Medical, 64 Madison Ave.—Open 10 A.M. to 5 P M.
N. Y. Port Society, 46 Catharine St., 128 Charlton.
New York Public Library—See Index.
New York Society, 109 University Place.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Olivet Memorial, 59 2d St.—Open 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Riverdale, Riverdale.—Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, 8 to 10 P. M.
St. Aloysius's, 198 E. 4th St.—Open Sunday afternoons.
Seamen's, 1 State St., free.—Open 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Sociological Reference, 105 E. 22d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 5 P.M.
Squirrel Inn 131 Bowery.—Open 9.30 A. M. to 9.30 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Tabard Inn, 5 E. 23d St.
Woman's Library, 9 E. 8th St.—Open 9 A. M. to 4 P.M.; $1.50 per annum.
Young Men's Christian Ass'n, 142 2d Ave., 129 Lexington Ave., 5 W 125th St., 361 Madison Ave., 531 W. 155th St. near Broadway, 317 W. 56th St., 153 E. 86th St., 222 Bowery, foot W. 72d St., 215 W. 23d St., 109 W 54th St.—Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays, 2 to 10 P.M.
Young Women's Christian Ass'n, 7 E. 15th St.—Open 9 A.M. to 9.15 P.M., Sundays excepted.

Railroad Passenger Stations in Manhattan.

Baltimore & Ohio, ft. W. 23d and Liberty Sts
Central of New Jersey, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets; New Jersey Southern Division (in Summer), foot of W 42d and Cedar Sts. also.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
Erie, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Lehigh Valley, foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and West 23d Streets.
Long Island, foot of East 34th St.
Atlantic Avenue Branch, junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn.
Manhattan Beach Division, foot of East 34th St.
New Jersey & New York, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
New York & Long Branch, foot Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and West 23d Streets. In Summer, foot W. 42d and Cedar Sts. also.
New York Central & Hudson River, 42d St. and 4th Ave.; Harlem, 125th St., Mott Haven, 138th St., 10th Ave. and 30th St.; Manhattan, 125th St., 152d St., Harlem Division, 4th Ave. and 42d, 86th, 110th, 125th, 138th, and 183d Streets.
New York, New Haven & Hartford, 4th Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, Ontario & Western, foot of Desbrosses and West 42d Streets.
New York, Susquehanna & Western, foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and West 23d Streets. Also foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, via Annex.
Northern of New Jersey, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Pennsylvania, foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and West 23d Streets. Also foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, via Annex.
Philadelphia & Reading, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets.
Staten Island, foot of Whitehall Street.
West Shore, foot of Desbrosses and West 42d Streets.

Safe Deposit Companies in Manhattan.

American, 501 Fifth Avenue.
Atlantic, 49 Wall Street.
Bankers', 4 Wall Street.
Broadway, 565 Broadway.
Colonial, 220 Broadway.
Empire City, 160½ Fifth Avenue.
Federal, 253 Broadway.
Fidelty, 1 Hudson St.
Fifth Avenue, 190 Fifth Avenue.
Garfield, Sixth Avenue and 23d Street.
Hanover, 7 Nassau Street.
Knickerbocker, 358 Fifth Avenue.
Lincoln, 32 East 42d Street, 45 East 41st Street.
Madison, 208 Fifth Avenue, 1128 Broadway.
Manhattan Warehouse, 42d Street and Lexington Avenue, Seventh Avenue and 52d Street.
Maiden Lane, 170 Broadway.
Mercantile, 120 Broadway.
Merchants', West Broadway and Beach Street.
Metropolitan, 3 East 14th Street.
Mount Morris, Park Avenue, corner 125th Street.
National Safe Deposit, 32 Liberty Street.
New Amsterdam, 1411 Broadway.
New York County, 79 Eighth Avenue.
Night and Day, 527 5th Avenue,
North America, 45 Exchange Pl.
Produce Exchange, 2 Broadway.
Safe Deposit Co., of New York, 140 Broadway.
Standard, 25 Broad Street.
Stock Exchange, 10 Broad Street.
United States, Broadway and West 73d Street.
Van Norden, 786 Fifth Avenue.

Public Buildings in Manhattan.

Army Building, Whitehall and Pearl Streets.
City Hall, City Hall Park.
County Court-House, Chambers St., near B'way.
Criminal Courts Building, Centre & Franklin Sts.
Custom-House Bowling Green.
Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre Sts.
Ludlow Street Jail, near Grand Street.
Post-Office, Broadway and Park Row.
State Arsenal, 7th Avenue and 35th Street.
Sub-Treasury, Wall and Nassau Streets.
Tombs, Centre and Franklin Streets.

Height of Prominent Buildings in Manhattan.

Name and Location.	No of Stories.	Height.	Dimensions of Buildings.
American Exchange Bank, Broadway and Cedar St.	16	232 ft.	39 ft. 9½ in. x 49 ft. 5 in. x 100 ft.
American Surety Co., Broadway, cor. Pine St.	23	306 ft. 1 in.	84 ft. 8 in. x 85 ft. 6 in.
American Tract Society. Nassau, cor. Spruce St.	23	306 ft.	100 ft. 7 in. x 94 ft. 6 in.
Ansonia Hotel, Broadway, 73d and 74th Sts.	16	180 ft.	213 ft. 8½ in. x 239 x 174.
Astoria Hotel, 344-350 Fifth Ave.	16	213 ft.	335 ft. x 98 ft. 9 in.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance, Wall and William Sts., S. W. cor.	18	242 ft.	58 ft. x 89 ft. 6 in. x 143 ft. 5 in.
Bank of Commerce, cor. Nassau and Cedar Sts.	20	270 ft.	106 ft. 2 in. x 109 ft. 6 in.
Battery Park, State and Pearl Sts.	11	145 1-2 ft.	108 ft. 2¾ in. x 127 ft, 104 ft. 9 in. x 93 ft. 9½ in.
Bishop Building, William and Liberty Sts., S.E. cor.	12	162 ft.	60 ft. 6 in. x 97 ft. x 121 ft 7¼ in.
Bowling Green Building, 5-11 Broadway.	19	272 ft. 6 in.	162 ft. x 201 ft.
Broad Exchange Building, Broad St. and Exchange Pl.	20	276 ft. 6½ in.	106 ft. 8 in. x 102 ft. 4 in. x 236 ft.
Broadway (No. 84).....	12	154 ft.	44 ft. 6 in. x 58 ft. 9 in.
Broadway Chambers, N. W. cor. Broadway and Chambers St.	18	225 ft.	50 ft. 11 in. x 95 ft.
			142 x 96 x 46 ft.
Commercial Cable, 20-22 Broad St.	21	255 ft., exclusive of dome.	45 ft. 1½ in. x 153 ft. 11 in
			86 ft. 8 in. x 110 ft. 7 in.
Downing Building, 106 and 108 Fulton St.	15	To roof top, 179 ft.; pent house, 190 ft	50 ft. x 74 ft x 103 ft.
Dun (R. G. Dun), 290-294 Broadway.	15	223 ft.	608 ft. x 130 ft. 7½ in.
Empire, Broadway and Rector St.	20	293 ft.	78 ft. x 223 ft. 10 in.
Exchange Court (W. W. Astor), Broadway and Exchange Place.	12	160 ft.	129 ft. 9¼ in. x 159 ft. 4½ in.
Fifth Ave. and 45th St.....	13	164 ft.	75 ft. x 150 ft.
Flatiron (Fuller), B'way & 23d St.	20	286 ft.	.....
Gillender, cor. Wall and Nassau Sts.	16	To roof top, 219 ft. to tower, 273 ft.	26 ft. x 73 ft. 5½ in.
Home Life Insurance Co., 256 Broadway.	16	To roof top, 219 ft.; to spire top, 280 ft.	55 ft. 6 in. x 109 ft.
Hotel Netherland, cor. 59th St. and Fifth Ave.	17	To roof top, 220 ft.	Mansard roof and bldg., 100 x 125 ft
Hudson Realty Co., 32-34 Broadway.	16	205 ft. 6 in.	53 ft. 9 in. x 203 ft.
International Bank Building, Broadway and Cedar St., N. W. cor.	14	188 ft.	40 ft. 1 in. x 33 ft. 2½ in. x 153 ft.
Johnston Building, 30-36 Broad St.	15	205 ft.	88 ft. ½ in. x 123 ft. 8¾ in.
Maiden Lane (No. 1).....	13	160 ft.	25 ft. 9 in. x 50 ft. 2 in.
Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 64-68 Broadway.	17	To roof top, 246 ft.; to top of tower, 348 ft.	67 x 125 ft.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	46	657 ft. 5 in.	123 ft. 5½ in. x 275 ft. 5 in.
Morton, 110-116 Nassau St.	12	154 ft.	75¾ x 142 x 112 ft.
Mutual Life Insurance Co., Liberty St.	15	To roof top, 210 ft.; to roof garden, 230 ft.	100 x 125 ft.
Mutual Reserve Life Ins. Co., cor. B'way and Duane St.	14	To roof top, 184 ft.	75 x 125 ft.
N. Y. Life Insurance Co., 346-348 Broadway.	12	188 ft. front; to tower, 270 ft.	60 x 196 ft.
New York Realty Co., 9-13 Maiden Lane.	15	203 ft. 6 in.	56 ft. 6 in. x 78 ft. 5 in.
Park Row, 13-21 Park Row.	29	To roof top, 309 ft.; to tower, 382 ft.	104 ft. 2 in. x 153 ft. 11 in
Postal Telegraph Co., cor. Broadway and Murray St.	13	To roof top, 179 ft.; to pent house, 193 ft.	70 x 100 x 155 ft.
Pulitzer Building, Park Row	22	Extreme height, 375½ ft.	115 ft. 4 in. x 136 ft. 8 in.
Queens Insurance Co., cor. William and Cedar Sts.	15	195 ft.	41 ft. 11½ in. x 68 ft.
Singer Mfg. Co., Broadway near Liberty St.	41	612 ft. 1 in.	
St James, Broadway, cor. 26th St.	16	204 ft.	94 ft. 8½ in. x 149 ft.
St. Paul Building, Ann St. and Broadway.	26	308 ft.	39.4 x 27 x 104. 2 x 54.3 x 83.
Standard Oil Building, 24-30 Broadway.	15	263 ft.	114 ft. 1 in. x 207 ft. 11 in.
Times, Broadway and 42d St.	28	419 ft. 9 in. from lowest basement to top of observatory rail.	
Trinity, 111 Broadway.	21	280 ft. 6 in.	
Vincent Building, Broadway and Duane St.	14	205 ft.	50 ft. 11 in x 110 ft. 7½ in.
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 13-19 W. 33d St.	16	214 ft.	85 ft. x 98 ft. 9 in.
Washington Life Ins. Co., Broadway and Liberty St.	19	273 ft.	53 ft. 9 in. x 159 ft. 3 in.

Wanamaker's, B'way, 8th and 9th Streets, 14 stories, 217 ft. 6 in. high; 65 Exchange Place, 16 stories, 211 ft. 6¾ in. high, Trinity Place, cor. Rector St., 23 stories, 308 ft. high; Fifth Ave., 58th, 59th Sts. (Plaza Hotel), 18 stories, 251 ft. 11 in. high; Cedar and West Sts., 28 stories, 404 ft. high; B'way and Cortlandt St., 26 stories, 360 ft. 6 in. high; B'way and Cedar St., 21 stories, 282 ft. high, 37 Wall St., 25 stories, 318 ft. high; 1 Wall St., 18 stories, 217 ft. high; Cortlandt and Church Sts., 22 stories, 275 ft. 9 in. high; Church and Dey Sts., 22 stories, 275 ft. 9 in. high; Maiden Lane and Liberty St., 20 stories, 250 feet high; 15 Maiden Lane, 264 ft. 5 in. high; 60 Broadway, 22 stories, 306 ft. 3 in. high.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION ENTRANCE, FOOT SANDS STREET, BROOKLYN.

Commandant—Rear-Admiral C. F. Goodrich.

Captain of the Yard—Capt. J. D. Adams.
Ordnance Officer—Captain H. Morrell.
Equipment Officer—Lt. Com'd'r Harry George.
General Storekeeper—Pay Director Reah Frazer.
Pay Office—Pay Inspector F. T. Arms.
Clothing Factory—Pay Inspector T. S. Jewett.
Chief Engineer of the Yard—Com'd'r R. T. Hall.
Civil Engineers—L. E. Gregory in charge, L. F. Bellinger, E. H. Brownell, Assistants.
Naval Constructor—W. J. Baxter

Naval Hospital—Medical Director G. E. H. Harmon.
Naval Laboratory—Medical Director Paul Fitzsimons.
Marine Barr'ks—Col. Paul St. C. Murphy.
Inspection Board—Commander York Noel.
Purchasing Paymaster (280 Broadway, N. Y.)—Pay Director L. G. Boggs.
Labor Board—Commander H. C. Poundstone, retired.

Passes to the Navy Yard will only be recognized on the day stated on the pass. Passes can be secured by writing to the Captain of the Yard, or at Sands Street gate between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. A stamped and addressed envelope must be inclosed. Visiting hours are between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Application to visit the ships in the yard must be made to the executive officers on board.

Schools in Manhattan.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	Henry, Catharine, and Oliver Sts.
2	116 Henry St.
3	Hudson and Grove St.
4	203 Rivington St.
5	141st St. and Edgecombe Ave.
6	Madison Ave. and 85th St.
7	Hester and Chrystie Sts.
8	29 King St.
9	West End Ave. and 82d St.
10	117th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
11	314 W. 17th St.
12	371 Madison St.
13	239 E. Houston St.
14	225 E. 27th St.
15	728 5th St.
16	208 W. 13th St.
17	335 W 47th St.
18	121 E. 51st St.
19	344 E. 14th St.
20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts.
21	222 Mott St.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.
23	Mulberry and Bayard Sts.
24	128th St., nr. Madison Ave.
25	330 5th St.
26	124 W. 30th St.
27	206 E. 42d St.
28	257 W. 40th St.
29	Albany, Washington, and Carlisle Sts.
30	88th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
31	200 Monroe St.
32	357 W 35th St.
33	418 W. 28th St.
34	108 Broome St.
35	160 Chrystie St.
36	710 E. 9th St.
37	113 E. 87th St.
38	Clarke, Dominick & Broome Sts.
39	235 E. 125th St.
40	320 E. 20th St.
41	56 Greenwich Ave.
42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.
43	Amsterdam Ave. & 129th St.
44	Hubert and Collister Sts.
45	225 W 24th St.
46	St. Nicholas Ave. & W 156th St.
48	124 W 28th St.
49	237 E. 37th St.
50	211 E. 20th St.
51	523 W 44th St.
52	Broadway and Academy St.
53	207 E. 79th St.
54	Amsterdam Ave. & 104th St.
55	140 W 20th St.
56	351 W. 18th St.
57	176 E. 115th St.
58	317 W 52d St.
59	226 E. 57th St.
62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts.
63	3d and 4th Sts., e. of 1st Ave.
64	9th and 10th Sts., e. of Ave. B.
65	Eldridge and Forsyth, near Hester St.
66	88th St., near 1st Ave.*
67	114-124 W. 46th St.
68	116 W. 128th St.
69	125 W. 54th St.
70	207 E. 75th St.
71	188-192 7th St.
72	Lexington Ave. and 105th St.
73	209 E. 46th St.
74	220 E. 63d St.
75	25 Norfolk St.
76	Lexington Ave. and 68th St.
77	1st Ave. and 86th St.
78	Pleasant Ave. and 119th St.
79	38 1st St.
80	225 W. 41st St.
81	119th and 120th Sts., near 7th Ave.
82	1st Ave. and 70th St.
83	16 E. 110th St.
84	430 W. 50th St.
85	1st Ave. and 117th St.
86	Lexington Ave. and 96th St.
87	Amsterdam Ave. & W. 77th St.
88	300 Rivington St.
89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St.
90	147th and 148th Sts., w. of 7th Ave.
91	Stanton and Forsyth Sts.*
92	Broome and Ridge Sts.
93	Amsterdam Ave. & 93d St.
94	68th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
96	Ave. A and 81st St.
97	Pitt and Delancey Sts.
98	38 Sheriff St.
100	138th St. w. of 5th Ave.*
103	119th St. and Madison Ave.
104	413 E. 16th St.
105	269 E. 4th St.
106	Lafayette St., n'r Spring St.
107	274 W. 10th St.
108	60 Mott St.
109	99th & 100th Sts., e. of 3d Ave.
110	28 Cannon St.
112	83 Roosevelt St.
113	7 Downing St.
114	73 Oliver St.
116	215 E. 32d St.
117	170 E. 77th St.
119	133d & 134th Sts., near 8th Ave.
120	187 Broome St.
121	102d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
122	9th St. and 1st Ave.
124	29 Horatio St.
125	180 Wooster St.
126	536 E. 12th St.
127	515 W. 37th St.
129	433 E. 19th St
130	143 Baxter St.
131	273 E. 2d St.
132	182d St. & Wadsworth Ave.
134	293 Pearl St.
135	51st St. and 1st Ave.
137	Grand and Essex Sts.
140	116 Norfolk St.
141	468 W. 58th St.
144	30 Allen St.
147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
150	95th & 96th Sts., e. of 2d Ave.
151	91st St. and 1st Ave.
157	St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
158	Ave. A, 77th and 78th Sts.
159	119th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.
161	105 Ludlow St.
162	36 City Hall Place.
163	509 E. 120th St.
165	108th and 109th Sts., bet. Amsterdam Ave. and B'way.
166	89th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.
168	104th and 105th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
169	Audubon Ave., 168th and 169th Sts.
170	111th St., bet. 5th & Lenox Aves.
171	103d and 104th Sts., bet. 5th and Madison Aves.
172	108th and 109th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
174	Attorney, near Rivington St.
177	Market and Monroe Sts.
179	101st and 102d Sts., bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
180	30 Vandewater St.
183	66th and 67th Sts., east of 1st Ave.
184	116th and 117th Sts., east of Lenox Ave.
186	145th and 146th Sts., near Amsterdam Ave.
188	Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis, and E. 3d Sts.
190	82d St., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
192	136th St. and A'sterd'm Ave.
	Training, 119th St., near 7th Ave.
	Truant, 215 E. 21st St.
	Nautical Schoolship, foot of E. 24th St.

* New buildings in process of construction.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—De Witt Clinton, 10th Ave., 58th and 59th Sts.; Wadleigh, 114th and 115th Sts., w. of 7th Ave., Washington Irving, 34½ E. 12th St.; Commerce, 65th & 66th Sts., w. of B'way; Stuyvesant, 225 E. 23d St.

THE BRONX.

1	College Ave. and 145th St.
2	3d Ave., near 170th St.
3	157th St. and Courtlandt Ave.
4	Fulton Av. and 173d St.
5	2436 Webster Ave.
6	Tremont, Bryant, and Vyse Aves., West Farms.
7	Kingsbridge Ave. and 232d St.
8	Mosholu P'kwy, Bedford Pk.
9	735 E. 138th St.
10	Eagle Ave. and 163d St.
11	Ogden Ave., Highbridge.
12	Overing St., Densen & Frisby Aves., Westchester.. Annex, 5th Ave., Eastchester.
13	216th St. and Willett Ave., Williamsbridge.
14	Eastern Boulevard, Throg's Neck.
15	Westchester and St. Lawrence Aves.
16	Matilda St., Wakefield; Annex, 5th Av., Eastchester.
17	Fordham Ave., City Island.
18	Courtlandt Ave., n. 148th St.
19	234th & 235th Sts., n. Woodl'n
20	Fox, Simpson, and 167th Sts.
21	225th & 226th Sts., n. White Plains Ave., Williamsb'ge.
22	599 E. 140th St.
23	165th St. and Union Ave.
24	Kappock Rd., Spuyten Duyvil.
25	Union Ave. & 149th St.
26	Andrews and Burnside Aves.
27	St. Ann's Ave., 147th and 148th Sts.

SCHOOLS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

No.	Location.	No	Location.	No.	Location.
28	Tremont & Anthony Aves.; Annex, 1787 Weeks Ave., Mt. Hope.	33	Jerome and Walton Aves., north of 184th St.	39	Longwood Ave., Kelly and Beck Sts.
29	Cypress Ave. and 136th St.	34	Amethyst Ave. and Victor St., Van Nest.	40	Prospect Ave., Jennings St. & Ritter Pl.
30	41st St., near Brook Ave.	35	163d St., Grant and Morris Aves.	41	Olinville Ave. and Magenta St., Olinville.
31	Mott and Walton Aves., 144th and 146th Sts.	36	Blackrock Ave., Unionport.	*42	Washington and Wendover Aves.
32	183d St. and Beaumont Ave. Annex, Boston R'd, Bronxdale.	37	145th and 146th Sts., east of Willis Ave.	*43	Brown Pl., 135th & 136th Sts.
		38	157th St. and 3d Ave.		

HIGH SCHOOL.—Morris, 166th St., Boston Rd., Jackson Ave. * Under construction.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS.

20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts. (men).	73	209 E. 46th St. (women).		Wadleigh, 114th St., near 7th Ave. (women).
	DeWitt Clinton H. S., 59th St. & 10th Ave. (men).	147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts. (women).		Morris, Jackson Ave., Boston Rd. & 166th St.
		184	116th St. n'r Lenox Av. (men).		

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR MALES.

1	8 Henry St.	22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.	43	129th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
2	116 Henry St.	83	216 E. 110th St.	160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.
7	Hester and Chrystie Sts.	79	42 1st St.	21	Elizabeth St., near Spring.
8	King St., near Macdougal St.	25	330 5th St.	3	Bronx, 157th St. & Court't Av.
39	224 E. 126th St.	40	320 E. 20th St.	9	Bronx, 735 E. 138th St.
16	208 W. 13th St.	58	52d St., near 8th Ave.	42	Bronx, Washington & Wendover Aves.
32	357 W. 35th St.	70	207 E. 75th St.	109	99th St., near 3d Ave.
27	206 E. 42d St.	62	Hester & Norfolk Sts.		
		77	85th St. and 1st Ave.		

FOR MEN AND BOYS, WOMEN AND GIRLS.

29	Albany, Wash'n & Carlisle Sts	67	120 W. 46th St.		

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES.

71	190 7th St.	49	37th St., near 2d Ave.	93	Amsterdam Ave. and 93d St.
4	203 Rivington St.	17	335 W 47th St.	72	Lexington Ave., 105th & 106th Sts.
23	Mulberry and Bayard Sts.	96	Ave. A and 81st St.	157	St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
45	24th St., near 8th Ave	42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.	177	Market and Monroe Sts.
19	14th St., near 1st Ave	92	154 Broome St.	10	Eagle Ave. & 163d St., Bronx.
13	239 E. Houston St	38	Clarke, Domin'k & Br'me Sts.		
59	E. 57th St., near 3d Ave				

NORMAL COLLEGE,
PARK AVE., CORNER EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH ST.
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS AND 32 WAVERLEY PLACE.

COLLEGE CITY OF NEW YORK,
AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 138TH STREET.
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
WEST 116TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Corporate Schools in Manhattan and Bronx.

Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, Manhattan Ave. and 104th St., New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island; Leake and Watts Orphan House, New York City, near Mt. St. Vincent, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, W. 143d St. and Amsterdam Ave.

American Female Guardian Society—Home School, 936 Woodycrest Ave., Bronx. No. 1—303 E. 109th St. No. 2—418 W. 41st St. No. 3—39 Rutgers St. No 4—4 Willett St. No. 5—368 E. 8th St. No. 6—259 E. 4th St. No. 7—225 and 227 E. 80th St. No. 8—523 Morris Ave. No. 9—421 E. 60th St. No. 10—12 Columbia St. No. 11—243 E. 103d St. No. 12—2247 2d Ave.

ive Points Mission, 63 Park St., Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St., New York Juvenile Asylum, 176th St. and Amsterdam Ave., R.C. Orphan Asylum, Female Department, Sedgwick Ave., Bronx; R. C. Orphan Asylum, Male Department, Sedgwick Ave., Bronx.

Children's Aid Society—535 E. 16th St., 14 New Chambers St., 287 E. B'way; 247 E. 44th St.; 552 W 53d St., 272 2d St., 224 W 63d St., 156 Leonard St., 407 E. 93d St., 173 Rivington St.; 256 Mott St., 314 E. 35th St., 28 Pike St.; 350 E. 88th St., 632 6th St., 219 Sullivan St., 295 8th St., 417 W 38th St., 24 Sullivan St.

Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 42d St. and Lexington Ave., House of the Holy Family, 134-136 2d Ave., New York Institute for the Blind, 34th St. and 9th Ave.

Board of Education in City of New York.

President, Egerton H. Winthrop, Jr.

MANHATTAN MEMBERS.

Until Jan. 1, 1909—Hugo Kanzler, L. Haupt, A. Stern, F H. Partridge, R. B. Aldcroftt, Jr.

Until Jan. 1, 1910—Richard H. Adams, J. N. Francolini, N. J. Barrett, E. L. Winthrop, Jr.

Until Jan. 1, 1911—T. J. O'Donohue, Clement March, Robert L. Harrison, Frederic R. Coudert.

Until Jan. 1, 1912—Dennis J. McDonald, Cornelius J. Sullivan, Max Katzenberg, Chas. E. Bruce.

Until Jan. 1, 1913—George J. Gillespie, F. P. Cunnion, A. Leo Everett, M. S. Stern, F. W. Crowninshield.

BROOKLYN MEMBERS.

Until Jan. 1, 1909—George W. Schaedle, George W. Wingate, John C. Kelley,

Until Jan. 1, 1910—Samuel B. Donnelly, Nathan S. Jonas, John R. Thompson.

Until Jan. 1, 1911—Mitchell May, George Freifield, Joseph E. Cosgrove.

Until Jan. 1, 1912—Thomas M. De Laney, Horace E. Dresser.

Until Jan. 1, 1913—John Greene, George D. Hamlin, Alexander Ferris, Arthur S. Somers.

BRONX MEMBERS.

Until Jan. 1, 1910—Michael J. Sullivan.

Until Jan. 1, 1911—Thomas J. Higgins.

Until Jan. 1, 1912—Frank D. Wilsey.

Until Jan. 1, 1913—Henry H. Sherman.

QUEENS.

Until Jan. 1, 1910—George A. Vandenhoff.

Until Jan. 1, 1911—A. H. Man.

Until Jan. 1, 1912—Rupert B. Thomas.

Until Jan. 1, 1913—B. Suydam.

RICHMOND.

Until Jan. 1, 1909—C. H. Ingalls.

Until Jan. 1, 1912—C. A. Hollick.

Schools in Brooklyn.

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
1	Adams and Concord st.	61	Fulton st. and N. Jersey ave.	115	Canarsie ave., near Ave. M.
2	47th st., near 3d ave.	62	Bradford, near Liberty ave.	116	Knickerbocker ave., corner Grove st.
3	Hancock, near Bedford ave.	63	Hinsdale, n'r Glenmore ave.	117	Stagg st. and Bushwick ave.
4	Berkeley pl., near 5th ave.	64	Berriman and Belmont ave.	118	59th st. and 4th ave.
5	Duffield and Johnson sts.	65	Richmond, n'r Ridgewood av.	119	Ave. K and E. 38th st.
6	Warren, near Smith st.	66	Osborn, near Sutter ave.	120	Barren Island.
7	York, near Bridge st.	67	N. Elliott pl., near Park ave.	121	E. 55th st. and Ave. C.
8	Hicks, Middagh & Poplar Sts	68	Bushwick ave., corner Kosciusko st.	122	Harrison av. & Heyward st.
9	Sterling pl. & Vanderbilt av.	69	Ryerson st., near Myrtle av.	123	Irving ave. and Suydam st.
10	7th ave. and 17th st.	70	Patchen ave., cor. Macon st.	124	4th ave. and 13th st.
11	Washington, near Greene av.	71	Heyward, near Lee ave.	125	Blake and Thatford aves.
12	Adelphi, near Myrtle ave.	72	New Lots rd., cor. Schenck st.	126	Meserole ave. & Guernsey st.
13	Degraw, near Hicks st.	73	McDougall, c. Rockaway ave.	127	7th ave., 78th and 79th sts.
14	Navy and Concord st.	74	Kosciusko st., n'r Broadway	128	21st ave., 83d & 84th sts.
15	3d ave. and State st.	75	Evergreen av., cor. Ralph st.	129	Quincy St., near Stuyvesant.
16	Wilson, near Bedford ave.	76	Wyona, near Fulton st.	130	Fort Hamilton av. & E. 5th st.
17	Driggs ave., cor. N. 5th st.	77	2d st., near 6th ave.	131	Fort Hamilton ave., 43d and 44th sts.
18	Maujer, near Leonard st.	78	Pacific st., near Court st.	132	Manhattan and Met. aves.
19	S. 2d, cor. Keap st.	79	Kosciusko, n'r Sumner ave.	133	Butler st., bet. 4th & 5th aves.
20	Union ave. and Keap st.	80	W. 17th and W. 19th sts., near Neptune ave.	134	18th ave. & Ocean Parkway.
21	McKibbin, near Manhat. av.	81	Harway, near 25th ave.	136	4th ave., 40th & 41st sts.
22	Java, near Manhattan ave.	82	4th ave., cor. 36th st.	137	Saratoga av. & Bainbridge st.
23	Conselyea, n'r Humboldt st.	83	Bergen, cor. Scenectady av.	138	Prospect pl., west of Nostrand ave.
24	Arion pl., cor. Beaver st.	84	Glenmore. cor. Stone ave.	139	Ave. C, E. 13th and 14th sts.
25	Lafayette, near Sumner ave.	85	Evergreen ave., cor. Cov't st.	140	60th st., west of 4th ave.
26	Quincy, near Ralph ave.	86	Irving ave., cor. Harman st.	141	Leonard, McKibbin, and Boerum sts.
27	Nelson, cor. Hicks st.	87	Herkimer, cor. Radde pl.	142	Henry and Rapelye sts.
28	Herkimer, near Ralph ave.	88	Thames st., c. Vanderv'rt pl.	143	Havemeyer, N. 6th & 7th sts.
29	Columbia, cor. Amity st.	89	Newkirk ave., cor. E. 31st st.	144	Howard ave., Prospect pl., and St. Mark's ave.
30	Conover, Sullivan & Wolcott sts.	90	Bedford and Church Aves.	145	Central ave. and Noll st.
31	Dupont, n'r Manhattan ave.	91	E. New York ave. & Albany.	146	18th and 19th sts., bet. 6th and 7th aves.
32	Hoyt, cor. President st.	92	Rogers ave. & Robinson st New York av. & Herkimer st.	147	Bushwick ave., Seigel & McKibbin sts.
33	Heyward, near Broadway.	94	Prospect ave., opp. Reeve pl.	148	Ellery and Hopkins sts., near Delmonico pl.
34	Norman ave. and Eckford st	95	Van Sicklen, near Neck rd.	149	Sutter ave., Vermont and Wyona sts.
35	Decatur, cor. Lewis ave.	96	Ocean ave., near Neck rd.	150	Christopher ave. & Sackman st., near Belmont ave.
36	Stagg, near Bushwick ave.	97	Benson, cor. 25th ave.	151	Knickerbocker ave., Halsey and Weirfield sts.
37	S. 4th, near Berry st.	98	Ave. Z., cor. E. 26th st.	*	Jamaica ave., opp. Enfield st.
38	N. 7th, near Berry st.	99	Coney Island rd. & Elm ave.	152†	Ave. G, E. 23d and 24th sts.
39	6th ave., cor. 8th st.	100	W 3d, between Park pl. and Sheepshead ave.	153†	Ave. T. & E. 12th st., Homc'st
40	15th st., near 4th ave.	101	86th st., near 18th ave.	154†	11th ave., Windsor pl. & Sherman st.
41	Dean, cor. New York ave.	102	71st st. and 2d ave.	155†	Eastern Parkway and Herkimer st.
42	St. Mark's and Classon ave.	103	14th ave., 53d & 54th sts.	156†	Sutter Ave., Barrett & Grafton sts.
43	Boerum, near Manhat. ave.	104	92d st., cor. 5th ave.	157†	Kent ave., near Myrtle ave.
44	Throop, cor. Putnam ave.	105	Ft. Hamilton ave., bet. 58th and 59th sts	158†	Belmont ave., Ashford and Warwick sts.
45	Lafayette, near Classon ave.	106	Hamburg and Putnam aves. and Cornelia st.	159†	Pitkin ave., Hemlock & Crescent sts.
46	Union, near Henry st.	107	8th ave. and 13th st.		
47	Pacific & Dean sts., n'r 3d av.	108	Linwood, cor. Arlington ave.		
48	18th ave. and 67th street.	109	Dumont ave., Powell and Sackman sts.		
49	Maujer, near Graham ave.	110	Monitor st. and Driggs ave.		
50	S. 4th, near Havemeyer st.	111	Sterling pl., cor. Vanderbilt ave.		
51	Meeker av., cor Humboldt st.	112	15th ave., 71st and 72d sts.		
52	Ellery, near Broadway.	113	Evergreen ave. & Moffat st.		
53	Starr, near Central ave.	114	Remsen, cor. Ave. F.		
54	Walworth, near Myrtle ave.				
55	Floyd, near Tompkins ave.				
56	Bushwick ave., cor. Mad'n st				
57	Reid ave., cor. Van Buren st.				
58	Degraw, near Smith st.				
59	Leonard, near Nassau ave.				
60	4th ave., cor. 20th st.				

* Truant School. † Under Construction.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Girls'	Nostrand ave., cor Halsey st.	Erasmus Hall	Flatbush ave., near Church ave.
Boys'	Putnam, cor. Marcy ave.	Eastern District	Marcy av., Rodney and Keap sts.
Annex	Bedford and Jefferson aves.	Commercial	Albany ave., Bergen and Dean sts.
Manual Training	7th ave., 4th and 5th sts.		

Training School for Teachers, Park pl., west of Nostrand ave.

Evening Schools.—Night sessions are held for men and boys at Schools Nos. 1, 5, 13, 17, 40, 43, 45, 106, 109, 126, 129, 136. For women and girls: Nos. 2, 15, 18, 22, 26, 54, 84, 120, 142. For men and boys, women and girls, Nos. 93, 100, 101, 108, 123, Eastern Evening High School for men held in P. S. No. 122; Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Boys' High School Building; Central Evening High School for women, held in Girls' High School Building; Williamsburg Evening High School for women, held in Eastern District High School; Evening Technical and Trade School, held in Manual Training High School.

INDUSTRIAL AND ASYLUM SCHOOLS.

Orphan Asylum, 1423-1425 Atlantic ave.
R. C. Orphan Asylum, (Boys), Albany and St. Mark's aves.
R. C. Orphan Asylum (Girls), Willoughby and Sumner aves.
Church Charity Foundation, Albany ave. and Herkimer st.
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Dean st. and Troy ave.
Industrial School Association, 141-153 S. 3d st.
Industrial School Ass'n and Home for Destitute Children, Sterling pl., near Flatbush ave.
German Orphan Home, Graham and Montrose aves.
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, 273 Willoughby ave.
Sheltering Arms Nursery, 157 Dean st.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph ave., near Pacific st.

Prominent Societies and Associations

(IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX BOROUGHS).

Actors' Society, 114 W. 40th St. Mark Ellsworth, Sec.

Actuarial Society, Arthur Hunter, Sec., 346 Broadway.

Amen Corner, 5th Ave. Hotel. J. W. McDonald, Sec.

Am. Automobile Association, 1 Madison Ave. F. H. Elliott, Sec.

Am. Bankers' Association, 7 Nassau St. J. R. Branch, Sec.

Am. Bible Society, 6 Bible House. William I. Haven, John Fox, and H. O. Dwight, Secs.

Am. Church Missionary Society, 281 4th Ave. Arthur S. Lloyd, Sec.

Am. Fine Arts Society, 215 W. 57th St. C. J. Miller, Sec.

Am. Geographical Society, 15 W. 81st St. A. A. Raven, Sec.

Am. Institute, 19 W. 44th St. R. A. B. Dayton, Sec.

Am. Institute of Bank Clerks, 35 Nassau St. George E. Allen, Sec.

Am. Missionary Association, 287 4th Ave. J. W. Cooper and Chas. J. Ryder, Secs.

American Motor League, 132 Nassau St. F. A. Egan, Sec.

Am. Newspaper Pub. Association, 61 Park Row. Herman Ridder, Pres.

Am. Protective Tariff League, 339 Broadway. Charles A. Moore, Pres.

Am. Railway Association, 24 Park Place. W. F. Allen, Sec.

Am. Scenic and Historic Society. 154 Nassau St. E. H. Hall. Sec.

Am. Seamen's Friend Society, 76 Wall St. Geo. McP Hunter, Sec.

Am. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 26th St. & Madison Ave. R. Welling, Sec

Am. Society of Civil Engineers, 220 W. 57th St. C. W. Hunt, Sec.

Am. Sunday-School Union, 156 5th Ave. E. P. Bancroft, Sec.

Am. Tract Society, 150 Nassau St. G. L. Shearer, Sec.

Am. Water-Color Society, 215 W. 57th St. C. T. Chapman, Sec.

Art Students' League, 215 W. 57th St. Amelia Merritt Ives, Sec.

Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, 136 2d Ave. Mrs. Wm. E. Fay, Sec.

Association for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, 904 Lexington Ave. Paul M. Herzog, Sec.

Beethoven Maennerchor, 7th Ave., cor. 124th St. Karl Oberbach, Sec.

Board of Foreign Missions, 150 5th Ave. Adna B. Leonard and S. O. Benton, Secs.

Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 22d St. E. T. Devine, Gen. Sec.

Children's Aid Society, 105 E. 22d St. C. L. Brace, Sec.

Christian and Missionary Alliance, 692 8th Ave. A. E. Funk, Sec.

City Improvement Society. 571 5th Ave.

City Vigilance League, 105 E. 22d St. T. L. McClintock, Sec.

Cooper Union, for Advancement of Science and Art, 8th St. and 4th Ave. R. Fulton Cutting, Sec.

Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 281 4th Ave. A. S. Lloyd and Joshua Kimber, Secs.

Evangelical Alliance, 222 W. 23d St. Leander Chamberlain, Pres.

Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick. Thos. F. Conway, Pres., 32 Liberty St.

Gaelic Society, 621 Madison Ave., Jeremiah Lawlor, Sec.

George Junior Republic Assoc. V. E. Macy, Sec.

German Society, 13 Broadway. A. Behrens, Sec.

Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 137th St. A. Schiff, Sec.

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Broadway, cor. W. 150th St. Gustav Eckstein, Sec.

Helping Hand Association, 229 E. 59th St. Mrs. G. Morgan Browne, Sec.

Holland Society, 99 Nassau St. H. L. Bogert, Sec.

Home and Foreign Missionary Society of A. M. E. Church, 61 Bible House. H. B. Parks, Sec.

Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 105 E. 22d St. Geo. P. Cammann, Sec.

Huguenot Society, 105 E. 22d St. Mrs. J. M. Lawton, Sec.

Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker St. Harvey G. Furbay, Sec.

International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, 156 5th Avenue. Mrs M. L. Dickinson, Sec.

Irish Emigrant Society, 51 Chambers St. Thos. V. Brady, Sec.

Irish Ind. Society, 56 Pine St. John Quinn, Sec.

Ladies' Christian Union, 49 W. 9th St. Mrs. Henry Bowers, Sec.

Legal Aid Society, 239 Broadway. A. Leo. Everitt, Sec.

Linnæan Society, Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St. C. G. Abbott, Sec.

Manufacturers' Association, 299 Broadway. P. T. Tunison, Sec.

Mechanical Engineers' Library Association, 29 W 39th St. H. H. Suplee, Sec.

Merchants' Association, 66 Lafayette St. S. C. Mead, Sec.

Methodist Historical Society, 150 5th Ave. Jas. R. Joy, Sec.

Municipal Art Society, 119 E. 19th St. Wm. Walton, Sec.

Nat'l Association of Credit Men, 41 Park Row. Chas. E. Meek, Sec.

Nat'l Christian League for Promotion of Purity. 5 E. 12th St. Mrs. E. B. Grannis, Pres.

Nat'l Citizens' Alliance, 41 Park Row. H. Nichols, Sec.

Nat'l Humane Alliance, 105 E. 22d St. H. G. Fiske, Pres.

Nat'l Sculpture Society, 215 W. 57th St. J. S. Hartley, Sec.

Nat'l Society of New England Women, 531 5th Ave. Mrs. E. Thorndike, Sec.

New England Soc. G. Wilson, Sec., 65 Liberty St.

N. Y. Academy of Sciences, Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St. E. O. Hovey, Rec. Sec.

N. Y. Association of Working Girls' Societies, 209 E. 23d St. Mrs. Vernon C. Brown, Sec., New Rochelle.

N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 E. 22d St. L. E. Opdycke, Sec.

N. Y. Bible Society, 66 Bible House. Chas. W. Parsons, Sec.

N. Y. City Church Extension and Missionary Soc. of M. E. Church, 150 5th Ave. F. M. North, Sec.

N. Y. City Mission and Tract Society, 105 E. 22d St. W. S. Coffin, Sec.

N. Y. Flower and Fruit Mission, 104 E. 20th St. Miss F. L. Russell, Sec.

N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 W. 58th St. H. R. Drowne, Sec.

N. Y. Historical Society, 170 2d Ave. G. R. Schieffelin, Cor. Sec.

N. Y. Kindergarten Association, 522 W. 42d St. James M. Bruce. Sec.

N. Y. Law Institute, 118 P.-O. Building. J. J. Rollins, Sec.

N. Y. Maennerchor Society, 203 E. 56th St. R. Schuler, Sec.

N. Y. Practical Aid Society, 311 W. 45th St. Adam Dingwall, Sec.

N. Y. Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law. 106 Fulton St. Edward Insley, Sec.

N. Y. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 4th Ave. E. F. Jenkins, Sec.

N. Y. Society for the Suppression of Vice, 140 Nassau St. A. Comstock, Sec.

N. Y. Society of Pedagogy, 400 E. 86th St. Edward A. Page, Pres.

N. Y. Sunday-School Association, 105 E. 22d St. J. T. Goodman, Sec.

N. Y. Typographical Society, 32 Union Sq., E.

PROMINENT SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS—*Continued.*

N. Y. Zoological Soc., 11 Wall St. and E. 183d St., cor. Southern Boulevard. M. Grant, Sec.

Ohio Society, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Howard H. Nieman, Sec.

Old Guard, cor. Broadway and 49th St. Charles A. Stadler.

Oratorio Society, 7th Ave., near 56th St. W. B. Tuthill, Sec.

Orphan Asylum Society, office 287 4th Ave. J. C. Bell, Sec.

Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.

Prison Ass'n, 135 E. 15th St. S. M. Jackson, Sec.

Professional Woman's League, 108 W 45th St. Miss Alice Brown, Sec.

Public Education Ass'n, 1 Madison Ave. Mrs. K. W Smith, Sec.

Purim Ass'n. J. S. Isaacs, Sec., 7 Pine St.

St. Andrew's Society, 105 E. 22d St. G. A. Morrison, Jr., Sec.

St. David's Soc., 105 E. 22d St. G. M. Lewis, Sec.

St. George's Society, 108 Broad St. Chas. W Bowring, Sec.

St. Nicholas Soc. C. Isham, Sec., 1286 Broadway.

Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, 105 E. 22d St. H. H. Truman, Sec.

Society for the Prevention of Crime, 105 E. 22d St. T. D. Kenneson, Sec.

Society for the Relief of Half Orphans and Destitute Children, Manhattan Ave., near W. 104th St. Mrs. J. R. Wheeler, Sec.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Randall's Island. E. J. Wendell, Sec.

State Charities Aid Association, 105 E. 22d St. Homer Folks, Sec.

Tammany Soc., 143 E. 14th St. Thos. F. Smith, Sec.

Tree Planting Ass'n, 374 Broadway. Lincoln Cromwell, Sec.

Unitarian Society, 104 E. 20th St.

United Heb. Charities, 356 2d Ave. F. L. Wachenheim, Sec.

University Settlement Society, 184 Eldridge St. S. L. Cromwell, Sec.

Veteran Firemen's Association, 106 W. 31st St. William Scott, Sec.

Women's Prison Association, 110 2d Ave. Mrs. H. M. Guilleudea, Sec.

Young Men's Christian Association, main office, 215 W 23d St. H. M. Orne, Sec.

Young Men's Hebrew Association, 861 Lexington Ave. F. Younker, Sec.

Young Women's Christian Association, 7 E. 15th St., 460 W. 44th St. Miss J. F. Bangs, Sec.

Parks in Brooklyn and Queens.

SHOWING SIZE, BOUNDARIES, AND VALUE.

Prospect, 516¼ acres, 9th Ave., 15th St., Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, Ocean, and Flatbush Aves., value $27,735,000.

Fort Greene, 30 acres, De Kalb Ave., Washington Park, Ashland Pl., Willoughby St., Canton St., and Myrtle Ave., value $1,890,000.

Bedford, 4 acres, Brooklyn and Kingston Aves., Park Pl. and Prospect Pl., value $150,000.

Brooklyn Heights, 5 acres, Columbia Heights, fronting on Furman St.

Tompkins, 7¾ acres, Tompkins, Greene, Marcy, and Lafayette Aves., value $400,000.

City, 7½ acres, Canton and Navy Sts., Park and Flushing Aves., value $325,000.

City Hall, ½ acre, junction of Court and Fulton Sts., value $100,000.

Carroll, 2 acres, President, Court, Carroll, and Smith Sts., value $390,000.

Winthrop, 8½ acres, Nassau and Driggs Aves., Monitor and Russell Sts., value $325,000.

Highland, terminus of Eastern Parkway Extension, 40 acres, Force Tube Ave. facing Sunnyside Ave., value $250,000.

Sunset, 14¼ acres, 41st to 43d St., 5th to 7th Ave., value $200,000.

Red Hook, 6 acres, Richards, Dwight, Verona, and William Sts., value $150,000.

Bushwick, 6 acres, Knickerbocker and Irving Aves., Starr and Suydam Sts., value $150,000.

Institute Garden, 50 acres, Washington Ave., Eastern Parkway, and Flatbush Ave., value $1,250,000.

Parade Ground, 40 acres, Coney Island Ave., Caton Ave., Fort Hamilton Ave., and Parade Pl., value $1,290,000.

Coney Island Concourse, 55 acres, foot of Ocean Parkway, Atlantic Ocean.

Dyker Beach, 144 acres, 7th Ave., New York Bay, Bay 8th St., Cropsey and 14th Aves., value $300,000.

Kings, 11 acres, Fulton, Alsop, Ray Sts., and Sheldon Ave., Jamaica.

Greenpoint, 43 acres, Perry St., Nassau Ave. and Lorimer St.

McKinley, 9½ acres, Fort Hamilton Ave. and 73d St.

Rainey, 6 acres, Vernon Ave., Pierce Ave., Sandford St. and East River.

Seaside, Coney Island, 15 acres, foot of Ocean Parkway.

Bensonhurst Beach, 8 acres, Bay Parkway, Gravesend Bay, 21st and Cropsey Aves., value $38,000.

Lincoln Terrace, 12 acres, Eastern Parkway, Buffalo Ave., President St., and Rochester Ave., value $120,000.

Canarsie, 40 acres, Rockaway Parkway and Jamaica Bay, value $105,000.

New Lots Playground, 3 acres, Sackman St., Newport, Christopher, and Riverdale Aves., value $16,000.

Cooper, 7 acres, Maspeth and Morgan Aves., Sharon and Guilford Sts., value $55,000.

Irving Sq., 3½ acres, Hamburg and Knickerbocker Aves., Halsey and Weirfield Sts., value $70,000.

Saratoga Sq., 4 acres, Saratoga and Howard Aves., Halsey and Macon Sts., value $121,000.

Linton, 3 acres, Bradford St., Blake, Dumont, and Miller Aves., value $35,000.

Forest, 536 acres, between Jamaica Ave. and Union Turnpike, Flushing and Myrtle Aves., Richmond Hill, value $1,250,000.

Fort Hamilton, 7 acres, 4th Ave., De Nyse St., Fort Hamilton Ave., and New York Bay.

PARKWAYS.

Ocean Parkway, 5½ miles, Prospect Park to Coney Island, value $4,000,000.

Eastern Parkway, 2½ miles, Prospect Park to Ralph Ave., value $3,000,000.

Eastern Parkway Extension, 2¼ miles, Ralph Ave. to Highland Park, value $1,300,000.

Fort Hamilton Parkway, 4½ miles, Ocean Parkway to Fort Hamilton, value $1,000,000.

Bay Parkway, 3 miles (formerly 22d Ave.), Ocean Parkway to Bensonhurst Beach, value $1,000,000.

Bay Ridge Parkway (Shore Drive), 3 miles, Fort Hamilton Ave., along shore New York Bay to Fort Hamilton, value $3,500,000.

Rockaway Parkway, 4 miles, Buffalo Ave. to Canarsie Beach.

National Guard, New York.

Headquarters, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, Manhattan.

Major-General Charles F. Roe, *Commanding.*

Assistant Adjutants-General....Col. Frederick Phisterer and Lieut.-Col. George A. Wingate.
Inspectors.....Col. William H. Chapin and Lieut.-Col. James W. Cleveland.
Judge-Advocate.....Lieut.-Col. W. W. Ladd
Ordnance Officer and Inspector of Small-Arms Practice.....Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston and Major William M. Kirby.
Commissary of Subsistence.....Lieut.-Col. Gilford Hurry.
Quartermaster.....Lieut.-Col. John N. Stearns, Jr.
Surgeon.....Col. Wm. G. Le Bontillier
Engineer.....Lieut.-Col. George W. Bunnell, Jr.
Signal Officer.....Major Frederick T. Leigh
Aides-de-Camp..Majors L. M. Greer, John B. Holland, and R. K. Prentice.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength.		Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarter Night.
		Officers.	Men.			
First Co. Signal Corps.	Park Ave. & 34th St., Man..	6	89	Capt. O. Erlandsen....	.....	Mon.& Thur.
Second Co. Signal Corps.	801 Dean Street, Brooklyn..	4	80	Capt. E. Bigelow.....	.....	Monday.
Twenty-second Eng.....	67th St. & Broadway, Man..	42	707	Col. W. B. Hotchkin .	Capt. R. J. Daly...	Monday.
Squadron A.....	94th St.& MadisonAve.,Man.	20	242	Maj. O. B. Bridgman.	Lieut.R.C.Lawrence	Friday.
Squadron C.....	Bedford Av.& Union St.,B'k	14	149	Maj. C. I. DeBevoise..	Lieut. Chas. Curie..	Monday.
First Battery	56 West 66th St., Manhat'n.	5	94	Capt. John F. O'Ryan.	.....	Tuesday.
Second Battery.....	1891 Bathgate Ave., Bronx..	6	101	Capt. D. Wilson.....	.....	Tuesday.
Third Battery	171 Clermont Ave., B'kn....	5	90	Lieut. G. E. Lang ...	.....	Monday.
Thirteenth Coast Ar'y..	Sumner & Jefferson Avs.,B'k	53	1170	Col. D. E. Austen....	Capt. T. R. Fleming	Tuesday.
Field Hospital.....	56 West 66th St., Manhat'n.	4	39	Maj. W. S. Terriberry	.....	Monday.

Total, City of New York, attached to Headquarters, September 30, 1907: Officers and Men, 2,926.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Park Ave. & 34th Street, Manhattan. Brigadier-General George Moore Smith, *Commanding; Assistant Adjutant-General*, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. O'Donohue. Headquarter Night, Monday.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength.		Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarter Night.
		Officers.	Men.			
Seventh	Park Ave. & 67th St.....	47	926	Col. D. Appleton.....	Capt. D. W. C. Falls	Friday.
Eighth (Battalion)..	Park Ave. & 94th St..	39	661	Major E. F. Austin...	Capt. E. S. Acker...	Mon. and Fri.
Ninth	125 West 14th St.....	38	671	Col. W. F. Morris.....	Capt. L. M. Thiery.	Monday.
Twelfth	Columbus Ave. & 62d St.....	41	754	Col. G. R. Dyer.....	Capt.R.A. De Russy	Daily.
Sixty-ninth.....	LexingtonAve.& 26th St.Man	42	656	Col. E. Duffy.....	Capt. J. J. Phelan..	Monday.
Seventy-first.....	Park Ave. & 34th St.	42	676	Col. W. G. Bates.....	Capt. C. Greene....	Tuesday.

First Brigade, September 30, 1907: Officers and men, 4,473.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brooklyn and Queens.

Headquarters, Municipal Building, Brooklyn. Brigadier-General James McLeer, *Commanding; Acting Assistant Adjutant-General*, ——————————. Headquarter Night, Monday.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength.		Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarter Night.
		Officers.	Men.			
Fourteenth.....	8th Ave. and 15th St.....	46	647	Col. John H. Foote...	Capt. T. F. Donovan	Monday.
Twenty-third	1322 Bedford Ave.....	53	721	Col. W. A. Stokes.....	Capt.J.H.Ingraham.	Monday.
Forty-seventh.....	Marcy Ave. & Heyward St..	36	536	Col. J. G. Eddy	Capt. W. F. Barnes.	Monday.

Second Brigade, September 30, 1907: Officers and men, 2,048.

National Guard, City of New York, September 30, 1907, 9,447; for National Guard, New York State, see Index at "National Guard."

The Naval Militia of New York, headquarters, U. S. S. Newark, foot of 97th St., N. R. Manhattan, is commanded by Capt. Jacob W. Miller, N. M., N. Y., and on September 30, 1907, was composed as follows: Headquarters, 6 officers; First Battalion, U. S. S. Granite State, Commander W. B. Franklin, N. M., N. Y., commanding, 26 officers, 314 men; Second Battalion, foot 56th St., Brooklyn, Commander R. P. Forshew, N. M., N. Y., commanding, 17 officers, 215 men; Second Separate Division, Rochester, Lieut. E. N. Walbridge, N. M., N. Y., commanding, 4 officers, 74 men; Third Separate Division, Buffalo, N. Y., Lieut. E. C. Sornborger, commanding, 6 officers, 73 men. Total, Naval Militia, New York: Officers and men, 735.

Art Galleries in Manhattan.

Name.	Location.	Name.	Location.
American Art Galleries	6 E. 23d St.,7 E. 22d Street.	Lenox Library.....	895 Fifth Avenue.
Blakeslee Galleries	358 Fifth Avenue.	Metropolitan Museum of Art.....	Fifth Avenue & 82d Street. (Central Park).
Clausen, William	381 Fifth Avenue.	National Academy of Design.....	Amsterdam Avenue, near 109th Street.
Durand-Ruel.....	5 West 36th Street.	Noe Art Galleries	368 Fifth Avenue.
Fishel, Aaron A.....	313 Fifth Avenue.	Oehme, Julius.....	320 Fifth Avenue.
Keppel, Fr.....	4 East 39th Street.	Schaus, William.....	415 Fifth Avenue.
Klackner Art Gallery.....	7 West 28th Street.	Scott & Fowles	295 Fifth Avenue.
Knickerbocker.....	7 East 28th Street.	Tooth, Arthur, & Sons.....	299 Fifth Avenue.
Knoedler & Co.....	355 Fifth Avenue.		
Kraushaar, C. W.....	260 Fifth Avenue.		

District Leaders in New York City.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AND EXECUTIVE MEMBERS.

Ass'y Dist.
1—D. E. Finn.
2—Thomas F. Foley.
3—Timothy P. Sullivan.
John T. Oakley.
4—John F. Ahearn.
P. J. Scully.
5—C. W Culkin.
6—Benjamin Hoffman.
7—Frank J. Goodwin.
8—F. J. Sullivan.
9—P. J. Dooling.
William Dalton.
10—Julius Harburger.
11—T. J. McManus.
12—J. J. Murphy.
13—John F. Curry.
14—William J. Boyhan.
15—James J. Hagan.
16—Francis J. Lantry.
17—Ross Williams.

Ass'y Dist.
18—John V. Coggey.
Bart Dunn.
19—James Ahearn.
20—Maurice Featherson
21—James J. Walsh.
22—William H. Sinnott
23—Thomas F. McAvoy
24—J. J. Dietz.
25—George F Scannell.
Joseph F. Prendergast.
26—J. J. Frawley.
27—Thomas F. McDevitt.
28—Nicholas J. Hayes.
29—Thomas E. Rush.
30 S—P. E. Nagle.
30 N—Wallace S. Fraser.
31—William J. Wright.
32—E. J. McGuire.
T. H. O'Neill.
33—Michael J. Garvin.

Ass'y Dist.
34—Arthur H. Murphy.
35—William E. Morris.

Asa Bird Gardiner.
W. Bourke Cockran.
Lewis Nixon.
Charles G. F. Wahle.
Antonio Zucca.
Thomas F. Grady.
John C. Sheehan.
John T. Oakley.
Daniel F. Cohalan.
William F. Grell.
John R. Voorhis.
George E. Best.
Chairman—Thomas F. McAvoy.
Secretaries—George F. Scannell. Thomas E. Rush. Thomas F. Smith.
Treasurer—Philip F. Donohue.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS AND EXECUTIVE MEMBERS.

Ass'y Dist.
1—George S. Husch.
2—Joseph Levenson.
3—James E. March.
4—Jacob A. Newstead.
5—Joseph T. Hackett.
6—Samuel S Koenig.
7—William Halpin.
8—Charles S. Adler.
9—Michael H. Blake.
10—Ferdinand Eidman.
11—George W Wanmaker.
12—William Henkel.
13—William Hahn.

Ass'y Dist.
14—John S. Shea.
15—Harry W. Mack.
16—Charles K. Lexow.
17—Abraham Gruber.
18—Joseph E. Nejedly.
19—Wm. S. Bennet.
20—John H. Gunner.
21—Moses M. McKee.
22—Ambrose O. Neal.
23—Collin H. Woodward.
24—Morris Levy.
25—Ezra P. Prentice.
26—Samuel Krulewitch.

Ass'y Dist.
27—B. W. B. Brown.
28—Frank Raymond.
29—John Henry Hammond.
30—Frank K. Bowers.
31—Harvey T. Andrews.
32 Upper—William S. Germain.
32 Lower—William H. Ten Eyck.
33—Edw. H. Healy.
34—Headley M. Greene.
35—Thomas W. Whittle.
President—Herbert Parsons.
Sec'y—Thomas W. Whittle
Treas.—Otto T. Bannard.

Estimated Population of New York City

AND ITS BOROUGHS, AS NOW CONSTITUTED, 1790 TO 1900.

(UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORT.)

Boroughs.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
New York City....	3,437,202	2,507,414	1,911,698	1,478,103	1,174,779	696,115	391,114	242,278	152,056	119,734	79,216	49,401
Manhattan.....	1,850,093	1,441,216	1,164,673	942,292	813,669	515,547	312,710	202,589	123,706	96,373	60,515	33,131
Bronx.....	200,507	88,908	51,980	37,393	23,593	8,032	5,346	3,023	2,782	2,267	1,755	1,781
Brooklyn	1,166,582	838,547	599,495	419,921	279,122	138,882	47,613	20,535	11,187	8,303	5,740	4,495
Richmond.....	67,021	51,693	38,991	33,029	25,492	15,061	10,965	7,082	6,135	5,347	4,564	3,835
Queens.....	152,999	87,050	56,559	45,468	32,903	18,593	14,480	9,049	8,246	7,444	6,642	6,159

The preceding table shows that the area comprised within the present limits of the City of New York had an estimated population of 49,401 in 1790, which had grown to 696,115 in 1850, representing an increase of 646,714, or 1,309.1 per cent. The population of the present City of New York had grown to 2,507,414 in 1890, or an increase since 1850 of 1,811,299, or 260.2 per cent. Since 1890 there has been an increase of 929,788, or 37.1 per cent., the population in 1900 being 3,437,202.

New York Chamber of Commerce.

Organized April 5, 1768. Incorporated by George III. March 13, 1770. Reincorporated by the State of New York April 13, 1784. Its object is indicated in the following words of the original charter: "Sensible that numberless inestimable benefits have accrued to mankind from commerce; that they are, in proportion to their greater or lesser application to it, more or less opulent and potent in all countries; and that the enlargement of trade will vastly increase the value of real estates as well as the general opulence of our said colony," and "to carry into execution, encourage, and promote, by just and lawful ways and means, such measures as will tend to promote and extend just and lawful commerce."

During the decade 1760-1770, according to Lord Sheffield's *Observations*, the average yearly value of American Colonial imports from Great Britain was £1,763,409, and of exports to the same country £1,044,591. Up to the evacuation of the city by the British and its occupation by the Americans, on the 25th of November, 1783, the New York Chamber of Commerce had had seven presidents, thirteen vice-presidents, eight treasurers, one secretary, and 135 members. In May, 1763, the Sandy Hook Light-House was lighted up for the first time. In 1786 the Chamber of Commerce first suggested the construction of the Erie Canal, and in 1784 petitioned the New York Legislature (which so ordered) that duties should be levied under a specific instead of an *ad valorem* tariff—a system of which the Chamber of Commerce has ever since been the constant advocate.

As a society the Chamber of Commerce consists of fifteen hundred resident and two hundred and fifty non-resident members. Initiatory fees have varied between the sum of ten Spanish dollars, required in 1770, and $50, which is now demanded from every accepted candidate. Annual dues, $50 per annum. Non-resident members, $25 per annum.

The building of the Chamber is at 65 Liberty Street, New York.. Officers: *President*, J. Edward Simmons; *Secretary*, George Wilson; *Treasurer*, James G. Cannon.

Steamships from New York City.

THIS table gives the destination of the steamer, then the street from the foot of which the steamships sail, and the location of the office of the agent in Manhattan. Loading berths are liable to be changed from those here shown.

Antigua, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B'way.
Antwerp, foot Fulton St., N. R., Red Star Line, 9 Broadway
Antwerp, 7th St., Hoboken, Phoenix Line, 22 State St.
Australia, Norton & Son, Produce Exchange, and U. S. & Australasia S. S. Co., 11 Broadway.
Bahamas, Wall St., N. Y. & Cuba Mail S.S. Co., Pier 14, E. R.
Baltimore, Md., foot Old Slip, New York, and Baltimore Trans. Co., Pier 11, E. R.
Barbados, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, Booth S. S. Co., 88 Gold St.
Barbados, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B'way.
Barbados, Bethune St., Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
Barcelona, Pier 8, E. R., Compañia Transatlantica, 8 E. R.
Bermuda, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B'way.
Brazil, Lamport & Holt Line, Produce Exchange, Booth S. S. Co., 88 Gold St.
Bremen, 3d St., Hoboken, North German Lloyd, 5 Broadway.
Bristol, Eng., foot W. 29th St., Bristol City Line, 25 Whitehall St.
Buenos Ayres, Pier 8, Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, Produce Exchange.
Buenos Ayres, Norton Line and Prince Line Produce Exchange.
Cadiz, Compañia Transatlantica, 8 E. R.
Calcutta, Bush Dock, Brooklyn, American & Indian Line, 10 Bridge St.
Callao, Merchants' Line, Hanover Square.
Callao, West Coast Line, 31 Broad St.
Campeche, N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co., 14 E. R.
Cape Town, Union-Clan Line, Prince Line, Produce Exchange.
Carthagena, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 37 Broadway
Charleston, S. C., foot of Spring St., Clyde Line, Pier 36, N. R., and 290 Broadway.
China, U. S. & China-Japan Line, 10 Bridge St., Barber & Co., Produce Exchange, American-Asiatic Line, 12 Broadway, Norton & Son, Produce Exchange.
Christiania, 17th St., Hoboken, Scandinavian-American Line, 10 Bridge St., and 1 Broadway.
Colon, foot W. 27th St., Panama R. R. Steamship Line, 24 State St.
Colon, Bethune St., Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
Colon, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 39 Broadway.
Copenhagen, 17th St., Hoboken, Scandinavian-American Line, 10 Bridge St. and 1 Broadway.
Costa Rica, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 39 B'way.
Costa Rica, Bethune St., Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
Curaçoa, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.
Curaçoa, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Demerara, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Demerara, Demerara S. S. Line, 106 Wall St.
Demerara, W. 10th St., Quebec S.S. Co., 29 B'way.
Dominica, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B'way.
Galveston, Burling Slip, Mallory Line, 80 South St., and 290 Broadway.
Galveston, N. Moore St., Morgan Line, 349 B'way.
Genoa and Gibraltar, 1st St., Hoboken, Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway.
Genoa and Gibraltar, 3d St., Hoboken, North German Lloyd, 5 Broadway.
Genoa and Gibraltar, W. 11th St., White Star Line, 9 Broadway.
Genoa, W 34th St., La Veloce Line, 50 Wall St.
Gibraltar, Jane St., Cunard Line, 21 State St.
Glasgow, W. 24th St., Anchor Line, 17 B'way.
Halifax, Red Cross Line, 17 State St.
Hamburg, 1st St., Hoboken, Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway.
Havana, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co., Pier 14 E. R.
Havana, Pier 8, E. R., Compañia Transatlantica, 8 E. R.
Havre, Barber & Co., Produce Exchange.
Havre, Morton St., French Line, 19 State St.
Hayti, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 82 Beaver St., 37 Broadway.
Hayti, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Honolulu, American-Hawaiian S. S. Co., 10 Bridge St.
Hull, foot Bethune St., Wilson Line, 22 State St.
Jacksonville, foot Spring St., Clyde Line, Pier 36, N. R., and 290 Broadway.
Japan, U. S. & China-Japan Line, 10 Bridge St., Norton & Son, Produce Exchange.
Key West, Burling Slip, Mallory Line, 80 South St. and 290 Broadway.
Kingston, Jamaica, W 25th St., Hamburg-Am. Line (Atlas Line), 37 Broadway.
Kingston & La Guayra, Bethune St., Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
La Guayra, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
La Guayra, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.
Leghorn, Union Stores, Brooklyn, Anchor Line, 17 Broadway
Liverpool, Jane St., Cunard Line, 21 State St.
Liverpool, W 11th St., White Star Line, 9 B'way.
London, W Houston St., Atlantic Transport Line, 9 Broadway.
Manchester, Dock in Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, 301 Produce Exchange.
Manila, American-Asiatic Line, 12 Broadway, and U.S., China-Japan Line, 10 Bridge St.
Marseilles, Fabre Line, 24 State St., and Anchor Line, 17 Broadway.
Martinique, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B'w'y
Melbourne, American and Australian Line, Produce Exchange.
Melbourne, United States and Australasia Line, 11 Broadway.
Montevideo, Norton Line, Prince Line, Barber Line, Lamport & Holt Line, Houston Line, all in Produce Exchange.
Naples, Anchor Line, Fabre Line, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, Prince Line, La Veloce Line, White Star Line, and Cunard Line all call at Naples.
Nassau, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail S.S. Co., 14 E. R.
New Orleans, North Moore St., Southern Pacific Co., 349 Broadway.
Newport News, Norfolk, and Old Point Comfort, Beach St., Old Dominion S. S. Co., on pier and 81 Beach St.
New Zealand, United Tyser Line, 10 Bridge St., and U. S. and Australasia Line, 11 Broadway.
Para, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, Booth S. S. Co., 88 Gold St.
Pernambuco, Dock in Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, and Prince Line, Produce Exchange, stop at this port.
Philadelphia, foot Roosevelt St., Clyde Line, on pier.
Philippine Islands, see "Manila."
Port au Prince, see "Hayti."
Portland, Catharine St., Maine S. S. Line, 290 Broadway, and on pier.
Port Limon, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 39 B'way.
Porto Rico, New York and Porto Rico S. S. Line, 12 Broadway
Porto Rico, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.
Porto Rico, Insular Line, 116 Broad St.
Progreso, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co., 14 E. R.
Puerto Cabello, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.

STEAMSHIPS FROM NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

Puerto Cabello, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Queenstown, Cunard, and White Star Lines call here.
Rio de Janeiro, Dock in Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, Prince Line and Lloyd Brazileiro, all in Produce Exchange.
Rotterdam, 5th St., Hoboken, Holland-America Line, 39 Broadway and 10 Bridge St. Russian Volunteer Fleet, 33 Broadway.
San Domingo, Clyde Line, 12 Broadway.
Santiago de Cuba, Prentice Stores, Brooklyn, New York and Cuba Mail Line, Pier 14 E. R.
Savannah, Spring St., Savannah Line, on pier and 317 Broadway.
Savanilla, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 39 Broadway.
Savanilla, Bethune St., Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
South Africa, Barber & Co., Produce Exchange.
Southampton, Fulton St., N. R., American Line, 9 Broadway, and White Star Line, 9 Broadway.
Southampton, 3d St., Hoboken, North German Lloyd Line, 5 Broadway.
St. John's, N. F., Red Cross Line, 17 State St.
Tampico, Prentice Stores, Brooklyn, New York and Cuba Mail Line, Pier 14 E. R.
Trinidad, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Trinidad, Trinidad Line, 29 Broadway, Royal Mail Line, 22 State St.
Valparaiso, W. R. Grace & Co., Hanover Square, West Coast Line, 31 Broad St.
Venezuela, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St., Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.
Vera Cruz, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail Line, Pier 14 E. R.
Wilmington, N. C., Spring St., Clyde Line, foot Spring St., and 290 Broadway.

Ferries from and to Manhattan.

To Astoria.—From ft. E. 92d St.
" Bedloe's Isl. (Liberty Island).—From Battery.
" Blackwell's Island.—From ft. 26th St., ft. 52d St., ft. 70th St., E. R.
" Brooklyn Borough.—From ft. Catharine St. to Main St., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. E. 10th and ft. E. 23d St. to Greenpoint Ave., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. E. 23d St. to B'way, Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. E. 42d St. to B'way, Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. E. Houston St. to Grand St., B'klyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Fulton St. to Fulton St., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Grand St. to Grand St. and Broadway, Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Roosevelt St. to Broadway, B'klyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Wall St. to Montague St., B'klyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Whitehall St. to Atlantic and Hamilton Aves., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Whitehall St. to 39th St., Brooklyn Boro.
" College Point (Queens Borough).—From ft. E. 99th St
" Edgewater.—From W. 130th St.
" Ellis Island.—From Barge Office, Whitehall St.
" Hart's Island.—From ft. 26th St., E. R.
" Hoboken.—From ft. Barclay Christopher and W. 23d Sts. to Newark and Ferry Sts., Hoboken.
To Hoboken.—From ft. W. 23d St. to 14th St., Hoboken.
" Jersey City.—From ft. Chambers and W 23d Sts. to Pavonia Ave, Jersey City. (Erie, Northern of New Jersey, and N. J. & N Y. R. R.)
" " " From ft. Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and W. 23d Sts. to Montgomery St., Jersey City. (Pennsylvania R. R., Lehigh Valley R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R.)
" " " From ft. Liberty and W. 23d Sts. to Communipaw, Jersey City. (Central R. R. of New Jersey.)
" " " Pennsylvania Annex from ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn Borough, to Jersey City, connecting with Pennsylvania R. R., Lehigh Valley R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R.
" North Brother Island.—From ft. E. 132d St.
" Queens Borough (Long Island City).—From ft. E. 34th St. to Borden Ave., Long Island City (L. I. R. R.).
" Randall's Island.—From ft. E 26th, E. 120th and E. 125th Sts.
" Richmond Borough (Staten Island).—From ft. Whitehall St. to St. George, Staten Island. (Staten Island Rapid Transit R. R. and Trolley lines.)
" Riker's Island—From ft. E. 26th St.
" Ward's Island.—From ft. E. 116th St.
" Weehawken.—From ft. Desbrosses and ft. W. 42d St. (to W. Shore R. R. Depot.).
" West New York.—From ft. W. 42d St. to Old Slip.

Width of Sidewalks in Manhattan.

In streets 40 feet wide.....10 ft.
" " 50 " " .....13 "
" " 60 " " .....15 "
" " 70 " " .....18 "
" " 80 " " .....19 "
" " above 80, not exceeding 100 feet. 20 "
" all streets more than 100 feet.....22 "
" Lenox and 7th Aves., north of W. 110th. 35 "
" Grand Boulevard.....24 "
" Manhattan St.....15 "
" Lexington Ave.....18 " 6 in.
In Madison Ave.....19 ft.
" 5th Ave.....30 "
" St. Nicholas Ave.....22 " 6 in.
" Park Ave. from E. 49th to E. 56th St., and from E. 96th St. to Harlem River. 15 "
" West End Ave.....30 "
" Central Park West, from W. 59th St. to W. 110th, east side.....27 "
" Central Park West, from W. 59th St. to W. 110th, west side.....25 "

Subway Systems of New York City.

THE existing subway systems consist of:

1—A four-track trunk line from City Hall Park, through Lafayette Street, 4th Avenue, 42d Street, and Broadway, to 96th Street.

2—A two-track southern extension, from the City Hall loop, through Broadway to South Ferry, whence it is to connect with the tunnel under the East River to the Brooklyn subway system now under construction. This extension would now be in operation but for errors in construction in the tunnel under the river.

The Brooklyn subway through Joralemon and Fulton Streets is practically ready. It promises to run cars from the Battery to the Flatbush Avenue terminal of the Long Island Railroad by the first of 1908.

The rapid transit authorities of the city have contracted for an extension of the Brooklyn subway system, from Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues along 4th Avenue to 65th Street, Bay Ridge. The next step is to continue the subway on 4th Avenue to Fort Hamilton, with a spur from Bay Ridge to the West End of Coney Island. Ultimately the 4th Avenue subway will go under the Narrows to Staten Island.

3—Three two-track northern extension, as follows:

A—One on Broadway, to Van Cortlandt Park. It has been put in operation as far as Kingsbridge at the Harlem Ship Canal.

B—One under Central Park and Lenox Avenue, to the Harlem River at 139th Street.

C—One from 135th Street and Lenox Avenue, under the Harlem River, and through 149th Street, Westchester Avenue, and the Southern Boulevard to Bronx Park.

To the existing subway systems is soon to be added an underground loop in Manhattan, connecting the Brooklyn, Manhattan and Williamsburg bridges. Bids on this work have been advertised for. The next step will be to connect the Brooklyn ends of the three bridges named with a system of subways reaching out all over that borough.

Extensions to the present subway system have been formally adopted and authorized by the Rapid Transit and Public Service Commissions, as follows:

Route 1—1st Avenue, Bronx, beginning at East 138th Street and Alexander Avenue running southerly, a four-track subway under Alexander Avenue and the Harlem River to 1st Avenue; continuing under 1st Avenue to 2d Street, to 1st Street, to East Houston, to Essex, to Hester (where a two-track loop will begin—passing through private property, Seward Park, East Broadway, Canal and Essex Streets); from Hester continuing two tracks through Essex and Rutgers Streets to Madison Street, to Roosevelt Street and New Bowery; to Pearl, to Water, to Pine Street, to Wall, to Beaver Street and Bowling Green to Battery Park.

Beginning at Alexander Avenue and 138th Street, a four-track subway through Alexander, 3d, Melrose and Webster Avenues to 171st Street; a two-track loop through Webster Avenue and Claremont Park, returning to Webster Avenue at 171st Street.

Route 2—9th Avenue. Beginning at Battery Park, in connection with Route No. 1, a two-track subway through Battery Park to West Street, to a point between Albany and Cedar Streets; thence a four-track subway through West to Gansevoort to 9th Avenue, to Columbus Avenue to West 110th Street, and through Morningside Park to Manhattan Avenue at West 112th Street, through Manhattan and St Nicholas Avenues, Kingsbridge Road, Broadway and Sherman Avenue to West 211th Street.

Route 3—3d Avenue. Beginning at Southern Boulevard, between 3d and Lincoln Avenues, in the Bronx, thence a two-track subway to Lincoln Avenue, Morris Avenue to East 141st Street, to East 142d Street to 3d Avenue, to Lincoln Avenue.

Also two spurs running east and two spurs running west, from 3d and Lincoln Avenues, into East 138th Street.

A two-track subway beginning on private property south of Southern Boulevard, between 3d and Lincoln Avenues, to Southern Boulevard, to Willis Avenue, East 132d Street and Brown Place.

A two-track subway beginning on private property south of Southern Boulevard, between 3d and Lincoln Avenues, thence under Harlem River to 3d Avenue at East 128th Street, a four-track subway through 3d Avenue and the Bowery to Chatham Square; a two-track subway through New Bowery, Pearl and Broad Streets to South, to Whitehall Streets and Battery Park, and around present subway loop to terminal under Battery Park. Also a two-track spur from 3d Avenue, near 36th Street, through East and West 36th Street, to Eighth Avenue.

Also a spur from West 36th Street to Seventh Avenue.

Also a two-track spur from 3d Avenue, near 35th Street to Seventh Avenue.

Also a two-track subway from Chatham Square through Park Row, Nassau and Broad Streets to Pearl Street.

Route 4—7th Avenue. On 7th Avenue a four-track subway from West 25th Street, with connection between West 43d Street and West 47th Street with present subway, through Seventh Avenue to West 59th Street, to Central Park West, at West 62d Street; thence to Macomb's Lane; a two-track loop under Macomb's Lane.

Also a two-track spur extending up 8th Avenue from West 153d Street to West 155th Street.

A four-track subway from West 62d Street through 8th Avenue and Hudson Street to Chambers Street.

Also a spur from 8th Avenue and Greenwich Avenue produced, through Greenwich Avenue to Seventh Avenue produced.

A four-track subway from West 25th Street through Seventh Avenue to Greenwich Avenue, crossing under Clinton Place and Washington Square to West 4th Street and West Broadway.

A four-track subway from West 4th Street through West Broadway to Chambers Street.

A four-track subway from Chambers Street, through West Broadway and Greenwich Street to Battery Park, with a two-track loop and terminal under Battery Park.

Also a one-track loop beginning at West Broadway, near Chambers Street, through Murray Street, Park Place, Greenwich Street, Barclay Street and West Broadway to a connection with main route.

SUBWAY SYSTEMS OF NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

A two-track subway, from Seventh Avenue through West 25th Street to Broadway, thence a four-track subway through Broadway, 5th Avenue and under Washington Square to West 4th Street and West Broadway.

A four-track subway from Broadway and West 25th Street, through Broadway to West 43d Street, connecting with present subway between 43d Street and 46th Street.

Route 5—Lexington Avenue. A four-track subway through Lexington Avenue, from East 129th Street to near 42d Street, with a connection there with present subway.

A four-track subway north from East 129th Street through Lexington Avenue, under the Harlem; thence through Third and Morris Avenues to East 149th Street, to connect with present subway.

A two-track subway from East 129th Street, through Lexington Avenue, under the Harlem to Park Avenue, to East 156th Street.

Also a two-track subway from East 149th Street and Park Avenue to Mott Avenue and East 153d Street; thence through East 153d Street to East 157th Street, thence under Cromwell's Creek to Exterior Street, to Jerome Avenue, to Sedgwick Avenue, to East 164th Street, with loops at East 151st Street and East 138th Streets.

A four-track subway from East 42d Street, through Lexington Avenue, to East 37th Street; thence two tracks through East 36th Street and 5th Avenue to East 34th Street.

Also a two-track subway on Lexington Avenue from East 36th Street through East 36th Street and Fifth Avenue to Madison Square, Broadway, Union Square; under Broadway to Chambers Street; thence a two-track subway under Broadway, Vesey and Church Streets, Trinity Place and Greenwich Street to Battery Park.

Also a one-track loop under City Hall Park from Broadway and Chambers Street.

Route 6—(34th Street, 59th Street). A two-track subway through 59th Street, from 12th Avenue to terminus of the Blackwell's Island Bridge; thence crossing bridge to Borough of Queens.

A four-track subway from First Avenue through 34th Street to the Hudson River.

A two-track subway in 34th Street, near Second Avenue, thence under the East River to Borden Avenue and Jackson Avenue in Queens.

Route 7—(23d Street, Crosstown, also Manhattan Bridge Route.) A subway from river to river on 23d Street.

A two-track subway from Willoughby Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, through Flatbush Avenue over Manhattan Bridge to Canal and Chrystie Streets, Manhattan.

Also a spur on Flatbush Avenue to present subway.

Route 8—14th Street. A crosstown, two-track subway on 14th Street from Hudson River to Ninth Avenue.

A two-track subway on 14th Street, from 9th Avenue to University Place.

A four-track subway on 14th Street, from University Place to between Avenues B and C, connecting with route under the East River.

A two-track subway from 14th Street and 9th Avenue to Hudson Street, to Greenwich Street, to Charlton, to Washington at Spring, to Liberty, to William, to connect with the line under Liberty Street and Maiden Lane.

Also a one-track spur at Liberty Street, to connect with line on William Street, near Cedar.

A two-track subway from 14th Street and University Place; thence through University Place, Washington Square East, Wooster and Canal Streets to Lafayette, to a connection with line on Centre Street, south of Canal Street.

Fort Lee Ferry Extension—

A two-track addition to the present subway, with the right to add a third track, beginning at Broadway near Manhattan Street, thence westerly on Manhattan Street to the Fort Lee Ferry.

Route 9—Bridge Loop System—Beginning at Brooklyn Terminal of Williamsburg Bridge, thence crossing Bridge to Delancey Street, thence a four-track subway through Delancey Street to Bowery; thence parallel with Broome Street under private property and intersecting Streets to Centre; thence through Centre Street to proposed new terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Also two two-track spurs in Centre Street, near Grand, running under Centre to unite in Grand; thence through Grand, Varick, Canal and Desbrosses Streets to Hudson River.

Also two two-track spurs in Centre, near Walker, under Centre, to unite in Walker Street; thence east on Walker, Harry Howard Square and Canal Street to Chrystie; to connect with Manhattan Bridge Route.

A four-track subway from Bedford and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, through Bedford Avenue to Broadway, connecting with Broadway route at terminal of Williamsburg Bridge.

Also suitable spurs to connect above lines with Lafayette Avenue line. Also suitable spurs to connect above line with Driggs Avenue line.

A two-track subway from Beekman Street, Manhattan, through William Street and Old Slip and under the East River to Montague Street, Brooklyn, and through Montague to Court Street.

Also suitable connections with line under Maiden Lane at William Street.

Beginning at Broadway and Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn; thence a four-track subway through Broadway to the Brooklyn terminal of the Williamsburg Bridge.

Also a spur at Throop Avenue, to connect with Union Avenue line.

A four-track subway from Fulton and Joralemon Streets, under Fulton to Myrtle Avenue, thence one branch connecting with Montague Street and one connecting with Fulton Street.

Also a spur to connect with present subway on Fulton Street, near Joralemon Street.

A four-track subway from Lafayette Avenue, through Fulton Street, Flatbush Avenue extended, private property, Willoughby Street and private property to Fulton Street.

Two additional tracks on Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, to 4th Avenue.

A two-track subway on Lafayette Avenue, from Fulton Street, to Flatbush Avenue, to connect with present subway.

Beginning at William and Beekman Streets, Manhattan, a two-track subway through Beekman and under East River to Cranberry Street, Brooklyn; thence to Fulton to Pineapple Street.

SUBWAY SYSTEMS OF NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

Also a two-track subway from William to Beekman, and City Hall Park to City Hall loop of present subway.

Beginning at William and Liberty Streets, Manhattan, a two-track subway through Liberty and Maiden Lane under East River to Pineapple Street, in Brooklyn; thence through Pineapple Street to Fulton.

Beginning at Pineapple and Fulton, Brooklyn, a two-track subway through Fulton to Court Street.

Beginning at Fulton, a four-track subway through Lafayette Avenue to Stuyvesant Avenue.

Also two spurs from Lafayette Avenue to connect with line on Bedford Avenue.

A four-track subway on Broadway, from Lafayette Avenue to Fulton Street, to connect with lines under Georgia and Lafayette Avenues.

A two-track subway on Gates Avenue, from Bedford and Gates Avenues to Broadway.

A two-track subway on Bedford Avenue, from Lafayette Avenue to Quincy Street.

A two-track subway from Bedford Avenue and Quincy Street, on Bedford to Eastern Parkway, to connect with line under Eastern Parkway.

Route 10—(Brooklyn, E. D. Routes). Beginning in North 7th Street, near Union Avenue, Brooklyn, thence a four-track subway through North 7th Street and under East River to East 14th Street, Manhattan.

Also two spurs from North 7th Street, to connect with line on Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn.

Beginning at Kosciusko Street and Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn; a four-track subway through Stuyvesant, Bushwick and Metropolitan Avenues, to North 7th Street, near Union Avenue.

Also a spur from Kosciusko Street and Stuyvesant Avenue to connect with line on Lafayette Avenue.

A two-track subway on Lafayette Avenue, from Stuyvesant Avenue to Broadway, through Kossuth Place to Stanhope Street; to Cypress Avenue to Palmetto Street.

Beginning at Broadway and Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, thence a four-track subway through the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza; thence through Driggs Avenue to North 7th Street, with spurs connecting with route on North 7th Street; thence a two-track subway through Driggs Avenue and Williamsburg Park to Manhattan Avenue, to Dupont Street, to Manhattan Avenue, to Jackson Avenue, to Rogers Street and Skillman Avenue, to connect with Blackwell's Island Bridge.

A four-track subway from Union Avenue and Broadway, through Union Avenue to North 7th Street.

Route 11—(Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn). On 4th Avenue a four-track subway from Dean Street to Fort Hamilton.

Also a two-track spur from 4th Avenue and Dean Street, to connect with line on Flatbush Avenue.

Also a two-track spur from 37th Street, to connect with South Brooklyn Railroad Company.

Also a two-track spur from 63d Street, to connect with Sea Beach Railway.

A four-track subway from Dean Street and 4th Avenue, thence under 4th Avenue, Atlantic Avenue, Court Street, to line on Montague Street.

Also a two-track spur from Court and Remsen Streets, to connect with line on Fulton Street.

Also a two-track spur from Atlantic Avenue, between 3d and 4th Avenues, under Atlantic, to connect with line on Flatbush Avenue.

A four-track subway from Dean Street and 4th Avenue, under 4th, Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues through Ashland Place, to connect with line on Fulton Street.

Also a two-track spur from Lafayette Avenue and South Elliott Place, through Lafayette Avenue, to connect at Ashland Place.

Also suitable one-track spurs from 4th Avenue, to connect with lines under Pacific Street and Dean Street.

Bensonhurst, Bath Beach and Coney Island Route—

A four-track subway from 36th Street and 4th Avenue; on 4th Avenue to 40th Street; to New Utrecht Avenue; to 86th Street; to half way between Bay 34th and Bay 35th Streets, where the road emerges from the ground and continues thence on an elevated structure on 86th Street to near Bay 41st Street; to Stillwell Avenue; with a two-track loop through Stillwell Avenue, West 15th Street and Surf Avenue, back to Stillwell Avenue.

Route 12—Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. A two-track subway from Flatbush Avenue through Eastern Parkway to Howard Avenue, with a spur connecting with Brighton Beach Railroad, and also a spur to Bedford Avenue line.

Beginning at Pitkin and Howard Avenues, a two-track subway through Pitkin Avenue to Alabama Avenue.

Beginning at Pitkin and Alabama Avenues, thence a two-track subway through Georgia Avenue, to Fulton Street at Broadway and Jamaica Avenue.

Beginning at Pitkin Avenue, at East New York Avenue and Howard Avenue, thence a two-track subway to Grafton Street, to Hunterfly Road, to Amboy Street, to Blake Avenue, to Georgia Avenue, to Glenmore Avenue.

A two-track subway on Flatbush Avenue, commencing at Prospect Park Plaza, westerly on Flatbush Avenue to between Bergen and Dean Streets; thence one track through Dean Street to 4th Avenue, and one track continuing through Flatbush Avenue and Pacific Street to 4th Avenue.

Route 13—(Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn.) Beginning at Broadway, Fulton Street and Jamaica Avenue; thence a four-track subway, through Jamaica Avenue to Jamaica Village at Grand Street.

Route 14—(Broadway, Kingsbridge Extension.) An extension of the present road with three tracks from Kingsbridge through Broadway to Van Cortlandt Park.

Route 15—(Jerome Avenue, Bronx.) Beginning at easterly end of railroad bridge of Putnam Division, of Central Railroad, and connecting with tracks on same; thence continuing two tracks beneath the ridge East to 162d Street, near Ogden Avenue; thence through East 162d Street to near Jerome Avenue; thence emerging to the surface a three-track elevated road along Jerome Avenue to Clarke Place.

SUBWAY SYSTEMS OF NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

From 154th Street and 8th Avenue, a two-track subway under 8th Avenue and the Harlem River to East 162d Street, near Ogden Avenue; thence at a lower level along East 162d Street to Anderson Avenue to Jerome Avenue, to East 165th Street.

Beginning at Jerome Avenue and East 161st Street, thence a four-track subway through Jerome Avenue to Woodlawn Road, opposite Woodlawn Cemetery

Beginning in East 153d Street, near Cromwell Avenue; thence a two-track subway through East 153d Street, under Cromwell Creek to Jerome Avenue, near East 165th Street.

Route 16—(Bronx Avenue "L"). A three-track elevated road on Jerome Avenue, from Clarke Place to Woodlawn Road, opposite Woodlawn Cemetery.

Route 17—(Bronx and Crosstown). A two-track subway beginning at 138th Street and 3d Avenue; thence west through 138th Street to Gerard Avenue, to Jerome Avenue, at Clarke Place, to a connection with an elevated line, as well as a subway line under Jerome Avenue.

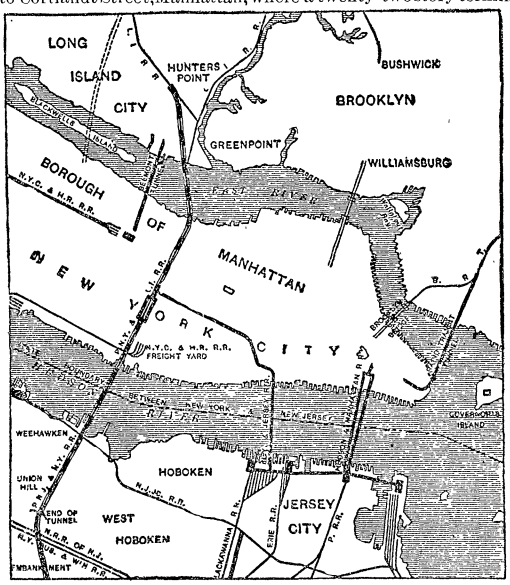
Route 18—(Mount Vernon Extension). Beginning at East 177th Street at West Farms Road, at which a connection can be made with present subway; thence a two-track elevated Road across Bronx River; thence a three-track elevated road on West Farms Road, Morris Park Avenue, Bronx Park East, and White Plains Road to East 241st Street.

Route 19—(Westchester Extension). Beginning at Lincoln Avenue and East 138th Street, a three-track subway on 138th Street to Southern Boulevard, thence a three-track elevated road on Southern Boulevard to Westchester Avenue; through the Village of Westchester, to the intersection of the westerly side of the Eastern Boulevard.

The McAdoo syndicate now merged into Pennsylvania RR. interests, is building two sets of twin tubes under the Hudson. One is from the Pennsylvania terminal at Montgomery Street, Jersey City, to Cortlandt Street, Manhattan, where a twenty-two story terminal is now going up. These tubes are to connect, underground, at Cortlandt Street, with the Broadway subway. The other set of twin tubes is being bored from Jersey City, from a point between the Erie and Lackawanna terminals, to Morton Street, in Manhattan. The tubes to Morton Street are bored. Those to Cortlandt Street are under way, and more than half finished. In Jersey City they come to the surface south of the Heights and connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad. There is to be a subway in Jersey City, joining the two sets of McAdoo tubes there. It is said nothing heavier than steel trolleys will be operated in either set of tubes, the trolleys to connect in Jersey with the various steam and electric lines.

The McAdoo syndicate is also building a subway in Manhattan, to connect its upper set of tubes with traffic over there. The subway has been built through Christopher Street to and some distance up along 6th Avenue, whence it is to end at the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal at 31st Street. A branch is to be constructed from Christopher Street through 9th Street to 4th Avenue, where it will connect with the Interborough subway.

The Pennsylvania is tunnelling the Hudson and the East Rivers at 31st Street, and is connecting the river tubes with a subway across Manhattan which will enable it to run trains direct from Jersey under this city to Long Island City, and thence north by an immense bridge over the upper East River to the Bronx, and so on north and east. The tubes under the Hudson and those under the East River are completed.



TUNNELLING OPERATIONS IN NEW YORK.
(*Tunnels under construction are shown in heavy black lines.*)

The Subway in New York City.

The following table shows the length of road, cost, time of building, etc., of the portion of the Subway extending from the City Hall to 145th Street:

Length of road	20.81 miles.	Steel beams and girders	62,000 tons.
Miles of track	64.61.	Average number of employees	4,000.
Road in operation	9 miles.	Year of first plan	1868.
Viaduct road	5½ miles.	Mayor Hewitt's bill	1888.
Tunnel	4 miles.	First commission	1891.
Subway proper	11¼ miles.	Present commission	1894.
Total cost	$40,000,000.	Contract awarded	Jan. 15, 1900.
Cost of equipment	$18,000,000.	Work started	Mar. 24, 1900.
Time of building	4 yrs. 7 mos.	Opened	Oct. 27, 1904.
Deaths by accidents	50.		

Hack and Cab Fares in Manhattan Borough.

THE legal rate of fare, of which an official copy shall be furnished by the Bureau of Licenses, and carried by every licensed cabman, shall be as follows:

Mileage rates charged for general driving.

Cabs—

For one mile or any part thereof	$0.50
For each additional half mile or part thereof	0.25
For any stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof	.25

Coaches—

For one mile or any part thereof	$1.00
For each additional half mile or part thereof	.50
For any stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof	.40

Hourly Rates.—These hourly rates, except by special agreement, are to apply only to shopping or calling, and shall not include park or road driving, nor driving for more than three miles from the starting point:

Cabs—For one hour or any part thereof, $1.00; For each additional half hour or part thereof 50c.

Coaches—For one hour or any part thereof, $1.50; For each additional half hour or any part thereof, 75c.

No hackman shall demand more than the legal rates of fare or charge for one stop not over five minutes in a single trip.

No hack shall be driven by the time rate at a pace less than five miles an hour.

Line balls, for one or two passengers, $2 for first mile or part thereof, and $1 for each additional mile or part thereof. Each additional passenger, 50 cents.

One piece of baggage, not to exceed 50 pounds in weight, shall be carried on a hack without extra charge. Additional baggage carried, 25 cents per piece.

In all cases where the hiring of a hack is not specified in advance to be by time, it shall be deemed to be by distance, and for any detention exceeding fifteen minutes the hackman may demand additional compensation at the rate of $1 per hour.

REGULATIONS.

Any carriage kept for hire shall be deemed a public hack, and a carriage intended to seat two persons inside shall be deemed a cab, and a carriage intended to seat more than two persons inside shall be deemed a coach, and the term hackman shall be deemed to include owner or driver, or both.

Every license hack, except such as are specially licensed, shall be provided with a suitable lamp on each side, and shall have securely fastened across the middle of the outside of each lamp a metal band not less than two inches in width, out of which the official number of the license shall be cut after the manner of a stencil plate, the component figures of such numbers to be not less than one and one-half inches in height, and the style of the whole to be approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses. Every licensed hack shall have the official number of the license legibly engraved or embossed upon a metal plate and affixed inside, as designated and approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, and no licensed hack shall carry or have affixed to it, inside or outside, any number except the official number as aforesaid.

Every licensed hackman, immediately after the termination of any hiring or employment, must carefully search such hack for any property lost or left therein, and any such property, unless sooner claimed or delivered to the owner, must be taken to the nearest police station and deposited with the officer in charge within twenty-four hours after the finding thereof; and in addition a written notice, with brief particulars and description of the property, must be forwarded at once to the Bureau of Licenses.

Every licensed hackman shall have the right to demand payment of the legal fare in advance, and may refuse employment unless so prepaid, but no licensed hackman shall otherwise refuse or neglect to convey any orderly person or persons, upon request, anywhere in the city, unless previously engaged or unable so to do. No licensed hackman shall carry any other person than the passenger first employing a hack without the consent of said passenger.

Distances in Manhattan.—Battery to City Hall, ¾ mile; City Hall to Houston St., 1 mile; City Hall to Nineteenth St., 2 miles; Avenue Blocks, 20, Street Blocks, 7, are deemed 1 mile.

Disputes as to rates and distances may be settled by the police, or complaints may be made to the **ELECTRIC TAXAMETER SERVICE.**—Hansom or Coupé may be hailed and engaged on the street when the flag is up. First half mile, 30 cents; each quarter mile thereafter, 10 cents; each six minutes waiting, 10 cents; for sending cab to address, per mile or fraction, 20 cents. Office Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, New York.

License Fees in Manhattan and the Bronx.

(BUREAU OF LICENSES, CITY HALL, NEW YORK.)

Hoist, General	$25.00	Driver	$0.50	Junk Boat	$5.00
" " renewal	12.50	" renewal	25	" renewal	2.50
" Special	1.00	Stand, Elevated R.R.	10.00	Junk Cart	5.00
Ticket Speculator	50.00	Common Show	25.00	" renewal	2.50
" " renewal	25.00	" renewal	12.50	Special Hack Stand	25.00
Peddler, Horse & Wagon	8.00	Shooting Gallery	5.00	Special Coach	5.00
" " renew'l	4.00	" renewal	2.50	" renewal	2.50
" Push Cart	4.00	Bowling Alley	5.00	Public Coach	3.00
" " renewal	2.00	" renewal	2.50	" renewal	1.50
" Basket	2.00	Billiard Table	3.00	Special Cab	3.00
" " renewal	1.00	" renewal	1.50	" renewal	1.50
Express	5.00	Gutterbridge	1.00	Public Cab	2.00
" renewal	2.50	Hand Organ	1.00	" renewal	1.00
Public Cart	2.00	Public Porter	1.00	Hack Driver	50
" renewal	1.00	" renewal	25	" renewal	25
Dirt Cart	1.00	Pawnbroker	500.00	Stand, Newspaper	5.00
" renewal	50	Second-hand Dealer	25.00	" Fruit	10.00
Express Driver	50	" renewal	12.50	" Newsp'per & Fruit	15.00
" renewal	25	Junk Shop	20.00	" Bootblack, Chair	5.00
		" renewal	10.00		

Bridges in and About the City of New York.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

THE bridge connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn over the East River from Park Row, Manhattan, to Sands and Washington Streets, Brooklyn, was begun January 3, 1870, and opened to traffic May 24, 1883. Total cost of the bridge to December 1, 1897, about $21,000,000.

The tolls are: For foot passengers, free; railway fare, 3 cents, or 2 tickets for 5 cents; one horse, 3 cents; one horse and vehicle, 5 cents; two horses and vehicle, 10 cents; each extra horse above two attached to vehicle, 3 cents; bicycles, free. On July 1, 1898, the bridge railway was leased to the elevated railroad companies (now operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit), paying therefor $250 per day; trolley cars, 5 cents per round trip. About 120,000 surface cars cross the bridge each month. The carriageways are under control of the Bridge Commissioner, and about $60,000 per annum is derived from this source.

The following are the statistics of the structure · Width of bridge, 85 feet. Length of river span, 1,595 feet 6 inches. Length of each land span, 930 feet. Length of Brooklyn approach, 998 feet. Length of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches. Total length of carriageway, 6,016 feet. Total length of the bridge, with extensions, 7,580 feet.

Size of Manhattan caisson, 172 x 102 feet. Size of Brooklyn caisson, 168 x 102 feet. Timber and iron in caisson, 5,253 cubic yards. Concrete in well holes, chambers, etc., 5,669 cubic feet. Weight of Manhattan caisson, about 7,000 tons. Weight of concrete filling, about 8,000 tons.

Manhattan tower contains 46,945 cubic yards masonry. Brooklyn tower contains 38,214 cubic yards masonry. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn, 45 feet. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Manhattan, 78 feet. Size of towers at high water line, 140 x 59 feet. Size of towers at roof course, 136 x 53 feet. Total height of towers above high water, 278 feet.

Clear height of bridge in centre of river span above high water at 90° F., 135 feet. Height of floor at towers above high water, 119 feet 3 inches.

Grade of roadway, 3¼ feet in 100 feet. Height of towers above roadway, 159 feet. Size of anchorage at base, 129 x 119 feet. Size of anchorage at top, 117 x 104 feet. Height of anchorages, 89 feet front, 85 feet rear. Weight of each anchor plate, 23 tons.

Number of cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 15¾ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 3,578 feet 6 inches. Ultimate strength of each cable, 12,000 tons. Weight of wire, 12 feet per pound. Each cable contains 5,296 parallel (not twisted) galvanized steel, oil-coated wires, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder, 15¾ inches in diameter. Permanent weight suspended from cables, 14,680 tons.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY BRIDGE.

Commissioners—F. W. Devoe, R. Somers Hayes, Isidor Straus. *Assistant Secretary*—Charles H. Swan. Commissioners' office, 29 Broadway, Manhattan. The Commissioners of the New York and New Jersey Bridge and the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of New York selected a location midway between 49th and 51st Streets, Manhattan. And the State Commissioners have located a freight approach along the marginal wharf, or place, 5 feet west of the westerly line of West Street, with power of the Dock Department saying what docks and turnouts shall be built upon in order that cars can be loaded from ships without extra handling. The maximum length of span is 2,731 feet. Guaranteed cost of the bridge is $20,000,000, and will be a double-deck bridge, as approved by the Secretary of War July 3d, 1900, for trolley and steam traffic. The law provides that the bridge must be completed within ten years. The Union Bridge Company has made a contract with the companies to construct the bridge within six years from the time it commences work, and gave a bond of $1,000,000 for the faithful performance of the contract. It is intended to begin work of construction when the freight approaches to the bridge have been approved by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of New York City.

WILLIAMSBURG (NEW EAST RIVER) BRIDGE.

The tower foundations for the bridge in Manhattan are at the foot of Delancey Slip, and in Brooklyn at a point between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets. The bridge ends at Clinton Street in Manhattan, and at Havemeyer Street in Brooklyn. The dimensions of the bridge are as follows: Main span, 1,600 ft.; entire bridge, between terminals, 7,275 ft.; width of bridge, 118 ft.; minimum height of bridge above mean high water, 135 ft.; height of centre of cables at top of towers above mean high water, 332 ft. 8½ in.; width of carriage ways, each 20 ft.; width of two foot-walks, each 10½ ft.; width of two bicycle paths, each 7 ft.; width of four trolley-car tracks, centre to centre, 9¾ ft.; width of two elevated railroad tracks, centre to centre, 11 ft. New York side—North caisson, 55 ft. below low water mark; south caisson, 65 ft. Brooklyn side—North caisson, 107.5 ft. below low water mark; south caisson, 91.9 ft. The tower foundations are 23 ft. above high water mark and the towers that are placed on top of them are made of steel. The cost is about $12,000,000, exclusive of real estate. The bridge was opened to the public in December, 1903.

PROPOSED BRIDGES OVER THE EAST RIVER.

Manhattan Bridge (No. 3). Work of construction of tower foundation in Brooklyn commenced August 29, 1901. The construction of the anchorages, the towers, cables and the suspended superstructure is now under way. Title to land vested in the city September 14, 1901.

Blackwell's Island Bridge (No. 4). Plans approved by the War Department, February 23, 1901. Ordinance providing for the issue of stock to the extent of $550,000 signed by the Mayor, May 21, 1901. Title to land vested in the city December 22, 1901. Work of constructing the piers commenced July 19, 1901. The construction of the cantilever spans is in progress.

ACROSS THE HARLEM RIVER, SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK, AND SHIP CANAL.

Willis Ave.	Over Harlem River			W 173d St. (High B'dge Aqueduct),	Over Harlem River		
Second Avenue	"	"	"				
Third Avenue	"	"	"	W 181st St. (Wash. Bridge)	"	"	"
Park Ave. and 133d St.	"	"	"	Fordham Heights	"	"	"
Madison Avenue	"	"	"	Broadway	"	Ship Canal	
Lenox Ave., 145th St.	"	"	"	West 224th Street	Over Spuyten Duyvil Creek		
Macomb's Dam	"	"	"	Broadway	"	"	"
Eighth Ave.	"	"	"	King's Bridge	"	"	"

High Bridge, over which the Croton water of the old aqueduct passes, is 1,460 feet long, supported by 13 arches on granite piers, the highest arch being 116 feet above water level. Washington Bridge, at 10th Avenue and West 181st Street, is 2,400 feet long and 80 feet wide. The central arches are 510 feet each, and 135 feet above high water.

Fire Department in New York City.

(December, 1907.)

TABLE showing number of firemen in active service in New York City, and the salaries they receive:

MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND.	Salary.	BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.	Salary.
1 Chief of Department	$7,000	7 Deputy Chiefs	$4,200
7 Deputy Chiefs of Department	4,200	28 Chiefs of Battalion	3,300
30 Chiefs of Battalion	3,300	105 Foremen or Captains	2,160
134 Foremen or Captains	2,160	136 Assistant Foremen	1,800
204 Assistant Foremen or Lieut'ants.	1,800	196 Engineers of Steamers	1,000
242 Engineers of Steamers	1,000	812 Firemen 1st Grade	1,400
1,082 Firemen 1st Grade	1,400	92 " 2d "	1,200
202 " 2d "	1,200	108 " 3d "	1,000
205 " 3d "	1,000	61 " 4th "	800
365 " 4th "	800		
69 Men on Probation	800	Making a total of uniformed force, 4,086.	

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 790, Chapter 466, laws of 1903, Greater New York Charter, all uniformed members of the Fire Department are entitled to retire at the expiration of twenty years' continuous service on a pension equal to one-half of the salary they may be receiving at the time of their application. The Fire Commissioner also has the power to retire members of the department who, from any cause, are found to be unable to perform active duty in the department. If the disability occurs from injuries while in the discharge of duty, the pension must equal one-half of the salary; if from natural causes, the Fire Commissioner can decide upon the amount of the pension.

Fire Engine Companies, Manhattan and Bronx.

(Headquarters, 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street.)

1—165 W. 29th St.
2—530 W 43d St.
3—417 W. 17th St.
4—119 Maiden Lane.
5—340 E. 14th St.
6—113 Liberty St.
7—Duane St. near B'way
8—165 E. 51st St.
9—55 E. Broadway.
10—8 Stone St.
11—437 E. Houston St.
12—261 William St.
13—99 Wooster St.
14—14 E. 18th St.
15—269 Henry St.
16—223 E. 25th St.
17—91 Ludlow St.
18—132 W. 10th St.
19—355 W. 25th St.
10—47 Marion St.
22—216 E. 40th St.
22—159 E. 85th St.
23—235 W 58th St.
24—78 Morton St.
25—342 5th St.
26—220 W. 37th St.
27—173 Franklin St.
28—604 E. 11th St.
29—160 Chambers St.
30—280 Spring St.
31—Elm, cor. White St.
32—108 John St.
33—42 Great Jones St.
34—440 W. 33d St
35—223 E. 119th St.
36—1849 Park Ave.
37—83 Lawrence St.
38—1907 Amsterdam Ave.
39—157 E. 67th St.
40—156 W. 68th St.
41—572 E. 150th St.
42—1192 Fulton Ave.
43—Sedgwick Ave., opp. Burnside Ave.
44—221 E. 75th St.
45—1187 Tremont Ave.
46—E. 176th. n. Park Ave.
47—502 W 113th St.
48—2504 Webster Ave.
49—Blackwell's Island.
50—749 E. 166th St., near 3d Ave.
51—Ft. E. 99th St. (Boat).
52—Riverdale Ave., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
53—175 E. 104th St.
54—304 W 47th St.
55—363 Broome St.
56—120 W 83d St.
57—Pier 1 N. R. (Fire Boat)
58—81 W 115th St.
59—180 W 137th St.
60—606 E. 137th St.
61—Main St., near Arno Place, Westchester.
62—White Plains Ave., near Juliana St., Williamsbridge.
63—Westchester Ave. bet. Fulton St. & White Plains Ave., Wakefield.
64—12th St., Unionport, bet. Aves. C & D.
65—33 W. 43d St.
66—Ft. Grand St., E. R. (Fire Boat).
67—518 W 170th St.
68—1116 Ogden Ave.
69—233d St., near Katonah Ave.
70—Scofield Ave., City Isl.
71—159th St. & Park Ave.
72—23 E. 12th St.
73—152d St. and Prospect Ave.
74—207 W. 77th St.
75—Jerome Av. & 183d St.
76—105 W. 102d St.
77—Foot of Main St., Bklyn, temporary.
78—Foot Gansevoort St.,
79—Briggs Ave., near 200th St.
80—503 W 139th St.
81—Albany Road, near Bailey Ave., Kingsbridge.
82—Intervale Ave., near E. 169th St.
83—East 138th St., near Cypress Ave.
84—513 W. 161st St.

Hook and Ladder Companies, Manhattan and Bronx.

(Headquarters, Second Division, 185 Lafayette Street; Eighth Batallion, 160 East Thirty-third Street.)

1—104 Duane St.
2—126 E. 50th St.
3—108 E. 13th St. (Water Tower No. 2).
4—788 8th Ave.
5—96 Charles St.
6—77 Canal St.
7—217 E. 28th St.
8—N. Moore St., c. Varick
9—209 Elizabeth St.
10—191 Fulton St.
11—742 5th St.
12—243 W. 20th St.
13—159 E. 87th St.
14—120 E. 125th St.
15—Old Slip, bet. Water and Front Sts.
16—159 E. 67th St
17—589 E. 143d St.
18—84 Attorney St.
19—886 Forest Ave.
20—157 Mercer St.
21—432 W. 36th St.
22—766 Amsterdam Ave.
23—504 W. 140th St.
24—113 W. 33d St. (Water Tower No. 3 and Searchlight No. 2).
25—205 W 77th St.
26—52 E. 114th St. (Water Tower No. 4).
27—717 E. 176th St.
28—250 W. 143d St.
29—896 E 138th St.
30—104 West 135th St.
31—1213 Intervale Ave.
32—489 East 166th St.
33—2083 Jerome Ave.
34—515 West 161st St.
35—142-144 West 63d St.

Army of the United States

STATIONED IN AND NEAR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Atlantic Division Headquarters—Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Major-General James F. Wade, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Aides-de-Camp—Capt. W. J. Glasgow, 13th Cavalry; Capt. John P. Wade, 2d Cavalry.

DIVISION STAFF.

Chief of Staff—Col. Enoch Crowder, G.S.
Assistant— ————
Military Secretary—Lt.-Col. H. E. Robinson.
Inspector-General—Col. Stephen C. Mills, I. G.
Assistant—Major G. H. G. Gale, I. G.
Assistant—Major Edwin St. J. Greble, I. G.
" Warren P. Newcomb, A. C.
" Major Adelbert Cronkhite, A. C.
Engineer Officer—Col. Amos Stickney, C. E.

Department of the East—Headquarters, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Major-General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Aides-de-Camp—Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th Cavalry; Capt. A. J. Bowley, Artillery Corps.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Military Secretary—Col. H. O. S. Heistand.
Judge-Advocate—Lieut.-Col. John A. Hull.
Chief Quartermaster—Col. J. W. Pullman.
Chief Commissary—Col. James N. Allison.
Chief Surgeon—Col. Charles B. Byrne.
Chief Paymaster—Col. Wm. H. Comegys.
Chief Ordnance Officer—Col. Rogers Birnie.
Chief Signal Officer—Lieut.-Col. G. P. Scriven.

Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, Manhattan, New York City; *Quartermaster's Depot*—Col. Wm. S. Patten, Q.M.D. *Subsistence Depot*—Col. A. L. Smith, D. & P. C. *Medical Depot*—391 Washington Street, Manhattan, New York City, *Deputy Surgical General*—Lieut.-Col. Louis Brechemin, *New York Arsenal*—Governor's Island, Lieut.-Col. John E. Greer, O. D.

Posts in and near New York City, as garrisoned November 15, 1907:

Forts.	*Location.*	*Commanding Officers.*	*Troops.*
Fort Jay	Governor's Island	Col. L. C. Allen, 12th Inf.	Headquarters, Band and 2d Batt. 12th Infantry.
Fort Hamilton	Narrows, Long Island	Lt.-Col. H. H. Ludlow	5th Band, A. C. and 4 cos. Coast Artillery.
Fort Hancock	Sandy Hook, N. J.	Col. H. L. Harris, A. C	6 cos. Coast Artillery.
Fort Schuyler	Throg's Neck, N. Y.	Lt.-Col. A. C. Blunt, A. C.	3 cos. Coast Artillery.
Fort Wadsworth	Narrows, Staten Island	Lt.-Col. Samuel E. Allen	5 cos. Coast Artillery.
Fort Wood	Bedloe Island	Capt. G. C. Burnell, S.C.	Co. G, Signal Corps.
Fort Totten	Willet's Point, Whitestone, N. Y.	Col. G. N. Whistler, A.C.	5 cos. Coast Artillery.
Sandy Hook Proving Ground	Sandy Hook, N. J.	Col. Charles S. Smith, A. C.	Ordnance Detachment.

Piers in Manhattan.

NORTH RIVER.

Pier No.	Street.
A, New 1 & Old 1	Battery Pl.
2 & 3	Battery Pl. & Morris.
4	Morris.
5, 6, & 7	Morris & Rector.
8	Rector.
Old 9 & 10	Rector & Carlisle.
New 10	Albany.
Old 11	Carlisle.
New 11	Cedar.
13	Cortlandt & Dey.
14	Fulton.
15	Vesey & Barclay.
Old 16	Liberty & Cortlandt.
New 16	Barclay and Park Place.
17	Park Pl.
18	Murray.
19	Warren.
20	Chambers.
21	Duane.
22	Jay.
23	Harrison.
24	Franklin.
25	North Moore.
26	Beach.
27	Hubert.
28	Laight.
29-30	Vestry.
31	Watts.
32, 33, 34	Canal.
35	Spring.
36	Spring & Charlton.
37	Charlton.
38	King.
39	W. Houston.
40	Clarkson.
41	Leroy.
42	Morton.
43	Barrow.
44	Christopher.
45	W 10th.
46	Charles.
47	Perry.
48	W. 11th.
49	foot Bank.
50	Bethune & W. 12th
51	Jane.
52	Gansevoort.
53	Bloomfield.
New 54	W 13th.
Old 54	W. 24th.
Old 55	W 25th
New 56	W 14th.
Old 56	W 26th.
Old 56½	Gansevoort & Bloomfield.
New 57	W 15th.
Old 57	W 27th.
New 58	W. 16th.
Old 58	W 28th.
New 59	W 18th.
Old 59	W 29th.
60	W 19th.
61	W 21st.
62	W. 22d.
Old 64	W 34th.
New 64	W. 24th.
New 65	W 25th.
New 66	W 26th.
Old 67	W. 27th.
New 67	W 27th.
New 68	W. 28th.
New 69	W. 29th.
71	W 31st.
72	W 32d.
73	W 33d,
74	W. 34th.
81	W. 42d.
84	W. 44th.
New 89	W. 49th.
Old 89	W. 59th.
91	W. 51st.

EAST RIVER.

3	Moore.
4	Broad.
5, 6, 7, 8,	Coenties Slip
9	Coenties & Old Slip.
10	Old Slip.
11	Gouverneur Lane.
12	Wall.
13	Wall.
14	Maiden Lane.
15	Fletcher & Burling Slip.
16	Burling Slip.
17	Fulton.
18	Beekman.
19	Peck Slip.
20	Peck Slip.
22	Roosevelt.
Old 27	Dover.
New 27	Catharine.
Old 28	Dover & Roosevelt.
New 28	Catharine & Market.
Old 29	Roosevelt.
New 29	Market.
30	Pike & Market.
31	Pike.
Old 32	James Slip.
New 32	Pike.
33	Oliver.
New 33	Pike & Rutgers.
Old 34	Catharine.
New 34	Rutgers.
35	Catharine.
36	Jefferson.
37	Clinton.
38	Clinton & Montgomery.
45	Rutgers & Jefferson.
46	Jefferson.
49	Clinton & Montgomery
50	Montgomery.
51 & 52	Gouverneur.
53	Jackson.
54	Corlears.
55	Grand.
60	Rivington.
61	Rivington & Stanton.
62	Stanton.
66	E. 18th.
67	E. 19th.
70	E. 22d.

RECREATION PIERS.

Foot of E. 3d.	Foot of Barrow.
Foot of E. 24th.	Foot of W 50th.
Foot of E. 112th.	Foot of W. 129th.
Foot of Pike.	

Post-Office (Manhattan), New York City.

NOTICE—Care should be taken when addressing mail matter for delivery in New York City to designate the borough thereon, as many of the streets in the different boroughs bear the same name.

EDWARD M. MORGAN, Postmaster; THOMAS F. MURPHY, Assistant Postmaster.

OFFICES AND OFFICE HOURS.

SECOND FLOOR.

Postmaster.—Room 1, south end. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Assistant Postmaster.—Room 2, Broadway side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Secretary to the Postmaster, Room 1, south end. Office hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Superintendent of Delivery.—Room 5, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Auditor.—Room 9, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Cashier.—Rooms 21 and 15, Park Row side. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Money-Orders.—Superintendent of Department, Room 42, City Hall side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Domestic Money-Orders, Rooms 40 and 41, City Hall side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. International, Room 41, City Hall side. Domestic and Foreign Money-Orders issued also from 5 P. M. to 12 P. M. Window No. 3, Broadway side, Ground Floor.

Inquiry Office for Missing Letters, etc.—Room 14, B'way side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MEZZANINE FLOOR.—First landing at the head of main stairway, south end of building.

Superintendent Carriers' Department (General P. O. District).—Park Row side.

Assistant Custodian.—An officer of the Treasury Department in charge of the building and watch. Room 9, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Registered Letters and Parcels Department.—Windows for reception, Rooms 4 and 6, Broadway side. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Windows for Delivery, Rooms 4 and 6, Broadway side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

[All offices on the Second and Mezzanine and Fifth Floors are closed on Sundays, and at 10 A. M. on holidays. No Money-Order business transacted on these days.] No Registry business transacted on Sundays.

FIFTH FLOOR.

Order Department of Instruction.—Room 161A, B'way side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ENTRANCE FLOOR.

Superintendent of Mails.—Sec. 26, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Bureau of Information.—South end (Retail Stamp Window).

Bank Window.—Sec. 15, Park Row side.

General Delivery (Park Row Side).—Men's Window, sec. 5; Advertised Letter Window, sec. 6; Foreign Advertised Letter Window, sec. 7; Ladies' Window, sec. 9.

Foreign Supplementary Mail Window.—Sec. 24, Park Row side.

Postage Stamps, etc.—Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers and postal cards. Sales in sums over $1: Windows 1 and 2, sec. 19, Broadway side, and 6 and 9, south end. Sales in sums of less than $1: Windows 4 and 5, secs. 17 and 18, Broadway side; windows 7 and 8, sec. 3, south end, and booths 10 and 11, Park Row side.

OPEN ALWAYS.—Outgoing Domestic Letter Mails Department—Sec. 17, Broadway side. **General Post-Office Delivery Department**—Sec. 11, Park Row side.

On general holidays, viz.: January 1, February 12, 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, December 25, and such days as the President of the United States, or the laws, or Governor of the State may designate as holidays, fast, and thanksgiving days, all mails are closed as on other days of the week, but only such carrier deliveries are made as may have been previously announced.

Mail in Quantities.—For New York City delivery, received at Window 10, Broadway side. Letters for outgoing domestic mails received at Window 16, Broadway side. Letters for foreign countries received at Window 24, Park Row side. Circulars received at Window 12, Broadway side. Mail in quantities must be assorted by States by the sender before mailing.

Delivery for Newspaper Exchanges.—Sec. 23, Park Row side.

Drops.—For outgoing domestic mails, sec. 23, Park Row side, and secs. 12, 13, 14, 15, Broadway side. For New York City delivery, sec. 3, South End, sec. 13, Park Row side, and sec. 11, Broadway side. For foreign countries, sec. 25, Park Row side, and sec. 16, Broadway side.

Lock-Boxes.—South end and B'way side. Lock-boxes for newspaper exchanges, Park Row side.

CARRIER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

A—136-138 Greene St., bet. Prince and Houston Sts.
B—Grand St., southeast cor. Attorney St.
C—West 13th St. and Ninth Ave.
D—103-105 East 12th St.
E—110-114 West 32d St., near Sixth Ave.
F—399-401 Third Ave., near 28th St.
G—1648 Broadway, cor. 51st St.
H—43d St. and Madison Ave.
I—Columbus Ave., cor. 105th St.
J—2309-2311 Eighth Ave., cor. 124th St.
K—202-204 East 88th St., near Third Ave.
L—141 East 125th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
M—1965 Amsterdam Ave., bet. 157th and 158th Sts.
N—Broadway, cor. 69th St.
O—122-124 Fifth Ave.
P—Custom House Building.
R—Third Ave., cor. 150th St. (Morrisania).
S—Broadway, cor. Howard St.
T—3319 Third Ave., bet. 164th and 165th Sts.
U—Third Ave., cor. 103d St.
V—Southeast cor. West Broadway and Canal St.
W—498 Columbus Ave., cor. 84th St.
X—631-633 East 138th St., near Willis Ave.
Y—1160-1162 Third Ave., near 68th St.
City Island—Main St. and Bay Ave.
Foreign—West St., cor. Morton St.
Fox St.—Fox St., bet. 167th and 169th Sts.
High Bridge—Depot Place, near Sedgwick Ave.
Jay St.—Jay and Greenwich Sts. (not a carrier station).
Kingsbridge—Kingsbridge, near R. R. Station.
Madison Square—310 4th Ave., near 23d St.
Times Square—Broadway and 46th St.
Tompkins Square—12th St. and Ave. B
Tremont—1931 Washington Ave., between 177th and 178th Sts.
University Heights—New York University.
Wall St.—60 Wall St.
Washington Bridge—Amsterdam Ave., near 180th St.
Westchester—Main St., near West Farms Road.
Williamsbridge—White Plains Ave., near Briggs Ave.
Fordham—2519 Webster Ave., near Fordham Road.
College—305-307 West 140th St.

[All carrier stations are opened on week days from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., for Money-Order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., for the registry of letters from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. On Sundays stations are opened from 9 to 11 A. M., and on holidays from 7 to 10 A. M. No Money-Order or registry business transacted on Sundays or holidays.]

Postal Letter Carriers in New York City.

TABLE showing number of letter carriers employed in the different boroughs, and the salaries they receive.

(December, 1907.)

BOROUGH.	Number of Carriers.	BOROUGH.	Number of Carriers.
Manhattan and Bronx	2,207	Richmond:	
Brooklyn	977	Port Richmond	5
Queens:		West New Brighton	9
Flushing	39	New Brighton	8
Jamaica	37	Rosebank	6
Long Island City	31	Stapleton	9
		Tompkinsville	5

Total number in New York City, 3,333.

The salaries of letter carriers are graded by law as follows: In Manhattan and Bronx, carriers are originally appointed as substitutes and receive pay at rate of 30 cents per hour, when appointed as regular carriers they receive the first year, $600; second year, $800; third year, $900; fourth year, $1,000; fifth year, $1,100; sixth year, $1,200.

In Brooklyn, carriers receive from $600 to $1,100 per annum each. In Jamaica, carriers receive from $600 to $900. In Long Island City, carriers receive $900 each. In Flushing, thirty-three receive $900 each, and six $800 each; also ten substitute carriers, who receive $1 per year and the pro rata pay of the carriers whose routes they may be required to serve. In Rosebank five carriers receive $900, and one $600. In Tompkinsville, and West New Brighton, carriers receive $900 per annum each. In New Brighton seven receive $900 each, and one $600. In Stapleton nine receive $900 each, and three sub-carriers who receive 30 cents per hour. In Port Richmond, five receive $900 each, not including one rural carrier and one Star route carrier.

There is no retirement pay for any of the civil service employés of the United States Government.

Post-Office—Brooklyn, New York.

Postmaster.—Room 2. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Assistant Postmaster.**—Room 3. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 5 P. M. **Cashier.**—Room 4. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 5 P. M. **Superintendent City Delivery.**—Room 11. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Superintendent of Mails.**—Room 12. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Inquiry Dep't.**—Washington Street Corridor. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. **Money-Order Dep't.**—Rooms 6, 7, and 8. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Night Window for Money Orders.**—Washington Street Corridor, from 5 P. M. to 10 P. M. **Registry Dep't.**—Room 9. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. **Night Window for Registry Business.**—Washington Street Corridor, from 6 P. M. to 8 A. M. **Poste Restante.**—Window in Johnson Street Corridor. **Postage Stamps, etc., in amounts over $2.**—Wholesale Window, Johnson Street Corridor. **Mail in Quantities.**—Received at Window of Superintendent of Mails in Washington Street Corridor. **Drops.**—In Washington Street Corridor. **Lock Boxes.**—Johnson Street Corridor.

On general holidays the first carrier delivery only is made, and the regular mail is received from 8 A. M. to 10 A. M.

BRANCH POST-OFFICES.

A—14 and 16 Graham Avenue.
B—1266-68 Fulton Street.
C—5121 Third Avenue.
D—1923 Fulton Street.
E—2634 Atlantic Avenue.
F—Flatbush, 830 Flatbush Avenue.
G—860 Manhattan Avenue.
H—Bath Beach, Bath Avenue, near 19th Street.
J—Glendale, Myrtle Ave., near Wyckoff Ave.
K—Blythebourne, 13th Avenue and 55th Street.
L—L.I.R.R. Depot, Flatbush Av., opp. Atl'tic Av.
M—Coney Island, Surf Avenue, opp. West 17th Street.
N—Fort Hamilton, Fourth Avenue and 99th St.
O—Sheepshead Bay, 1780 Shore Road.
R—(Vanderveer Park) 1574 Flatbush Avenue.
S—1262-1264 Broadway.
V—Fifth Avenue and 9th Street.
W—Broadway and South 8th Street.

[All branch stations are open on week days from 7 A.M. to 9 P. M.; for money-order business from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; for the registry of letters from 8 A.M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays stations are open from 10 to 11 A. M., and on holidays from 7 to 11 A. M. No money-order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays. No registry business is transacted on Sundays, but on holidays letters and parcels may be registered from 8 to 10 A. M.]

Public Porters.

EVERY Public Porter must wear, in a conspicuous position, a badge bearing the number of his license, and is not entitled to receive any pay for services unless such a badge is worn, and if he shall demand a greater sum for his services than accords with the rates below, he shall not be entitled to any pay for the service.

Any Public Porter may decline to carry any article, if the distance he shall be required to go shall be more than two miles.

Public Porters shall be entitled to charge and receive for the carrying or conveyance of any article, any distance within half a mile, twenty-five cents if carried by hand, and fifty cents if carried on a wheelbarrow or hand-cart; if the distance exceeds half a mile and is within a mile, one-half of the above rates in addition thereto, and in the same proportion for any greater distance.

Clubs in Manhattan.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND CLUB-HOUSES. SEE ALSO "SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY."

Name of Club.	Organized	Club-House.	Membership. Limit. Resident.	Membership. Limit. Non-Resident.	Membership. Present Number. Resident.	Membership. Present Number. Non-Resident.	Initiation Fee. Resident.	Initiation Fee. Non-Resident.	Annual Dues. Resident.	Annual Dues. Non-Resident.	Secretary.
Aldine Association	1895	Fifth Ave. & 18th St.	500	None.	500	100	$100	$50	$37.50	$25.00	Chas. L. Patton.
American Yacht	1883	Milton Point, Rye, N.Y.	....	....	275	....	50	....	50.00	....	W. P. Allen.
Arion	1854	Park Ave. & 59th St.	1,200	....	....	....	25	....	40.00	....	C. Wittmann.
Arkwright	1893	320 Broadway	700	None.	700	145	50	20.00	50 00	20.00	Francis H. Holmes.
Army and Navy	1889	107 W. 43d St.	None.	None.	275	1,267	25	None.	30.00	5.00	G. W. McElroy.
Authors	1882	7th Ave. c. W. 56th St.	None.	None.	100	76	25	25.00	20.00	10.00	Duffield Osborne.
Automobile	1899	54th St., W. of B'way	1,200	None.	1,155	350	100	50.00	50.00	25.00	S. M. Butler.
Barnard	1894	W. 56th St. & 7th Ave.	700	....	511	41	35	15.00	15.00	5.00	Edward L. Parris.
Calumet	1879	267 Fifth Ave.	400	None.	375	151	100	50.00	100.00	50.00	E. O. Richards.
Catholic	1871	120 Central Park South	1,000	None.	959	571	50	None.	50.00	10.00	Charles Murray.
Century Association	1847	7 W. 43d St.	1,000	300	1,000	250	150	100.00	60.00	30.00	Wm. M. Sloane.
Chemists	..	108 W. 55th St.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Charles Baskerville.
City	1892	55 W. 44th St.	None.	None.	1,355	360	50	15	60.00	15.00	Henry C. Wright.
Columbia Yacht	..	Foot W. 86th St.	None.	None.	600	None.	50	....	30.00	....	George R. Branson.
Coney Island Jockey	1881	569 Fifth Ave. (d)	....	....	....	....	50	...	25.00	....	Cornelius Fellowes.
Congregational	1879	St. Denis Hotel	200	None.	80	75	5	None.	10.00	None	Chas. L. Beckwith.
Cornell University	1889	58 W. 45th St.	None.	....	350	150	10	None.	20.00	10.00	Howard Hasbrouck.
Downtown Ass'n	1860	60 Pine St.	1,000	None.	1,000	98	200	75.00	100.00	37.50	Gordon Macdonald.
Drug and Chemical	1894	100 William St.	500	None.	479	204	50	5.00	50.00	10.00	....
Engineers	1888	32 W. 40th St.	1,750	....	895	855	100	100.00	60.00	30.00	M. G. Starrett.
Explorers	1905	29 W. 39th St.	....	....	68	71	....	....	15.00	5.00	H. C. Walsh.
German Liederkranz	1847	111 E. 58th St.	None	....	1,150	....	20	...	40.00	....	Otto Schrenk.
German Press	1884	21 City Hall Place	None.	None.	250	....	....	....	....	....	Emil Klaessig.
Green Room	1903	139 W. 47th St.	None.	None.	700	....	(c) 25	....	(c) 100	....	Edward C. White.
Grolier	1884	29 E. 32d St.	250	150	250	126	100	50.00	30.00	15.00	Walter Gilliss.
Hardware	1892	253 Broadway	600	200	600	175	50	50.00	50.00	25.00	Arthur G. Sherman.
Harlem Democratic	1882	106 W. 126th St.	None.	None.	600	....	None.	None	10 00	...	T. E. Dempsey.
Harlem Republican	1887	23 W. 124th St.	None.	None.	125	None.	10	10.00	30 00	None.	S. A. Safford.
Harmonie	1852	4 E 60th St.	800	None.	800	None.	200	None.	125.00	None.	E. E. Spiegelberg.
Harvard	1887	27 W. 44th St.	None.	None.	1,400	1,500	10	10.00	10-40	15.00	L. P. Marvin.
Jockey	1894	Fifth Ave. & 46th St.	50	None.	50	None.	....	....	100.00	....	F. K. Sturgis.
Knickerbocker	1871	Fifth Ave. & 32d St.	450	None.	450	....	300	....	100.00	....	Jas. W. Appleton.
Knickerbocker Yacht	1874	College Point, L. I.	....	....	155	....	20	....	24.00	....	J. O. Sinkinson.
Lambs	1874	130 W. 44th St.	250	300	250	440	200	100.00	75.00	30.00	Maclyn Arbuckle.
Lawyers	1887	120 Broadway	1,350	None.	1,350	500	None.	None.	100.00	50.00	Geo. T. Wilson.
Lincoln	1872	12 E. 8th St.	....	None.	350	20	....	None.	12.00	12.00	J. F. Dornheim.
Lotos	1870	558 Fifth Ave	600	None.	450	400	100	25.00	75.00	30.00	A. C. Humphreys.
Manhattan	1865	26th St. & Madison Ave	....	....	750	450	200	125.00	100.00	25.00	David B. Gilbert.
Manhattan Chess	1877	Carnegie Hall	None.	None.	220	30	....	....	20.00	10.00	C. H. Hatheway.
Masonic	1894	17 E. 22d St.	None	None.	400	40	....	None.	15.00	5.00	G. W. Arnold.
Merchants	1871	108 Leonard St.	350	150	350	80	100	50.00	75.00	37.00	Frederic S. Wells.
Metropolitan	1891	Fifth Ave. cor. 60th St.	1,000	250	1,000	240	300	300.00	125.00	75.00	Wm. W. Sherman.
National Democrat	1871	617 Fifth Ave.	3,000	None.	2,420	410	100	25.00	50.00	20.00	John J. Quinlan.
New York	1845	20 W. 40th St.	500	None.	500	250	100	50.00	75.00	37.50	Henry Despard.
N. Y. Athletic	1868	W. 59th St. cor. 6th Ave	3.500	800	3,484	800	200	100.00	60.00	30.00	Chas. L. Burnham.
N. Y. Caledonian	1856	846 Seventh Ave.	None.	None.	375	None.	5	....	6.00	....	Donald Forbes.
N. Y. Press	1872	120 Nassau St.	None.	None.	500	100	10	5.00	20.00	8.00	Walter Scott.
N. Y. Railroad	1872	.....(e)	None.	None.	1,425	....	5	....	2.00	....	H. D. Vought.
N. Y. Yacht	1844	37 W. 44th St. (a)	None.	None.	2,400	....	200	....	50.00	....	G. A. Cormack.
Players	1888	16 Gramercy Park	500	550	470	550	100	50.00	50.00	25.00	H. B. Hodges.
Princeton	1899	119 E. 21st St.	None	None.	744	655	10	10.00	30.00	10.00	W. F. McCombs, Jr.
Progress	1864	1 W. 88th St.	510	None.	510	25	100	50.00	100.00	50.00	A. M. Guingburg.
Racquet and Tennis	1875	27 W. 43d St.	1,000	300	1,000	300	200	200.00	125.00	62.50	H. C. Mortimer.
Reform (q)	1888	37 W. 34th St.	None.	2,000	310	620	25	None.	40.00	10.00	Bert Hanson.
Republican	1879	54 W. 40th St.	1,000	1,000	857	867	50	25.00	50.00	25 00	R. L. Maynard.
Saint Nicholas	1875	7 W. 44th St.	250	....	....	....	100	50.00	75.00	37.50	Rutger B. Jewett.
Salmagundi	1871	14 W. 12th St.	500	None.	420	95	50	25.00	35.00	12.50	J. A. Thompson.
Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht	1871	Oyster Bay, L. I.	500	None.	500	....	50	....	50.00	....	S. R. Outerbridge.
Strollers	1886	67 Madison Ave.	400	400	288	250	50	50.00	30.00	15.00	Harold Binney
Transportation	1895	Madison Ave & 42d St	500	500	400	450	25	25.00	50.00	25.00	Wm. S. Langford.
Turf and Field	1895	571 Fifth Ave. (f)	450	None.	450	....	100	...	50.00	....	E. C. La Montagne.
Underwriters	1898	16 Liberty St.	650	None.	656	72	....	....	25.00	10.00	G. H. Brewer.
Union	1836	Fifth Ave. & 51st St.	1,600	None.	1,600	None.	300	....	100.00	....	Franklin Bartlett.
Union League	1863	1 E 39th St.	2,000	..	1,834	66	300	...	75.00	45.00	Henry W. Hayden.
University	1865	Fifth Ave. cor. 54th St.	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,500	200	100.00	75.00	35.00	William Mance.
Wool	1894	W. B'way & Beach St.	450	200	429	105	....	....	50.00	20 00	John N. Stearns, Jr.
Yale	1897	30 W. 44th St.	None	None.	1,417	1,254	20	20.00	20.00	10.00	J. McL. Walton.

(a) Rendezvous at Bay Ridge, L. I. (c) Theatrical. (d) and Sheepshead Bay. (e) No club house. Meetings held at 39 W. 29th St. (f) and Belmont Park, Queens.

The returns in this table are of January 1, 1908, approximately.

Bar Association of New York.

(Bar Association Building, No. 42 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City).

President—John L. Cadwalader. *Vice-Pres.*—Thomas Thacher. *Rec. Secretary*—S. B. Brownell.
Vice-Pres.—Fredk. B. Jennings. " George Zabriskie. *Cor. Secretary*—James L. Bishop.
" Chas. F. Brown. " Wallace Macfarlane. *Treasurer*—S. Sidney Smith.

At the time of the last report of the Executive Committee there were 1,944 members of the Association. It was instituted in 1869, and its presidents have been as follows: 1870 to 1879, William M. Evarts; 1880 and 1881, Stephen P. Nash; 1882 and 1883, Francis N. Bangs; 1884 and 1885, James C. Carter; 1886 and 1887, William Allen Butler; 1888 and 1889, Joseph H. Choate; 1890 and 1891, Frederic R. Coudert; 1892 to 1894, Wheeler H. Peckham; 1895 and 1896, Joseph Larocque; 1897 to 1899, James C. Carter; 1900 and 1901, John E. Parsons; 1902 and 1903, Wm. G. Choate; 1904 and 1905, Elihu Root; 1906 and 1907, John L. Cadwalader. The admission fee is $100, and the annual dues from resident members, $50, and from members having offices in New York City and residing elsewhere, $25; members neither residing nor having offices in New York City shall be exempt from the payment of annual dues.

The Lawyers' Club.—120 Broadway, New York City. *President*—Wm. Allen Butler, Jr. *Secretary and Treasurer*—George T. Wilson. Total membership, 1,900. Membership is not restricted to lawyers. There are no entrance fees, but the annual dues of resident members are $100, and of non-resident members, $50. Non-resident members who are public officials, $25 per annum, and clergymen, whether resident or non-resident, the same. Resident membership limited to 1,350.

Federal Officers in New York City.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Bowling Green.
Collector.—Edward S. Fowler ($12,000).
Chief Clerk of Customs and Special Deputy Collector.—Jos. J. Couch ($6,000). Henry C. Stuart ($4,000).
Deputy Collectors.—John J. C. Barrett, Jesse C. Grant, Richard Allison, John C. Williams, Charles A. King, H. L. Swords, and H. E. Esterbrook ($3,000 each).
Cashier.—J. M. Wood ($5,000), Bowling Green.
Acting Disbursing Agt.—E. M. Morris ($2,500).
Auditor.—Josiah S. Knapp ($4,000).
Naval Officer.—Frederick J. H. Kracke ($8,000).
Special Deputy Naval Officer.—H. W. Gourley ($4,000).
Surveyor.—James S. Clarkson ($8,000).
Special Deputy Surveyor.—F. S. Cooke ($4,000).
Deputy Surveyors.—John M. Bishop, Wm. O. Cloyes, Mathew M. Coneys, J. F. Vail ($2,500 each).
Appraiser.————— ($6,000), Christopher and Greenwich Streets.
Assistant Appraisers.—Chas. W. Bunn, Frank N. Petrie, Harry B. Stowell, Chas. R. Skinner, Chas. K. Lexow, John D. Smith, Amos M. Knapp, Harvey T. Andrews ($3,000 each).
Deputy Appraisers.—G. W Wanamaker, Michael Nathan, Henry M. Clapp ($3,500 each).

BOARD OF U. S. GENERAL APPRAISERS.—641 Washington Street.
Marion De Vries, H. M. Somerville, E. G. Hay, T. S. Sharretts, W F. Lunt. W. B. Howell, I. F. Fisher, C. P. McClelland, Byron S. Waite ($7,000 each).

SUB-TREASURY.—Wall, corner Nassau Street.
Assistant Treasurer.—Hamilton Fish ($8,000).
Deputy Assistant Treasurer and Cashier.—George W Marlor ($4,200).
Assistant Cashier.—Edward W Hale ($3,600).

POST-OFFICE.—B'way and Park Row. See Index.

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINER—35 Nassau St
Examiner.—C. A. Hanna (fees).

U. S. ASSAY OFFICE.—30 Wall Street.
Superintendent.—Kingsbery Foster ($4,500).
Assayer.—Herbert G. Torrey ($3,000).
Melter and Refiner—Henry B. Kelsey ($3,000).

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.
(Compensation of Collectors not to exceed $4,500 a year for each district.)
Second District.—1st. 2d, 3d. 4th, 5th. 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th, and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards, Chas. W. Anderson, *Collector* 150 Nassau Street.
Third District.—7th, 10th. 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th. 21st. 22d. and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards, Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's Islands, Ferd. Eidman, *Collector*, 3d Avenue and 16th Street.
Fourteenth District. 7th Division.—From Harlem River north to city line. Borough of Bronx. J. Thomas Stearns, *Deputy Collector*, 534 Willis Avenue, Bronx.
Brooklyn Borough.—First District.—Embracing all of Long Island and Richmond Borough (Staten Island), Edward B. Jordan, *Collector*, Post-Office Building, Brooklyn Borough

PENSION AGENCY.—65 Bleecker Street.
Pension Agent.—Michael Kerwin.

COM'R OF IMMIGRATION.—Ellis Island.
Commissioner.—Robert Watchorn, ($6,500).
Assistant Commissioner.—Joseph Murray ($4,500).

U.S. SHIPPING COMMISSIONER.—Barge Office.
Commissioner.—Harry A. Hanbury ($5,000).
Deputy.—Albert J. Kenney ($1,860).

LAW COURTS.—See Index.

WEATHER BUREAU.—100 Broadway.
District Forecaster.—Eben H. Emery.

STEAM VESSELS' INSPECTORS.—17 Batt'y Pl.
Supervising Inspector—Ira Harris ($3,000).
Local Inspectors.—Henry M. Seeley and J. L. Crone ($2,500 each).

U. S. LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.—379 Washington Street.

Customs Collectors at Port of New York.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE COLLECTORS OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Collector.	Appointed.
John Lamb	March 22, 1784
John Lamb	March 29, 1791
Joshua Sands	April 26, 1797
David Gelston	July 9, 1801
Jonathan Thompson	Nov. 29, 1820
Samuel Swartwout	March 29, 1830
Jesse Hoyt	March 29, 1838
John J. Morgan	March 1, 1841
Edward Curtis	March 18, 1841
C. P Van Ness	June 29, 1844
Cornelius W Lawrence	July 1, 1845
Hugh Maxwell	May 16, 1849
D. S. Dickenson	March 30, 1853
Greene C. Bronson	April 8, 1853
Herman J. Redfield	Oct. 23, 1853
Augustus Schell	March 25, 1857
Hiram Barney	March 23, 1861
Simeon Draper	Sept. 7, 1864
Preston King	Aug. 12, 1865
Henry A. Smyth	May 10, 1866
Moses H. Grinnell	March 29, 1869
Thomas Murphy	July 13, 1870
Chester A. Arthur	Nov. 20, 1871
Edwin A. Merritt	July 21, 1878
William H. Robertson	May 18, 1881
Edward L. Hedden	July 1, 1885
Daniel Magone	Aug. 10, 1886
Joel B. Erhardt (Bond)	May 4, 1889
J. S. Fassett (Bond)	Aug. 11, 1890
Francis Hendricks (Bond)	Sept. 22, 1891
James T. Kilbreth (Bond)	Aug. 3, 1893
George R. Bidwell (Bond)	July 12, 1897
Nevada N. Stranahan (Bond)	April 2, 1902
Nevada N. Stranahan (Bond)	April 1, 1906
Edward S. Fowler	Nov. —, 1907

Parks in Manhattan and Bronx.

HEADQUARTERS, THE ARSENAL, CENTRAL PARK.

Battery, foot of Broadway.
Bronx, on Bronx River, lies north of E. 182d St. and White Plains Road, east of Southern Boulevard, 661.60 acres. Zoological Garden.
Bryant, 6th Av. and W 42d St.
Cedar, Walton Av., 158th St. and Mott Av.
City Hall Park, Broadway, Mail St., Park Row, and Chambers St
Claremont, Teller Av., Belmont St., Clay Av., and 170th St., in the 24th Ward.
Colonial, 145th to 155th St., Bradhurst Av. to Edgecombe Av.
Corlears Hook Park, Corlears and South Sts.
Crotona, Fulton Av., 3d Av., and Arthur Av.
De Witt Clinton, 52d to 54th St., North River.
East River Park, between Av. B and East River, E. 84th St. to E. 89th St.
Fordham, Fordham Rd., Sedgwick Av. & 188th St.
Fort Washington, Ft. Washington Point, Hudson River.
Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Willett Sts.
Highbridge Park, 155th St. to Washington Bridge, west of Driveway.
John Jay, 76th to 78th St., East River.
Macomb's Dam, Jerome Av., 162d St., Cromwell's Av., and Harlem River.
Madison Square, Broadway and 23d St.
Morningside Park, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. and W. 110th and W. 123d Sts.
Mount Morris Park, between Madison and Mt. Morris Ave. and 120th and 124th Sts.
Park west of Harlem River Driveway and north of Washington Bridge.
Pelham Bay Park, on Long Island Sound and East Chester Bay, northeast end of New York City, 1,756 acres.
Riverside Park, between Riverside and 12th Avs. and W 72d and W. 129th Sts.
St. Gabriel's Park, 1st Ave. and 35th St.
St. James, Jerome Av., Creston Av., & E. 191st St.
St. Mary's, 149th St., St. Ann's and Robbins Avs.
St. Nicholas, 130th to 141st St., St. Nich'ls to 10th Av.
Seward, Canal and Jefferson Sts.
Stuyvesant, Rutherfurd Pl. and E. 16th St.
Thomas Jefferson, 111th St., 1st Av., 114th St., and Harlem River.
Tompkins Square, Av. A and 7th St.
Union Square, Broadway and 14th St.
Van Cortlandt Park, northern boundary of city, Broadway, Van Cortlandt Av., Jerome Av., and Mt. Vernon Av., 1,132.35 acres.
Washington Bridge, Sedgwick Av., Harlem River, Washington Bridge.
Washington Square, 5th Av. and Waverley Pl.

CENTRAL PARK.

The great park of New York extends from 59th St. to 110th St., being over 2½ miles long, and from 5th Ave. to 8th Ave., being over half a mile wide. It covers 843 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs and 400 in forest, wherein over half a million trees and shrubs have been planted. There are 9 miles of roads, 5¼ of bridle paths, and 31 of walks. The landscape architects of the Park were Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Public park carriages can be found (except in Winter) at the entrances on 5th Ave. and 8th Ave. The fare for an extended ride through the Park is 25 cents. Work was begun on the Park in 1857. The following fanciful names have been officially applied to the several entrances to the Park: 5th Ave. and 59th St., Scholar's Gate; 6th Ave. and 59th St., Artist's Gate; 7th Ave. and 59th St., Artisan's Gate; 8th Ave. and 59th St., Merchant's Gate; 8th Ave. and 72d St., Woman's Gate; 8th Ave. and 81st St., Hunter's Gate; 8th Ave. and 85th St., Mariner's Gate; 8th Ave. and 96th St., Gate of All Saints; 8th Ave. and 100th St., Boy's Gate; 8th Ave. and 110th St., Stranger's Gate; 5th Ave. and 67th St., Student's Gate; 5th Ave. and 72d St., Children's Gate; 5th Ave. and 79th St., Miner's Gate; 5th Ave. and 90th St., Engineer's Gate., 5th Ave. and 96th St., Woodman's Gate; 5th Ave. and 102d St., Girl's Gate; 5th Ave. and 110th St., Pioneer's Gate; 6th Ave. and 110th St., Farmer's Gate; 7th Ave. and 110th St., Warrior's Gate.

FACTS ABOUT PUBLIC PARKS.

Union Square was purchased by the city in 1833 for $116,051; Madison Square, in 1847, for $65,952; Tompkins Square, in 1834, for $93,358; Washington Square, in 1827, for $77,970, and Manhattan Square, in 1839, for $54,657. The latter is assessed as a part of Central Park. The other four are assessed at over $16,000,000, and are easily worth $20,000,000, while their original cost to the city was only $353,331. Prospect Park, Brooklyn, contains 516 1-6 acres. In woodland, 110 acres; in lakes and watercourses, 77 acres; in meadows, 70 acres; in plantations, 259 1-6 acres; in drives, 9 miles; in bridle roads, 3 1-10 miles; in walks, 12 miles. Ocean Parkway is 5 1-2 miles long and 210 feet wide. Eastern Parkway is 2 1-2 miles long and 210 feet wide. London has 271 public parks, containing 17,876 acres of ground. The largest European city park is in Denmark; it contains 4,200 acres. The great forest of Northern New York covers an area of 3,588,803 acres.

Jury Duty in Manhattan and Bronx.

To be qualified to serve a person must be not less than 21 nor more than 70 years of age, and he must be a male citizen of the United States, and a resident of the county of New York, and he is a resident within the meaning of the jury law if he dwells or lodges here the greater part of the time between the first day of October and the last day of June He must be the owner, in his own right, of real or personal property of the value of $250; or the husband of a woman who is the owner, in her own right, of real or personal property of that value. He must also be in the possession of his natural faculties, and not be infirm or decrepit, intelligent, of good character, and able to read and write the English language understandingly.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION.

A Clergyman, Minister of any religion officiating as such, and not following any other calling. A practicing Physician, Surgeon, Surgeon-Dentist, or Veterinary Surgeon not following any other calling, and a licensed Pharmaceutist or Pharmacist, or a duly licensed Embalmer, while actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood. An Attorney or Counsellor-at-Law regularly engaged in the practice of law as a means of livelihood. A Professor or Teacher in a college, academy, or public school, not following any other calling. Editor, Editorial Writer, or Reporter of a daily newspaper or press association regularly employed as such, and not following any other vocation. The holder of an office under the United States, or the State, or city or county of New York, whose official duties, at the time, prevent his attendance as a juror. A Consul of a foreign nation. A Captain, Engineer, or other officer actually employed upon a vessel making regular trips; a licensed Pilot, actually following that calling. A Superintendent, Conductor, or Engineer employed by a Railroad Company other than a street railroad company, or a Telegraph Operator employed by a Press Association or Telegraph Company who is actually doing duty in an office, or along the railroad or telegraph line of the company or association by which he is employed. Honorably discharged Firemen. Active and honorably discharged Militiamen and active members of the Old Guard. A duly licensed Engineer of steam boilers actually employed as such. Inspectors, Poll Clerks, and Ballot Clerks, or a person who is physically incapable. Grand, Sheriff's, Special, and Municipal Court Jurors,

Police Force of New York City.

(December 1, 1907.)

1 *Chief Inspector*, 18 *Inspectors*, 23 *Surgeons*, 1 *Superintendent of Electrical Service*, 1 *Assistant Superintendent of Electrical Service*, 1 *Chief Lineman*, 6 *Linemen*, 2 *Boiler Inspectors*.

Boroughs.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Doormen.	Police Matrons.	Total.
Manhattan	36	326	268	4,292	81	40	5,043
The Bronx	9	40	49	659	17	4	778
Brooklyn	30	197	197	2,176	66	21	2,687
Queens	11	49	52	488	17	2	619
Richmond	3	15	19	157	6	2	202
Total	89	627	585	7,772	187	69	9,329

On Probation: 2 Surgeons, 58 Patrolmen, 6 Doormen, 1 Matron.

SALARIES.

Chief Inspector, Moses W. Cortright, $5,000; 18 other Inspectors, $3,500 each; 23 Surgeons, $3,500 each.

Superintendent of Electrical Service, $4,000; Assistant Superintendent of Electrical Service, $3,000; Chief Lineman, $1,500; Linemen, $1,200 each; 2 Boiler Inspectors, $1,300 each.

Captains, $2,750 each; Lieutenants, $2,000 each; Sergeants, $1,500 each.

Patrolmen, First Grade, five years' service, $1,400 each.

Patrolmen, Second Grade, less than five years and more than four years and six months, $1,350 each

Patrolmen, Third Grade, less than four years and six months and more than four years, $1,250 each.

Patrolmen, Fourth Grade, less than four years and more than three years, $1,150 each.

Patrolmen, Fifth Grade, less than three years and more than two years, $1,000 each.

Patrolmen, Sixth Grade, less than two years and more than one year, $900 each.

Patrolmen, Seventh Grade, less than one year, $800 each.

Members of the police force may be retired on one-half rate of compensation after service of twenty-five years, having reached the age of fifty-five years, or after twenty years' service, upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability, or after 20 years' service if a Veteran of Civil War. Members of the police force who have not served twenty years may also be retired upon pension upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability or disease contracted without misconduct on the part of the officer, and by reason of the performance of duty, at not to exceed one-half nor less than one-fourth rate of compensation.

Police Station-Houses in Manhattan and Bronx.

PRECINCTS—On January 1, 1908, numbers of Precincts may be changed.

1st. Old Slip and Front Street.
2d. Liberty and Church Streets.
3d. City Hall.
5th. 9 Oak Street.
6th. 19 Elizabeth Street.
7th. 247 Madison Street.
8th. 19 Leonard Street.
9th. 135 Charles Street.
10th. 24 Macdougal Street.
11th. 205 Mulberry Street.
12th. 105 Eldridge Street.
13th. Attorney and Delancey Sts.
14th. Union Market, E. Houston and Sheriff Streets.
15th. 79 1st Avenue.
16th. 253 Mercer Street.
17th. 230 W 20th Street.
18th. 327 E. 22d Street.
19th. 120 W 20th Street.
20th. 434 W 37th Street.
21st. 160 E. 35th Street.
22d. 347 W 47th Street.
23d. 137 W 30th Street.
24th. 163 E. 51st Street.
25th. 153 E. 67th Street.
26th. 150 W 68th Street.
27th. Central Park, Arsenal.
28th. 432 E. 88th Street.
29th. 177 E. 104th Street.
30th. 134 W 100th Street.
31st. 438 W. 125th Street.
32d. 148 E. 126th Street.
33d. Amsterdam Avenue, cor. 152d Street.
34th. Sedgwick Ave. and Wolf St.
35th. 257 Alexander Avenue.
36th. 160th Street, cor. 3d Avenue.
37th. 1925 Bathgate Ave.
38th. Town Hall, Westchester.
38th. Sub. City Island.
39th. 229th St., White Plains Ave.
40th. Boston Ave. and Perot St., Kingsbridge.
41st. Webster Av., and Mosholu Parkway.
42d. Pier A, North River.
42d. Sub. Foot E. 122d St.
Traffic. 1 East 27th Street.

Police Station-Houses in Brooklyn.

(Headquarters, 269 State Street, Brooklyn.)

Precinct and Location.

43d. 4th Ave. and 43d St.
44th. 5th Ave. and 16th St.
45th. Richards and Rapelye Sts.
46th. 6th Ave. and Bergen St.
47th. 17 Butler St.
48th. Emmett and Amity Sts.
49th. 318 Adams St.
50th. 49 Fulton St.
51st. Grand Ave. and Park Pl.
52d. Atlantic and Schenectady Aves.
53d. Miller and Liberty Aves.
54th. Ralph Ave. and Quincy St.
55th. Gates and Throop Aves.
56th. De Kalb and Classon Aves.
57th. Flushing and Clermont Aves.
58th. Tompkins & Vernon Aves.
59th. Lee Ave. and Clymer St.
60th. Bedford Ave. and N. 1st St.
61st. Manhattan and Greenpoint Aves.
62d. Humboldt and Herbert Sts.
63d. Stagg St. and Bushw'k Ave.
64th. Hamburg & De Kalb Aves.
65th. Liberty and E. N. Y. Aves.
66th. E. 95th St. and Ave. G.
67th. 35 Snyder Ave., Flatbush.
68th. Ave. U and E. 15th St.
69th. W. 8th St., near Surf Ave.
70th. Bay 22d St. and Bath Ave.
71st. 86th St. and 5th Ave.
72d. Coney Id. and Foster Avs.
73d. Prospect Park.
82d. Borough Hall.
84th. 191 Broadway.
Branch Bureau, Detective Squad, Information and Property Clerk, 269 State St.

Height of Prominent Points in Manhattan and Bronx.

	Feet Above Sea Level.
Battery	5
City Hall	36
Fifth Avenue Hotel	38
Central Park Plaza, 59th St. and 5th Ave.	47.5
Mount Morris	100
Central Park Circle	76.5
Reservoir, Central Park (water level)	112
Morningside Park	132
Broadway and 118th Street	135
Kingsbridge Road and 175th Street	200
Washington Bridge Road and 184th St.	250

Foreign Consuls in New York City.

Argentine Republic.—José Vicente Fernández, C. G.; Carlos A. Galarce, V C., 80 Wall St.
Austria-Hungary. — Baron Hoenning O'Caroll, C. G., George de Grivicic, V C., 33 Broadway.
Belgium.—Pierre Mali, C., 85 Worth St.
Bolivia.—Abigail Sanjines, C. G., 2 Stone St.
Brazil.—José Joaquim Gomes dos Santos, C. G., F Garcia Leao, V C. and Chancellor, 17 State St.
Chile.—Adolfo Ortuzar, C. G., 43 Exchange Pl.
China.—Kit Fue Shah, C.; L' k Wing, V.C, 18 B' way
Colombia.—Carlos M. Sarria, C. G., 78 Broad St.
Costa Rica.—Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, C.G.; A. Monestel, V C., 66 Beaver St.
Cuba.—Octavio Zayas y Adan, C. G., 96 Wall St.
Denmark.—J. Clan, C., 130 Pearl St.
Dominican Republic.—Fabio Fiallo, C. G.; J. Esteban Bunols, Chancellor, 31 Broadway.
Ecuador—Felicisimo Lopez, C. G., R. Zevallos, V C., 11 Broadway.
Egypt —See "Turkey."
France.—Etienne Lanel, C. G., L. Bonzom, C.; M. Heilmann, V C., 35 S. William St.
German Empire.—K. Buenz, C.G.; C. Gneist, C. 11 Broadway.
Great Britain.—Courtenay Walter Bennett, C. G.; C. Clive-Bayley, C., E. W. Paget Thurston, V C.; J. P. Smithers, V C., 17 State St. Office for shipping seamen, 2 State St.
Greece.—D. N. Botassi, C. G., 35 S. William St.
Guatemala.—Dr. Ramon Bengoechea, C. G.; Ysidro Palomo, Chancellor, 4 Stone St.
Hayti.—Geffrard Cesvet, C. G.; E. D. Bassett, V. C., 31-33 Broadway.
Honduras.—Luis Lazo Arviaga, C. G., 66 Beaver St.
Hungary.—See "Austria."
Italy —A. Raybaudi Massiglia, C. G., L. Aldrovandi, V. C., G. Di Rosa, V. C., 230 Lafayette St.
Japan.—Chozo Koike, C. G.; E. Suzuki, V C., 60 Wall St.
Korea.—See "Japan."
Liberia.—Edward G. Merrill, C., 52 Broadway.
Mexico.—Cayetano Romero, C. G.; A. Leon Grajeda, V C., 32 Broadway.
Monaco.—M. Heilmann, C., 35 S. William St.
Netherlands.—J. R. Planten, C. G., 116 Broad St., Henry Pluygers, C., 116 Broad St.
Nicaragua.—Pio Bolanos, C., 66 Beaver St.
Norway.—C. Ravn, C. G; Thj. Klingcuberg, V C., 17 State St.
Panama—Manuel A. Amador, C. G., 18 Broadway.
Paraguay.—Felix Aucaigne, C. G., 633 W. 142d St., W E. Richards, C., W. W. White, V. C., 309 Broadway.
Persia.—Dikran Khan Kelekian, C., 275 5th Ave.
Peru.—Eduardo Higginson, C. G., 25 Broad St.
Portugal.—Lionel Hagenaers, Act. C. G., 17 State.
Russia.—N. de Lodygensky, C. G., Ernst de Schilling, V C., Paul Tiesenhausen, V C., 2 Stone St.
Salvador.—Ernest Schernikow, C., 42 B' way.
Santo Domingo.—See "Dominican Republic."
Siam.—L. T. Hildreth, C., 14 E. 60th St.
Spain.—Antonio Diaz Miranda, C. G., 18 Broadway
Sweden—A. E. Johnson, Act. C.; M. Clarholm, V C., 17 State St.
Switzerland.—J. Bertschmann, C., 18 Exchange Pl.
Trinidad.—J. de la Boissiere, C. G., 102 W. 54th St.
Turkey.—Aziz Bey, C. G., 59 Pearl St.
Uruguay.—Alfredo Metz Grun, C., 23 Produce Exchange Annex.
Venezuela.—Jacob Pimentel, C.G.; 80 Wall St.

Cemeteries in and About the City of New York.

Name.	Location.	Office.	Railroad or Ferry.
Arlington	Arlington, N. J., 4 1 2 miles from J. C.	At Cemetery	Greenwood Lake Div. Erie R. R.
Bay Side and Acacia	Old South Road, Woodhaven, L. I.	At Cemetery	Kings County Elevated or Trolley.
Bay View	Greenville, N. J., 2 1-2 miles from J. C.	At Cemetery	Cent. R.R. of N. J. or trolley from J. C.
Bergen	Bergen, N. J., 1 1-2 miles from J. C.	98 Sip Ave., J. C.	Cortlandt, Desbrosses, W. 23d St. Ferries.
Calvary	Newtown, L. I.	24 E. 52d St., N. Y.	Long Island City or Williamsburg Ferries.
Cedar Grove	Near Corona, L. I., 5 1-2 miles from N. Y.	1 Madison Ave., N. Y.	Long Island R.R. or Bkn. Rapid Transit.
Constable Hook	Bayonne, N. J., 7 miles from J. C.		Cent. R.R. of N. J. or trolley from J. C.
Cypress Hills	Myrtle Ave. and Jamaica Plank Road, Brooklyn Borough.	1 Madison Ave., N. Y.	Grand, Roosevelt, and Fulton Ferries, and also by cars from Brooklyn Bridge.
Evergreens	Bushwick Ave. & Conway St., Brooklyn.	At Cemetery	Trolley from Bklyn Ferries, or El. R.R's.
Fair View	Staten Island, near Castleton Corners	W. New Brighton, N. Y.	Trolley from St. George, Staten Island.
Friends'	Prospect Park, Brooklyn Borough	725 E. 31st St., B'k'n.	Fulton, Catharine, and Hamilton Ferries.
Greenwood	Brooklyn Boro', N. Y. Main entrances at 5th Ave. and 25th St.	170 Broadway, N.Y.	Cars from Bridge Depot, Fulton, Wall, South, Catharine, and Hamilton Ferries.
Hoboken	New Durham, N.J., 4m. from Hoboken fer.	213 Washington St., Hob.	Nor.R.R. of N.J., West Shore; Trolley.
Holy Cross (R. C.)	Flatbush, L. I., Brooklyn Borough	Jay & Chapel Sts., B'k'n	Fulton, Grand, and Roosevelt Ferries.
Holy Name (R. C.)	Westside Ave., Jersey City Heights		Cortlandt, Desbrosses, W. 23d St. Ferries.
Holy Trinity (R. C.)	Central Ave., East New York	At Cemetery	Trolley from Brooklyn Ferries.
Jersey City	Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.	At Cemetery	Cortlandt, Desbrosses, W. 23d St. Ferries.
Kensico	Harlem R. R., 25 miles from N. Y.	16 E. 42d St., N. Y.	Harlem R. R.
Linden Hill (M. E.)	East Williamsburg, L. I.	48 St. Mark's Pl., N. Y.	Williamsburg Ferries.
Lutheran	Jamaica Turnpike, near Middle Village	68 William St., N. Y.	Trolley from W'msburg and Fulton Fer.
Machpelah	New Durham, Hudson County, N. J.	At Cemetery	Nor.R.R. of N.J.; N.Y., S. & W.; W.S.R.R.
Machpelah (Heb.)	Adjoining Cypress Hills Cemetery	At Cemetery	Same route as for "Cypress Hills," above.
Maple Grove	Hoffman Boul., 6 miles from L. I. City.	Richmond Hill	East 34th St. Ferry.
Moravian	New Dorp, Staten Island	Located about six miles	from St. George Landing, Staten Island.
Mount Hope	Mount Hope, Westchester County	503 Fifth Ave., N. Y.	Putnam Div., N. Y. Central R. R.
Mount Hope	Jamaica Ave., Brooklyn Borough	155 E. 106th St., N. Y.	Trolley from B'way Ferry, Bklu Borough.
Mount Neboh	Adjoining Cypress Hills Cemetery	2 E. 118th St., N. Y.	Same route as for "Cypress Hills," above.
Mount Olivet	Maspeth, L. I.	82 Wall St., N. Y.	Trolley from foot of Broadway, Brooklyn Borough, or E. 34th St. Ferry Depot.
Mount Zion	Maspeth, L. I.	41 Park Row, N. Y.	Trolley from E. 34th St. Ferry Depot.
New York Bay	Ocean Ave., Greenville, N. J.	At Cemetery	Cent. R. R. of N J.; or trolley from J. C.
Nyack Rural	Nyack, N. Y.	Nyack, N. Y.	Nor. R. R. of N. J. or West Shore R.R.
Oakland	Yonkers, N. Y.		Trolley from Yonkers.
Pelham	Lafayette Ave., City Island, N. Y.	Main St., City Island	Horse-car from Bartow, on N. Hav. R.R.
Pine Lawn	Pine Lawn, L. I.	46 W. 34th St., N. Y	Long Island R.R.
Potter's Field	Flatbush, L. I., Brooklyn Borough	Almshouse, Flatbush	Cars from W'msburg and Fulton Ferries.
Potter's Field	Hart's Island, N. Y	148 E. 20th St., N. Y.	Boat foot of E. 26th St.
Rockland	Sparkill, Rockland Co., N.Y.	At Cemetery	Northern R.R. of N. J. & West Sh. R.R.
Rosedale and Linden	Linden, N. J., 14 miles from N. Y.	1135 Broadway	Cortlandt, Desbrosses, W. 23d St Ferries.
Rose hill and Crematory	Linden, N. J	1101 Flatiron Bdg., N. Y.	Via Penna. R.R.
St. John's	Yonkers, N. Y.	At Cemetery	N. Y. Central or Putnam Div.
St. Michael's	Flushing Ave., Newtown, L. I.	225 W. 99th St., N. Y.	East 34th and 92d St. Ferries.
St. Peter's (R. C.)	Tonnele Ave., Jersey City Heights		Cortlandt, Desbrosses, W. 23d St. Ferries.
Sleepy Hollow	Tarrytown, N. Y.	130 Main St., Tarryt'n.	N. Y. Central & Hudson R.R.
Staten Island	Richmond Terrace, near W. N. Brighton		Whitehall St. Ferry.
Trinity Church	Amsterdam Ave. and W. 153d St.	187 Fulton St., N. Y.	Sixth or Ninth Ave. Elevated R.R.
Washington	Near Parkville, L. I.	At Cemetery	Trolley from Bridge and Ferries.
Weehawken & Palisade	Hoboken, N. J., 2 miles from ferries	At Cemetery	Hoboken and Weehawken Ferries.
Woodlawn	On Jerome Ave. and 233d St.	20 E. 23d St., N. Y.	Harlem Div., N. Y. Central R. R.

HOW MEN MAKE BIG SALARIES

By VICTOR FORTUNE

The Story of Workers Who Make Their Work Pay Big Dividends—How They Do It.

Does your work pay?

Not just day wages, but a good, round, stiff salary.

If not, why don't you make it pay?

You see men about you who earn dollars where you earn dimes, yet they work no harder than you.

Why don't you make your work count, too?

You can.

What makes the difference? Luck?

Not often. What then?

In one word—*training.*

To illustrate: A. M. Fowler, Springfield, Mo., was a journeyman pattern-maker when he faced the proposition that now confronts you.

HOW ONE MAN DID IT.

His first step was to enroll for a Mechanical Course in the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., an institution whose sole business is to raise the salaries of workers. Mr. Fowler is now General Manager of the Phœnix Foundry and Machine Company, Springfield, Mo., at an increase in salary of about 400 per cent.

In telling how he made *his* work count, he writes:

"I must say that I think the International Correspondence Schools the greatest boon existing for the working man. In my own experience, they have been worth to me, without any exaggeration whatever, *thousands of dollars.*"

That is how one man did it. Take another case: Russel Cooper, 2340 North Penn Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Cooper was janitor of a church at the time he enrolled for the Electrical Course of the I. C. S. Within two years he became Electrician in charge of the Main Shop of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. He is now Superintendent of the Indianapolis Light and Heat Company. He writes:

"My earnings are now over six times as much as when I enrolled, and I can see even further progress ahead."

AN INCREASE OF 1,000 PER CENT.

How G. A. Collins made *his* work pay would read like romance if it were not actual fact. Mr. Collins was a chainman with a Railroad Maintenance of Ways Department at the time of enrolling with the I. C. S. After a few months he was promoted to rodman, and then to transitman. Not being satisfied, he resigned and went into irrigation work for the government. Now he has an office of his own as Civil Engineer and, in addition, is Chief Engineer of a large coal company. He reports: "My earnings have been increased during this time nearly 1,000 per cent. I can recommend your schools to any ambitious and earnest man. The I. C. S. is certainly a wonderful institution."

1,000 per cent. is a pretty fair return on the small investment required for an I. C. S. Course, isn't it?

Mr. Collins's address is 717 New York Block, Seattle, Wash.

Here is the name and address of another worker who made his work return big dividends with the aid of the I. C. S., Joseph Cain, Searles, Ala.

When Mr. Cain enrolled for one of the I. C. S. Mining Courses he was a Mine Foreman at $90 per month. He now holds the position of Mine Superintendent with the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, at a salary of $225 a month. Mr. Cain says:

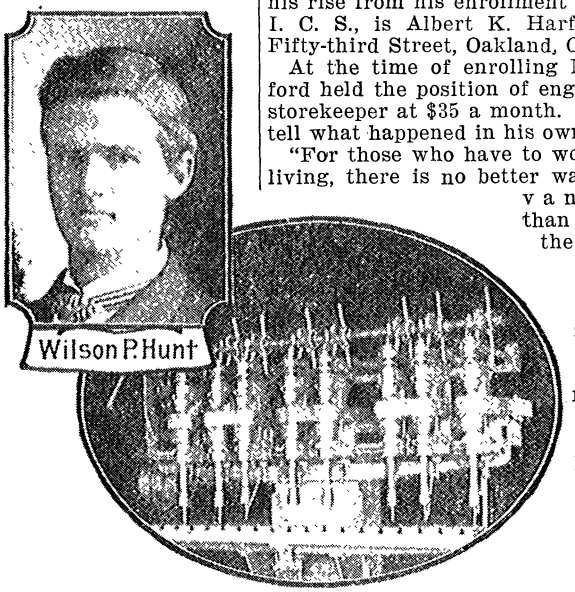
"I know of no other method than the I. C. S. by which a man can advance so quickly and surely."

Advancement quick and sure, right where you are, is the record of I. C. S. men throughout the world. At your present work, without the loss of a minute's time or a dollar's pay, the I. C. S. takes you, trains you, and shows you how to make that work pay, how to advance in it, or how to change to

a more congenial occupation. The I. C. S. can do this because it has a staff of 2,700 people and an invested capital of $6,000,000 devoted to the express purpose of training you *to make your work pay.*

When a man who is willing to do his part gets the I. C. S. organization behind him, don't you think it ought to help—*a little?*

Take, for instance, the case of a young man like Wilson P. Hunt, Moline, Ill. While still a machinist's apprentice, 20 years of age, Mr. Hunt enrolled for the Mechanical Course. On finishing the course and receiving his diploma, he became a draftsman and then a machine designer. Later he started the Moline Tool Company, Moline, Ill., becoming Secretary and Superintendent of the concern. The I. C. S. supplied just the help needed by Mr. Hunt to realize his ambition.



FROM APPRENTICE TO PROPRIETOR—GANG-DRILL NOW MADE IN HIS OWN FACTORY.

When Chas. E. Norberg, 1026 Albany Street, Los Angeles, Cal., got in line with the I. C. S., his income began to increase in a most surprising way.

Mr. Norberg's remuneration as carpenter was $3 a day when he enrolled for the Architectural Course. He tells us: "Previous to this I had only a common school education, but the instruction given was *so plain, so easy to follow, and so practical* that I have now become a General Contractor, and my earnings range from $75 to $100 a week. The I. C. S. is certainly a great blessing to the wage-earner."

What Mr. Norberg says about the simplicity of his instruction is characteristic of all I. C. S. lessons and text-books. They are easy to *learn;* easy to *remember;* easy to *apply.* Not even a common school education is required, only the ability to read and write. But one obstacle can stand in the way of the success of an I. C. S. man—his own lack of ambition.

Still another Californian, who dates his rise from his enrollment with the I. C. S., is Albert K. Harford, 854 Fifty-third Street, Oakland, Cal.

At the time of enrolling Mr. Harford held the position of engine-room storekeeper at $35 a month. Let him tell what happened in his own words:

"For those who have to work for a living, there is no better way of advancement than through the I. C. S. Their excellent instruction and help enabled me to advance from one position to another rapidly, and I am now Foreman Machinist for the Pacific Steamship Company, at a salary of $130 per month."

WHAT A BRICKLAYER DID.

Does training pay? Can *you* make it pay? Ask Daniel K. Albright, 319 McKean Street, Kittanning, Pa. Mr. Albright writes:

"When working as a bricklayer at bricklayers' wages, I was *induced* to enroll in the I. C. S. After studying nights, through the perfect manner in which the schools carry on their instruction, I was soon able to read

blueprints, and was appointed foreman at an increase of wages."

Note that the I. C. S. taught him not to work harder, but *to read blueprints*—trained him to make his work *pay.*

Was Mr. Albright satisfied with this advance? Being a true I. C. S. man—*never!* Hear the rest of his letter:

"Resigning this position (foreman), I entered the employ of the Kittanning Plate Glass Company, of which firm I am now General Superintendent, and my earnings are now nearly 600 per cent. more than when I enrolled. The I. C. S. instruction is so simple and easily understood that any man may gain unspeakable good through it."

Knowing what he does now, how much persuasion do you think would be necessary to *induce* Mr. Albright to enroll with the I. C. S., if he had it to do over again?

WHAT WOULD PERSUADE YOU?

If you were really awake to your own interests, how much persuasion do you think ought to be necessary to induce you to write and ask how the I. C. S. can help you?

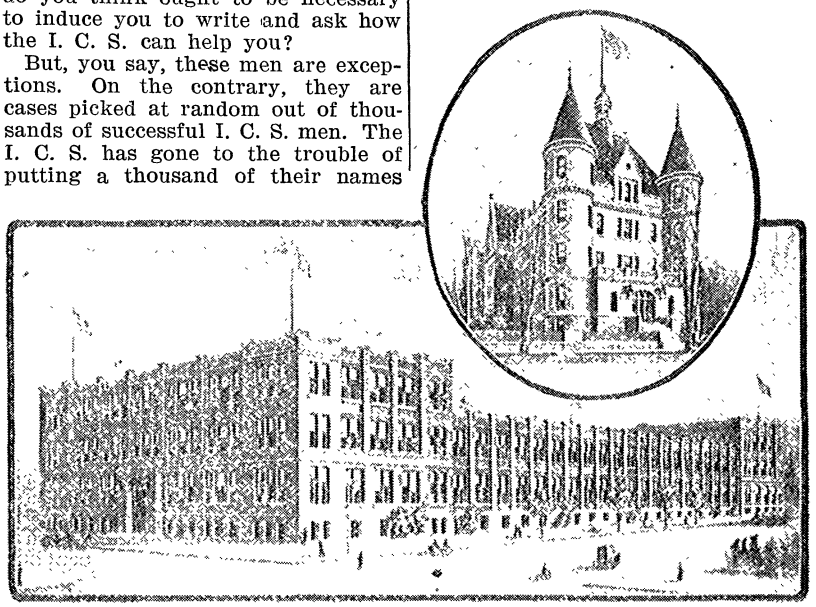
But, you say, these men are exceptions. On the contrary, they are cases picked at random out of thousands of successful I. C. S. men. The I. C. S. has gone to the trouble of putting a thousand of their names and addresses with their stories in a book, which will be sent to you for the asking. The I. C. S. organization is so perfect that it reaches, instructs and trains these men in any State of the Union or in any part of the world.

Here is former street railway worker T. T. Buzzill, care of J. E. Henry & Son, Lincoln, N. H., who writes:

"I knew nothing about electricity when I took out my course in the I. C. S. I now have charge of the telephones and lights for J. E. Henry & Son, and my salary has been increased 100 per cent. *I would never have been able to get above the pit work in the power-house if it was not for the instruction received from the I. C. S.*"

Another New Englander, Harry E. Green, Waterville, Me., a former transitman, writes:

"I now have an office of my own, and have increased my earnings 200 per cent. My course has made me more valuable to my customers, and I have been enabled to understand



SCHOOL BUILDINGS OCCUPIED ENTIRELY BY THE I. C. S.

many things which I could not have learned otherwise. I will gladly correspond with any one desiring to better himself by taking a Course."

Henri B. Bixler, Akron, Ohio, a former mill hand in a screen-door factory, testifies:

"I have advanced to Superintendent of Construction of the Tri-County Telephone Company, and have increased my earnings 250 per cent. All this success I attribute to the I. C. S. I consider this method of instruction the *best plan in existence* for the young man who has his own way to make in the world."

A SURE AND QUICK WAY.

The I. C. S. gives a man who has no regular trade or profession a paying start. Before enrolling with the I. C. S., Harry M. Moxley, 1427 Williams Building, Cleveland, Ohio, was office boy, farmer boy, and painter by turns. He writes:

"After I had gone a short way in my Course, the Students' Aid Department secured for me a position with a firm in Cleveland, and from that time I have had steady advancement up to my present position as chemist with the Cleveland Steel Casting Company. During this time I increased my earnings $80 a month. My experience with the Schools proves that the I. C. S. plan is the most *sure* and *quick way* for any ambitious man to gain advancement and increased earnings."

The Students' Aid Department, which helped Mr. Moxley to obtain a higher position, is organized specifically to assist all I. C. S. men in their efforts to make their work pay. Its connection with the largest employers of trained men in the country has enabled it to place thousands of men in better positions at larger salaries. During 1906 voluntary reports were received from 3,376 I. C. S. men who had been advanced in salary or position—only a fraction of the thousands who were advanced and did not report. What the I. C. S. did for them, it can and will do for you.

ARE YOU GETTING YOURS?

This is an era of unexampled wealth. These dozen men named are just a few of the thousands whom the I. C. S. has helped to place in the stream of prosperity. They are *trained* to get their share, and are getting it.

Are you getting *yours?* If not, why not? It's waiting for you!

The I. C. S. points the way, but you must take the initiative. The first step is yours. The expression of willingness must come from you. Are you willing to write to the I. C. S. and ask to be shown how to make your work pay? Or are you content to sit back with small wages and let your companions, who work no harder than you, walk off with all the rewards?

Bear in mind, no man need leave his own State, or town, or work. Right where he is, the I. C. S. is most valuable. *It goes to the man,* stands by him, works with him and for him, equipping him to secure that due share to which his energy and talents entitle him.

Why labor for little when, with training, you may have much? Indicate on the following coupon the position you prefer. Cut out coupon and mail at once. Do not be a laggard in the race! *Make your work pay!*

Here is a List of Good Positions

International Correspondence Schools

Box 800, SCRANTON, PA.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a larger salary in the position before which I have marked X

Bookkeeper	Telephone Engin'r
Stenographer	Elec. Light'g Supt.
"Ad." Writer	Mechan. Engineer
Show Card Writer	Surveyor
Window Trimmer	Stationary Engin'r
Commercial Law	Civil Engineer
Illustrator	Bldg. Contractor
Civil Service	Arch. Draftsman
Chemist	Architect
Textile Mill Supt.	Structural Engin'r
Electrician	Bridge Engineer
Elec. Engineer	Mining Engineer
Mech. Draftsman	Plumb. & Heat Con.

Name_____

Street and No._____

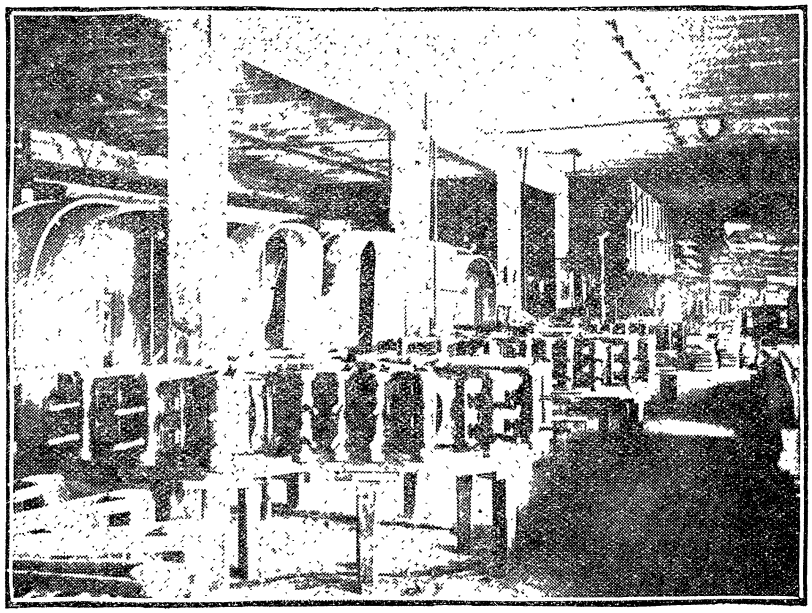
City_____ State_____

A BLANK COUPON FOR YOU.

THE ANATOMY OF A PIANO

Wonderful Method of Construction Employed in Modern Labor Utopia, where it takes years to make a single instrument.

EVERY now and then some sociologist discovers a certain labor Utopia, whose abiding place is in the Middle Western States. The said Utopia is a giant factory where hundreds are employed and where the workers are treated much as members of one big family. Hardly a newspaper or magazine in the whole country but which has at times commented upon the existence of the great Western factory, dwelling at length upon the fellowship that exists among all the



RIKER AVENUE FACTORY.
RIM-BENDING DEPARTMENT, SHOWING ORIGINAL METHOD OF DOING THIS WORK, WHICH GIVES SUCH EXCELLENT RESULTS THAT IT HAS NEVER BEEN CHANGED.

men and women employed therein. So widely has this Western factory been exploited that the public has possibly reached the conclusion that it is the only model factory in the world. Such is not the case.

As a matter of civic pride, a search has been made of New York, and a mate, if not a superior, to the Western Utopia has been discovered by the World. It is a mammoth piano factory, or, rather, a series of piano factories, operated by one company—Steinway & Sons. The great factories of this famous old piano manu-

facturing concern are real models in every sense of the word, and they are the cleanest factories in the world.

REMARKABLE CONDITIONS OF MANUFACTURE.

Everyone, of course, knows the international reputation of the Steinway piano, although but few know of how it is made and under what remarkable conditions it is prepared for the grand service to which it is eventually put. It will therefore be the object of this article to carry the reader through the wonderful workrooms of the Steinway model factories, showing as clearly as possible just what goes into a Steinway piano and why its place of manufacture is the certain realization of the Utopian dream.

There are three Steinway factories in New York. Two of them are located at Steinway, Long Island, a booming little town just opposite and paralleling the upper eastern section of Manhattan. The site of Steinway comprises about four hundred acres, which immense tract was purchased by the original Steinway about fifty years ago. At that time the ground was only nominal in value, but to-day it is worth millions of dollars.

THE PIANO'S ORIGINAL HOME.

The third factory, which was the original Steinway factory, is located in Manhattan, at the corner of Fifty-third Street and Park Avenue. It has been standing for fifty years, and, although at one time all Steinway pianos were manufactured under its roof, it is now used only as a finishing factory, while the operation of manufacture begins at Steinway, at what is known as the Riker Avenue factory. From this factory it proceeds to the Ditmars Avenue factory, which is a mile distant, and thence to the Manhattan finishing factory.

At the Riker Avenue factory site are also located the immense lumber yards of Steinway & Sons, possibly the most remarkable lumber yards in the world. It is well known, of course, that lumber composes the main parts of a piano, and consequently the utmost care is employed in its selection and care.

In the construction of the Steinway piano about twenty different kinds of lumber are used, and more than six million feet are always on hand in the yards. The method of seasoning the lumber is unique. It remains in the yards and sheds for from five to ten years before it is ready to be used for piano parts. This means that the manufacturers have constantly tied up in lumber alone a sum of money approximating half a million dollars. As the lumber is used, it is immediately replaced, so that at all times the yard is full.

COMPARED TO A MOTHER'S LOVE.

The care taken of the Steinway lumber may be compared to that of a mother for a child. In the first place, it is a well-known fact among those conversant with the making of pianos that the house of Steinway pays a substantial bonus to owners of lumber yards for the privilege of having its buyers take their pick of the lumber before any one else has an opportunity to get at it. In this way the finest lumber is obtained exclusively by the Steinways.

The Steinway lumber buyers are no doubt the best judges of piano lumber in the world. They go into a lumber yard and examine every plank minutely. Selecting just exactly what they want, they keep guard over it until it is delivered safely into the Steinway yards at the Riker Avenue factory. As soon as it reaches this destination each plank is recorded, just the same as a bank cashier would record dollars. Then the lumber is piled, and across the end of each plank a small strip of wood is nailed so that the plank is prevented from checking. In addition, the date of its reception is stamped upon the plank, as well as the name of the buyer.

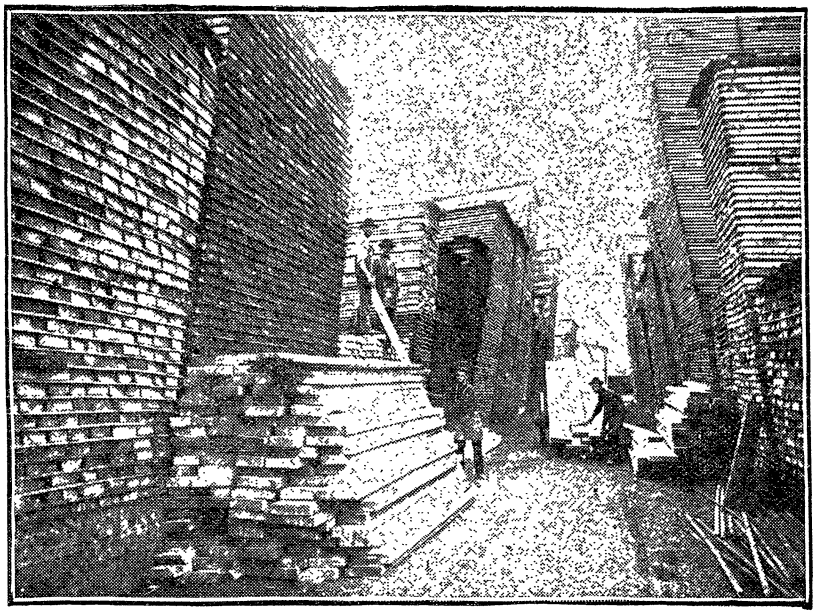
REMAIN IN LUMBER YARDS FOR YEARS.

Some of these planks remain in the yard for years before they are regarded

as perfect enough to start on their way through a seasoning shed, where they remain on an average of about two years, and thence through a series of drying kilns. After making the proper test, a test which is secret, by the way, in the drying kilns, the lumber is ready to become a part of a Steinway piano, but it is many months, and sometimes years, before it is finally put out as the finished Steinway piano.

It is little wonder, in view of the lumber preparation, that a Steinway piano lasts perfectly through several generations. In fact, a very considerable part of the reputation of the Steinway piano is based upon the preparatory treatment of lumber.

At the cost of about $100,000 an immense lumber shed was erected at the Riker Avenue plant, the only lumber shed of its kind in the world. It has an area of



AN ALLEY OF LUMBER AT RIKER AVENUE PLANT, WORTH HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

27,000 square feet, with a capacity of about five million feet of lumber. The shed is built on open pillar work, with open work under its roof, so that at all times there is perfect circulation of air, as well as protection from rain, etc.

GLUE A VERY IMPORTANT FACTOR.

Glue plays a very important part in the making of a piano. It may be surprising to know that, although the Steinways for fifty-four years have used only the Peter Cooper glue, every shipment of glue received at the factories is subjected to a chemical analysis, and unless it conforms perfectly to such a test it is thrown out.

A similar test is made of the mixture of iron, which, as used to-day, is identically the same as that used forty years ago, and which has never been improved

upon. This mixture of iron is used for making the plates, and has a transverse strength of between 42,000 and 48,000 pounds to the square inch.

All the tests are made in the offices of Mr. A. J. Menzl, who is in charge of the Riker Avenue factory, and who has been making Steinway pianos for twenty-five years, and is an expert in every sense of the word.

AN ENTIRE ABSENCE OF "HUSTLE."

One thing very noticeable as one goes through the Steinway factories is the entire absence of hurry on the part of the workmen. They take plenty of time in preparing the wood products, and do not allow themselves to be disturbed in any way while at their tasks. They are not urged to make haste, and would probably rebel if they were required to relinquish their work before they, and not the foreman, were satisfied with it. Nearly all of these men have been making Steinway pianos for years. Many of them began as boys and are now grown old in the service. It is not uncommon to meet men who have been there thirty or forty years, and some who have spent half a century there. As one old gentleman put it:

"We never think of leaving. We live and die right here."

A great many of the men now thirty and forty years in the Steinway factories followed in the footsteps of their fathers, many of whom came to this country at the behest of the first Steinway, from Germany.

MANY BUILDINGS MAKE VAST PLANT.

The Riker Avenue factory, complete, includes a two-story administration building, a five-story piano case factory, a four-story drying kiln, a two-story sawmill, a three-story metal factory, a foundry, a plate-casting storage building, a plate-casting shop, a plate-japanning and bronzing shop, a glue-boiler-house, three lumber storage buildings, a boiler-house, a pump-house, a coal and coke shed, and a foundry sand shed. One hundred and twenty-two machines are in use in the cabinet and metal shop. They are driven by 9,000 feet of belting.

Nearly five hundred men are employed at the Riker Avenue factory, who furnish about $1,000,000 worth of the raw product to the Ditmars Avenue factory, where the next steps are taken in building the Steinway pianos.

In the Ditmars Avenue factory the piano cases are assembled, the sounding-boards placed in them, and the varnishing done. This factory covers several city blocks and is three stories high. The sounding-boards are made in this factory. There are some wonderful machines to be found here. The immense rubbing machines are so perfect that they do the fine rubbing equally as well as could be done by hand. The varnishing process in vogue is the most thorough and complete to be found anywhere.

GOING THROUGH THE VARNISH ROOMS.

Every grand piano case receives six coats of varnish. After the varnishing has been completed the pianos are put away for two or three months, and then they are ready to be rubbed. And such a rubbing they do get! They are rubbed until they are as smooth and as brilliant as a mirror, and when the rubbers are through with them they get the last coat of varnish, technically known as the "flowing coat," and then, after drying several days, they are sent to the big factory in Manhattan where the action and keys are placed in them and all the fine work necessary to make them playable is done. Here also the cases are hand polished.

After going through several departments the pianos reach the finishing floor, which is in charge of Mr. Otto Koch, who is seventy-five years old, and who has been making Steinway pianos for more than fifty years. He has seen more Steinway pianos made than any other living man. Mr. Koch came to this country shortly after the founder of the Steinway house, and from the first day he landed here until the present time he has been employed in the Steinway factories.

EVERY FOREMAN HAS AN "UNDERSTUDY."

While every department in the Steinway factories is presided over by men who have devoted their lives to making the famous piano, each executive has an

understudy, so to speak, and in the event of illness or death of any of the heads of departments their places are immediately filled by men who have studied under them and who are capable of carrying on the work without the slightest deviation from the original plan.

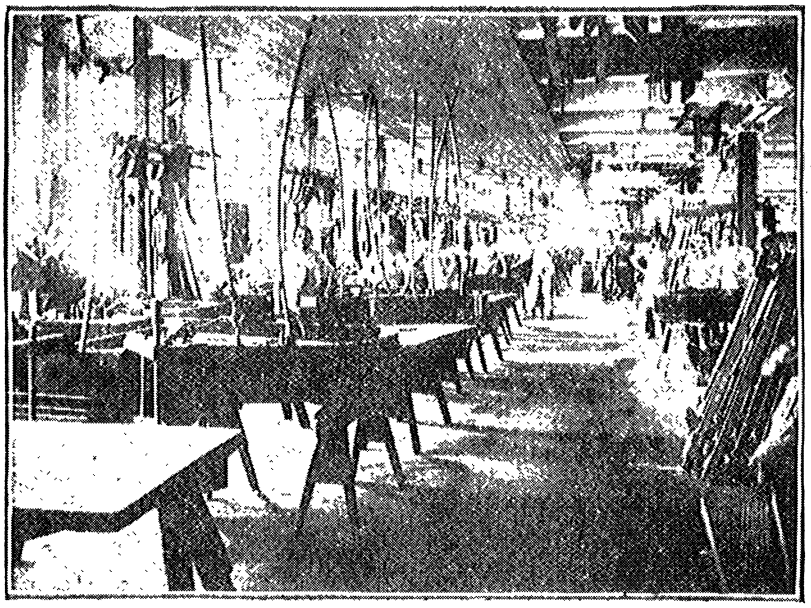
In all the Steinway factories, including the immense export factory which is located at Hamburg, Germany, there are about 2,000 men employed, and every man is as loyal to the house as though it were his own. They all seem proud of their connection with the firm, and regard their work as a labor of love. Harmony prevails throughout the great Steinway industry from the heads of the house down to the lowliest employee.

There are about 6,000 Steinway pianos made annually. Four thousand are made here, averaging 2,400 grands and 1,600 uprights, and 2,000 are made at Hamburg.

HOW A SOUNDING-BOARD IS MADE.

The sounding-boards that go into the Steinway pianos are doubtless the best in the world. This part of a piano must be perfect, and the manner of making them is very costly because of the waste necessary.

The Steinway sounding-boards are made in the Ditmars Avenue factory. There is one man, a grizzled old fellow, in this factory who has been selecting the lumber



DITMARS AVENUE FACTORY
"BELLYMEN" PUTTING SOUNDING-BOARDS IN GRAND PIANOS.—BENDING POLES ARE REQUIRED FOR THIS IMPORTANT TASK.

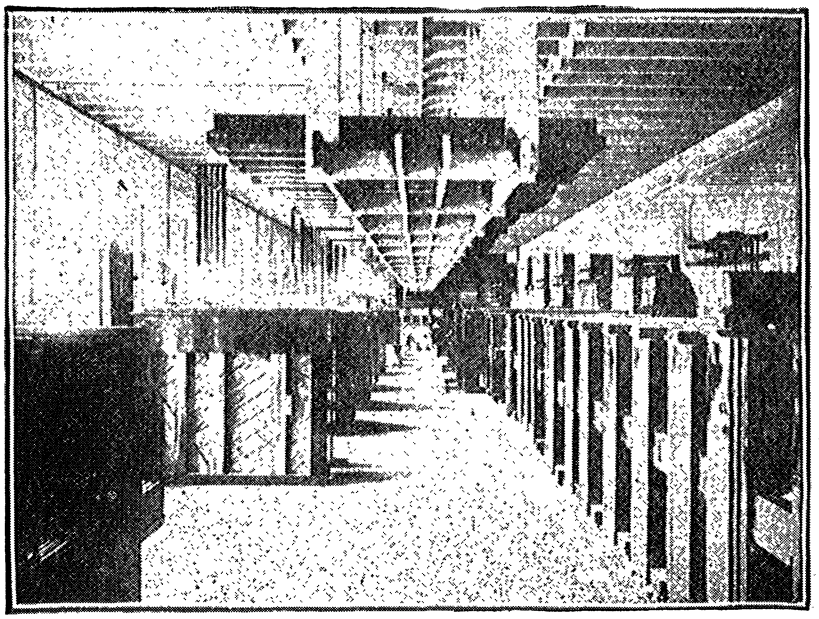
for the sounding-boards for many years. He does nothing else. The sounding-boards are made of about seventeen small boards, but when they are finished and placed in the pianos they look like a single board, so perfectly are the small pieces mated. In matching the small boards the expert in charge throws out nearly half of them, because they do not conform as to grain and color. The boards thus

thrown out, despite the fact that they have been in treatment for years, are an utter loss, so far as the sounding-boards are concerned. The sounding-boards are always made of spruce lumber.

When the sounding-boards are placed in the pianos and fastened to the plate, the inside of a Steinway piano is as though it were made entirely of one huge piece. This is due to the many patented devices controlled by the Steinway house, which have been the result of years of experiment.

IDEAS OF FOUNDER ARE STOLEN.

When the original Steinway came to this country and began the manufacture of pianos—some fifty-five years ago—he failed to secure patents upon several of



A ROW OF THE POPULAR VERTEGRANDS AT THE FIFTY-THIRD STREET FINISHING FACTORY.

his great improvements, with the result that many competitors appropriated his ideas and began the manufacture of "imitation Steinways," for commercial purposes alone, with the result that the strictly commercial piano came into being, and is to-day sold by the thousands to persons who know a piano only by its outside appearance, and cannot understand why the Steinways demand such a good price for their product when something that "looks as nice" can be obtained for much less.

Some of these commercial pianos are made from lumber that is not seasoned two weeks, and in many cases actually fall apart after being used a short time. Such pianos are merely "assembled." For instance, a commercial piano manufacturer, who is after only the money, buys his piano cases of one firm, his plates of another, his action and keys of a third, and so on until he acquires all the parts. Then he throws them together after a fashion, and they are ready for sale. This sort of manufacturer seldom puts his own name on his "assembled" products.

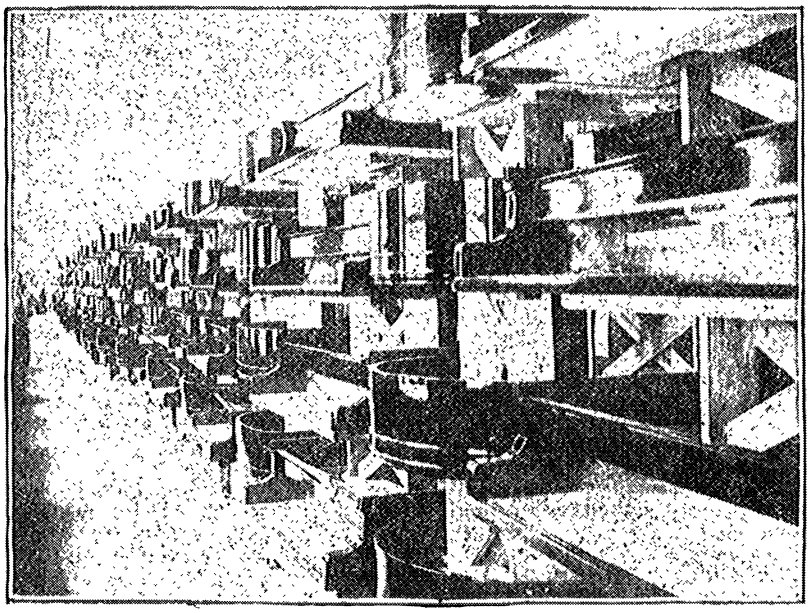
He puts them out under what is known as a "stencil name," or he will put a dealer's name on the piano, and the dealer palms it off, in many cases, as a high-class piano that is made especially for his esthetic trade.

MUCH TRICKERY TO ENSNARE THE INNOCENTS.

There is more trickery in the piano industry from the commercial standpoint than in any other, and it behooves the innocent purchaser to be sure of his ground before he undertakes the purchase of a piano.

The Steinways are the only piano manufacturers in the world who make every component part of their piano. This principle was established by the founder of the house, and has been rigidly adhered to ever since.

The history of the Steinway family, founders of one of the greatest industries



800 GRAND PIANOS IN ONE ROW AT DITMARS AVENUE PLANT.

in the world, is an interesti..g one. There are at the present time seven members of the Steinway blood conducting the business of the firm and perpetuating the Steinway traditions.

ROMANTIC HISTORY OF FIRST GENIUS.

The first Steinway to build a piano was Henry Engelhard Steinway, who was born February 15, 1797, in Wolfshagen, a forest town of the Hartz Mountains, in the Grand Duchy of Brunswick, Germany. He came of a family of soldiers, many of whom had gained high distinction in the army. Owing to war and a domestic tragedy, he found himself the sole survivor of his family at the age of fifteen and without means. His father and three older brothers had been struck dead by a bolt of lightning while he was walking with them in a forest. He was unhurt by the horror, many believers in Destiny to this day believing that he was saved that he might perform a greater service to the world.

Penniless and homeless, the young man entered the army, where he served

until he was twenty-one, when he was honorably discharged. After leaving the army he settled in the hamlet of Seesen, at the foot of the Hartz Mountains. He married in 1825, and a year later his first child, a son, was born. This boy was christened C. F. Theodore Steinway, and he afterward became the great piano scientist and inventive genius who designed the world-famed Steinway grands.

AMBITION FOR HIS FIRST SON.

Henry E. Steinway had always been a lover of music, and was somewhat of a musician. Upon the birth of his son his greatest ambition was that the boy should become a musician, and, being a cabinet-maker, he set to work at once to build a piano upon which the lad was to learn to play. He worked day and night upon the instrument, and when it was completed he was the proudest father in the world. He had no thought of becoming a piano manufacturer at that time, and it was not until one of the rich men of the town saw and heard his piano that Steinway began to see a future in the piano trade. Instead of the piano becoming an instrument for his son to play, it was sold for a high price, and Steinway at once entered into the business of manufacturing pianos. He improved upon every piano of that day, and raised the status of the instrument from a state of almost worthlessness to a standard that attracted the attention of the civilized world.

A LARGE AND HAPPY FAMILY.

For many years Henry E. Steinway continued a piano manufacturer in Seesen, and became the father of a large and happy family. The second child born was a girl, Doretta Steinway, who later became the mother of Henry Ziegler, at present the head of the Department of Inventions and Construction of the Steinway industry. His next child was Charles Steinway, the father of Charles H. Steinway, now president of Steinway & Sons, of Frederick T. Steinway, now vice-president of the company, and of Henry W. T. Steinway. The next child was Henry Steinway, Jr., and then came Wilhelmina, the second daughter of the founder of the Steinway house.

William Steinway was the next born, and then came Albert Steinway, the last of the seven children, every one of whom was to play an important part in the great business their father had founded.

The revolution of 1848 greatly crippled the business of Henry E. Steinway in Germany, and he decided to emigrate to America. Careful in all things, he decided to investigate the new country before making the move, and in 1849 he sent his second son, Charles Steinway, to this country on a tour of inspection. The young man's reports to his father were so favorable that the entire family, with the exception of C. F. Theodore Steinway, came to the United States. C. F. Theodore remained behind to complete unfinished work, and in a few years more he joined his father and brothers in this country.

FATHER AND SONS BECOME JOURNEYMEN.

For three years Steinway and his boys worked as journeymen in piano factories here in order that they might learn the exact conditions existing in this country, and then they started the business which has been the most wonderful in all the piano industry.

An insignificant building on old Varick Street was the first Steinway factory in this country. The first pianos made here and turned out from the Varick Street factory created a furore among the Americans. It was not long after their first efforts that the Steinways were famous all over the world. They moved to a larger factory on Walker Street, and then, a short time afterward, built the New York City factory at Fifty-third Street and Park Avenue.

The Steinways invented the "overstrung system" for the piano. They invented other great improvements that made the tone of their pianos superior to all others. The crowned heads of Europe, by royal warrant, appointed the Steinways as

makers of their pianos, and they are still making the pianos used in the homes of royalty, as well as for the greatest musicians of the times.

BOYS COMPELLED TO WORK AS APPRENTICES.

Henry E. Steinway compelled every one of his sons to go into the factory and learn how to build a Steinway piano. They in turn compelled their sons to work at the bench until they were capable of turning out the perfect Steinway. In this manner the great house has continued to develop members of the blood, and consequently the pianos are made according to the precepts of the originators.

The sons of the present generation learned the trade at the bench. They were taken into the big factories as mere apprentice boys and, under hard taskmasters, were required to learn every step of the piano-building business. Each of the

ROOM OF APPRENTICES AT RIKER AVENUE FACTORY WHERE BOYS OF THE STEINWAY BLOOD START TO LEARN HOW TO MAKE PIANOS.

boys graduated, and, in addition to their proficiency in piano building, they were all given a thorough education in music. These boys of the present generation are preparing to take the reins of their elders, and in future years will guide the destinies of the house.

SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE BLOOD NOW ACTIVE.

The seven members of the Steinway blood who are now actively engaged in conducting the affairs of the company are Charles H. Steinway, President; Frederick T. Steinway, Head of the Department of Manufacture; Henry Ziegler, Head of the Department of Inventions and Construction; William R. Steinway, Assistant to President Charles H. Steinway; Theodore E. Steinway, Theodore Cassebeer, and Edwin Cassebeer. The last four named are the fourth generation of Steinways.

Steinway Hall, on Fourteenth Street, in this city, once famous as the country's greatest music hall, while practically devoted entirely to wareroom purposes now, nevertheless is still the most noted music centre in the United States, being the acknowledged rendezvous for musicians from all over the world.

AN EXQUISITE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WITHIN REACH OF YOUR PURSE.

THE Laffargue Piano is pre-eminently a high-grade instrument at a moderate cost. In its manufacture no detail has been considered too small to be overlooked by the manufacturers. Each particle of material that enters into its construction is thoroughly examined, and, unless reaching the required high standard of excellence, is rejected; so that a purchaser of a Laffargue Piano may rest content that there is no better instrument on the market.

The firm that makes the piano takes pride in putting only the best products of up-to-date science into it. The same uniform care is used in selecting the material, whether it be the plate, the soundboard, or the wires, or the case, the action keys or any other part.

A point regarding which particular attention is paid, and which has much to do in producing the perfect musical tone of the piano, is the testing that is made of all its materials. When once the perfect material is found it is never changed for a cheaper quality. The resulting tonal qualities, therefore, never vary, and one Laffargue Piano is of the same lofty standard of perfection as every other one.

One of the most noteworthy features of the piano is its durability. It has an unexcelled reputation for wearing well and for standing long in tune. In order that these high attributes may continue, the heads of the firm have always given to each instrument built at the factory their personal supervision. No piano is ever shipped out of the company's plant that has not received this careful inspection. It is a matter of congratulation among the firm's chiefs that the established fame of their instruments, as undoubtedly the best value for the money, is still maintained.

While the firm has turned out a most beautiful looking piano, the directors adhere to the principle that such an instrument should not be selected for its looks, but for its durability and quality, so that it is a cardinal rule with them never to sacrifice tone and lasting qualities to mere outward appearance.

Eminent musicians have frequently commented on what they term "the unrivalled tone" of the Laffargue Pianos. The firm explains this splendid feature by the care that the scale receives. It was only after the most untiring efforts that this perfection of the scale was attained. The musical and refined treble, the long vibrating and single qualities, and the full and smooth bass, found only in the very best makes of pianos, are accentuated in these instruments, where they are found in their fullest measure.

This firm makes a special point of having its employees masters of their craft. Great care is taken in selecting men to do the delicate work required in the building of these pianos, as a bungler might spoil the best efforts of his co-workers. The men are put through a thorough examination before they are permitted in the factory.

And now a word about the Laffargue Piano Player. This is an ideal instrument for the home. It combines the piano and the automatic player in such harmony that every shade of music, from the most delicate pianissimo to the most intense forte, is equally at its command. The automatic control is perfection, and by its intelligent use the rendition of the most classical compositions is easy. The adjustments of the mechanical parts of the Player are so cleverly contrived that even a child may find no difficulty in playing the instrument. A feature of the Player is that it retains all the famous singing qualities for which the Laffargue Piano is distinguished.

So highly does the firm think of its piano that with each sale of one it gives to the purchaser a guarantee for six years, agreeing to put it in good repair at the factory, provided the instrument has not been subjected to abuse.

An inspection of the Laffargue factory is most interesting. To see the men actually at work putting into the case the wires and other parts is an impressive sight. One cannot but be struck by the great care and pains taken to have everything just right. One may well say, when he sees these clever experts at work, that they are all geniuses, for they have "such an infinite capacity for taking pains," which is the accepted definition of a genius.

The makers of this instrument are always pleased to send information, catalogues, etc., to inquirers. The company's firm name is Laffargue & Co., and their factory and main office is at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street and Southern Boulevard, New York.

An Old Musical Enterprise that Keeps in the Van of Modern Triumphs and Achievements.

WHEN a musical instrument has stood the test of time and has steadily gained in popularity and sales throughout a long term of years, sterling merit is behind this triumph. History tells us that it is only the fittest that survive, and this is as true of musical instruments as it is of races of mankind. The Behning Piano is an instrument that, placed on the market years ago, has steadily won its way to the foremost ranks of the trade, and each year sees more of these splendid pianos sold.

The Behning Piano is one of the oldest makes in the country. It is noted for its exceptional wearing qualities. In tonal quality, in sweet, singing properties, it is at the very summit of the piano making art. In appearance it is very handsome, and both quality of looks and quality of musical tone are of the kind that endure. This piano will stay in tune longer than any other on the market with proper care.

Since the company first began to manufacture pianos it has made it a maxim of its business policy to keep in the very fore of the development of the piano-making science. Whatever new was discovered or invented that was found superior to the old in helping to turn out a perfect instrument was at once adopted, extra cost not being considered at all. The object has always been to produce the most perfect musical instrument possible, the question of expense being of minor importance in the eyes of the firm. At the same time, the cost to the purchaser has been kept down to the lowest possible point, so that in the Behning Piano there is more value than is to be found in other makes.

With its progressive policy, it was most natural that the company should take up the Player-Piano when the invention first appeared on the musical horizon. At once the firm went to work to turn out the most perfect Player-Piano that could be made, experts being sent wherever in the world the development of these inventions could be studied to the best advantage. In these pianos the player part comes in the natural size piano, and is the only one that does. This is not true of any other make.

There is no weakening of any of the parts of the piano in cutting down the thickness of the back, which other players cut down from one-half to three-quarters. The player-action can be taken out in less than a half-minute's time, exposing all the strings, so that a new string can be readily put in. This accessibility makes the instrument very handy for tuners to get at. It is very easy to produce the slightest pianissimo effect, and pressure with the feet in an instant brings out the fortissimo.

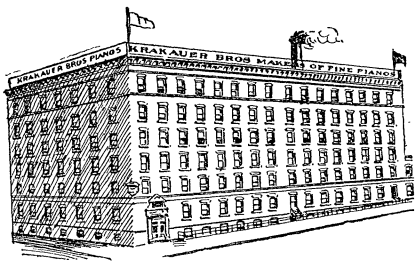
The company makes a specialty of providing for the needs of persons who dwell in small quarters. The firm manufactures the smallest Player-Piano on the market, as well as the larger sizes. It makes one as small as four feet four inches in height by twenty-six inches in depth. Another convenient size that is much sought is four feet eight and a half inches in height by twenty-seven in depth.

A recapitulation of the peculiar advantages of the Behning Player-Piano are: There is no increase in the size of the case; no decrease in the thickness of the back; it pumps as easily as it can be taken apart; the entire piano is accessible for tuning, voicing, regulating, and replacing of broken strings.

In producing what they consider the most perfect Player-Piano on the market the officials of the Behning Piano Company have had in mind the growth of the musical spirit in America. They say that only men in the trade have an adequate conception of the widespread interest in music in this country, and they are convinced that this means that America will soon take the leading role in the musical world. There is a demand for good music on far Western plains, amid fastnesses of the Sierra Madre Mountains of New Mexico, and in the cabins of Alaskan miners. The demand throughout the middle West and the South is very great and constantly increasing. In the cities of the North, Middle, and the New England States it is enormous. The reason that the popularity of the Behning Player-Piano in all these sections is so great is that it does not get out of order and is so easily manipulated. Should any repairing be required, the construction is such that it can be done with very little trouble and expense. The durability of the Player-Piano insures its lasting for years, a lifetime with ordinary attention.

The Behning Piano Company, whose headquarters are at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Park Avenue, New York City, always is pleased to give all particulars and information desired.

The Krakauer Piano is the Product of Musical Genius



THE KRAKAUER FACTORY,
Cypress Avenue, 136th to 137th Streets.

FOR thirty-five years the Krakauer Piano has held its place at the head of the piano procession. It is an epitome of all that is best in a high-class musical instrument. There is no piano made that is its superior in mechanical perfection, in tone, in lasting qualities. It is a piano with a soul, as well as a body. A musician who sits down before it and touches a chord instantly finds inspiration in the melody that bursts forth.

The business of the Krakauer Piano had its inception under somewhat different auspices from business concerns of to-day. The Krakauer family was one with a talent for music. They were natural musicians. In addition, they had practical ideas about piano-making. They wanted to make an instrument that would interpret music to the best advantage. They made some on these advanced lines, and it was so superior to other pianos that they determined to go in business more extensively. The result is that to-day the most refined homes in the United States and other countries are equipped with a Krakauer Piano.

No better tribute to the excellence of the Krakauer Piano is possible than the enormous popularity that it has gained. Never, since the firm of Krakauer Bros. was formed, has it been able to make enough of its pianos to keep up to the demand. There have always been sheaves of orders waiting to be filled. And they are filled, with as little delay as possible, and it is an invariable experience that the purchasers write enthusiastically to the manufacturers extolling the merits of the instrument.

The Krakauer business has grown so fast that it is now second to none in its line. The factory where the pianos are made is a huge structure, and the State Inspectors have pronounced it the best equipped, the most substantial and perfectly adapted to its needs of any piano factory in the great Empire State.

The men who make the various complicated parts that go into the being of this piano are all leading experts of their several lines. They must have passed a crucial test before they can obtain a place among the brilliant staff of expert workmen. They are all under the personal supervision of the President of the Company, Mr. Julius Krakauer, himself a finished musician.

Besides their rare tone qualities and the absolute perfection of the mechanical working of the Krakauer Pianos, they are beautiful instruments and add charm to the most exquisitely furnished apartments. Their possession is an indication of the refinement of a household.

The prices of the Krakauer Pianos vary from $400 to $575, in the cabinet variety, and from $650 to $750 in the grands, according to size. They are the biggest value for the money that can be found in the piano trade. The absolute minimum price is charged that will enable the Company to put the instruments on the market. It is conscientiously stated that no greater musical bargain can be found in the world than a Krakauer Piano. This piano will last a lifetime and will retain its vigor and rich tonal qualities during all the years of its use.

In sending your order, kindly specify the date at which you must have the piano, in order that we may use all haste in getting it to you, as our orders on hand are sufficient to keep our factory busy for months ahead.

The Krakauer catalogues will explain in detail the perfection of these instruments and form interesting reading for the music lover.

Main Offices and Factories: Cypress Ave. and 136th St.
Downtown Retail Warerooms: 17 East 14th St. } **New York City.**

HOW A MUSICAL FAMILY PUT ITS GENIUS TO PRACTICAL USE

TRAITS, mental and physical, are inherited. We all know how some quality of an ancestor, perhaps many generations back, will crop out in a descendant. The descendants of a seafaring family, though themselves born in the interior, have an eager longing for the sea—they are happier dwelling on the seacoast than among the mountains away from it.

Just so does the love of music run in families. The famous Decker family, of New York, is an instance of this. Music has been the diversion of generations of the Decker family. It is a talent handed down from father to son. It was most natural, therefore, that the Decker family, when seeking a business, should turn instinctively to the manufacture of a musical instrument that should embody all the elements desired by a thorough musician. The late Myron A. Decker, founder of the house of Decker & Son, was a musical genius. He criticised various faults in the pianos of the day, and was seized with the ambition to make a perfect musical instrument. For this purpose he made a deep study of piano-making in all its branches. With this knowledge, superimposed upon a thorough musical education, he set to work to produce the perfect piano.

Just as he studied harmony at the conservatory so he studied the art of making piano wire, gained a complete knowledge of which woods were the best to enhance the tone of the instrument, of how these woods could be seasoned to the best possible advantage. Every mechanical device for improving the quality of a piano was mastered by him, and all this wisdom he handed down to his son, the present head of the firm, Mr. Frank C. Decker. Mr. Frank C. Decker, in turn, is handing this knowledge down to his son, Frank C. Decker, Jr.

The result is that these musicians turn out an instrument that is wonderful in tone, in touch, in richness of volume, in durability, in the elements that go to make a perfect piano. Nor must the beauty of the instrument be overlooked. Its superb case construction, its graceful outlines, its beautiful finish, that appeal to the eye of the artist, make it an acquisition for any home.

Piano making has advanced to such a perfect science that there has been a distinct growth in the musical talent of the American public. The statistics of musical colleges and conservatories prove this. Decker & Sons, Nos. 699-703 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, New York, have done a great share in spreading this talent throughout the country by the appealing qualities of their instruments.

Retail Warerooms, 25 East 125th St.

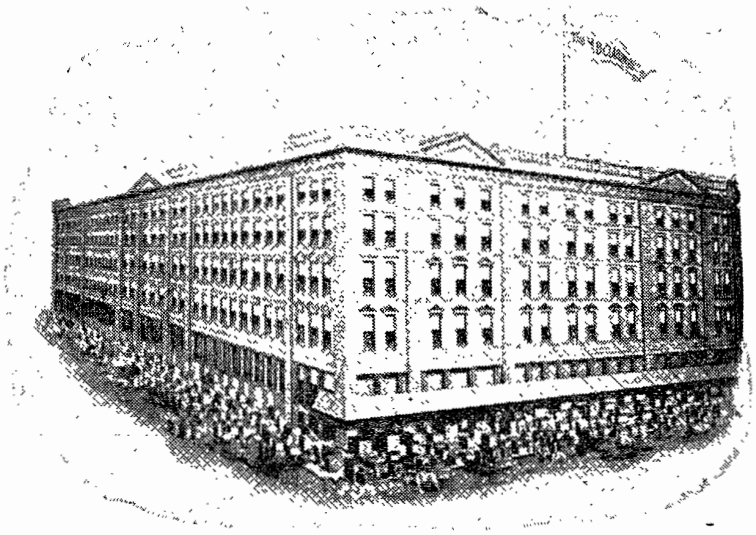
Hotels in Manhattan.

‡Abingdon, 7 Abingdon Square.
*Albany, Broadway and 41st Street.
*Albemarle, Broadway and 24th Street.
*Albert, University Place and 11th Street.
‡America, 102 East 15th Street.
‡Ashland, 4th Avenue and 24th Street.
*Ashton, Madison Avenue and 93d Street.
*Astor House, Broadway, opposite Post-Office.
*Astor, Broadway, 44th and 45th Streets.
*Bancroft House, Broadway and 21st Street.
*Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d Street.
‡Belvedere, 4th Avenue and 18th Street.
*Beresford, 1 West 81st Street.
*Breslin, Broadway and 29th Street.
‡Broadway Central, 673 Broadway.
‡Brunswick, 89th Street and Madison Avenue.
*Buckingham, 5th Avenue and 50th Street.
*Cadillac, Broadway and 43d Street.
‡Cecil, 118th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.
*Colonial, 125th Street and 8th Avenue.
*Continental, Broadway and 20th Street.
*Cosmopolitan, Chambers St. and W. Broadway.
*Empire, Broadway and 63d Street.
‡Endicott, Columbus Avenue and 81st Street.
*Everett House, 4th Avenue and 17th Street.
‡Fifth Avenue, 5th Avenue and 23d Street.
‡Gilsey House, Broadway and 29th Street.
†Gotham, 5th Avenue and 55th Street.
*Grand, Broadway and 31st Street.
*Grand Union, 4th Avenue and 42d Street.
*Grenoble, 7th Avenue and 56th Street.
*Herald Square, 34th Street, near Broadway.
*Hermitage, 7th Avenue and 42d Street.
*Hoffman House, 1111 Broadway.
*Holland House, 5th Avenue and 30th Street.
*Imperial, Broadway and 32d Street.
*Knickerbocker, Broadway and 42d Street.
*Longacre, 157 West 47th Street.
*Majestic, 4 West 72d Street.
*Manhattan, 42d Street and Madison Avenue.
*Manhattan Square, 56 W 77th Street.
*Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 66th Street.
*Marlborough, 1355 Broadway.
*Martha Washington, 4th Avenue and 29th Street.
†Martinique, Broadway and 32d Street.
*Metropole, Broadway and 42d Street.
*Mills (No. 1), Bleecker and Thompson Streets.
*Mills (No. 2), Rivington and Chrystie Streets.
*Mills (new), 7th Avenue and 36th Street.
*Murray Hill, Park Avenue and 40th Street.
*Netherland, corner 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
*New Amsterdam, 4th Avenue and 21st Street.
*Park Avenue, Park Avenue and 32d Street.
*Plaza, 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
‡Roland, Madison Avenue and 59th Street.
*St. Denis, Broadway and 11th Street.
‡St. George, Broadway and 12th Street.
†St. Lorenz, 72d Street and Lexington Avenue.
*St. Regis, 5th Avenue and 55 h Street.
‡San Remo, 8th Avenue and 75th Street.
‡Savoy, 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
*Seville, corner 29th Street and Madison Avenue.
†Sherman Square, Broadway and W 71st Street.
*Sinclair House, 754 Broadway.
*Smith & McNeil's, 197 Washington Street.
*Stevens House, 27 Broadway.
‡Sturtevant, 147 W 35th Street.
*Union Square, 15th Street and Union Square.
*Victoria, 5th Avenue and 27th Street.
*Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Avenue, 33d to 34th Street.
‡Westminster, Irving Place and 16th Street.

*European Plan. †American Plan. ‡American and European Plans.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY

IN the heart of the "dry goods district" of New York stands a business house that is pre-eminently above its neighboring business houses. It is more than a mercantile establishment. It is an institution. If there were a truly competent system of guides to New York, as there is in all the greater cities of Europe, the tourist would be taken to this corner and shown the house of The H. B. Claflin Company, at Church and Worth streets, as one of the things not to be missed in even a hurried inspection of the sights to be seen in the greatest American city.



For this is a clearing-house of the whole dry goods business, East, West, North, and South, for the whole United States. That is not to say that every merchant who comes to town buys all his goods in this one place. It does mean that scarcely a merchant comes to New York without visiting this house, and that every such merchant's visit means the sale of a bill of goods. That would mean a highly desirable state of trade to any other house, and one upon which most mercantile establishments would be content to limit their business. Not so here.

There are hundreds of great manufacturing concerns that require one special thing which is "out of their line." Many shoe manufacturers buy annually a great quantity of a fabric suitable for the lining of shoes from this concern. In the South the great plantations which ship to New York vegetables grown out of the New York season protect their growing crops on chilly nights with a thick muslin cloth. These planters order thousands and thousands of yards from this establishment of that particular cloth. Harness-makers call upon this same market for no end of things, which either go into their finished products or which are demanded by their trade. These illustrations merely serve to make the fact known that hardly a large manufacturer in the United States markets his product without having bought an immense quantity of some special line of goods out of this universal mart. These are a few instances of which people in general would not think, and it is not necessary to mention the thousands of manufacturers whose products are more particularly in the line of goods that this house carries, such as waist manufacturers, skirt manufacturers, garment manufacturers of all sorts, and, in fact, any into whose finished product cotton or woollen fabrics enter.

The United States, through various bureaus which bear upon commerce, even including the State Department, has taken immense pains to develop an export trade for the benefit of the merchants and manufacturers of the whole country. It has been seen that no small part of the circumstances which culminated in the greatest war of our time—that between Russia and Japan—was the negotiations undertaken by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, for securing a market open to all traders of the whole world in Manchuria. The H. B. Claflin Company was interested above all American traders, perhaps above all European traders, in Mr. Hay's successful efforts to establish the principle that not Russia, nor Germany, nor France, nor

England, nor even the United States might be able to fence off so large a portion of the world from the open trading privileges of all merchants and all parts of the world. This great house has intimate and steadfast relations with the great distributing centres of the Chinese Empire, having opened, within the last few years, channels of trade with the largest operating firms, with which the Claflin house does a direct business, instead of, as formerly done, the Chinese business through its Manchester house. This trade has grown to an enormous extent. The firm also ships immense quantities of goods to all European ports. The firm sells to dealers all over the United States, to the largest houses as well as the smallest. The struggling young merchant in a country town who is ambitious comes to Claflin's for aid and advice.

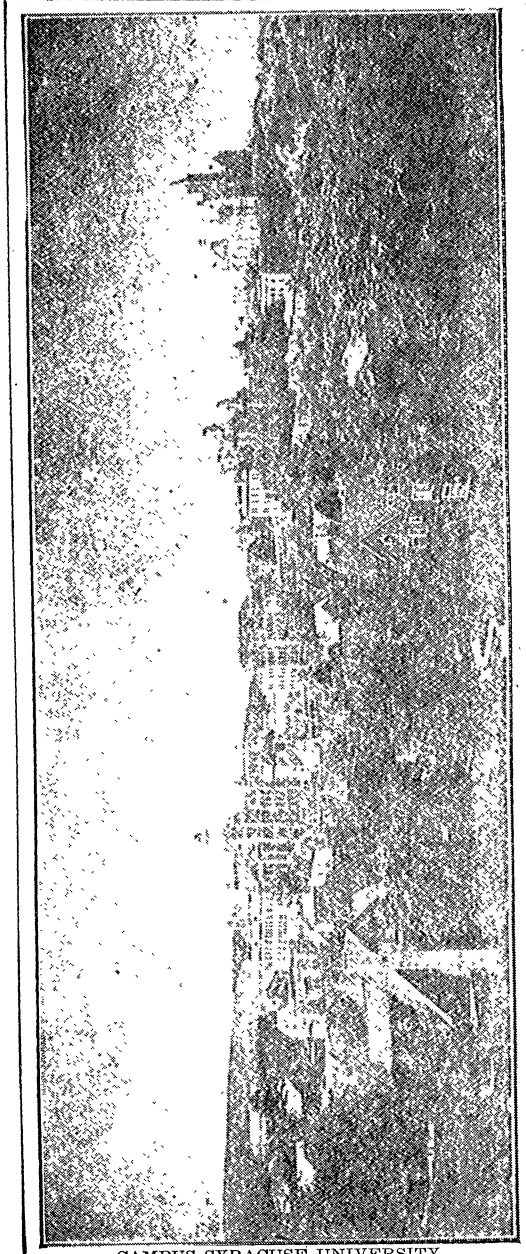
Horace B. Claflin, as a young man, established a retail dry goods business in 1831, and set up in the year after a branch at Worcester, Mass. Mr. Claflin and his brother-in-law, who was his partner, developed a business that outgrew the partnership. In 1833 Mr. Claflin took the Worcester house and devoted the next ten years of his career to that business. Advertising was a new science in those days, but Claflin made the most of it. He devised new methods of extending his business. He "did things" that other merchants had never thought of doing. Boston at that time monopolized the whole business in New England. New York, then a city of less than 100,000 population, was coming to be Boston's rival. His business grew. Rival merchants, who had predicted failure, saw he was right and followed his example. The Boston dealers, seeing their trade carried away, began to try to outbid the favorable terms of New York. The germ of the Claflin house of this day was in the policy that these conditions forced upon the mind of the young merchant of Worcester.

In 1843 he found Worcester a place that he had outgrown and came to New York and with William F. Bulkley started the wholesale dry goods business of Bulkley & Claflin at No. 46 Cedar street. The partners had a cash capital of $30,000, and each owned property outside of his individual share in the business. Those were times when a business man worth $30,000 was a considerable personage in the community. Cedar street was at that time the centre of the dry goods business. New York grew and the house grew with it, so that in seven years the young merchants had to look for a place in the new centre. They settled at No. 57 Broadway in 1850. A year later Mr. Bulkley had retired with a comfortable fortune. Claflin formed a new partnership with William H. Mellen and several juniors of the old house, under the firm name of Claflin, Mellen & Co. They moved uptown. They built the Trinity Building at No. 111 Broadway, which only recently has been removed to make way for a "skyscraper." In 1850 this firm's business footed up the enormous total, for those days, of $13,500,000. That meant that the Claflin idea already shown had become a dominant factor in mercantile business. The firm was at the head. It has stayed there ever since. That development made necessary another move uptown. The firm settled on the block where its present quarters are—Church and Worth streets and West Broadway. Mr. Mellen retired in 1864, and the name of the house became H. B. Claflin & Company. In 1866 the business had grown to a total of $64,000,000 sales, a phenomenal figure. After the war it was plain to some far-sighted merchants that business conditions were about to change with the changes wrought by the new conditions. Mr. Claflin saw that a revolution in his own business was necessary if he would keep the commanding position in the mercantile world. Before this the jobber, the importer, the manufacturer, each had occupied his own field. Mr. Claflin's judgment was that his business to succeed must combine the functions of all three. The house of Claflin now combines those three functions, as it has since the day when its founder first put his ideas into practice. It would be a long and difficult story to tell how, year by year, this business acquired control, one by one, of mills and factories, marketing their entire product: of how it embarked into manufacturing enterprises that have since, in its hands, become great among manufacturing interests.

This growing business means an expanding organization. In a smaller concern of the ante-bellum days one man could do all the buying, fix the prices, command all the agencies in selling. In the concern of to-day, with all its ramifications, a great system with many branches, each with a responsible and trusted head, has necessarily developed. The concern must maintain central buying bureaus in the great markets of the world. Its men must have specialized knowledge of markets in strange and unfamiliar parts of the world. Its chief must study possible and probable demands which are swayed by the caprices of fashion.

It should be said here that at the death of Mr. Claflin, in 1885, the business was in the full tide of its still advancing career. The business for five years was carried on by his son and the surviving partners. In 1890 the present corporation was formed. Its president is John Claflin, son of the founder.

One of the long-pursued ideas of the house is to supply the demands of any trade, no matter how such demands may differ from those of the general run of its trade. The buyer coming from Mexico to New York is not suited with the goods which find ready sale, for instance, in Sixth avenue. He wants merchandise that meets the taste of his own customers. In the Claflin stock he finds not only the things he knows are salable at home, but an organization which supplies him a seller who is familiar with his home requirements, who speaks his language, and who understands whatever differences there may be in the trade conditions of his own country as compared with those in New York. The buyer from Mexico is cited merely as an illustration of the broadness of the system. South America, Central America, the West Indies, South Africa, Australia, India, China, Japan, indeed the most remote countries of the world, send traders to New York, assured that in this immense institution they will find an accurate understanding of their customs and their customers.



CAMPUS SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, New York, as the name implies, is situated in the city whose name it bears. The location is unusually healthful and attractive, surveying the hills of Onondaga, the valley of the Indian Reservation, with its remnants of several tribes, and Lake Onondaga.

The University comprises six Colleges: The usual College, which enrolls more students than any College in the State, with elective courses covering the entire range of College learning; the College of Fine Arts, with courses in Architecture, Belles Lettres, Music and Painting; the College of Medicine, with thoroughly furnished laboratories; the College of Law, within easy access of the courts and great law libraries; the College of Applied Science, with courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, in new buildings and with the latest machinery and apparatus; and the Teachers College, which occupies fourteen acres covered with rare trees and shrubbery. Syracuse furnishes a much larger per cent. of teachers to the public schools of New York than any other institu-

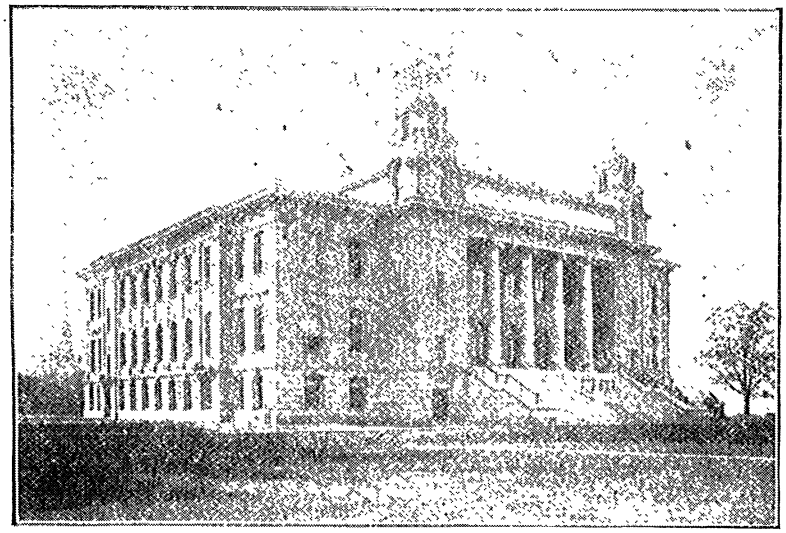
tion in the State. Graduate courses are given in the various departments.

The campus comprises one hundred acres. The buildings are large and imposing and the most of them having been built recently are adapted to the most approved forms of instruction.

The Library, the gift of Mr. Carnegie, is furnished with about twenty seminar rooms. The School of Library Economics is in this building.

The dormitories are sanitary and planned for the safety and comfort of the students. It is the plan of the University to furnish board without profit, securing to the students as much as possible for the price paid. The last dormitory erected was opened this year. It comprises five fireproof apartments accommodating forty students each. It has been planned and constructed with great care. The occupants are self-governing.

The University furnishes its own heat, light and power from a Central



LIBRARY, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

Heating Plant, thus eliminating the danger from fire in dormitories and recitational buildings.

The Library is endowed with $250,000. Books, therefore, are being added constantly.

The museums are receiving frequent additions of illustrative material.

The University is non-sectarian, but positively Christian in ethical requirement and influence. The Christian Associations are vigorous organizations. The students select church attendance according to their religious preferences. The usual College sports are encouraged. The physical instruction is systematic and seeks to secure the sound body for the sound mind.

A stadium of great proportions and expense has recently been erected. It

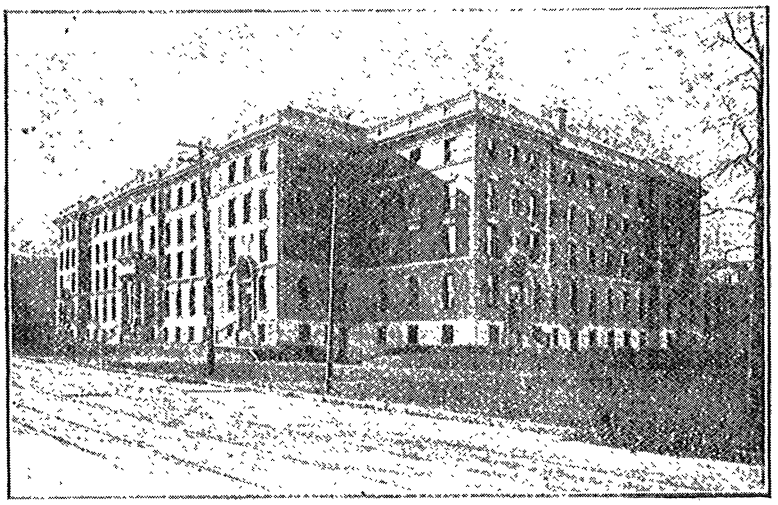
will accommodate over 20,000 without extra seatings. The largest College gymnasium in the country is now in process of erection.

Rowing has received much attention, and the crews of the University have given good account of themselves at Poughkeepsie.

The faculty comprises 220, representing more than seventy of the leading Universities of Europe and America. The student enrollment is about 3,200.

The plans for the future call for more buildings and further equipment. Six buildings were in process of erection the past year.

The location in the centre of the greatest State in the Union, on railways that furnish nearly two hundred trains every day, within five and a half hours



SIMS HALL, MEN'S DORMITORY, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

of New York and a little more than a night of Chicago, in a city that is very near the top of the list for healthfulness, in a convention town to which come many instructive conventions, secures to Syracuse University many advantages and the certainty of a great future.

There are many opportunities for self help, and the fees are so moderate and the student habits are so economical as to render it possible for any student of grit and courage to successfully complete a College course.

While self-government is encouraged, sound morals and careful habits are regarded as prerequisite to the soundest and safest scholarship and are insisted upon uncompromisingly.

For catalogue, illustrated bulletin, etc., address

THE REGISTRAR,
Syracuse University.
Syracuse, N. Y.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK

OF NEW YORK

More Than One Hundred Million Dollars in Its Vaults

No Similar Institution in All the World Has Such an Immense Volume of Deposits

THE Bowery Savings Bank of New York City, located in the very centre of Gotham's famous East Side district, is the largest and most successful savings bank in the entire world. This wonderful institution has a depositors' list of more than one hundred and fifty thousand, which is made up of representatives of every race on the globe.

Founded for the sole purpose of protecting the savings of the thrifty poor, The Bowery Savings Bank has never deviated from that purpose in its long existence, and to-day stands as a monument to the nation's prosperity, and furnishes an irrefutable argument of the thrift and saving habit of a large proportion of the masses.

Absolute confidence is the foundation rock upon which The Bowery Savings Bank stands, and there is not one of its depositors, no matter how lowly, but knows that his or her individual interests are perfectly safe therein. There is, moreover, a distinctly human side to this famous bank, which is little dreamed of by those not cognizant with its working. It is constantly reaching out a helping hand to the thousands of struggling men and women who are on its rolls, inviting them to economize and save. If a depositor—who is withdrawing his money apparently to put into some wild-cat scheme—will listen to advice, he is invited to "talk the matter over with the president." The depositor nearly always consents to do this, in which event, if he is about to enter into some foolish speculation, he is usually saved. The president of this famous bank and all of its officers are always on the alert to protect the depositors against the thousands and one pitfalls that beset the unsophisticated, and that is one very potent reason why the bank has grown to be the monarch of the savings bank world. This one bank has greater savings than all Canada, all Norway, or all Holland; it has one-tenth as much as all Great Britain. It is paying its depositors $4,000,000 a year on their savings. This is a record unparelleled in the world.

Any person may become a depositor in The Bowery Savings Bank, no matter where he lives, so long as he can write his name in English. That is the only requirement. Thousands of depositors transact their business with the bank by mail, and are thus enabled to participate in the splendid interest on their deposits, that is made possible by the gilt-edge securities held by the bank, which is in possession of the highest character of collateral to be obtained. Under the laws of New York, savings banks are subjected to rigid control. The management is in the hands of men of known integrity, whose services are entirely gratuitous, and who delight in conserving the interests of such an institution. In all other States the funds of a savings bank may be loaned much as by commercial banks, while in New York the restriction imposed by the statutes assures absolute safety.

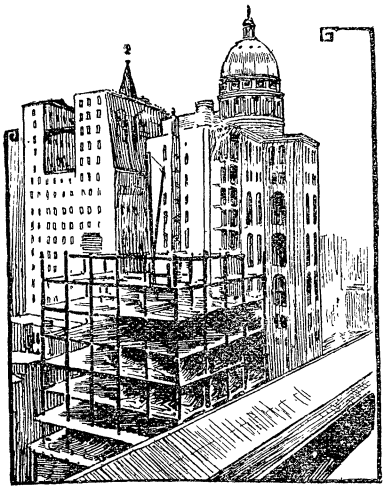
The "Banking-by-Mail" system has been conducted by The Bowery Savings Bank for many years. It is said that this bank originated this method of banking in the State of New York.

To send a dollar from any point in the United States to The Bowery Savings Bank by Post-Office Money Order costs five cents, including the stamp to carry the letter, while, if one lived in New York City, in nearly every case it would cost twice that amount to get the same dollar to the same bank because of street car fare. So the out-of-town depositor has really the advantage over his New York brother in the question of strict economy.

Mr. William H. S. Wood, one of the most prominent men in New York, is president of The Bowery Savings Bank. Every working day of the year he is at his desk in the big bank building on the Bowery, and he knows every detail of the vast machinery that keeps the institution going, and keeps it ahead of all of its fellows. Mr. John J. Sinclair, also a splendid citizen of New York, is the vice-president, and Mr. Robert B. Woodward, equally eminent, is the second vice-president. Mr. Henry A. Schenck, the comptroller, is a man of marked ability.

We earnestly advise all our readers to send for a copy of this bank's little pamphlet entitled, "Banking by Mail," which will be forwarded free upon request to The Bowery Savings Bank, 128 and 130 Bowery, New York.

Some of the Important and Successful Building Operations of D. C. Weeks & Son.



REARING STEEL FRAMEWORK OF NEW PULITZER BUILDING, JULY 25, 1907.

EARLY in the Spring of 1840, De Witt Clinton Weeks came to the city and started in the building business. Since that time the firm he established has been continuously in business—the present head of which is Mr. Francis M. Weeks, the son of De Witt Clinton Weeks—and many large operations and finest class of residences have been built by it. The Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, is an existing monument of the work of De Witt Clinton Weeks.

The old St. Thomas Church, at the corner of Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, built in 1869 and burned a few years ago, was the first building erected under the firm name of D. C. Weeks & Son. Prior to that time De Witt Clinton Weeks had been operating under his own name. The result of the fire, which completely consumed everything burnable in the building, leaving the walls practically intact, is proof of the claim of the Messrs. Weeks that nothing but the very best of workmanship has ever entered into their buildings since the earliest days of the firm's operations. The ruins of the old St. Thomas Church stand to-day as a monument to this fact.

The first building of the American Museum of Natural History, the old Queens County Court House, Long Island City, are other buildings constructed about the same period.

Of the modern work of the firm the following are a few examples of its successes:

The estate of G. W Vanderbilt, the well-known "Biltmore," on which work was carried on continuously for seven years.

The Morton Building, at the corner of Ann and Nassau Streets. This is a twelve-story building, of which the foundations were laid in October and the tenants were moving in on the first of the following May.

The residences of Mr. Samuel Thorne and John W Sterling, on Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets, which are among the best examples of the work of the late Bruce Price, Architect.

"The Marble Twins," two residences with seventy-five feet frontage on Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets.

Residence of Mr. Morton F Plant, corner of Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.

Alterations to the residence of Mr. G. W Vanderbilt, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street.

Residence for Mr. Robert Olyphant, East Fifty-second Street.

Residence for Mr. George W. Blumenthal, West Fifty-third Street.

Residence for Mr. Anson R. Flower, 601 Fifth Avenue.

Residence of Mr. W K. Vanderbilt, "Idle Hour," Oakdale, L. I.
Residence of Mr. Oliver Harriman, White Plains, N. Y.
Winter Club House, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
Two ten-story buildings for Huyler's Candy Factory.
Ten buildings for the New York Telephone Company, New York City.
Two buildings for the Central New York Telephone Company at Syracuse.

One building for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company at Baltimore, Md., on which the world's record was made for speed of construction, as several stories of a nine-story building were ready for occupancy 149 days after the excavation was started.

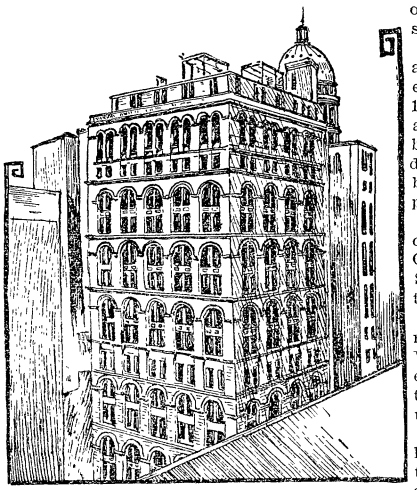
On a telephone building on East Twenty-ninth Street, between Fourth and Madison Avenues, one of the most novel engineering feats ever attempted in the building line was carried out by this firm. The supporting walls for four floors and the roof of the building were entirely removed and the floors were supported by iron rods fastened to beams at the top of the building, which were supported by heavy timber towers. The new addition was completed and the floors picked up and connected with the new structure, and the whole building completed without so much as cracking the plaster in the old portion.

Among the firm's heavy contracting work the foundations for the Seventy-fourth Street Power House of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company and the foundations for the Port Morris Power House, supplying power for the New York Central Railroad Company's Grand Central yards, which included cofferdam work, heavy earth and rock excavation and an enormous amount of concrete work, some of the piers going down sixty feet to get solid rock foundation.

The Tribune building was one of the largest and most difficult alterations ever attempted, in which the old clock tower, erected in 1876, was removed and later on set up again after ten stories had been added to the old building. Steel columns were also run down through the halls and offices of the old building to new foundations to carry the upper stories which were added.

Among the important work now being carried on by the firm is a residence for Mr. George J. Gould, corner of Sixty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and the addition to the world-famous Pulitzer Building.

The enlarged Pulitzer Building, now nearly completed and which will give THE WORLD the largest and most thoroughly equipped newspaper office building in the country, will be the latest successful undertaking of the firm.



REAR VIEW, SHOWING ADDITION TO PULITZER BUILDING, PRACTICALLY COMPLETED OCTOBER 30, 1907.

The new building will retain the well-known architectural lines that have made the old building one of the most beautiful and impressive structures in the city, and it will have a floor space of 18,496 feet, nearly double that of the old building. The dome, the most striking of New York's landmarks, will be retained, and so will the front elevation—but the enlarged building will give THE WORLD a magnificent business office on the main floor for the adequate transaction of its increased business, which can with difficulty be taken care of in the cramped quarters now occupied. There will be editorial and composing rooms of nearly double their present capacity, and there will be a great press room, sixteen feet high, in which will be installed presses of the largest and most improved pattern. New electric devices for driving power, new elevators, new systems of ventilation and water supply, new decorative effects—in a word, an enlarged and completely remodelled plant for the production of a great newspaper, and one of the most complete and convenient as well as beautiful office buildings in the country.

The enlarged Pulitzer Building fills the whole block bounded by Park Row, Frankfort Street, North William Street and the approach to the Brooklyn Bridge. The New York Press Club and the Lorillard estate owned the land on which the new addition is nearing completion, from whom Mr. Pulitzer purchased it. No. 12 Frankfort Street, included in this plot, was the birthplace of the New York Staats-Zeitung. Historical associations are also

connected with the site of the original Pulitzer Building. The first mention of the spot in the annals of New Amsterdam was in 1642, and it is known to many living New Yorkers as the location of French's Hotel.

In the construction of the enlarged building Messrs. Weeks & Son had several difficulties to overcome. For instance, that portion of the site which is bounded by the approach to the Brooklyn Bridge was troublesome when the foundations were being prepared. They had to dig down under the bridge approach wall for a distance of eighteen feet and underpin it, but this was accomplished without the slightest interruption to the Bridge traffic, a minute's delay to which ofttimes means an hour of congestion. The tests for the foundations were of the most severe character. A block of concrete two feet square was fitted into the earth as the base of the excavation. Fifty tons was loaded upon this small block, and there was practically no settlement, proving conclusively that the structure would stand upon virtually a foundation of solid rock.

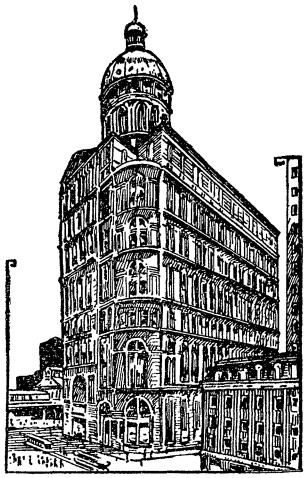
The most serious difficulty encountered by the contractors was in attaching the new building to the old; because the welding had to be accomplished without interruption to the work of publishing the newspaper and without inconvenience to the many tenants occupying the old building. The taking down of the old east wall, the cutting off of about six feet of the old building and the joining of the new and the old, were accomplished substantially without a hitch. In one instance part of the old wall had to be torn down before the steel skeleton of the new building was started. The smokestack in the old building was left standing, and when the steel skeleton was finished the smoke from the old building was turned into the new stack, which had risen with the steel structure of the new building. Then the balance of the old wall was removed, the floor beams fitted together and the welding of the two mammoth buildings was completed.

In another instance it was found necessary, in order to avoid interference with the publication of the newspaper, to build a new floor under a line of autoplate machines, which were at the time being operated to the fullest capacity.

The cost of the new Pulitzer Building, without equipment, will be in round figures about One Million Dollars. Briefly, it is a steel skeleton, with concrete floors, strong enough to stand the weight of any machinery desired to be placed upon them. The outside walls are of granite, with terra cotta and brick trimmings. The window frames, sashes, etc., are of copper; all the interior partitions are of fireproof tiling—in short, a thoroughly fireproof, earthquake-proof structure.

The greatest care has been exercised in the construction and assembling of the steel used in the erection of the skeleton to prevent flaws or rust, with the result that it is absolutely perfect. After the steel had been painted it was not exposed to the weather or loaded for shipment until it had been carefully inspected and the paint found to be thoroughly dry. At no time after the application of the first coat of paint was the steel laid on the ground, but each part was placed on skids or trestles, and in the handling and unloading extreme caution was observed to avoid scraping off of the preservative coating, and even in transportation, to avoid nesting of the pieces, packing material was placed between them. After the erection of the steel skeleton the work was thoroughly inspected, cleansed, and repainted. The tests for sustaining weights were of the most stringent nature and have been more than satisfactory.

In the new building six large elevators and two smaller ones will take the place of the three elevators in the old building. Two smaller elevators are to be so equipped that they may be easily turned into service for general passenger use at rush hours in the great building. There will be new systems of heating, ventilating, lighting, and new plans of decoration, which will bring the enlarged Pulitzer Building up to the standard set by the contractors, if it does not place it ahead of the very best of the many beautiful structures erected by this extraordinarily successful and competent firm of builders.



THE RECONSTRUCTED AND ENLARGED PULITZER BUILDING, COMPLETED MAY 10, 1908.

OSOL, DENATURED ALCOHOL

Remarkable New Fuel that Gives Perfect Heat and Light at Very Small Cost.

WHEN the United States Government recently removed the tax on denatured alcohol, it conferred a great boon on the American people. It gave to them a fuel at once far superior to electricity, coal, gas or kerosene, and much cheaper. It is doubtful if even the legislator who first studied the subject and was the prime mover in getting Congress to take off the tax foresaw the great material benefits that would result.

It is not an exaggeration to say that no recent legislation has more widely affected the economic welfare of the Nation. By abolishing the duty on this perfect fuel Congress placed within the reach of all citizens a substitute for expensive heating and lighting commodities that will go far toward ending the monopolies created by the Coal Trust and the Standard Oil concerns.

Osol, or denatured alcohol, is alcohol that has been made undrinkable by a special process. It is non-explosive. It possesses sterling virtues besides its cheapness. Chief among these is its cleanliness. A heater fed by denatured alcohol will warm a large room or several connecting rooms at a total cost of a trifle more than a cent an hour. The heat radiated from this heater is very agreeable, totally devoid of that quality usually styled "dryness" so often complained of in hot air furnaces and steam apparatus. Another great advantage is that this heater is as easy to run as an ordinary lamp. A child can tend it. A small reservoir at the base of the heater is filled with the osol, the wicks are lighted and that is all there is of it.

How the housewife will rejoice in her osol heater, in her osol cooking range, in her osol sad-irons! No black, messy coal to be carried from the cellar. No odoriferous kerosene to be smeared about her clothes and furniture. No exorbitant gas bills to be paid each month. It is, indeed, a great step in advance in the comfort and well-being of our Nation—this introduction of denatured alcohol into the economies of our daily life.

In the cooking range the cleanliness of osol and its convenience are peculiarly gratifying; but no less so than in the sad-irons on ironing day. The osol is burned inside the irons, and there is no frequent changing of irons because they grow cold. An osol-fed iron is always ready for duty. The time of the ironer is saved; she has no worry over her irons.

The osol heaters and ranges have been found to be of peculiar value to hospitals and the sick room. No noise attends the care of them, and no gases or other unpleasant odors emanate from them, while their heat-glow is more comforting than from other fuels.

The light shed by an osol-fed lamp is soft, brilliant and white, and burns with a flame of great steadiness. It is like sunlight. Indeed, it possesses the properties of sunlight. It is as good for the eyes as sunlight, too. If you work or read by an osol-fed lamp your eyes will last longer and stay young longer than with any other kind of light.

For the last twenty years, while the United States Government was keeping a prohibitive duty on denatured alcohol, people in Europe and other countries had been enjoying its benefits. In Germany, the land of good housekeeping, the housekeeper would deem herself very ill-used were she forced to do without denatured alcohol in the conduct of her home. She prefers the brilliant, incandescent light of denatured alcohol to the really high-grade gas that the German city authorities insist upon.

Now, for the first time, osol has been put on the general market in the United States. It can be had at any grocer's or hardware dealer's. As soon as the public learns of osol there is certain to be a great rush to get it. As yet the public really knows little of it. The heating and lighting trusts have taken care that as little information as possible shall be circulated concerning it. It was only when newspaper editors awoke to a realizing sense that a great, new fuel was at hand to the people and began printing articles lauding its cheapness, cleanliness, safety, abundance and perfection that its merits have become known at all.

Just as electricity is supplanting steam on our railroads, so is denatured alcohol, apparently, destined to supplant coal, gas and kerosene oil as fuel for heating and lighting.

Denatured alcohol has another virtue besides those of heating and lighting. It is a splendid cleanser. For cleaning household utensils, windows or clothing, for removing all kinds of grease, paints, etc., etc., it is invaluable. It is the basis of most of the patent cleaning compounds on the market.

Osol, or denatured alcohol, is now on sale practically everywhere in the United States in any desired quantity.

Every dealer in osol carries a complete line of heating and lighting utilities, such as heaters, stoves, ranges, lamps, sad-irons, etc., etc. These are supplied by the Alcohol Utilities Company, No. 156 West Twenty-third Street, New York, who will gladly furnish, gratis, any information regarding denatured alcohol and its uses, or send circulars and catalogues giving in detail the articles manufactured for utilizing this grand new fuel.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, LABELS, PRINTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

By Edward S. Beach, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 60 Wall Street, New York.
Specialist in Patent, Trade-Mark and Corporation Cases.

For THE WORLD ALMANAC AND ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Mr. Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, said: "The design of the patent laws is to reward those who make some substantial discovery or invention which adds to our knowledge and makes a step in advance in the useful arts. Such inventors are worthy of all favor. It is never the object of those laws to grant a monopoly for every trifling device, every shadow of a shade of an idea which would naturally and spontaneously occur to any skilled mechanic or operator in the ordinary progress of manufactures."

The greatest "vice of the patent laws," frequently complained of, is not in the laws themselves, but in neglect of inventors to secure sound professional advice in the preparation and prosecution of their patent applications.

Patents are contracts between (1) the Government, (2) the patentee, and (3) the public; and patent specifications are among the most difficult contracts that trained lawyers are called on to prepare.

The real value of a patent lies in its force as a contract capable of being enforced by the courts, and the claims of a patent are its vitals. Everything, however well illustrated and described, but which is not claimed in a patent, is abandoned to the public—except when properly reserved for the subject-matter of another patent; and to draw legally proper patent claims demands the hardest labor of experienced patent lawyers. A patent without at least one sufficient claim for the invention is like a house with a foundation of sand.

Inventors and patent investors should consider the following:

1. Don't apply for a patent on an invention which does not fill or is not likely to fill some real want, or for an invention for which no actual market exists or can be probably created.

2. Don't invest (as a general rule) in a patent unless its claims cover the actual invention; nor unless the invention can be made and sold at a profit without infringing other patents; nor unless the claims of the patent are broad enough to cover the invention and also substantial imitations of it.

3. Don't make too many claims. They are a sign of weakness, and inducements to litigation. The courts do not favor such patents. One sufficient claim is stronger than forty uncertain claims.

4. Don't take out foreign patents unless sure that they can be worked or disposed of when obtained. In deciding this question, consult consular reports, exporters and other authorities.

5. Don't make doubtful claims in foreign patents. In some foreign countries invalidity of one claim invalidates the patent.

6. Don't think that patents will run alone. However important the invention, adequate capital and sound business judgment and energy are essential.

7. Don't fail to mark patented inventions with the word "Patented," and also with the date of the patent.

8. Don't keep inventions secret. Disclose them to trustworthy persons, who can be called as witnesses in case an "interference" is declared in the Patent Office between your application for your invention and the applications of rival inventors.

Remember that the Patent Office has nothing to do with questions of infringement, but deals exclusively with Patentability and Interferences. The Federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction of Infringement—i. e., the unauthorized manufacture, use or sale of a patented invention.

Remember that (1) patents, (2) trade-marks, (3) prints and labels for articles of manufacture, and (4) copyrights, are distinct things.

Patents are granted for 17 years, for machines, articles of manufacture, compositions of matter and processes.

Design patents are granted for 3½ or 7 or 14 years, for ornamental designs for articles of manufacture.

Prints and labels for articles of manufacture are registrable in the Patent Office, under the Copyright Law.

Copyrights are obtainable from the Copyright Office in the Library of Congress, and relate only to literary or artistic subject-matter.

Trade-marks consist of arbitrary, non-descriptive, non-geographical words (or symbols), and, unlike patents, are not based on invention.

Registration of a trade-mark is not essential to its protection. Trade-mark rights are secured by mere adoption and actual use of lawful trade-marks on articles of merchandise, and are lost by non-use. Trade-marks are registrable in most of the States of the United States, and also in the United States Patent Office when used in interstate or foreign commerce. Trade-marks should never be adopted without careful consideration of their substantial legality and of the question of their essential novelty on the classes of goods to which they are appropriated. Registration of trade-marks in the Patent Office is frequently of doubtful advisability, often leading to otherwise avoidable litigation.

GOVERNMENT FEES.

On filing application for 17-year patent, $15. After allowance, a final fee of $20.
Total $35.00
On filing 3½-year Design application, one fee 10.00
On filing 7-year Design application, one fee 15.00
On filing 14-year Design application, one fee 30.00
On filing Trade-Mark application in United States Patent Office 10.00
On filing Print or Label application in United States Patent Office 6.00
On filing Copyright application in Copyright Office by United States citizen ..... .50
On filing Copyright application in Copyright Office by a foreigner 1.00

The fees for filing Trade-Mark applications in the various States vary from $1 to $10.

U. S. Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

(Incorporated and Organized in most of the States.)

Officers—James R. Howe, President, Ernest H. Luebbers, Jr., Secretary; K. F. Mehrtens, Assistant Secretary; Wm. P. Jackson, Treasurer; George A. Thormann, General Superintendent, 63-65 Park Row, New York.

The United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps has 2,000 patroled stations and 22,000 enrolled members, all expert swimmers, yachtsmen and boatmen, with about 6,000 boats, from dories to expensive sail, steam, naphtha and gasolene launches. It has twenty life boats of its own in Greater New York, three in New York State, one in Connecticut, one thirty foot launch, two row boats and two canoes in Rhode Island, four dories in Massachusetts.

The corps is well organized in New York State, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia and Pennsylvania, with minor organizations throughout the other States as far west as California. It has saved 7,002 lives, has been giving free instructions in swimming in both male and female departments of all the Public Free Baths of Greater New York, and has built five life-saving stations throughout the Greater City.

The corps furnishes its various crews, free of charge, according to the funds available for the various districts and departments, ring life preservers, metallic life preservers, ice balls, medicine chests, flags, signs, charts and boats, and builds life-saving stations at the most dangerous points. It is supported wholly by voluntary contributions with the exception of the Departments of Greater New York, Yonkers and Rhode Island, which are aided by appropriations from the cities and States, respectively.

The Department of Greater New York is particularly well organized, and is divided into sixteen commodores' and forty-eight vice-commodores' districts, containing 640 patroled stations, with 7,000 members and 1,200 boats devoted to its life-saving work.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Officers in command of the Greater New York Districts are as follows:

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

District No. 1—Fort Morris to Fort Schuyler on the Sound. Acting Commodore, Vice-Commodore Charles Stahl, 85 Russell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

District No. 2—Fort Schuyler to City Line. Commodore Aug. G. Miller, Tremont Avenue and Theriot Street, Bronx.

District No. 3—All the Harlem River from Port Morris to Spuyten Duyvil, then to Mount St. Vincent or City Line on the Hudson. Vice-Commodore E. Harry Seixas, 7 Lincoln Street, Westchester; Vice-Commodore Chas. Garland, White House, Harlem River.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

District No. 4—Spuyten Duyvil on Manhattan Island to 100th Street on the Hudson. Commodore Edw. A. Trede, 4322 Broadway, Manhattan.

District No. 5—100th Street on Hudson, south to Barge Office, including Governor's Island, Ellis Island and Bedloe's Island. Commodore James A. Lee, Ellis Island Hospital; Vice-Commodore Robert P. Parrott, care Columbia Yacht Club, foot West 86th Street, Manhattan.

District No. 6—Barge Office to 100th Street, East River. Acting Vice-Commodore J. Dempsey, 12 Stone Street, Manhattan; Vice-Commodore Henry Mason, 318 East 9th Street, Manhattan; Vice-Commodore Emanuel Hirsh, 1912 Third Avenue, Manhattan.

District No. 7—100th Street, East River through the Harlem River to Spuyten Duyvil on the Hudson River. Vice-Commodore Geo. Schmidt, 2920 8th Avenue, Manhattan; Vice-Commodore Fred Nobis, Dyckman Street and Speedway, Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

District No. 8—Broad Channel Station on trestle, Jamaica Bay, following the line of trestle (West side) (Hammels excepted) to Ramblersville, then around the Bay, including all the rest of the Bay, Old Mill, Canarsie, Bergen Beach, Plum Island, Barren Island, Breakwater, etc. Commodore John G. Torborg, 1043 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

District No. 9—Coney Island in its entirety. Vice-Commodore Jas. Brennan, foot West 32d Street, Coney Island.

District No. 10—End of Emmons Avenue and Knapp Street, on mainland side of Sheepshead Bay to 39th Street Ferry. Commodore Charles Huson, 16 Bay 23d Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

District No. 12—Newtown Creek, up East River through Hell Gate to City Line, including Little Neck Bay. Commodore J. M. Finch, 137 Main Street, Astoria, L. I.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

District No. 13—Jamaica Bay, east side of trestle to City Line, Rockaway shore excepted. Under direct supervision of Headquarters.

District No. 14—The Rockaways, from Hammels on the trestle, along shore Jamaica Bay side to Rockaway Point, around Point, along Ocean side to point opposite Hammels on trestle. Commodore William Matty, Kieley Avenue, Rockaway.

District No. 15—Both shores of Rockaway, east from Hammels to Far Rockaway or City Line, including Arverne, Edgemere, etc. Vice-Commodore W. W. Minns, 36 Kane Avenue, Hammels, Rockaway.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

District No. 16—Staten Island in its entirety. Commodore John R. Ford, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

Soldiers' Homes.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

President of the Board of Managers... Maj. James W. Wadsworth, 346 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.
Secretary.....Col. W. P. Brownlow, Jonesboro, Tenn.

There are branches of the National Home at Dayton, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind., Danville, Ill., Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S. Dak. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 30,000.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. An honorable discharge from the United States service during a war in which it was engaged.
2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor.
3. Applicants for admission will be required to stipulate and agree to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the Board of Managers, or by its order; to perform all duties required of them, and to obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the Home. Attention is called to the fact that by the law establishing the Home the members are made subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the Army of the United States.
4. A soldier or sailor must forward with his application for admission his Discharge Paper, and when he is a pensioner, his Pension Certificate, and if he has been a member of a State Home, he must be honorably discharged from that Home six months, before his application will be considered; which papers will be retained at the branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him, and returned to him when he is discharged. This rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices; and no application will be considered unless these papers are sent with it. If the original discharge does not exist, a copy of discharge, certified by the War or Navy Department, or by the Adjutant-General of the State, must accompany the application.

There are State Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers provided by the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota. Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

STATE HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

States.	Location.	States.	Location.	States.	Location.
California.....	Yountville.	Minnesota.....	Minnehaha.	North Dakota..	Lisbon.
Colorado.....	Monte Vista.	Missouri	St. James.	Ohio.....	Sandusky.
Connecticut	Noroton Heights	Montana.....	Columbus Falls	Oregon	Roseburg.
Idaho	Boisé.	Nebraska	Grand Island.	Pennsylvania..	Erie.
Illinois	Quincy.	Nebraska	Milford.	Rhode Island..	Bristol.
Indiana	Lafayette.	N. Hampshire.	Tilton.	South Dakota..	Hot Springs.
Iowa.....	Marshalltown.	New Jersey....	Kearny.	Vermont	Bennington.
Kansas	Fort Dodge.	New Jersey....	Vineland.	Washington ...	Orting.
Massachusetts..	Chelsea.	New York	Bath.	Wisconsin	Waupaca.
Michigan.	Grand Rapids.	New York	Oxford.	Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.

UNITED STATES HOME FOR REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS.

The United States Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia receives and maintains discharged soldiers of the *regular* army. All soldiers who have served twenty years as enlisted men in the army (including volunteer service, if any), and all soldiers of less than twenty years' service who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease, or injuries *in the line of duty while in the regular army*, as unfits them for further service, are entitled to the benefits of the Home.

A pensioner who enters the Home may assign his pension, or any part of it, to his child, wife, or parent, by filing written notice with the agent who pays him. If not so assigned, it is drawn by the treasurer of the Home and held in trust for the pensioner, to whom it is paid in such sums as the commissioners deem proper while he is an inmate of the Home, the balance being paid in full when he takes his discharge and leaves the Home.

Inmates are subject to the Rules and Articles of War, the same as soldiers in the army. They are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed, and receive medical attendance and medicine, all without cost to them. There are 1,250 men now receiving the benefits of the Home.

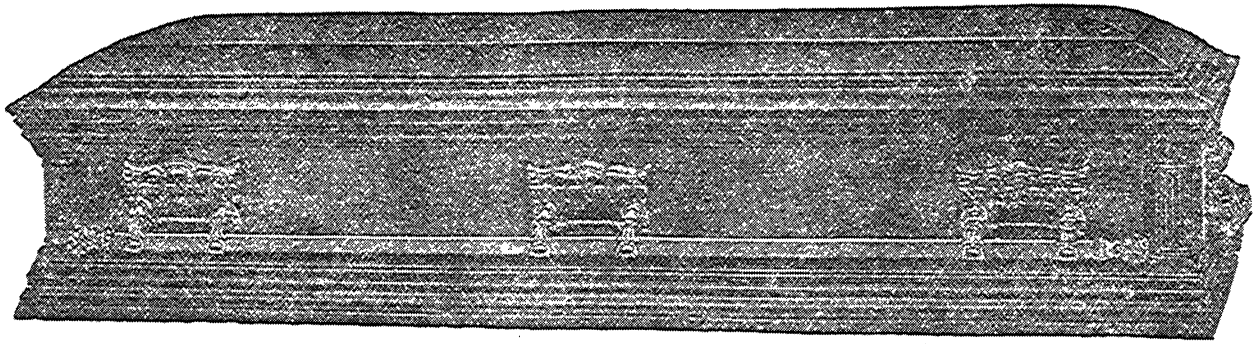
Applications for admission to the Home may be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners, Soldiers' Home, War Department, Washington City, D. C.," and must give date of enlistment and date of discharge, with letter of company and number of regiment for each and every term of service, and rate of pension, if any, and must be accompanied by a medical certificate showing nature and degree of disability if any exists.

National Cemeteries.

NATIONAL Cemeteries in which the soldiers of the Civil and Spanish Wars are interred are located at the following places:

Alexandria, La.; Alexandria, Va.; Andersonville, Ga.; Annapolis, Md.; Antietam, Md.; Arlington, Va.; Balls Bluff, Va.; Barrancas, Fla.; Baton Rouge, La.; Battle-Ground, D. C., Beaufort, S. C.; Beverly, N. J.; Brownsville, Tex.; Camp Butler, Ill.; Camp Nelson, Ky.; Cave Hill, Ky.; Chalmette, La.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; City Point, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Corinth, Miss., Crown Hill, Ind.; Culpepper, Va.; Custer Battlefield, Mont.; Cypress Hills, N. Y.; Danville, Ky., Danville, Va.; Fayetteville, Ark.; Finns Point, N. J.; Florence, S. C., Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort McPherson, Neb.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Fredericksburg, Va., Gettysburg, Pa.; Glendale, Va.; Grafton, W Va.; Hampton, Va.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Keokuk, Ia.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lebanon, Ky.; Lexington, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; Loudon Park, Md.; Marietta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Mexico City, Mex.; Mill Springs, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Mound City, Ill.; Nashville, Tenn.; Natchez, Miss.; New Albany, Ind.; New Berne, N. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Poplar Grove, Va.; Port Hudson, La., Quincey, Ill.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Va.: Rock Island, Ill.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Salisbury, N. C., San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.; Santa Fé, N. M.; Seven Pines, Va.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Soldiers' Home, D. C.; Springfield, Mo.; Staunton, Va.; Stone River, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Wilmington, N. C.; Winchester, Va.; Woodlawn, N. Y.; Yorktown, Va.

THE ONLY INDESTRUCTIBLE BURIAL RECEPTACLE



Patented Sept. 13, 1898

THE SPRINGFIELD STATE BRONZE CASKET

"The desire to protect the dead is one of the oldest and strongest feelings of all generations." The Final Tribute.

The Springfield Bronze Casket is made of the same imperishable metal as used for the kings and queens of old, now within the power of private families. The Bronze Casket may be obtained through any first-class funeral director in the United States, at a reasonable price.

Send for full description and the Final Tribute---free for the asking. Inform yourself.

THE SPRINGFIELD METALLIC CASKET CO. - - SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

ESTABLISHED 1855

Charles F. Hubbs & Co.

Manufacturers, Importers
and Dealers

Paper
and
Twine

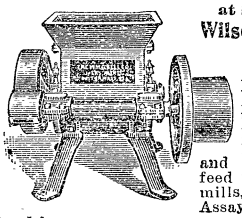
36 BEEKMAN STREET

NEW YORK

Telephone 4627 Beekman

Make Your Own Fertilizer

at Small Cost with
Wilson's Phosphate Mills



From 1 to 40 H.P. Also **Bone Cutters**, hand and power for the poultrymen; grit and shell mills, farm feed mills, family grist mills, scrap cake mills. Assayer's Hand Mills.

Send for our catalog.

Wilson Bros., Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.

New and Second-Hand Desks

(Roll Top, Flat, and Typewriter)

FROM $9 UP. Office Furniture of All Kinds

P. W. VALLELY

83 Nassau St. : : New York City, N.Y.

WHEN YOU PATRONIZE THE
ADVERTISERS, KINDLY MENTION
THE WORLD ALMANAC.

Are You a Smoker of Imported Havana Cigars?

We say **"Imported Havana"** because our proposition appeals to the man with a preference for tropical growth of tobacco manufactured into cigars before it leaves the tropics.

Our Puritanos Chicos are made of the finest Puerto Rican grown leaf, made by hand in our own factory at Caguas, Puerto Rico, and is so thoroughly **Havana** in its flavor that we will send you a box (25 at $1.88) and agree to the return of them, or as many as are left, after you have thoroughly sampled them, in case they are not all you expect in a cigar sold under this guarantee.

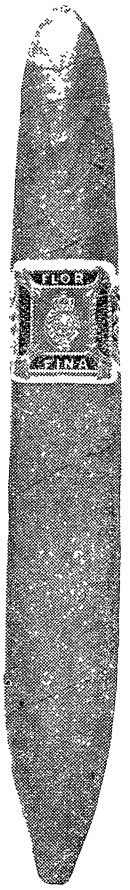
Taste is the **real test** of a cigar, and it is taste only by which every smoker determines his choice. We do not sell our cigars as **Havanas coming from the Island of Cuba.** They need no deception. It is only necessary for you to understand that the delicious y flavored tobacco of the Cayey and Caguas districts of Puerto Rico has, until Cuba became independent, always been bought up by Cuban manufacturers and taken to the City of Havana where it was manufactured and afterward sold as the **Choicest Habana Cigar.**

We import our Puerto Rican cigars and have them laid down in sealed boxes right at the Puerto Rican steamer docks, fresh every week, without one cent of import duty, and thus we sell tropical made cigars at prices that are mighty nearly as low as you pay for rank domestic tobacco.

I want to repeat that I guarantee these cigars, and will immediately refund the purchase price to anyone who isn't well pleased with them.

The cigar offered here is but one of 16 shown in our **"Miltonesa"** booklet sent to anyone who wants **fine** imported cigars at 4c to 18c each.

Send today for a box of 25 Puritanos Chicos—our most suitable cigar for a trial order. If you don't like this cigar, remember that we pay the express both ways, and refund your money. It is important to state whether you prefer a LIGHT, MEDIUM or DARK cigar.



"Miltonesa"
Puritanos Chicos
100 - - - - $7.50
Box of 25 - 1.88

MILTON CIGAR COMPANY
Millard H. Newton, Treasurer
80 William Street, New York

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO NEW ORLEANS

Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.

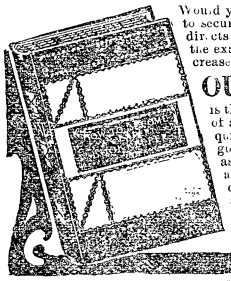
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BROAD EXCHANGE BUILDING

25-33 Broad Street - - - - - NEW YORK

18 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE - - - - LONDON, ENGLAND

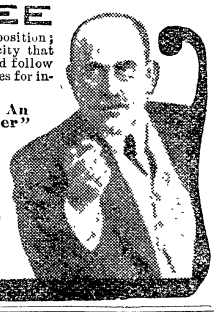
THIS BOOK IS FREE



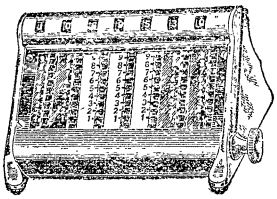
Would you like to succeed in business; to obtain a good paying position; to secure an increase in salary? Would you possess the capacity that directs and controls large business enterprises? If so, you should follow the example of hundreds of others who have prepared themselves for increases in salary through our assistance.

OUR FREE BOOK "How to Become An Expert Bookkeeper"

is the title of a treatise on Bookkeeping and Business. It tells of a system of accounts by which you can learn bookkeeping quickly at your own home, without loss of time or money. We guarantee it. It is a book of intense interest to those who aspire to success. To advertise our School and to help the ambitious, we are giving this book away without any condition whatever. It is absolutely free. Send your name and address and receive the book without cost.



Commercial Correspondence Schools,
158 Commercial Bldg. Rochester, N. Y.



$15 "GEM" ADDING MACHINE

Free 10 Day Trial. We pay expressage in any part of the United States.

Has an **Automatic Carrier** and a **Resetting Device** that clears the dials to zero. A High-Grade Mechanical Production. Does the work of high-priced machines.

Written two years' guarantee. Catalog Free.

A. C. GANCHER

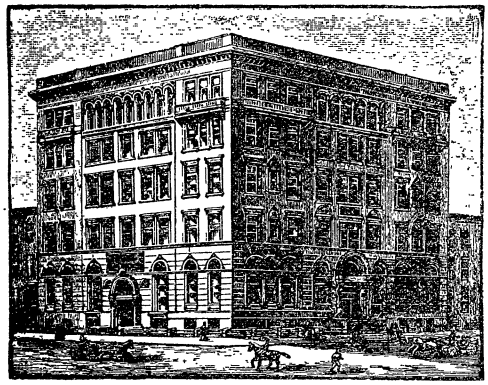
AUTOMATIC ADDING MACHINE CO. 332 Broadway, New York City
Over 15,000 in Use.

: : SPECIAL OFFER TO AGENTS : :

NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL and HOSPITAL

SECOND AVENUE AND TWENTIETH STREET

University of the State of New York — Winter Session 1907-1908



This College for practitioners offers excellent clinical facilities. There are 225 beds in the Hospital which is a part of the Institution. The courses are adapted for the general practitioner as well as for those who wish to become proficient in a specialty, such as Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Dermatology and Hydrotherapy, Gynaecology and so forth. Special instruction is given in Hydrotherapy, in Tuberculosis and every Department of Medicine and Surgery. The sessions continue throughout the year.

FACULTY

Surgery—Professors W. B. DeGarmo, M.D.; Willy Meyer, M.D.; Samuel Lloyd, M.D.; Robert T. Morris, M.D.; Carl Beck, M.D.; Theodore Dunham, M.D. Adjunct Professors: Carter S. Cole, M.D.; Franz Torek, M.D.; Edward W. Peterson, M.D.; George E. Doty, M.D.; Aspinwall Judd, M.D.

Orthopedic Surgery—Professors W. O. Plimpton, M.D.; Henry L. Taylor, M.D. Adjunct Professor: Charles Ogilvy, M.D.

Diseases of the Rectum and Anus—Professor Samuel G. Gant, M.D.

Medicine—Professors William H. Porter, M.D.; Stephen S. Burt, M.D.; Reynold W. Wilcox, M.D., LL.D.; Leonard Weber, M.D.; Max Einhorn, M.D.; Edward Quintard, M.D.; C. F. Wainwright, M.D. Adjunct Professors: Achilles Rose, M.D.; Robert H. Halsey, M.D.; R. Abrahams, M.D.

Medicine (Diseases of Children)—Professors Henry D. Chapin, M.D.; Augustus Caille, M.D. Adjunct Professors: Charles O. Maisch, M.D.; Godfrey R. Pisek, M.D.

Pathology, Histology and Bacteriology—Professor Henry T. Brooks, M.D.

Clinical Pathology—Professor Frederic E. Sondern, M.D.

Diseases of Women—Professors Bache McE. Emmet, M.D.; H. St. John Boldt, M.D.; G. M. Edebohls, M.D.; Ralph Waldo, M.D.; James N. West, M.D.; G. G. Ward, Jr., M.D. Adjunct Professors: Abram Brothers, M.D.; Grace Peckham Murray, M.D.; Franklin A. Dorman, M.D.; S. W. Bandler, M.D.; George H. Mallett, M.D.; S. S. Graber, M.D.; E. W. Pinkham, M.D.

Diseases of the Skin—Professor W. Bedford Brown, M.D. Adjunct Professors: Thurston B. Lusk, M.D.; Sigmund Pollitzer, M.D.; William S. Gottheil, M.D.

Diseases of the Eye—Professors D. B. St. John Roosa, M.D.; Francis Valk, M.D.; Edward S. Peck, M.D.; A. E. Davis, M.D. Adjunct Professor: Ralph Opdyke, M.D.

Diseases of the Ear—Professors D. B. St. John Roosa, M.D.; Wendell C. Phillips, M.D.; James F. McKernon, M.D. Adjunct Professors: John B. Rae, M.D.; William S. Bryant, M.D.

Diseases of the Nose and Throat—Professors Clarence C. Rice, M.D.; H. Beaman Douglass, M.D. Adjunct Professor: Thomas J. Harris, M.D.

Disease of the Mind and Nervous System—Professors Graeme M. Hammond, M.D.; Wm. J. Morton, M.D.; Joseph Collins, M.D.; Edward G. Zabriskie, M.D. Adjunct Professor: Abbott C. Combes, M.D.

Obstetrics—Professor George L Brodhead, M.D. Adjunct Professor: H. P. DeForest, M. D.

Venereal and Genito-Urinary Diseases—Professors Eugene Fuller, M.D.; Ramon Guiteras, M.D.; Follen Cabot, M.D. Adjunct Professors: James Pedersen, M.D.; Winfield Ayres, M.D.

Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery on the Cadaver—Professor John J. McGrath, M.D. Adjunct Professor Denis A. McAuliffe, M.D.

Anatomy—Professor Neil MacPhatter, M.D.

For further particulars address

JAMES N. WEST, M. D., Second Avenue and Twentieth Street,
Secretary of the Faculty, NEW YORK CITY,

D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA, M. D., LL.D., President

Interborough Rapid Transit Company

MANHATTAN DIVISION AND THIRD AVENUE SURFACE RAILROAD SYSTEMS.

Fare, Including Transfer, 8 Cents

WEST SIDE CONNECTIONS WITH THE THIRD AVENUE (SURFACE) RAILROAD SYSTEM.

SIXTH AVENUE LINE.

STATIONS.	
Franklin St.	West to Franklin, Desbrosses, Chambers, Barclay and Cortlandt St. Ferries, N. R. East to Grand St., E. R.
Grand St.	West to Desbrosses, Franklin, Barclay, Chambers and Cortlandt St. Ferries, N. R. East to Grand, 10th and 23d St. Ferries, E. R.
42d St.	West to West Shore Ferry, N. R., and West to Broadway. North to Fort Lee Ferry and via Amsterdam Ave. to Fort George. East to 42d St., E. R., and 34th St., E. R. (L. I. R. R.).
53d St.	North to Broadway and Fort Lee Ferry, N. R., and Amsterdam Ave. to Fort George. South on Broadway line to 42d St., connecting East and North Rivers.
66th St.	Broadway line to Fort Lee, N. R., and Amsterdam Ave. to Fort George. South, Broadway line to 42d St., E. R., and 34th St., E. R. (L. I. R. R.).
125th St.	West to Fort Lee Ferry, N. R., North to Fort George. East to 125th St. and 3d Ave. and E. R., and via St. Nicholas Ave. to 110th St., 3d Ave. and E. R.
135th St.	East to 138th St. and 3d Ave. and Bronx District.
155th St.	East to 161st St. and 177th St., 3d Ave. and Bronx District. North, Jerome Ave. to Woodlawn, Yonkers, &c.

NINTH AVENUE LINE.

Cortlandt St.	West to Pennsylvania and Jersey Central Ferries, N. R.
Franklin St.	West to Franklin and Desbrosses St. Ferries, N. R. East to Grand St. Ferry, E. R.
Desbrosses St.	West to Desbrosses St. Ferry, N. R. East to Grand, 10th and 23d St. Ferries, E. R.
42d St.	West to West Shore Ferry, N. R. North, 10th and Amsterdam Ave. to Fort George and Broadway line to Fort Lee Ferry, N. R. East to 42d St., E. R., and 34th St., E. R. (L. I. R. R.).
66th St.	North, Broadway line to Fort Lee Ferry, N. R., and Amsterdam Ave. line to Fort George. South, Broadway line to 42d St., E. R., and 34th St., E. R. (L. I. R. R.).
125th St.	West to Fort Lee Ferry, N. R., North to Fort George. East to 125th St. and 3d Ave. and E. R., and via St. Nicholas Ave. to 110th St., 3d Ave. and E. R.
135th St.	East to 138th St. and 3d Ave. and Bronx District.
155th St.	East to 161st St. and 177th St., 3d Ave. and the Bronx District. North, Jerome Ave. to Woodlawn, Yonkers, &c.

EAST SIDE CONNECTIONS WITH THE THIRD AVENUE (SURFACE) RAILROAD SYSTEM.

SECOND AVENUE LINE.

Chatham Square J'c't.	East to Grand, 10th and 23d St. Ferries, E. R.
Canal St.	West to Desbrosses, Franklin, Chambers, Barclay and Cortlandt St. Ferries, N. R. East to Grand St. Ferry, E. R.
Grand St.	West to Desbrosses, Franklin, Chambers, Barclay and Cortlandt St. Ferries, N. R. East to Grand, 10th and 23d St. Ferries, E. R.
14th St.	East to 14th St., E. R., and 10th and Grand St. Ferries, E. R.
42d St.	East to E. R. and 34th St. (L. I. R. R.) Ferry. West to West Shore Ferry, N. R.
111th St.	East via 110th St. to E. R. and West via 110th St. and St. Nicholas Ave. to Fort Lee Ferry, N. R.

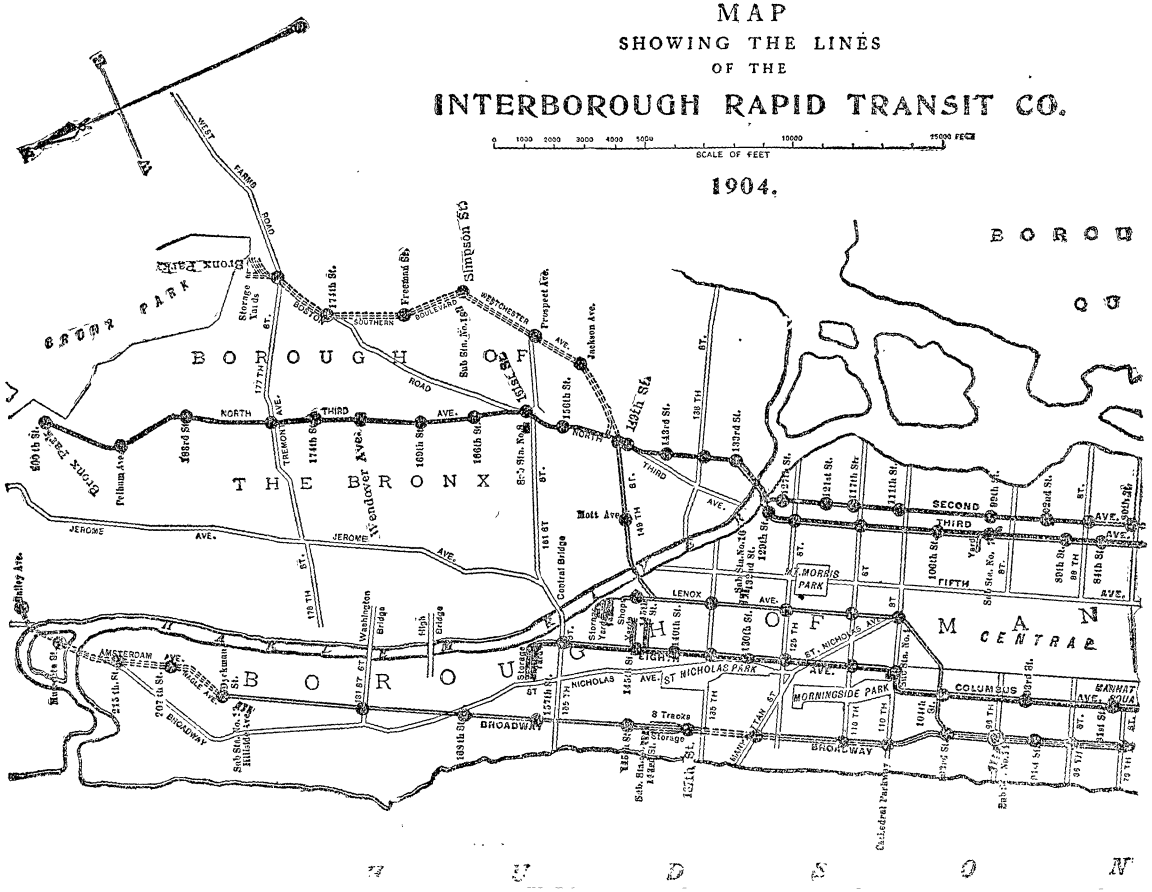
THIRD AVENUE LINE.

Chatham Square J'c't.	East to Grand, 10th and 23d St. Ferries, E. R.
Canal St. Grand St.	West to Desbrosses, Franklin, Chambers, Barclay and Cortlandt St. Ferries, N. R. East to Grand St. Ferry, E. R.
42d St.	West to West Shore Ferry, N. R. East to 42d St., E. R., and 34th St. (L. I. R. R.) Ferry.
106th St.	Via 110th St., St. Nicholas Ave. to Fort Lee Ferry, N. R., East to 110th St., E. R.
125th St.	West to Fort Lee Ferry and Fort George and East to E. R.
133d St.	East to Unionport and Bronx District.
138th St.	West to 135th St. and 8th Ave. and East to Port Morris and Bronx District.
149th St.	East to Southern Boulevard and Bronx District. West via Melrose Ave. and 161st St. to High Bridge.
161st St.	West to Jerome Ave. to High Bridge. East to Unionport, Westchester and Bronx District.
177th St.	West to Jerome Ave., East to Unionport, Westchester and Bronx District.
Pelham Ave.	North to Bedford Park, Williamsbridge, Mt. Vernon, Kingsbridge, Yonkers, Zoological Garden, &c.
Bronx Park	North to Bedford Park, Williamsbridge, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers.

MAP
SHOWING THE LINES
OF THE
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

SCALE OF FEET

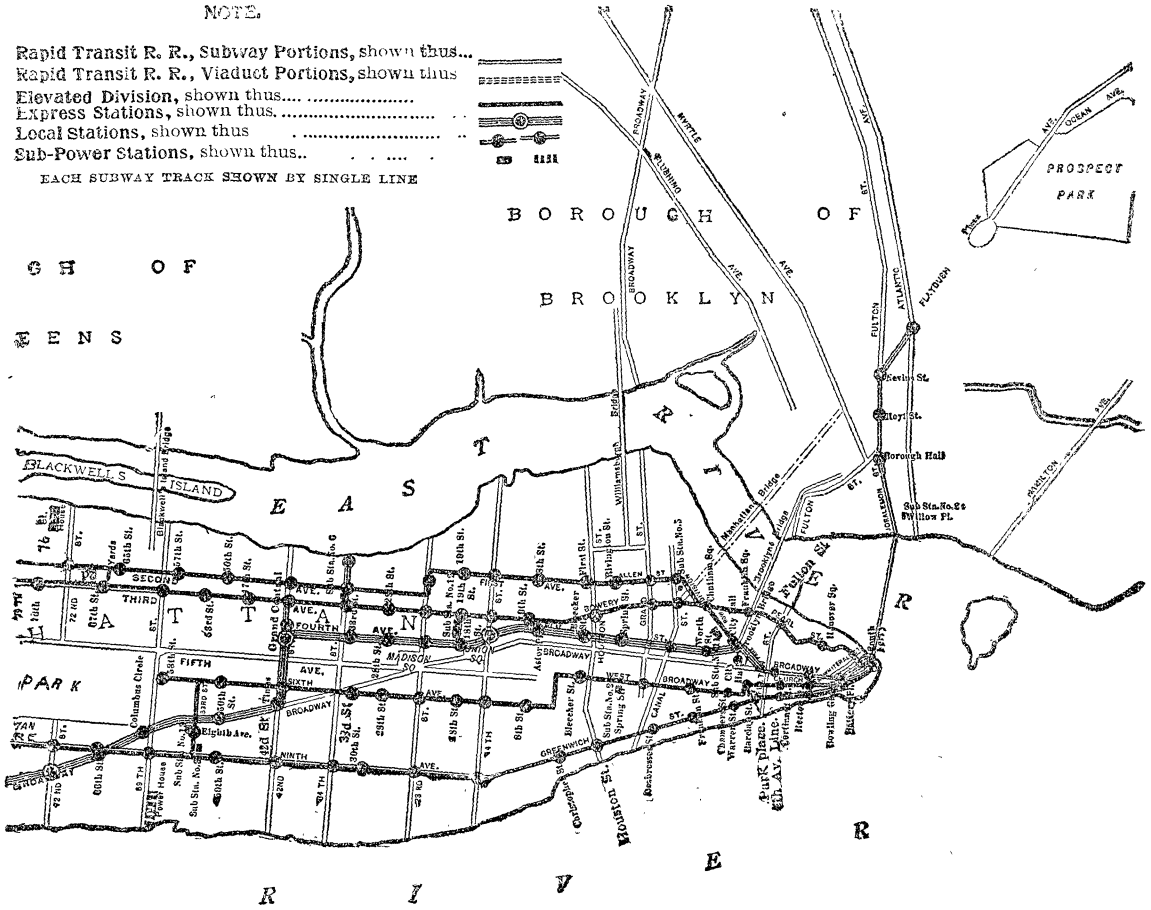
1904.



NOTE.

Rapid Transit R. R., Subway Portions, shown thus...
Rapid Transit R. R., Viaduct Portions, shown thus
Elevated Division, shown thus.... .....
Express Stations, shown thus.....
Local Stations, shown thus .....
Sub-Power Stations, shown thus.. . . ..

EACH SUBWAY TRACK SHOWN BY SINGLE LINE



Interborough Rapid Transit Company

13-21 PARK ROW, MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

E. P. BRYAN, President. | D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.
H. M. FISHER, Secretary. | FRANK HEDLEY, General Manager.

GEO. H. PEGRAM, Chief Engineer.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY DIVISION.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH ELEVATED RAILROADS.

Fare, Five Cents. Children under five years of age, free.

Fare, including transfer on the Manhattan Elevated and Third Avenue surface systems, Eight Cents.

SECOND AVENUE LINE.

Trains will run between South Ferry and 129th Street daily and Sunday at intervals of 2 to 6 minutes from 4.37 A.M. to 12.43 A.M. midnight. Time, 35 minutes. Transfer to and from Third Avenue Line at 129th Street and Chatham Square. Through trains between Canal and 161st Streets 6.31 and 8.41 A.M. and 4.51 and 6.21 P.M. South Ferry to 129th Street, 8.81 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	1st St. and 1st Ave.	50th St. and 2d Ave.	111th St. and 2d Ave.
Hanover Square.	8th St. and 1st Ave.	57th St. and 2d Ave.	117th St. and 2d Ave.
Fulton and Pearl Sts.	14th St. and 1st Ave.	65th St. and 2d Ave.	121st St. and 2d Ave.
Franklin Square.	19th St. and 1st Ave.	72d St. and 2d Ave.	127th St. and 2d Ave.
Chatham Square.	23d St. bet. 1st and 2d Aves.	80th St. and 2d Ave.	129th St. (see stations on 3d Ave. and Subway Division north of 129th St.).
Canal and Allen Sts.	34th St. & 2d Ave., branch to 34th St. Ferry, E. R.	86th St. and 2d Ave.	
Grand and Allen Sts.		92d St. and 2d Ave.	
Rivington and Allen Sts.	42d St. and 2d Ave.	99th St. and 2d Ave.	

THIRD AVENUE LINE.

Trains will run daily and Sunday between City Hall and Bronx Park at intervals of 1½ to 4 minutes from 5.30 A.M. to 12.45 A.M., then every 20 minutes to 5.30 A.M. Trains will run daily and Sunday between South Ferry and 129th Street at intervals of 6 minutes from 5.19 A.M. to 12 midnight, then every 20 minutes to 5.14 A.M. Branch to Grand Central Depot every few minutes from 6 A. M. to 12 midnight daily. Branch to 34th Street Ferry every few minutes from 5.30 A.M. to 12 midnight daily. Time between City Hall and Bronx Park, 51 minutes; Chatham Square to 129th Street, 28½ minutes; South Ferry to 129th Street, 34 minutes. Transfer to and from Second Avenue Line at Chatham Square and 129th St.

Trains will run daily and Sunday between 129th Street and Bronx Park at an interval of 2 to 6 minutes from 5 A. M. to 12.45 A.M., then every 10 minutes until 5 A.M. Running time, 21 minutes from 129th Street (Second or Third Avenue) to Bronx Park.

129th Street and Third Avenue to Bronx Park and Third Avenue, 5.15 miles.

Express trains leave Bronx Park for City Hall 6.32 to 8.29 A. M., and from City Hall 5.00 to 6.24 P. M.

South Ferry to 129th St. and Third Ave., 8.53 miles; City Hall to 129th St. and Third Ave, 7.57 miles

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	23d St. and 3d Ave.	84th St. and 3d Ave.	156th St. and 3d Ave.
Hanover Square.	28th St. and 3d Ave.	89th St. and 3d Ave.	161st St. and 3d Ave.
Fulton and Pearl Sts.	34th St. & 3d Ave., branch to 34th St. Ferry, E. R.	99th St. and 3d Ave.	166th St. and 3d Ave.
Franklin Square.		106th St. and 3d Ave.	169th St. and 3d Ave.
City Hall.	42d St. and 3d Ave., branch to Grand Central Depot.	116th St. and 3d Ave.	Wendover and 3d Aves.
Chatham Square.		125th St. and 3d Ave.	174th St. and 3d Ave.
Canal and Bowery.	47th St. and 3d Ave.	129th St. and 3d Ave.	177th St. and 3d Ave. (Tremont.)
Grand and Bowery.	53d St. and 3d Ave.	133d St. } between Willis and Alexander Aves.	
Houston and Bowery.	59th St. and 3d Ave.	138th St.	183d St. and 3d Ave.
9th St. and 3d Ave.	67th St. and 3d Ave.	143d St.	Pelham Ave. (Fordham.)
14th St. and 3d Ave.	76th St. and 3d Ave.	149th St. and 3d Ave.	Bronx Park.
18th St. and 3d Ave.			

SIXTH AVENUE LINE.

Trains will run daily and Sunday between South Ferry and 155th Street at intervals of 1½ to 4 minutes from 5.30 A.M. to 12 midnight to 155th Street, and from 12 midnight to 5.30 A. M. every 10 minutes to 155th Street; Rector Street to 58th Street from 7.02 A.M. to 6.44 P.M., 6 minutes interval. The 58th Street station closes at midnight. A shuttle train is run between 58th Street and 50th Street station from 6.30 P.M. to 12 midnight, all main line trains after 6.46 P.M. from South Ferry going to 155th Street. The through time from Rector Street to 58th Street is 18½ minutes; to 155th Street, 40½ minutes. Passengers transferred at 59th Street to Ninth Avenue Line without extra charge. Crosstown (surface) cars run from Grand Central to 42d Street station.

South Ferry to 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, 10.76 miles; Rector Street to 58th Street and Sixth Avenue, 4.67 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	14th St. and 6th Ave.	59th St. and 9th Ave.	125th St. and 8th Ave.
Battery Place.	18th St. and 6th Ave.	66th St. & Columbus Ave.	130th St. and 8th Ave. (down track only).
Rector & N. Church Sts.	23d St. and 6th Ave.	72d St. and Columbus Ave.	
Cortlandt & N. Church.	28th St. and 6th Ave.	81st St. & Columbus Ave.	135th St. and 8th Ave.
Park Pl. & Church St.	33d St. and 6th Ave.	93d St. and Columbus Ave.	140th St. and 8th Ave.
Chambers & W. Broadw'y	42d St. and 6th Ave.	104th St. & Columbus Ave.	145th St. and 8th Ave.
Franklin & W. Broadw'y	50th St. and 6th Ave.	110th St., between 8th and Columbus Aves.	155th St. & 8th Ave., connects with New York & Putnam Railway.
Grand & W. Broadway.	58th St. and 6th Ave.		
Bleecker & W. Broadway	53d St. and 8th Ave.	116th St. and 8th Ave.	
8th St. and 6th Ave.			

NINTH AVENUE LINE.

Trains will run daily and Sunday from South Ferry to 135th St. every 2 to 6 minutes, and from 135th St. to South Ferry every 2 to 6 minutes between 5.04 A. M. and 11.55 P.M.; 11.55 P.M. to 5.04 A.M., every 10 minutes. Time, 36 minutes to 135th Street.

Passengers transferred at 59th Street to Sixth Avenue Line without extra charge.

Express trains leave 155th Street for Rector Street 6.59 to 9.09 A.M., and Rector Street for 155th Street 2.21 to 6.30 P.M.

South Ferry to 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, 10.07 miles; South Ferry to 59th Street and Ninth Avenue, 5.08 miles. South Ferry to 135th Street 9.07 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	Warren & Greenwich Sts.	Christopher & Greenwich.	34th St. and 9th Ave.
Battery Place.	Franklin & Greenwich Sts	14th St. and 9th Ave.	42d St. and 9th Ave
Rector & Greenwich Sts.	Desbrosses & Gr'nwich Sts	23d St. and 9th Ave.	50th St. and 9th Ave.
Cortlandt & Gr'nwich St	Houston & Greenwich Sts	30th St. and 9th Ave.	59th St. and 9th Ave.
Barclay & Greenwich Sts			

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

SUBWAY DIVISION—STATIONS.

MAIN LINE.
South Ferry.
Bowling Green.
Wall Street.
Fulton Street.
City Hall Loop.
Brooklyn Bridge.
Worth and Elm Sts.
Canal and Elm Sts.
Spring and Elm Sts.
Bleecker and Elm Sts.
Astor Pl. and 4th Ave.
14th St. and 4th Ave.
18th St. and 4th Ave.
23d St. and 4th Ave.
28th St. and 4th Ave.
33d St. and 4th Ave.
42d St. and Park Ave.
Times Station (42d St. and Broadway).
50th St. & Broadway.
Columbus Circle (60th Street).
66th St. & Broadway.
72d St. and Broadway.
79th St. & Broadway.
86th St. & Broadway.
91st St. and Broadway.
96th St. & Broadway.

WEST BRANCH.
103d St. & Broadway.
110th St. & Broadway.
116th St. & Broadway.
Manhattan St. & B' way
137th St. & Broadway.
145th St. & Broadway.
157th St. & Broadway.
168th St. & Broadway.
181st St. & Broadway.
Dyckman St. & B' way.
207th St. & Broadway.
215th St. & Broadway.
225th St. & Broadway.
230th St. & Broadway.

EAST BRANCH.
110th St. and Lenox Ave.
116th St. and Lenox Ave.
125th St. and Lenox Ave.
135th St. and Lenox Ave.
145th St. and Lenox Ave.
Mott Av. and 149th St.
149th St. and 3d Ave.
Jackson and Westchester Aves.
Prospect and Westchester Aves.
Simpson St. and South Boulevard.
Freeman St. and South Boulevard.
174th St. and Boston Road.
177th St. and Boston Road.
180th St. and Boston Road.

Fare, five cents. Children under five years of age, free.

Trains will run daily between City Hall, South Ferry, Brooklyn Bridge, 137th Street, Dyckman and 230th Streets and Broadway, and 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, and 180th Street and Boston Road.

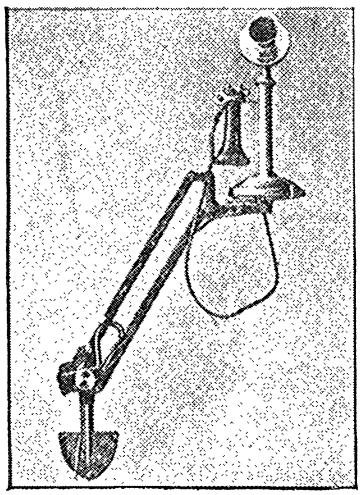
Trains from the East and West Branches meet at 96th Street Junction, making the interval between that point and Brooklyn Bridge as follows:

Local trains, 12 midnight to 8.30 A. M., 7½ to 2 minutes, and from 8.30 A. M. to 12 midnight, 2 to 3 minutes. Express trains from 6.37 A. M. to 8.25 A. M., 3 to 2 minutes, and from 8.25 A. M. to 12.24 A. M., 2 to 4 minutes.

Running time, Local trains: 137th Street and Broadway to City Hall, 34 minutes; 180th Street and Boston Road to City Hall, 51 minutes.

Running time, Express trains: 230th Street to South Ferry, 45 minutes; Dyckman Street to South Ferry, 38½ minutes; 180th Street to South Ferry, 45 minutes.

Brooklyn Bridge to 230th Street and Broadway, 14.14 miles.
Brooklyn Bridge to 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, 9.46 miles.
Brooklyn Bridge to 180th St. and Boston Road, 13.50 miles.



BUILT TO LAST

THE PERFECTED

PHONE-EZE (Ease)

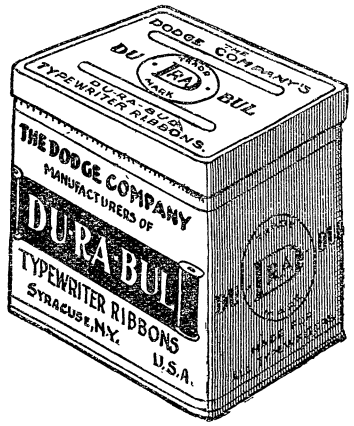
TELEPHONE BRACKET

Perfectly simple in operation.
Simply perfect in results.
Can be used standing or sitting.
Balances in all positions.
Six styles to meet all conditions.

WRITE us your problem and we will fix you RIGHT.

FOX-BORDEN MFG. CO.
27 Thames Street, New York City
Telephone 5655 Cortlandt

JUST as the blending of different nationalities produces a characteristic American people, so the blending of Swiss fabrics, German colors, and American brains in the : : : : : :



Du-Ra-Bul

Typewriter Ribbons

Made by the Dodge "New Process"

Produces a Ribbon of Sterling Character. "Du-Ra-Bul" Ribbons Insure Clean, Clear Correspondence.

ALL COLORS FOR ALL MACHINES

Our Ribbons Are Used in the Offices of The New York World.

THE DODGE COMPANY, Manufacturers

312-314 South Warren St. = = SYRACUSE, N. Y.

THE ART PRESERVATIVE

IN none of the arts is the advance of the beautiful more pronounced than in that of the art preservative of arts. And it is by a return to the past, idealizing the typography of the Fifteenth Century, that the highest form of the beautiful has been attained. Within ten years the greatest changes for the better have been made. William Morris, of the noted Kelmscott Press, is quoted as saying in 1890 that no good book printing has been done since the middle of the Sixteenth Century, and that the degradation of the art had been largely due to mean types. He urged the use of better types, a tolerance of quaintness, and the revival of mediæval methods.

The adverse criticism of 1890 does not hold good now. A revolution has taken place from the over-ornate to the attractive and restful in typography. America has not been behind in this regard. The Jenson type is, perhaps, the best-known illustration. Between Nicholas Jenson and the American Type Founders' Company stretch nearly 450 years. It was in 1458 that Jenson, an engraver of the Paris mint, was sent to Mainz by Charles VII., King of France, to learn the new art of printing He studied for three years and returned to Paris. In 1471 Jenson printed four books in Venice. He remained in that romantic city to the end of his life, in 1481. It is said that he was not the first printer to make Roman types, but that he made them better than did his rivals.

In honor of this old typemaker the Jenson type of to-day is named. Like the French pioneer of the craft, the American type founders excel in their time in making the best faced type On reflection, however, it seems strange that this handsome Roman letter, used in Venice in the Fifteenth Century, reached in the highest degree the necessary qualities of legibility and purity of line, and that the Twentieth Century can do no better than borrow its beauties for to-day's readers.

From the inception of printing from movable types, the masters who have handed down the honorable calling have taken pride in their work, like all true artists. Pierre-Simon Fournier, in his Manual Typographique, wrote:

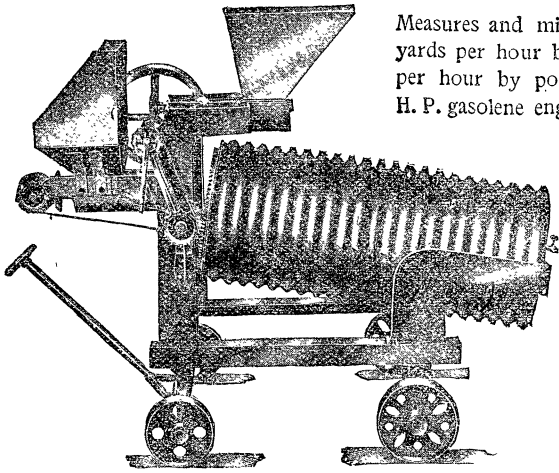
"Type-founding is not like other arts, in which imperfect workmanship may find a use proportionate to its relative value. Printing should tolerate nothing that is bad, nor even that which is mediocre, since it costs as much to found and print bad types as it does to found and print perfect ones."

It is safe to say that the time will never come when the handicraft of the type-founder will be a lost art. The demand for the artistic in type, as well as in the other finer fancies of the age, is growing, and is being met by "the founders," by which appellation the printers of the entire country designate the American Type Founders' Company, embracing the best-known and oldest-established concerns of a dozen cities.

This Company is the originator of all the leading type designs, and has unequalled facilities for supplying everything required in printing offices. It has lately issued very attractive specimen books, which cover the widest range in type faces in both plain and original designs. Among the new faces are the Cloister Black, Tabard, and the extensive Cheltenham family.

Additional specimen sheets are constantly being issued from the office, corner of Rose and Duane Streets, New York City, showing the new faces as soon as they are brought out for the public verdict.

Dykema Concrete Mixer, $128



Measures and mixes perfectly 2 to 3 yards per hour by hand; 3 to 6 yards per hour by power. Price with 1½ H. P. gasolene engine, $260.

Dykema Brick Machines, face down, $35 up.

Dykema Stone Machines, face down, $70 up.

Sewer Pipe Moulds, Ornamental Moulds, Concrete Appliances of all kinds.

Send for Catalog.

DYKEMA CO., 1018 HURON ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

SKEPTICS

Are you ruptured, discouraged and with no faith in trusses? You will be converted if you get

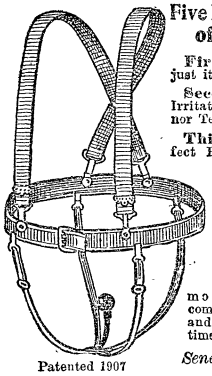
The Huston Automatic Truss

Patented Sept.7,1897

REAR VIEW

It works on a new principle. Really satisfactory. Easily adjusted. May be worn night and day. Weighs only a few ounces. Sold on a positive guarantee. **Price, $5.50** Money refunded if desired. Send size around body in line with rupture. Once adjusted, this truss can not be displaced by *any motion of the body.* Correspondence solicited.

Dr. Baird's Air Cushion Pessary



Patented 1907

Five Distinct Points of Excellence

First—Patient can adjust it herself.

Second—It will not Irritate, Cause Soreness nor Tenderness.

Third—Will give Perfect Relief in cases of Cystocele and Rectocele.

Fourth—Modified forms can be furnished for Versions and Prociddentia.

Fifth—Can be adjusted each morning, worn with comfort during the day, and removed at bedtime.

Send for Booklet to

DR. W. T. BAIRD, Inventor and Prop.,

OR

HUSTON BROTHERS CO.

Makers of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Deformity Apparatus, etc., etc.

35 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

Established 1887. Incorporated 1903.

J. S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING CO.'S

New Popular Books

PALLISER'S UP-TO-DATE HOUSE PLANS.

We have just published a new book, with above title, containing 150 up-to-date plans of houses costing from $500 to $18,000, which anyone thinking of building a house should have if they wish to save money and also get the latest and best ideas of a practical architect. It also gives prices of working plans at about one-half the regular prices, and many hints and helps to all who desire to build. 160 large octavo pages. Price, paper cover, $1.00; bound in cloth, $1.50. Sent by mail, postpaid, to any address on receipt of price.

OUR LIST OF HAND BOOKS.

Price, Postpaid, 15 Cents Each or Seven for $1.00.

Twelve Hundred New Riddles.
Model Letter Writer.
Gipsy Dream Book and Fortune Teller.
Amateur's Guide to Magic and Mystery.
How to Entertain a Social Party.
The Old Witch's Dream Book and Fortune Teller.
How to Woo and How to Win.
Two Hundred After-Dinner Stories.
Art of Ventriloquism.
Howard Thurston's Card Tricks.
Hand-Shadows on the Wall.
Your Hand is Your Fortune.
Southwick's Jokes and Recitations.
Southwick's Irish Dialect Poems and Recitations. [etc.
Fortune Telling by Cards, Dice, Crystal,
Carter's Magic and Magicians.
Taylor's Popular Recitations.
The Spider's Web.
Love, Courtship and Marriage.
The Pursuit of Virtue.
Temptations of the Stage.
How an Actress Was Almost Kissed to Death.
Behind the Scenes.
Children's Recitations.
Recitations for Little People.
A Hundred Ways of Kissing.
Five Hundred Toasts.
Great Words of Great Men.
After-Dinner Stories.
A Thousand Conundrums.
Love Affairs of Prominent Actors.
How to Mix Drinks.
How to Read Character by Handwriting.
Green Room Gossip.
Fate of Estelle Powers.
A Bunch of Limericks.

200 OLD-TIME SONGS.

This volume contains the words and music of choicest gems of the old and familiar songs we used to sing when we were young. It has been arranged with great care and is the best book of the kind published. The book contains 200 songs, and would cost $50 in sheet-music form. All the popular old-timers are in this book. Buy it and sing the songs, and imagine you are young again. It contains 176 pages, and will be sent in paper cover by mail, postpaid, for 25c.; bound in cloth, 50c.

YOUMAN'S HOUSEHOLD GUIDE

By A. E. YOUMAN, M.D.

Containing Twenty Thousand Recipes in Every Department of Human Effort. It Will Save $100 a Year to All Who Own This Book.

The following description of this book may have an appearance of exaggeration, yet, when compared with the book itself, the impartial reader will allow that the description only faintly echoes the vast fund of information contained in it.

No trade, profession, or occupation but what is represented therein. The housewife will find aids and suggestions therein innumerable. The Carpenter, the Builder, the Blacksmith, will find material aid each in their respective departments. The young lady will find innumerable aids to pass her time not only pleasantly, but profitably. The Farmer and Stock-raiser will there reap such valuable hints as cannot be found outside a small agricultural library. The Trapper can find in no other book or books the secrets contained in Youman's. The Sick can turn therein to the particular disease with which they are troubled, and learn the latest remedies, with methods for home treatment. But it is impossible to enumerate every particular branch of every employment that Youman's does not advance new and valuable information thereon. The following gives briefly the different trades, etc., etc., valuable information for which is found in Youman's Household Guide.

Book-keepers,	Glass Workers,	Gilders,	Varnishers,	Electrotypers,
Stock-raisers,	Hair Dressers,	Painters,	Cooks,	Fish Dealers,
Gardeners,	Hatters,	Shoemakers,	Engravers,	Gunsmiths,
Florists,	Ink Makers,	Brewers,	Furriers,	Lithographers,
Liquor Dealers,	Lumber Dealers,	Builders,	Carvers,	Milliners,
Druggists,	Miners,	Dairymen,	Jewellers,	Dentists,
Photographers,	Opticians,	Glaziers,	Dyers,	Plasterers,
Architects,	Soapmakers,	Iron Workers,	Coopers,	Scourers,
Artists,	Tinsmiths,	Authors,	Coppersmiths,	Tailors,
Bakers,	Cabinetmakers,	Nurses,	Machinists,	Taxidermists,
Confectioners,	Barbers,	Perfumers,	Curriers,	Apiarians,
Engineers,	Bookbinders,	Roofers,	Doctors,	Paper Hangers.
Flour Dealers,	Printers,	Tanners,		

☞ *The Reader will understand that it is utterly impossible to insert in these pages even the merest mention of the vast amount of information contained in the large double-column 530 pages of Youman's Household Guide. The Book itself must be seen and consulted to be fully appreciated.*

It is issued in two styles of binding Cloth with silver back stamp, $2.00; heavy Paper Cover, $1.00. Set by mail, postpaid, to any address on receipt of price. AGENTS WANTED.

Any of the books advertised on this page will be sent to any address to any part of the world by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. U. S. Postage stamps taken the same as cash. Address all orders to

J. S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING COMPANY, - - 37 Rose Street, New York

Send to us for Catalogue of Useful and Popular Books. Mailed free to any address.

Pure Soap

is a household necessity—it is the great essential to a healthful skin and a clear complexion. For absolute purity, cleansing and soothing qualities

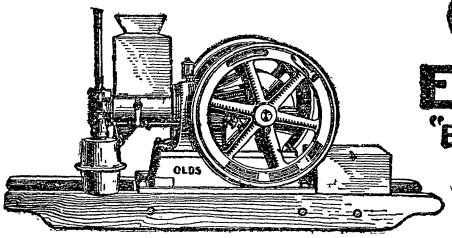
Glenn's Sulphur Soap

has a reputation of many years' standing. Any user will tell you that nothing is so good as Glenn's Sulphur Soap to remove facial blemishes and keep the skin clear and smooth.

Prepared and Sold Strictly in Compliance with the Food and Drugs Act

Sold by All Druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.



OLDS ENGINES

"BEST BY EVERY TEST."

Do You Want an Engine?

We have one you can afford to buy. We have been building nothing but engines for 25 years. We guarantee the Olds Engines will run properly. The price is right. The engine is reliable and simple. We treat you right. There is an agent near by to see everything is right and keep so.

We have a liberal proposition to make to you, besides furnishing you the best engine made. Let us tell you about it, because it will surely interest you.

We can furnish you our Type A engine, set up on skids if desired, 3 to 8 h. p. ready to run when you get it—does not have to be set up—no piping to connect, no foundation to build—simply fill with gasoline (or distillate) throw on the switch, turn the wheel and it goes. Easy to start in Winter or Summer. The cheapest of all engines for farm and stationary power. Has removable water jacket, all latest improvements, and has been adopted by the United States Government.

Send for our catalog of 3 to 50 h. p. engines, and be sure you take advantage of our proposition and save money.

OLDS GAS POWER CO.

Main Office: 930 Chestnut St., Lansing, Mich.

Boston: 67-75 Washington St., N. Binghamton, N. Y., 23 Washington St. Philadelphia: 1816 Market St.
Kansas City, Mo.: 1226 Eleventh St. Minneapolis: 313 S. Third St. Omaha: 1018 Farnum St.

COMFORT TO MANKIND.

And since 1870 adding years to a man's life—SCHNOTER'S ARMY AND NAVY SUSPENSORY BANDAGE is the only permanent relief for VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, and RUPTURE.

Before taking notice of STARTLING ADVERTISEMENTS of so-called VARICOCELE CURES see your family physician. Incidentally ask him about the CELEBRATED SCHNOTER'S SUSPENSORIES. Don't be surprised if he tells you he wears them himself. Any better endorsement wanted?

A SCHNOTER'S SUSPENSORY is the only safeguard against VARICOCELE, RUPTURE, etc. In use by all prominent ATHLETES, PROFESSIONAL MEN, BUSINESS MEN, POLICEMEN, FIREMEN, LETTER-CARRIERS, and WHEELMEN should not be without one. used in the UNITED STATES ARMY and NAVY.

TRADE J.C.S. MARK REGISTERED.

Indorsed by prominent physicians and surgeons since 1870. Also by Authorities on Hygiene and Physical Culture.

We are specialists in SUSPENSORY making and we will cheerfully give you any information regarding VARICOCELE and RUPTURE.

Ask your druggist for the "GENUINE SCHNOTER'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES." (Look for the above trade mark.) If he has not our make in stock, and refuses to get it for you, send direct to us and we will mail to you in plain wrapper, on receipt of price. Plain style, COTTON, 30c. and 40c., LINEN, 50c., SILK, 50c., 60c., and 75c., A. and N. STYLE, no elastic, 30c., ARMY and NAVY style, with hole elastic belt and straps, COTTON, 65c., LINEN, 75c., BEST SILK, $1.

Guaranteed and manufactured solely by the **J. C. SCHNOTER CO.,**

See page 855. **(Headquarters) 523 6th Ave., near 31st St., New York, U. S. A.**

WE WANT SALESMEN

THE TOLEDO COMPUTING SCALE CO.

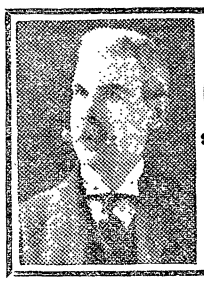
TOLEDO, OHIO

A large and progressive company, making the highest type computing scales, the sale of which has met with phenomenal success, is extending its business and wants several high-grade salesmen; applicants must be between the ages of 26 and 42, have good ability, fair education, successful selling experience, and be now employed. Fidelity Bond required. If you do not care to consider the proposition yourself and have a friend who is a first-class salesman who desires to better his condition, please give us his name and address, or have him communicate with us. Your kindness will be highly appreciated. Address,

SALES DEPARTMENT

TOLEDO COMPUTING SCALE CO.

Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.



LAWYER

George Robinson

99 Nassau St., N.Y.

(DAYTIME)

Broadway, corner 37th St., N. Y.

(NIGHT TIME ONLY)

PATENTS

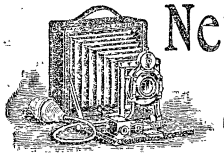
TRADE MARKS DESIGNS AND COPYRIGHTS

ADVICE FREE. SEND FOR HANDBOOK

EDGAR TATE & CO.

SOLICITORS OF
UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENTS
245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
BRANCH HOUSE IN WASHINGTON

WHEN YOU PATRONIZE THE ADVERTISERS, KINDLY MENTION THE WORLD ALMANAC.



New York Camera Exchange

J. H. ANDREWS, Proprietor.

Our Business is buying, selling, and exchanging Cameras and Lenses.

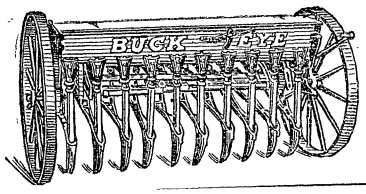
Your Business to know where you can SAVE MONEY, get what you need in the Photographic Supply line at LOWEST prices.

We save you from 10 to 50 per cent. on prices of other dealers ON NEW GOODS.

Send 2-cent stamp for Bargain List, and mention "World Almanac."

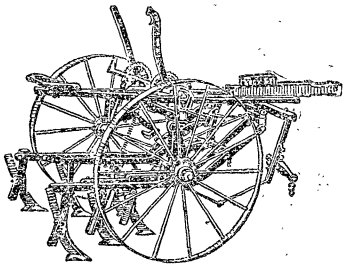
Telephone, 2387 John. Dept. A. 114 FULTON STREET.

BUCKEYE DRILLS and CULTIVATORS



For sixty years Buckeye Drills have been recognized as the highest possible type of seeding machine. They will sow any kind of grain, under all conditions. Made in all styles and sizes.

The cut shows our No. 157 Pivot Axle Riding Cultivator. It is adjustable in width for crops of all kinds, and, being wheel guide, it has a greater range, and is easier to operate than any other style of Cultivator. Our line also comprises all styles of Riding, Walking, and Combined Machines.



Send for Catalogue "E"

P. P. MAST & CO. - - 1908 Canal St., Springfield, Ohio

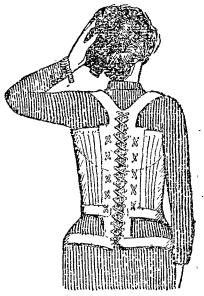
Crooked Spines Made Straight

You Can Cure Yourself Right at Home Without Pain or Inconvenience of Any Spinal Deformity With the Wonderful Sheldon Appliance

No matter how old you are, or how long you have suffered, or what kind of Spinal deformity you have, there is a cure for you by means of the wonderful Sheldon Appliance. This appliance was invented by the very man who cured himself with it of Spinal deformity he had for many years, and had been given up by doctors and surgeons.

THE SHELDON APPLIANCE

is as firm as steel and yet elastic at the right places. It gives an even, perfect support to the weakened or deformed spine. It is as easy to take off and put on as a coat and you can adjust it in a moment. You can go around and work with it without the least inconvenience, without chafing, irritation, or sweating. No one can notice you have it on. The Sheldon Appliance is made to order to fit each individual perfectly It weighs ounces, where other supports weigh pounds. The price is within the reach of all. Hundreds of doctors recommend it, and have used it with wonderful results. After ordering an appliance.



WE LET YOU USE IT 30 DAYS

and guarantee satisfaction. If you or your child are suffering from any form of spinal trouble, stooped shoulders, hunchback or crooked spine, write us at once. Send for new book of proofs of cures, with full information and references.

PHILO-BURT MFG. CO. - 227 Eighth Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

Greatest of all Scissors

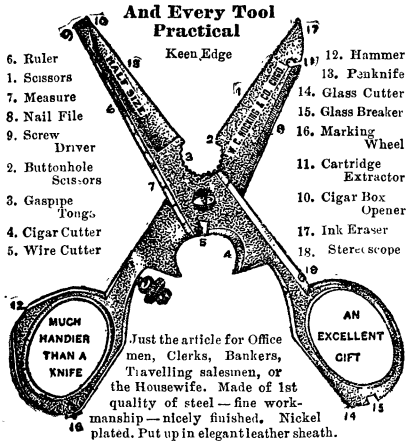
Eighteen Tools Combined

And Every Tool Practical

Keen Edge

6. Ruler
1. Scissors
7. Measure
8. Nail File
9. Screw Driver
2. Buttonhole Scissors
3. Gaspipe Tongs
4. Cigar Cutter
5. Wire Cutter

12. Hammer
13. Penknife
14. Glass Cutter
15. Glass Breaker
16. Marking Wheel
11. Cartridge Extractor
10. Cigar Box Opener
17. Ink Eraser
18. Stereoscope



Just the article for Office men, Clerks, Bankers, Travelling salesmen, or the Housewife. Made of 1st quality of steel — fine workmanship — nicely finished. Nickel plated. Put up in elegant leather sheath.

Postpaid on receipt of $1.00

W. C. HOCKING & CO.

158 Lake Street, Chicago

Used as Souvenirs with Manufacturer's Imprint.

---

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

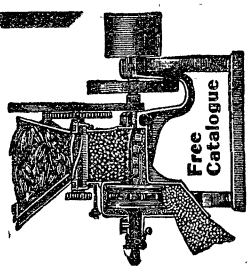
Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

For all mixed feeds, ear corn, shelled corn, oats, rye, wheat, barley, kaffir corn, cotton seed, corn in shucks, sheaf oats or any kind of grain, there is no mill made that for speed, easy running and complete grinding equals the



Free Catalogue

KELLY DUPLEX GRINDING MILLS

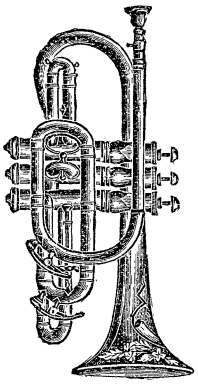
Superior to any other make; do more and better work, and require less power. The only mill made with double set of grinders or burrs. Made in four sizes, simple in construction, easily operated, strong and durable. Never choke. Any power.

Especially Adapted for Gasoline Engines.

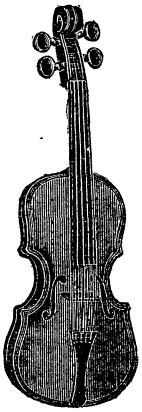
Write today for catalog.

THE O. S. KELLY CO. 1908 River St., Springfield, Ohio

America's Popular Music House



WURLITZER



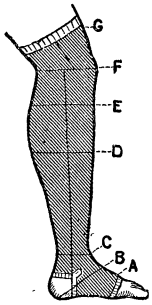
Musical Instruments are used and indorsed by Professional Musicians from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the fact that the U. S. Government uses our instruments is a sufficient guarantee that the quality and price is correct.

Cornets from $7.50 to $60. Flutes from $1.75 to $175. Violin outfits from $2.45 to $100. Fine Old Violins up to $5,000. High-class Upright Pianos $168 and Up. Guitars, $2.15 to $50. Mandolins, $2 to $56. Drums from $2 up. Harmonicas as low as 10 cents.

Everything known in Musical Instruments at corresponding low prices. Sheet Music and Instruction Books at half price.

FREE Handsome catalog and a 50-cent piece of music, if you state where you saw this ad. and instrument you are interested in.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co. 219 E. 4th St. CINCINNATI



"VARICOSE VEINS," ETC.

Those afflicted with Varicose conditions obtain sure relief from wearing our perfect-fitting Elastic Hosiery. My long experience in adjusting Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, etc., enables me to give every satisfaction to both physician and patient. Those troubled with Rheumatism and swelling in the lower limbs will derive much benefit by using Elastic Stockings, etc. While my Elastic Hosiery is made of the best of materials, the prices are indeed very moderate. Elastic Stockings from $2. Mail orders promptly executed.

Competent female attendant in Ladies' Department. Hours—9 to 5.

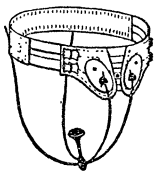
A. PARKS BLACK, G. M.

(Expert in Elastic Hosiery, Etc.)

523 Sixth Avenue, at 31st St., N. Y., U. S. A.

Dept. E. H. See pages 850 and 852.

The Hastings & McIntosh Truss Co.



MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

TRUSSES

Sole Makers of the Celebrated

Dr. McIntosh Natural Uterine Supporter, for Home and Export Trade.

912 WALNUT ST., - - PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

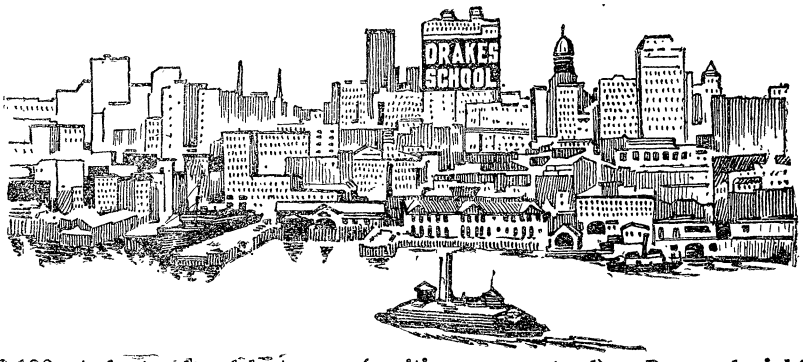
Send for Catalogue and Price List

A. J. GLEASON, President. T. G. O'BRIEN, Vice-President.

DRAKE SCHOOL

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING and BOOKKEEPING

The only Commercial School in the Heart of the Office Section

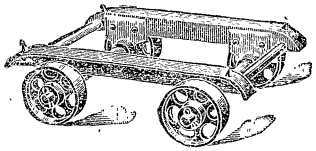


2,100 students placed last year (positions guaranteed). Day and night sessions. Individual instruction only. Write or call for catalog.

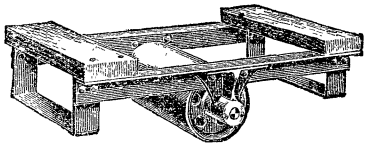
154 Nassau St., Tribune Building, near Brooklyn Bridge, New York City.

GEM BOX TRUCK—You Can't Break It.

It's made of steel and cast iron. It's made with and without rubber tires, with roller bearings. Wheels 6 inches in diameter. Will run easier than any other. Look at the steel points.

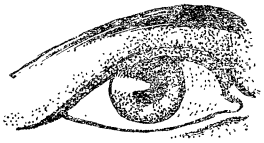


TIMBER DOLLY
Roller Bearing Axle
It can be used bottom side up as a roller.
All steel.



Manufactured by CITY FORGE AND IRON WORKS, Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

Write for Catalog W. A.



SHELL and Full Back Reform Eyes made to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also carry large stock of both on hand. Address for particulars, CHARLES FRIED, 110 E. 23d St., near 4th Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Write for booklet W.

WHEN YOU PATRONIZE THE ADVERTISERS, KINDLY MENTION THE WORLD ALMANAC.

Kissick's Business Institute

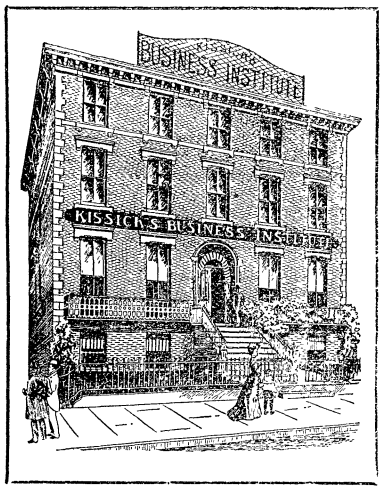
45 to 49 ASHLAND PLACE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

42D YEAR

All business branches thoroughly taught. Individual instruction given.

Terms less than half our former prices to those coming well recommended with a fair English education or willing to acquire one.

Lucrative employment secured (*free of charge for all we can get ready*) in Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, etc.



Preparatory and Civil Service Courses for those wishing to enter college or government service.

Languages, Mechanical and Architectural Drawing, Designing and Lettering.

German, French, and Spanish Stenography, etc.

Call if possible and see the superior advantages our students have for securing a first-class business training.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

PROF. W. A. KISSICK

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART

343 W. 57th Street, New York

Incorporated under the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Co-educational. Purely Professional. Academic Training. Architecture and Interior Decoration. Life and Illustration Classes. Advertisement Writing. Textile, Costume and Book Cover Design. Applied Arts. Art and Manual Training Courses for Teachers. Students entering in September for the full Winter Session receive one month's tuition free. Winter Session, October to June. Summer Session, June to October. Home privileges for young ladies. Prospectus upon application. Address

ELISA A. SARGENT, President.

MENDENHALL'S ROAD MAPS

ROAD MAPS

Specially designed and bound in pocket form for the use of **Touring Automobilists.**

WESTERN—Ohio, 25c.; Southwestern Ohio, 50c.; Northern Ohio, 50c.; Indiana, 50c.; Southern Indiana, 35c.; Northwestern Indiana, $1; Illinois, $2.50; Michigan, $1.25; Iowa, 25c.; Missouri, 25c.; Wisconsin, 75c.; Eastern Wisconsin, $1.25; Kentucky, 50c.

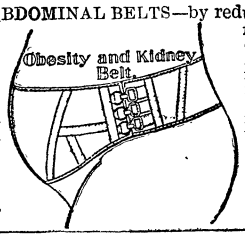
EASTERN—New York State, 75c.; New Jersey, 50c.; Pennsylvania, 50c.; Maryland and Delaware, 75c.

C. S. MENDENHALL (Publisher), 1908 Opera Place, Cincinnati, Ohio

Corpulent People

Find relief in our true-fitting ABDOMINAL BELTS—by reducing the abdomen, thereby preventing the accumulation of superfluous flesh. Supports the walls of the abdomen and relieves the strain on the surrounding muscles. Cures Backache; also prevents Hernia, Appendicitis, etc. Come to me, either through your physician or otherwise, for the best Obesity or Kidney Belt made. I also make special Abdominal Belts for riding purposes, and also for professional people, where extra support is required.

I make a specialty of perfect-fitting Scrotum Supporters and Jockey Straps, such as are used for Stage purposes, Athletes, Horsemen, Golfers, etc.



OBESITY BELTS, from $3.

SCROTUM SUPPORTS, from 75c.

Hours—9 to 5. Dept. C. B.

Competent female attendant in Ladies' Department.

See pages 847 and 852.

A. PARKS BLACK, G. M. | Expert in Abdominal Supports, Etc., 523 Sixth Ave., at 31st St., N. Y.. U. S. A.

Harlem Electrical Institute

A SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY

33 West 125th St., near Lenox Ave., New York City

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

MACHINISTS We teach you practical electricity and qualify you to obtain positions as ELECTRICAL MACHINISTS.

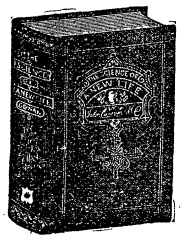
ELECTRICIANS We teach you the machinist's trade and qualify you to obtain positions as ELECTRICAL MACHINISTS.

YOUNG MEN We teach you practical electricity and qualify you to obtain employment as PRACTICAL ELECTRICIANS.

Our EQUIPMENT is one of the BEST in the country for the purpose of teaching Electrical and Machinists' trades. We assist all students to positions. Call or write for full particulars.

A Special Offer to Readers of the World Almanac.

A $10.00 Book for Only $2.00



$100.00 IN GOLD! Is the value of the great book. THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE," written by JOHN COWAN, M.D., to every thoughtful Man and Woman. It has received the highest testimonials and commendations from leading medical and religious critics; has been indorsed by all the leading philanthropists, and recommended to every well-wisher of the human race.

TO ALL WHO ARE MARRIED, or are contemplating marriage, it will give information worth HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS, besides conferring a lasting benefit not only upon them, but upon their children. Every thinking man and woman should study this work. Any person desiring to know more about the book before purchasing it may send to us for our 16-page descriptive circular, giving full and complete table of contents. It will be sent free by mail to any address. The following is the table of contents:

Chapter I—Marriage and Its Advantages. Chapter II—Age at Which to Marry. Chapter III—The Law of Choice. Chapter IV—Love Analyzed. Chapter V—Qualities the Man Should Avoid in Choosing. Chapter VI—Qualities the Woman Should Avoid in Choosing. Chapter VII—The Anatomy and Physiology of Generation in Woman. Chapter VIII—The Anatomy and Physiology of Generation in Man. Chapter IX—Amativeness: Its Use and Abuse. Chapter X—The Prevention of Conception. Chapter XI—The Law of Continence. Chapter XII—Children: Their Desirability. Chapter XIII—The Law of Genius. Chapter XIV—The Conception of a New Life. Chapter XV—The Physiology of Inter-Uterine Growth. Chapter XVI—Period of Gestative Influence. Chapter XVII—Pregnancy: Its Signs and Duration. Chapter XVIII—Disorders of Pregnancy. Chapter XIX—Confinement. Chapter XX—Management of Mother and Child After Delivery. Chapter XXI—Period of Nursing Influence. Chapter XXII—Feticide. Chapter XXIII—Diseases Peculiar to Women. Chapter XXIV—Diseases Peculiar to Men. Chapter XXV—Masturbation. Chapter XXVI—Sterility and Impotence. Chapter XXVII—Subjects of Which More Might be Said. Chapter XXVIII—A Happy Married Life: How Secured.

This book is a handsome 8vo. bound in heavy cloth, and contains 400 pages, with 100 illustrations, and will be sent by mail postpaid and securely sealed for **$3.00.**

A SPECIAL OFFER TO YOU. We wish to ascertain the value of this advertisement, and with this end in view we will send a copy of the above valuable work by mail postpaid on receipt of only $2.00, provided you mention the fact that you saw this advertisement in THE WORLD ALMANAC. Address all orders to

J. S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING CO., 37 Rose St., New York

LOUIS HECK

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING WORKS

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL
ENGINEER AND DRAUGHTSMAN

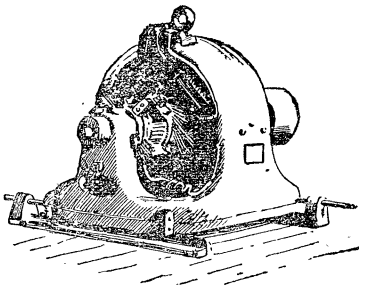
SPECIAL ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

EVERY SYSTEM

Repairing

Rewinding

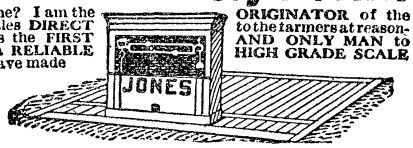
Reconstructing



35 N. J. RAILROAD AVENUE, OPP MARKET STREET RAILROAD DEPOT, NEWARK, N. J.

Long Distance Telephone 977.

I Want A Scale on Every Farm!



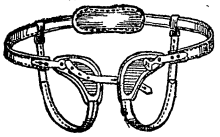
Why not buy mine? I am the ORIGINATOR of the plan of selling scales DIRECT to the farmers at reasonable prices. I was the FIRST AND ONLY MAN to offer the farmer a RELIABLE HIGH GRADE SCALE at a fair price. I have made and sold scales for 42 years, and while to-day there are hundreds of other scales made and sold EACH AMERICAN FARMER who buys a scale is under OBLIGATIONS to me for having made the FIGHT against the old monopolists and having put the price within reach of all. I am now fighting the ENTIRE SCALE TRUST AND COMBINATION to keep the price down.

I have a history of the scale business, called the "Reason why you should buy a Scale", which I will send FREE to anyone asking for it, together with a full line of prices on all kinds of FARM SCALES.

Address "JONES, He Pays The Freight",
Binghamton, N. Y. Lock Box 68.

AGGRAVATED HERNIA --- "RUPTURE"

So-called RUPTURE CURES and ill-fitting Trusses cause aggravated Hernia. After your experiments, without any good results, then come and try my method of HONEST TRUSS-FITTING. My long experience in this line enables me to adjust the proper Truss to retain the Hernia in most cases, thereby giving those so afflicted positive relief.



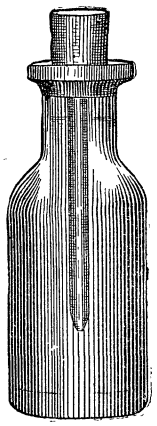
VARICOCELE is the forerunner of RUPTURE. If most men would wear a well-fitting SUSPENSORY there would be less use for Trusses. I am a SPECIALIST in TRUSSES, SUSPENSORIES, etc. Those that so desire can see their physician before coming to me. The same careful attention given to either ADULT or CHILD. Trusses from $3. Suspensories from 50c Mail orders executed.

Competent female attendant in Ladies' Department. Hours—9 to 5.

A. PARKS BLACK, G. M.

Dept. T. S. (Expert in Trusses, Suspensories, Etc.)

See pages —. 847 and 850. **523 Sixth Avenue, at 31st St., N. Y., U. S. A.**



A NEW DISCOVERY

Instantaneous Ink Eradicator

ALL IN ONE BOTTLE

Removes Ink from Paper or Cloth

Indispensable in Office and Home

IN THE OFFICE...

It is invaluable, one application being sufficient to remove ink from paper in neat, quick manner.

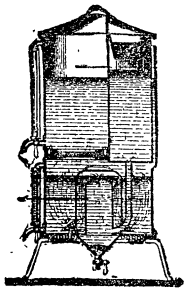
IN THE HOME...

It will save you many dollars by removing ink and fruit stains from linen, woollens, etc., without injury to the finest fabric.

If your Stationer or Druggist does not sell it, send us his name and 25c. for full size bottle. Postage stamps accepted.

E. & H. MFG. CO.

JAMAICA, L. I.
Borough of Queens NEW YORK



HALL'S OIL FILTERS

Are in use in the U. S. NAVY

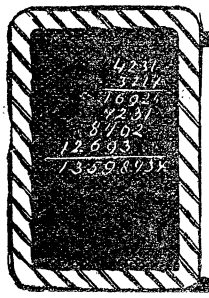
If you'll examine the filter, you'll see why. Always positive and efficient in operation. Self-cleaning and can be used with or without heat.

Has improved chuck faucets and sets up on a stand where it is easily accessible.

All an oil filter should be. Send for New Catalog. Agents wanted.

ENGINE ROOM SUPPLIES

Hall Manufacturing Co., 94 John St., New York



Multiply This in Your Head

Wouldn't you like to be able to figure this and hundreds of other similar problems in your head? Wouldn't you like to be able to add, subtract, multiply, and divide any problem almost instantly without writing any partial product—to be able to simply write the answer?

OUR FREE BOOK "Rapid Calculation" thoroughly explains a method which will make you a master of figures. It describes a system by which you can figure instantly the most intricate sums in your head; handle groups of figures and fractions as easily as single whole figures; in fact, cut the work of figuring in two.

A better position and a large salary have come to hundreds who have read this book. If you want to better your position, to increase your salary, to make yourself worth more to yourself and your employer, to hold the whip-hand in financial transactions, to make your work easy and interesting instead of tiresome, you should write for this book at once. It will cost you nothing but the trouble of asking for it. A postal will bring it to your very door. It may cost you a good position or a valuable promotion to neglect this opportunity. Write for it today before you forget it. Address

Commercial Correspondence Schools (153A Commercial Bldg. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MORPHINE

Painless Home Treatment

We will send anyone addicted to Opium, Morphine, Laudanum, or other drug habit, a trial treatment of our most remarkable remedy. This trial treatment sometimes effects a perfect cure. Confidential correspondence invited from all, especially physicians.

ST. JAMES SOCIETY (Suite 224)
1181 Broadway, NEW YORK

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN

MOVING PICTURES?

Then get acquainted with the best Moving Picture Machine,

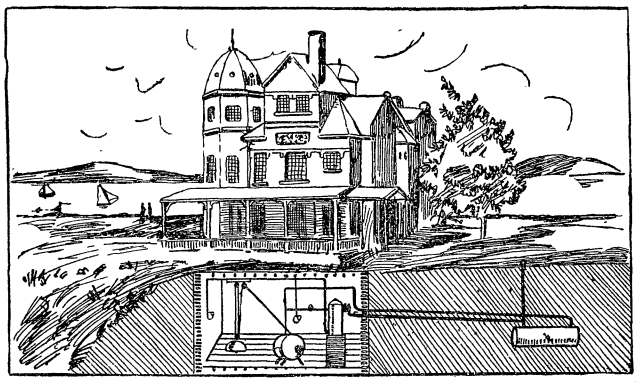
POWER'S CAMERAGRAPH, No. 5.

The result of ten years' constant improvement, it is the only machine for high-class exhibiting now on the market. Used by the U. S. GOVERNMENT, Burton Holmes, Keith & Proctor, Harry Davis' Enterprises, and all the leading exhibitors.

If you want good workmanship, fine finish, simple design, the best of material and perfect operation, write for Catalog H.

NICHOLAS POWER COMPANY, 115-117 Nassau St., New York

"ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE."



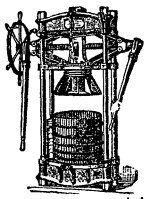
Gas for Light, For Cooking, For Heating, &c.

at much less cost than city gas, better, safer, and cheaper than electricity, and costing much less than acetylene; is safer, less attention, cleaner. Most durable and least expensive apparatus to maintain in effective perpetual operation. Gives services of lighting, cooking, and heating, and operating pumping engines. Fullest satisfaction guaranteed, and easy terms. The very apparatus for suburban homes, institutions, etc. We construct special apparatus also for fuel gas for manufacturing, producing gas equivalent to city gas at 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and made to respond to very large demands; also for lighting towns, etc. Cooking by gas rescues a person from the intolerable heat experienced with other stoves. **Furnished on trial to responsible parties.**

G. M. KEMP MFG. CO. 405 to 413 E. OLIVER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Mention WORLD ALMANAC.



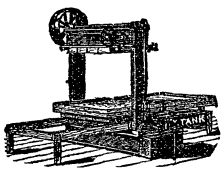
Knuckle Joint, Hydraulic, and Power Screw

PRESSES

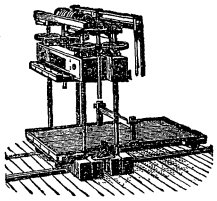
By Hand or Power, from 50 to 500 tons.

For almost every purpose requiring pressure.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



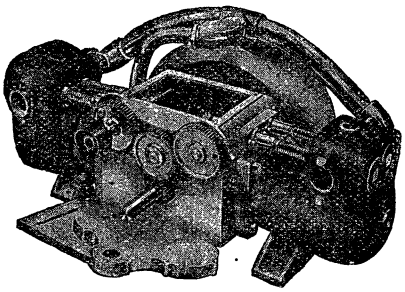
Cider, Wine, Paper, Cloth, Leather Belting, Veneers, Lard, Tallow, Oleo Herbs, Fertilizers, Glue Stock, etc., etc.



BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.

457 West Water St., SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

We make a specialty of four cycle gasolene motors for automobile, marine and portable use; built in sizes from 8 to 80 H. P.; two cylinder horizontal, four and six cylinder vertical; also transmission gears and reversing gears and clutch.



BRENNAN MOTOR CO.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Anti - Crooked Heel Cushions

KEEP SHOES FROM RUNNING OVER, AND ACT AS A CUSHION, PREVENTING JAR TO SPINE. THEY ARE ADJUSTABLE

PRICE, 35c, PAIR, BY MAIL. **ANY SIZE.**

Nathan Novelty Manufacturing Co. 88 Reade St. NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

J. C. SCHNOTER'S

SHOULDER BRACE

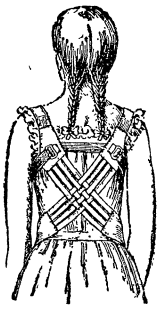
For Round Shoulders.

Makes the form erect, expands the chest, strengthens the lungs, and is comfortable to wear.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, AND ANKLETS.

Also **Trusses**, Abdominal Supporters, Crutches, Braces, etc., etc.

Competent lady attendants. Separate parlors. See page 844.



"Hernia Trusses"

Scientifically fitted to suit each particular case.

SCHNOTER'S ATHLETIC SUPPORTERS or JOCK-STRAPS are universally used by Professional and Athletic people in general. For Horsemen, Racquet and Tennis players, Golfers, etc. Ask your dealer for the genuine "SCHNOTER'S" and only those bearing our trade-mark—J.C.S.—or we will send direct on receipt of price. Cotton Mesh, 50c.; Linen Mesh, 75c.; Silk, 90c.

J. C. SCHNOTER CO., Makers,
523 Sixth Avenue,
Near 31st St., NEW YORK, N. Y., U.S.A
Tel. 2699 Mad.

WHEN YOU PATRONIZE THE ADVERTISERS, KINDLY MENTION THE WORLD ALMANAC.

THE GREATEST OF ALL MUSICAL INVENTIONS—THE TWO HORN

DUPLEX

PHONOGRAPH

FREE TRIAL

FREIGHT PREPAID

Each horn is 30 in. long with 17 in. bell. Cabinet 18 in. x 14 in. x 10 in.

IT is the one phonograph that gives you all the sound vibrations. It has not only two horns, but two vibrating diaphragms in its sound box.

Other phonographs have one diaphragm and one horn. The Duplex gets all the volume of music; other phonographs get the half. Not only do you get more volume, but you get a better tone—clearer, sweeter, more like the original. Our

FREE CATALOGUE

will explain fully the superiority of The Duplex. Don't allow any one to persuade you to buy any other make without first sending for our catalogue.

Save all the Dealers' 70% Profits

The Duplex is not sold by dealers or in stores. We are Actual Manufacturers, not jobbers, and sell only direct from our factory to the user, eliminating all middlemen's profits. That is why we are able to manufacture and deliver the best phonograph made for less than one-third what dealers ask for other makes not so good.

NO MONEY DOWN
Seven Days' Free Trial

We will allow seven days' free trial in your own home in which to decide whether you wish to keep it. If the machine does not make good our every claim—volume, quality, saving, satisfaction—just send it back. We'll pay all freight charges both ways.

All the Latest Improvements

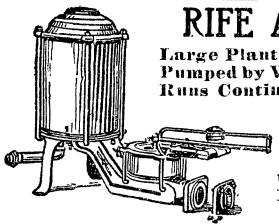
The Duplex is equipped with a mechanical feed that relieves the record of all the destructive work of propelling the reproducer across its surface. The needle point is held in continuous contact with the inner (which is the more accurate) wall of the sound wave groove, thus reproducing more perfectly whatever music was put into the record when it was made.

The Duplex has a device by which the weight of the reproducer upon the record may be regulated to suit the needs of the occasion, thus greatly preserving the life and durability of the records. These are exclusive features of the Duplex and can not be had upon any other make of phonograph. Plays all sizes and makes of disc records.

Our Free Catalogue explains everything.

DUPLEX PHONOGRAPH CO., 214 Patterson St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

RUNNING WATER IN YOUR COUNTRY HOME No Attention No Expense



RIFE AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC RAM

Large Plants for Towns, Institutions, Railroad Tanks. Water Pumped by Water Power for IRRIGATION. No Wearing Parts. Runs Continuously. Automatic.

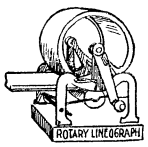
Operates with 18 inches fall. Elevates water 30 feet for each foot fall. 80 per cent. efficiency developed

OVER 6,000 IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Our specialty is equipping country places with complete system water work, extending to Stable, Greenhouses, Lawns, Fountains, and Formal Gardens.

Catalogue and Estimates Free.

RIFE AUTOMATIC RAM CO., 2183 Trinity Bldg., New York.



PUBLIC NOTICE TO THE TRADE

Write us for free copy of the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversing the decision restricting sale of Duplicating Ink to persons using Rotary Neostyle : : : : : :

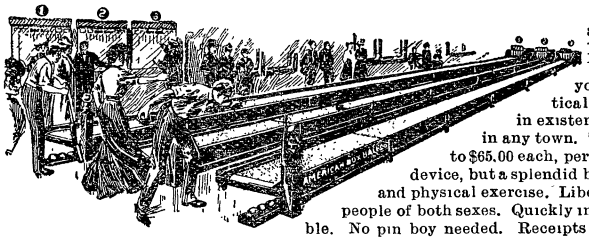
THE LINEOGRAPH Rotary or Flat **DUPLICATOR**

Makes 1,000 perfect copies, costs 100 per cent. less than similar duplicators, and has no license restrictions. Don't buy any duplicator until you have seen the Lineograph. Write for Circular.

THE LINEOGRAPH COMPANY - 112 Fulton St., NEW YORK

WHEN YOU PATRONIZE THE ADVERTISERS, KINDLY MENTION THE WORLD ALMANAC.

$513 CLEAR PROFIT IN 51 DAYS FROM AN INVESTMENT OF $150



Is the result from the operation of one American Box Ball Alley in Sullivan, Ind. Why not go into this business yourself? It is the most practical and popular bowling game in existence. It will make big money in any town. These alleys pay from $25.00 to $65.00 each, per week. This is no gambling device, but a splendid bowling game for amusement and physical exercise. Liberally patronized by the best people of both sexes. Quickly installed, conveniently portable. No pin boy needed. Receipts are nearly all profit. More than 3,000 already sold. We sell on payments and our catalog is free. WRITE FOR CATALOG.

AMERICAN BOX BALL COMPANY, Patentees, 1900 Van Buren Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

$7.15 Buys the Best 120-Egg Incubator Ever Made

$4.35 Buys the Best 100-Chick Brooder

Both Incubator and Brooder, ordered together, cost but **$11.00. Freight Prepaid East of Rockies.** Incubator is double walled all over, copper tank and boiler, hot-water heat, self regulator, nursery, high legs, glass door. Brooder is the only double walled hot water brooder made. No machines at any price are better. Write for our book to-day, or send the price now under our guarantee and save waiting. **Satisfaction Guaranteed.**

Branches St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City, Detroit

BELLE CITY INCUBATOR CO., BOX 45, RACINE, WIS.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE UPON APPLICATION

RIEGER'S Monogram Whiskey

Purity and age guarantee **Good Whiskey.** Rieger's Monogram is absolutely pure and wholesome. **Guaranteed under the Pure Food Laws.** Its exquisite, smooth, mellow flavor has made it a lasting favorite with over 10,000 satisfied customers. We are U. S. Registered Distillers (Distillery No. 360, 5th Dist. of Ky.) Why pay exhorbitant prices, when you can buy Rieger's Monogram Whiskey at the regular wholesale dealer's price and save money by ordering your goods shipped direct?

WE PREPAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

8 Qts. RIEGER'S MONOGRAM PRIVATE STOCK $5.00

4 Qts. RIEGER'S MONOGRAM EXTRA FINE $3.00

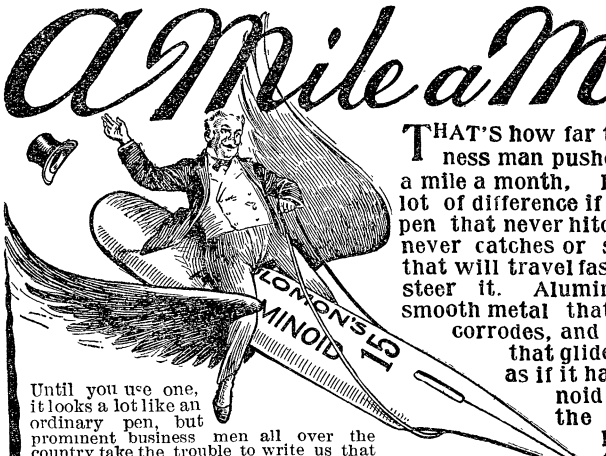
FREE WITH EACH ORDER
Two sample bottles of Rieger's Fine Monogram Whiskey. Gold-tipped Whiskey Glass and Patent Corkscrew.

No Marks on Packages to Indicate Contents

Send us an order, and when you get the Whiskey, test it for flavor, smoothness, and all the essentials of GOOD Whiskey. Compare it with other Whiskies (no matter what the price); test it for medicinal purposes; let your friends try it; use half of it if necessary to satisfy yourself on these points—then if you are not thoroughly convinced that "Rieger's Monogram" is as good as any Whiskey you ever drank, return the balance to us and we will pay return charges and at once send you every cent of your money.

J. RIEGER & CO. *1512 Genesee Street KANSAS CITY, MO.*

A Mile a Month



THAT'S how far the average business man pushes a pen point—a mile a month. It makes a whole lot of difference if you use a speedy pen that never hitches or stumbles, never catches or splutters—a pen that will travel faster than you can steer it. Aluminoid is a firm, smooth metal that never rusts or corrodes, and it makes a pen that glides over the paper as if it had wings. Aluminoid No. 15 we call the "Cannon Ball," because it is so fast. It writes on anything, and lasts until the metal actually wears out,

Until you use one, it looks a lot like an ordinary pen, but prominent business men all over the country take the trouble to write us that they think it is unlike any other pen in the world, and thank us for calling it to their attention.

This pen will save you dollars worth of annoyance every month, and give you ease and comfort and satisfaction. Send your office boy to the stationer's for a box of "Cannon Balls." We will send samples free to any business man.

A. L. SALOMON & CO., 345 Broadway, New York City.

FREE TRIAL OF TREAT-MENT

RUPTURE CURED

We want every ruptured sufferer to write us for a FREE "TRIAL of Treatment," and illustrated book, we want to "SHOW YOU" that the PLASTER-PADS will CURE Rupture QUICKLY and PERMANENTLY. Experience has taught every ruptured person that the **truss will not cure**, and every treatment which has here-to-fore been offered to ruptured people, has been nothing more or less than a TRUSS IN DISGUISE.

Dr. W. P. Markland, Cuba, Ill., writes:—"Your PLASTER-PADS are the best all round treatment for rupture I have ever experimented with, and I can't think how many I have tried."

Mrs. J. C. Stover, Glen Rock, Pa.—was cured in thirty days by the PLASTER-PADS after trying many other treatments.

Mr. Fred Stebbins, Carthage, Mo., writes:—The PLASTER-PADS are by far the "greatest thing ever invented for rupture."

RUPTURE CURED BY STUART'S PLASTER PADS means a PERMANENT CURE, ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED and you do away with the painful irritating unsatisfactory truss altogether. No BUCKLES—no STRAPS—no SPRINGS. Adheres closely to body, holds the rupture IN PLACE and cures the most obstinate cases. Easily applied—soft as velvet—will not irritate or blister most delicate skin. Only SHORT TIME required for PERMANENT CURE. Has cured thousands, on our GUARANTEE. If YOU wish to be cured, WRITE AT ONCE to

STUART PLASTER-PAD CO. DEP'T 99, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

THE WORLD ALMANAC ADDENDA

A list of reliable and enterprising individuals and firms who guarantee to give you the best of anything in each special line

Abdominal Supporters.

Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, etc., Trusses, Suspensories, and effective Shoulder Braces. See pages 844 and 855.
J. C. SCHNOTER CO.,
Estab. 1870. 523 Sixth Ave., New York.

Addressing.

RAPID ADDRESSING MACHINE CO.
Dun Building.
290 Broadway,
New York.

Artesian Wells.

ISAAC H. FORD, 20 years' experience. Contractor for Artesian Wells (from 40 to 2,500 feet). Soundings made for Foundations. Test Borings for Water. No. 108 Fulton Street, New York. Telephone 5745 John. Cable address "Drof."

Artificial Eyes.

Artificial eyes made to order. Large stock on hand. Supply all eye infirmaries of Greater New York and vicinity. Terms reasonable. Write for particulars. Established 1853. MAGER & GOUGELMANN, 104 E. 12th St., New York.

Assayers and Chemists.

RICKETTS & BANKS,
Assayers and Chemists,
104 John St., N. Y. City.
Tests of Ores, Metals, Minerals, Waters and other Materials. Examination of Mines.

Autographic Registers.

Autographic Registers, Manifold Books and Loose-Leaf Systems. Most modern and practical. Write or call, AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER CO., New York Salesroom, 44 E. 23d St. Phone, 1774 Gramercy. Factory 10th and Clinton Sts., Hoboken.

Automobile Repairs.

IRA F. TRAUTMAN—Steam vulcanizing. All makes of automobile tires and tubes vulcanized. 131 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., two blocks from Flatbush Ave. Telephone, 4529 Prospect.

Bankers and Brokers.

CESARE CONTI.
Letters of Credit. Appointed and authorized correspondent of the Bank of Naples. Est 1884. 35 Broadway, New York.
Importer of Chianti Wines and Olive Oil.

Books and Instructions.

The world wants the man who can. If you can write attractive show cards you are many dollars ahead of the fellow who can't. Davids' Practical Letterer teaches you how. Postpaid to any address for $1.00. THADDEUS DAVIDS, 127 William St., New York.

Business Opportunities.

PRINTING — 5,000 circulars, 6x9, $3.50. 500 letter-heads, envelopes, or business cards, $1. 100 magazines, 20 pages, $2; 1,000, $10. 1,000 post cards from photo or drawing, $4. Write for samples. WALTER & CO., 37 and 39 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS promoter wanted, who can interest men with big capital in development enterprise at mouth of Columbia River. John H. Whyte, Mgr., Chamber of Commerce, Room 1, Astoria, Oregon.

Cameras and Lenses.

We are headquarters in buying, selling and exchanging second-hand Cameras and Lenses. Have a full line of the latest Kodaks, Century, Premo and Graflex Cameras, always on hand; also supplies. Write for bargain list. GLOECKNER & NEWBY CO., 171 Broadway, New York.

Cameras and Lenses—Kodaks, Premos, Pocos and a number of other makes always on hand at lowest prices. Send stamp for "Bargain List." NEW YORK CAMERA EXCHANGE, Dept. A, 114 Fulton St., New York City N. Y.

Car Lighting.

THE SAFETY CAR HEATING & LIGHTING COMPANY, 2 Rector St., New York City. The new mantle lamp increases illumination fourfold with the same consumption of gas—a revolution in car lighting.

Carpet Cleaning.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO., 419, 421 and 423 E. 48th St., 1558 Broadway. Carpets cleaned by compressed air, by steam, by hand, or on the floor. Coe & Brandt, Proprietors. Tel. 132-38.

Cemeteries.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY, Borough of the Bronx. Lots $125 up. Write for Descriptive Bookiet, or by request a representative will call. Telephone connection.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

THE CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

THE WORLD ALMANAC ADDENDA

A list of reliable and enterprising individuals and firms who guarantee to give you the best of anything in each special line

Chemicals.

GEO. A. IRKENBRACH CO., Mfg. Chemists, 115 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Chemicals for the Arts. Photographic and Medicinal. Buenos Ayres Hide Poison in Paste.

Chinese and Japanese Goods.

新錦隆

Sun Kim Lung Co., Exporters and Importers of Fine Teas, China Ware, Fancy Silk and Dry Goods, Silk Shawls, Silk Handkerchiefs, all kinds of China Ware and Japanese Goods. No 21 Pell Street, New York City, N. Y

Chinese Restaurant.

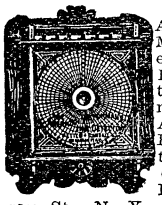
經約探花樓

CHINESE TUXEDO RESTAURANT, 2 Doyers St., Chatham Sq., N. Y. City. Highest art of Chinese cooking. To have a supper in our restaurant is like spending a night in China.

Cigars.

A. SCHULTE, Imported Key West and Domestic Cigars, World Bldg., 39 Park Row, 150 Broadway, 1465 Broadway, 49 Cortlandt, 255 Broadway, Nassau and Ann Sts., Maiden Lane and Nassau St., and branches.

Clocks.



A Cleveland Magneto AMERICAN WATCHMAN'S CLOCK will Save enough INSURANCE to Pay for Itself in a short time. Costs nothing to maintain. Examined and Approved by National Fire Protection Association. Send for Prices and Catalogue W to PETTES & RANDALL CO., 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Repairs and Supplies for all Watchmen's Clocks.

Coffee.

TRY MY "43" BLEND COFFEE. None better imported; 35 cents per pound. Callanan's Magazine and price list mailed on request. L. J. CALLANAN, 41-43 Vesey St., New York City.

Collections.

R. G. DUN & CO., Dun Building, 290 Broadway, New York.

Detective Agencies.

FULLER'S N. Y. DETECTIVE BUREAU. A service for bankers, lawyers, corporations, firms and individuals. Agents in principal cities of America and Europe. Est. 1870. Tel. 1064 Stuyvesant. J. M. FULLER, Principal, 866 Broadway, New York City.

LUISI DETECTIVE AGENCY—Gerardo Luisi, Chief; Frank A. Luisi, Supt. Correspondents in all parts of the world. Detective work in all its branches. All communications confidential. LICENSED AND BONDED. 53-63 Park Row, Suite 33, World Bldg., N. Y. City. Phone, 2785 Beekman. Night Call, 905 Tremont.

Established 1876. NEWCOME'S DETECTIVE BUREAU, 8th floor, World Bldg., New York City. All matters receive personal supervision of Louis A. Newcome, late Inspector U. S. Post-Office Department. Cable address, Newtective. Telephones, 1730 Beekman, 533 Riverside.

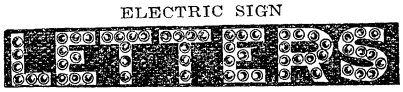
WESTLOTORN'S DETECTIVE AGENCY. Civil and criminal. Thoroughly competent male or female operatives sent to all parts of the world. ALBERT E. WESTLOTORN, Principal, late of Police Department. 229 Broadway. Telephone, 1581 Cortlandt. Established 1890.

Dies and Special Machinery.

AUGUST W. HOLMBERG, 46 Gold St., New York. Expert Millwright and Machinist. Manufacturer of Dies Tools and Special Machinery. Experimental Work strictly confidential.

Electric Signs.

ELECTRIC SIGN



EMPIRE ELECTRIC SIGN CO. Office and Factory: 162-164 E. 118th St., New York. Tel 311 Harlem.

THE CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

THE WORLD ALMANAC ADDENDA

A list of reliable and enterprising individuals and firms who guarantee to give you the best of anything in each special line

Felt.

AMERICAN FELT COMPANY,
Manufacturers of Every Description of Felt.
110 and 112 East 13th St., New York.
Telephone, 1970 18th.

Financial.

6 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, of a prosperous Light and Power Company in Vermont. Property has cost about twice this issue of bonds. Write for circular. H. B. POWELL & CO., Woodstock, Vt.

Fireworks.

THE PAIN MANUFACTURING CO., Manufacturers of Pain's Manhattan Beach Fireworks. Public and Private Displays. Fireworks at wholesale and retail. No. 12 Park Place, New York.

"Hernia" Trusses, Obesity Belts, Etc.

For true truss fitting, belts for corpulency and kidney troubles, elastic stockings for varicose veins, crutches, jockey straps, etc., consult A. PARKS BLACK, G. M., Expert Suspensorist, 523 Sixth Ave., New York, U. S. A. See pages 847, 850 and 852.

Homeopathic Pharmacies.

"BELL'S" HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY, removed to 75 Church St. Family Medicine Chests. Bell's Guide to Health, free. Bell's Pile Remedy; relief immediately; cure guaranteed; $1.00. Send for particulars. Advice free. Note new address.

Hotel Directory.

BRESLIN—Broadway and 29th St., New York. 500 Rooms, 350 baths. Rates: European plan, single rooms, $1.50 and upward; with bath, $2.50 and upward. Breslin Hotel Co., proprietors.

LONGACRE—157-163 W. 47th. A hotel on the order of a club, exclusively for bachelors. Room, with private bath, from $1.50 per day upward. H R. Shares.

BROZTELL—Fifth Ave. and 27th St. New, fireproof. One block from Madison Square Garden and Broadway. 250 rooms, each with bath, $2, $2.50 and $3. Frank A. Brobst.

WESTMINSTER—Irving Place and 16th St. 250 rooms, 75 baths. Rates, $1.00 up; with bath, $2.00. O. H. Foster.

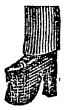
Insurance Brokers.

STEWART & HENCKEN,
Insurance Brokers.
52 Broadway, New York.
Telephone, 4742 Broad.

Kennels.

STIRLING KENNELS—Breeders of registered Scotch Collies, Boston Terriers, Pomeranians and Japanese Spaniels. New Market, N. J.

Lame People.



The Perfection Extension Shoe makes both feet look alike. Made on approval. Booklet free.

HENRY A. LOTZ,
313 Third Ave.,
New York.

Old Style. New Style.

Extension Shoes for short limbs made to meet the individual requirements Write for particulars. Distance no barrier.

A. W. SINN, Extension Shoe Manufacturer, 26 Cottage St., Newark, N. J.

Lighting.

Acetylene Generators, Burners and Specialties for every purpose; Homes, Halls, Town Plants, Mines, Contractors, Public Buildings, Camps, Exhibitions, Projections. Write, stating conditions and requirements, and we will send catalogue and prices. JOHN SIMMONS CO., 104-110 Centre St., New York.

Medical.

S. A. BROWN PHARMACY, 28 and 30 Fulton St., New York. Nott's Rheumatic Balm, the most effectual medicine ever prepared for immediate relief of Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism no matter how long standing. Benefits may be realized in less than 12 hours.

Medical Batteries.

Medical Batteries for home use and for the use of physicians. Wholesale and retail. All supplies furnished. PERCY G. WILLIAMS, Manufacturer. Office and salesrooms: 5 and 6 Barclay Street, New York.

THE CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

THE WORLD ALMANAC ADDENDA

A list of reliable and enterprising individuals and firms who guarantee to give you the best of anything in each special line

Mercantile Agencies.

R. G. DUN & CO.,
Dun Building,
290 Broadway,
New York.

Metal Ceilings.

BERGER'S METAL CEILINGS

Side Walls and Wainscoting. Classified Designs, Large Stock, Quick Service. 22d St. and 11th Ave, New York. Phone. 5656 Gramercy

New Publications.

"ONE OF THE PEOPLE." (H. E. Hayes, Hackensack, N. J.) 382 p. Postpaid, $1.50. Better than any novel. Young and old are interested. Not a dull line. Send to B. B. PORTER, Colton, Cal.; or, HAYES as above.

Old Gold and Silver.

Worn-Out Gold and Silver Bought by
R. LONGMAN'S SONS,
Gold and Silver Refiners,
8 John Street, New York.

Olive Oil.

Don't forget that my Eclipse Brand of Virgin Olive Oil is absolutely pure; analysis by Agricultural Bureau, Washington, showing absolute purity in Callanan's Magazine, mailed on request. L. J. CALLANAN, 41-43 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

Packing Boxes.

P RYAN, Dealer in all kinds of Old and New Packing Cases, Sawdust and Box Straps. Established 1850. Office: 109 Reade St. Yards: Morton and Washington Sts., New York. Telephone, 500 Worth.

Patents.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT—Careful, honest work in every case. Long experience, highest references. A 64-page book sent free. FITZGERALD & CO., Patent Lawyers, Department 95, Washington, D. C.

Patent Lawyers.

EDWARD S. BEACH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW
Patent, Trademark and Copyright Cases.
60 Wall Street, New York.

Pianos.

A USED PIANO of a good make will outlast 10 cheap new pianos; we sell used pianos of standard makes from $125 up: delivery free anywhere· easy terms. Write for bargain list. PEASE'S PIANO HOUSE. 128 West 42d St., New York City.

Postage Stamps

Unused U. S. postage stamps bought in any quantity. Consignments of postage stamps can be made and drawn for at sight, less commission agreed upon. Contracts (yearly) made with mail order houses, newspapers and publishers to buy their surplus postage stamps. ALFRED A. ISAACS, 1001 Broad Exchange Bldg., 25 Broad St., New York City

Printing Presses.

Do Your Own Printing

$5.00 press prints, cards, labels, etc. Circular, book, newspaper press $18. Money saver, maker. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc. THE PRESS CO. Meriden, Conn.

Real Estate.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J.
HOUSES TO SELL ON EASY TERMS.
$4,000.00 to $6,000.00.
Ten per cent. cash. Balance monthly.
C. R. VON EGLOFFSTEIN,
257 Broadway, New York City.

Real Estate—Farm Property.

5,000 Money-Making Farms for sale, 5 to 500 acres, $5 to $100 an acre; 14 States; Buyer's railroad fare paid up to 1,000 miles. Please write what State you wish to know about. Illustrated "List No. 19," describing improved, productive farms, with reliable information of products, markets, climate, etc., mailed free by Dept. A-16, E. A. STROUT COMPANY, 150 Nassau St., New York.

THE CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

THE WORLD ALMANAC ADDENDA

A list of reliable and enterprising individuals and firms who guarantee to give you the best of anything in each special line

Schools and Colleges.

THE MITCHELL MILITARY BOYS' SCHOOL, BILLERICA, MASS.—A thoroughly modern military home school. Twenty miles from Boston. Boys admitted 8 to 16, inclusive. Special matron for younger boys. Limited to fifty. Terms, $600 per year. Catalogue sent upon request. M. C. MITCHELL, Principal.

KINGSLEY SCHOOL for Boys, Essex Fells, N. J., prepares for College Scientific Schools and Business. 22 miles from New York. 500 feet elevation. Large gymnasium, running track, diamond and tennis court. Thorough work in small classes. Illustrated catalogue with full description sent on application to JAMES R. CAMPBELL, Headmaster, Box A, Essex Fells, N. J.

NEW JERSEY MILITARY ACADEMY, FREEHOLD, N. J., prepares for college or business. Special department in separate building for quite young boys.
COL. C. J WRIGHT, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
For information apply to
MISS E. E. McCLINTOCK,
Columbia, South Carolina.

GLENDALE COLLEGE. For Women. 15 miles from Cincinnati. C., H. & D. R. R. and Suburban Traction Co. Home and education. Beauty and healthfulness of country. Advantages and privileges of city. Liberal courses. College certificate privileges. Art. Music. Elocution. MISS R. J. DE VORE, A. M., Pres., Glendale, Ohio.

Special Sheet and Metal Workers.

MACHINE PANS AND GUARDS, TANKS, BRASS WASTE CANS.
SPECIAL SHEET METAL WORK
of every description, made from blue prints.
All kinds of Jobbing done.
Estimates on application.
E. BEHRINGER, 45 Fulton St., New York.

Stamp Collections.

1,000 Stamps at One Cent each.
Price List Free.
ARARAT STAMP CO.,
45 Beaver St., New York.
All kinds of Stamps bought.

Storage Warehouses.

Columbia Warehouses, Columbus Ave., 66th to 67th St. Office, 149 Columbus Ave. Telephone, 2977 Columbus. The New Columbia, 90th St. and Amsterdam Ave. Unsurpassed facilities. Silver vaults.

Telegraphy.

TELEGRAPHY TAUGHT in the shortest time. The Omnigraph Automatic Transmitter combined with standard key and sounder. Sends you telegraph messages at any speed just as an expert operator would. 5 styles, $2 up; circular free. OMNIGRAPH MFG. CO., 39M, Cortlandt St., New York.

Typewriters.

Typewriters bought, repaired, sold Remington, Hammond, Franklin, Densmore, New Century, etc., $15.00 up. Underwood, Oliver, No. 6 Remington, $35.00 up. EAGLE TYPEWRITER CO., Suite 407, 237 Broadway, New York. Telephone: 2566 Cortlandt.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in Typewriters, we can tell you how to save 25 to 75 per cent. All makes, SOLD, RENTED and REPAIRED. Branches in all large cities. Send for catalogue to AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., 345 Broadway, New York.

Undertakers.

THE STEPHEN MERRITT BURIAL CO., 8th Ave. and 19th St. Tel., 124 and 125 Chelsea. We never close. Private rooms and chapels free. Positively no connection with any other house. Rev. Stephen Merritt, Pres.; P. W. Radcliffe, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

Vault Lights.

VAULT AND SIDEWALK LIGHTS.
JACOB MARK SONS,
Patentees and Manufacturers of Vault Lights, Sidewalk Lights, and Reflecting Prisms of all kinds.
7 Worth St., New York.

Whiskey.

FIFTY CASES RYE WHISKEY, distilled 1893, fourteen years old; mellowed by age; absolutely pure; case, $28; bottle, $2.50.
L. J. CALLANAN,
41-43 Vesey St., New York City.

BLACK & WHITE
"IS ALL RIGHT"

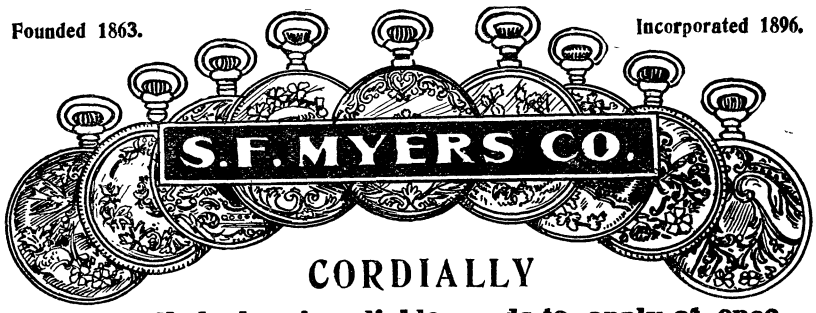
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS

James Buchanan & Co., Ltd.

29 Broadway, New York

ARTHUR J. BILLIN, U. S. Manager

Founded 1863. Incorporated 1896.



CORDIALLY

Invite all dealers in reliable goods to apply at once for the thirty-sixth annual issue of our unabridged

CATALOGUE

It embraces five hundred big pages, more than thirty thousand engravings and over one hundred thousand important items in staple, quick selling and profitable.

JEWELRY AND KINDRED LINES

It is the acknowledged leader of fashions and standard authority in the American Metropolis for choice and dependable goods and low prices.

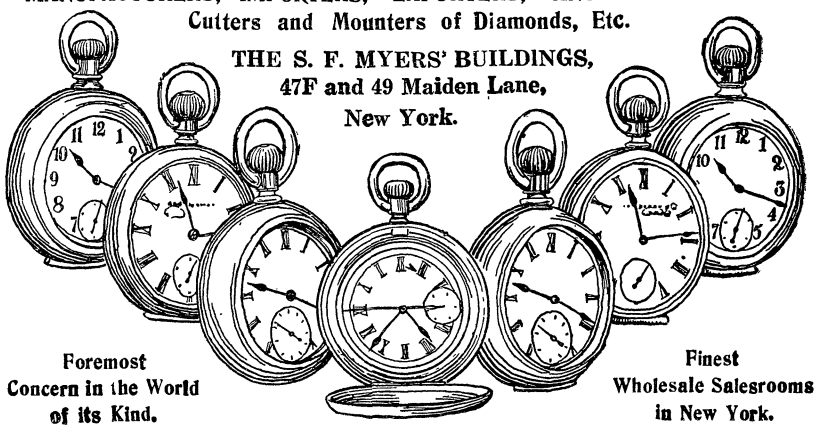
Sent to Dealers at our Expense upon Request.

S. F. Myers Co

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, AND WHOLESALERS

Cutters and Mounters of Diamonds, Etc.

THE S. F. MYERS' BUILDINGS,
47F and 49 Maiden Lane,
New York.



Foremost Concern in the World of its Kind.

Finest Wholesale Salesrooms in New York.

A MOTHER'S KISS

Is Not Half So Soothing to Baby as

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

As Millions of Mothers Will Tell You.

It Soothes the Child.
It Softens the Gums.
It Allays all Pain.
It Cures Wind Colic.
It is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea.

It is absolutely harmless and for over **sixty years** has proved the best remedy for children while teething.

BE SURE YOU ASK FOR

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial Number 1098.

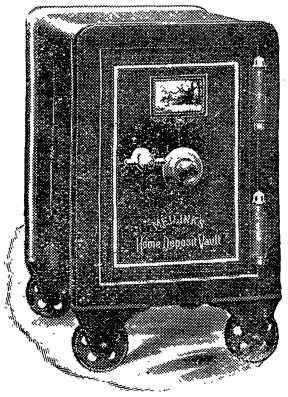
Meilink's Home Deposit Vaults

A COMPLETE LINE OF SMALL SAFES FOR THE HOME, DOCTOR, LAWYER, ANY KIND OF PRIVATE USE

Meilink's High Test Safe

A Special Line of Safes for Office and General Business use, containing a lot of Special Features. Vertical Filing. Specially arranged for Flat Filing of all kinds of Loose Leaf Books.

The ONLY Safes Guaranteed against Dampness, Rusted Bolt Work and Swollen Walls



One-half the weight of other Safes with equal inside capacity. Easy to handle

PRICES FROM $8.00 UP

GET ON BARGAIN LIST IF YOU WANT A CHEAP SAFE

FREE! *50-Page Catalogue Showing All Styles and Sizes - - -*

The Meilink Mfg. Co.

1002 Jackson Street, - - Toledo, Ohio

"Merchant's Old Method"

High-Grade

ROOFING PLATES

THIS ROOFING PLATE IS RECOGNIZED BY LEADING ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS AS BEING THE VERY BEST PROCURABLE

IT IS CONSIDERED SO BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IN THE VARIOUS ENGINEERING and CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENTS

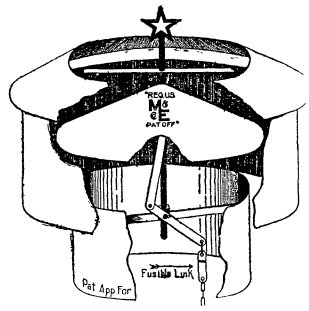
IT IS ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE AND OF UNIFORM QUALITY

The FIRE-RETARDING "Star" VENTILATOR

A New Device

Storm Proof Effective

The top of this ventilator is movable vertically by a



lever arran ement, controlled by a chain with FUSIBLE LINK, and the top closes by gravity.

The Top is also a damper in itself, partially or wholly closable at any time.

Brass and Copper

Tubes, Sheets, Rods

SEAMLESS DRAWN TUBES,

SHEET BRASS FOR SPINNING, STAMPING AND DRAWING,

Cornice, Roofing and Braziers' Copper,

Drawn Copper Bars for Electrical Purposes,

Iron Size Brass Pipe for Plumbing, etc.

WE MAKE

BABBITT METALS

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Linotype, Monotype, Stereotype, Electrotype, Composotype and Autoplate,

And all Special Alloys of Similar Nature

HIGHEST QUALITY

Merchant & Evans Co.

"Reg. U. S. M&E Pat. Off."

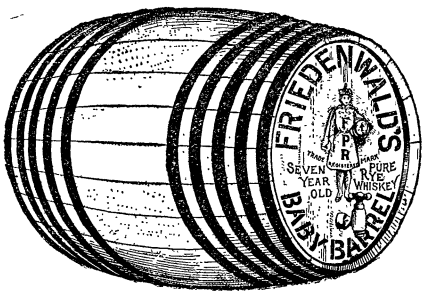
Successor to MERCHANT & CO., Inc.

Philadelphia New York — Brooklyn Chicago — Baltimore Kansas City — Denver

A Barrel of Whiskey

FOR $3.00

Guaranteed SEVEN YEARS OLD.



Shipped Direct from Distillery to Consumer.

On receipt of $3 we will ship you one gallon barrel of our celebrated seven-year-old F. P. R. Whiskey. Each barrel has a neat brass spigot, a drinking glass and stand, and packed in plain case. We guarantee this whiskey equal to any $6 quality. We ship direct from our distillery to the consumer at wholesale prices. Try a barrel.

Write for big circular of other goods we put up in our Baby Barrels.

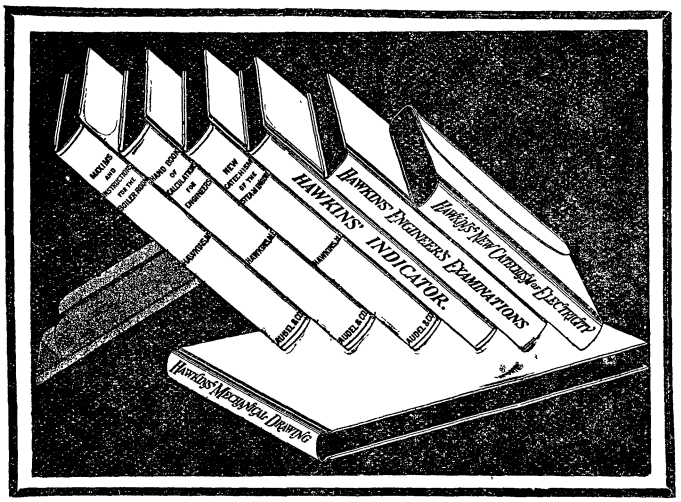
J. H. FRIEDENWALD & CO.

90-92-94-96-98-100 N. Eutaw St., - - BALTIMORE, MD.

REFERENCES: Western National Bank, or any Commercial Agency.

HAWKINS' ENGINEER'S LIBRARY

Is intended for steam engineers and assistant engineers who may desire to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the principles and practices of modern steam engineering and electricity. These works, which are now accepted as standard, are the most helpful books published as up-to-date self-helps for busy men. Convenient in size and fully illustrated; handsomely bound, and are supplied on one dollar payments to responsible parties.



LIST

1. **Hawkins' Self-Help Mechanical Drawing** - - - - - - $2
2. **Hawkins' New Catechism of Electricity** - - - - - - $2
3. **Hawkins' Aids to Engineers' Examinations** - - - - - $2
   (With Questions and Answers.)
4. **Hawkins' Maxims and Instructions for the Boiler Room** - - $2
5. **Hawkins' Handbook of Calculations for Engineers** - - - - $2
6. **Hawkins' New Catechism of the Steam Engine** - - - - $2
7. **Hawkins' Indicator Catechism (a Practical Treatise)** - - - $1

NOTE.—When set is purchased, the seven volumes are supplied for $12.00, being a reduction of $1.00 from above list.

SEND POSTAL FOR HAWKINS' CATALOG.

$1 MONTHLY PAYMENTS

The books are sold on easy payments; the set, seven volumes, price $12.00, will be sent express prepaid, to any address on receipt of $1.00, and agreement to pay balance in monthly installments of $1.00. Each volume is complete in itself; one, two, three, four or five books of the series will be sent on the same easy terms, that is, $1.00 with order and remainder of the purchase money $1.00 monthly.

CUT OUT AND MAIL TO-DAY

I accept your offer to supply me with HAWKINS' ENGINEER'S LIBRARY (seven volumes) for $12. Enclosed find $1 as first payment; the balance I promise to remit in $1 monthly installments.

Name ..... *Occupation* .....

Address .....

You are at liberty to consult the person named below as to my reputation for keeping business promises.

Name .....

Address .....

W. A. '08.

THEO. AUDEL & COMPANY, Publishers 63 Fifth Avenue New York City

Let Me Sell Your PATENT.

My Book Explaining How MAILED FREE.

Patent Sales EXCLUSIVELY.

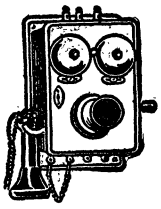
(SEVENTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE)
(Established 1890)

If you have United States or Foreign Patents for Sale, call on or write

William E. Hoyt,
Patent Sales Specialist
290 (A) Broadway, Dun Building, New York City.

Electrical Novelties and Electrical Supplies.

ELECTRICITY, greatest force of the age. Everyone should understand it. Telephones, call bells, clocks, dynamos, and searchlights—time and trouble savers. Electric motors, locomotives, scarf pins, canes, telegraph outfits, lamps, induction coils, etc. "Magic" Electric articles, easy to buy, easy to operate. Simple, safe, clean. **Big Catalogue free.**

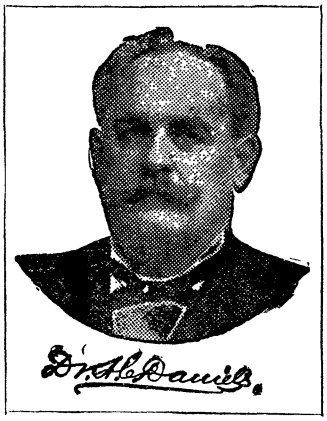


ELECTRICAL SEARCHLIGHT—Illustrated above, $1.00. Useful everywhere. Lasts years. Many other styles.
PRIVATE TELEPHONE—Practical time-saver. Soon pays for itself. Connects house to barn; house to office; two complete instruments; $7.00.
TELEGRAPH OUTFIT (Telegraphers are well paid), $2.25.
MEDICAL BATTERY—Invaluable for rheumatism, insomnia, nervous troubles; complete, $2.50.
ELECTRIC DYNAMOS AND MOTORS—75c. up. Run mechanical toys, sewing machines. Midget dynamos, $4.50.
ELECTRIC CLOCKS—Good time-keepers; all styles, $3.75 up.
ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES—For children, $5.00 up.

Catalogue contains over 100 useful articles. **Free on request.** Mention WORLD ALMANAC. **We can save you money.**

Agents make big money selling our goods. All you need do is show them to your friends. Increase your income without interfering with regular work. Write for particulars.

J.W. Scribner & Co., 250 Niagara St., Tonawanda, N.Y.



SEND FOR

FREE BOOKS

... ON ...

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dogs and Cats

How to Care for Them, Sick or Well

FULL HOME TREATMENT MAILED FREE

.... ADDRESS ....

DR. A. C. DANIELS, Inc.

172 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Largest Manufacturer of Veterinary Medicines in the World

Mention this Book

PATENTS

Established in 1882.

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents

Washington Loan and Trust Bldg.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practice in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the District Courts. Patents secured in the United States and in all foreign countries. Examinations as to patentability. Opinions furnished as to scope and validity of Patents, etc.

NO CHARGE FOR OPINION AS TO PATENTABILITY OF INVENTIONS. Write for "Inventors' Guide."

EVERY INCH OF OUR BELTING GUARANTEED

Couse and Bolten,

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE OAK TANNED **LEATHER BELTING** AND LACE LEATHER.

OUR WATERPROOF LEATHER BELTING IS GUARANTEED

M. BOLTEN, PROPRIETOR.

30-38 CAMFIELD ST.

Near Market & Broad Sts.

L.D. PHONE 190 **NEWARK, N. J.**

BUY DIRECT FROM FACTORY, THE BEST

MIXED PAINTS

At Wholesale Prices and Save Dealer's Profts

FROM THE OLDEST MIXED PAINT HOUSE IN AMERICA

Manufacturers of **INGERSOLL LIQUID PAINTS,** proved by **65** years' use to be the **most durable and color lasting.** Indorsed by the Grange.

SAVE ONE-HALF YOUR PAINT BILLS

When you buy paints from the store or supply house, only half your money goes to the man who made the paint—the other half is divided between the wholesale dealer, travelling salesman and local storekeeper, to cover their profits and expenses. *Quite a lot of people for you to help support.*

The store is nearer your house, but *I am nearer to you.* I am a manufacturer and *deal direct with you,* not through a whole chain of middlemen, each going into your pocket for his share of profit.

You save all dealer's profits by buying "direct from Ingersoll," and receive **full value** for your money in the **Best Paint.**

INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK FREE

Tells the whole story—all about paint and painting for durability. **How to** avoid the trouble and expense caused by paints fading, chalking, and peeling; valuable information **free to you,** with Beautiful Sample Cards. If you want paint, write me. **Do it now. I can save you money.** *Satisfaction guaranteed.*

O. W. INGERSOLL, Prop.

233 Plymouth St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Established **1853.**

Telephones—{ "280 JOHN," "281 JOHN."

Cable Address—"RATHSON, N. Y."

ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Pres.
R. BLEECKER RATHBONE, V.-Pres.
FRANK J. LEYDENDECKER, Sec.
CHAS. C. HUNT, Asst. Sec.
NORMAN P. HICKS, Treas.
R. C. RATHBONE 2d, Counsel.

R. C. RATHBONE & SON

(INCORPORATED)

INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

45 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Fire, Marine, and Railroad Insurance effected on property located in any part of the United States. Life, Accident, Casualty, Liability, Fidelity, Bond, Rent, Elevator, Boiler, Sprinkler, Burglary and Theft, Tornado, and Plate Glass Insurance.

We have AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS in all principal cities and abroad, and have special facilities for negotiating Insurance for Manufacturers, Merchants, Railroads, and property owners generally, at lowest possible rates, coupled with safest indemnity.

Our INSPECTION DEPARTMENT will analyze present Insurance Rates on our clients' properties for the purpose of discovering errors and overcharges; and will also suggest such changes and improvements as will tend to reduce the cost of their insurance.

We ADJUST ALL LOSSES for our customers without charge for our services, and have collected millions of dollars during the past 50 years. We have our own specialists in all branches of insurance, whose technical knowledge and experience enable us to give best results to our clients.

We maintain a LAW DEPARTMENT in charge of our own Counsel, who passes upon all policies issued through our office and assists in the collection of our clients' losses. This Department is at the service of our clients in all matters connected with insurance law.

PATENTS

Secured Promptly and with Special Regard to the Legal Protection of the Invention

Hand-Book for Inventors and Manufacturers sent free upon request.

Consultation Free. No charge for opinion as to the patentability and Commercial Value of Inventors' Ideas.

Highest References from Prominent Manufacturers.

C. L. PARKER, Patent Lawyer

Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, Reports as to Patentability, Validity and Infringement. Patent Suits Conducted in all States.

REFERENCES: Globe Machine and Stamping Co., Murray Engineering Co., Morgan Machine and Engineering Co., Berkshire Specialty Co., Stewart Window Shade Co., Macon Shear Co., Acme Canopy Co., Lippencott Pencil Co., Salisbury Tire Association of America, Inventors' and Investors' Corporation, Oakes Manufacturing Co., Cox Implement Co., Columbus Buggy Co., National Index Co., By-Products Co., Alabama Brewing Co., National Offset Co., Antiseptic Supply Co., Richmond Electric Co., Railway Surface Contact Supplies Co., National Electric Works.

Mr. Parker on November 1, 1903, after having been a member of the Examining Corps of the U. S. Patent Office for over five years, resigned his position as Examiner to take up the practice of patent law.

Address 234 Dietz Building, Washington, D. C.

ALL TYPES OF HOISTING APPARATUS, FROM HAND-POWER DUMBWAITERS TO OTIS TRACTION ELEVATORS, ARE MANUFACTURED BY THE : : : :

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS GLADLY FURNISHED WITHOUT CHARGE. REPRESENTATIVE WILL CALL UPON REQUEST

APPARATUS ON SALE IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

NEW YORK
17 BATTERY PLACE

ESTABLISHED 1857

The "WALKEASY" ARTIFICIAL LEG

Walk-easy

Combines all the Latest Improvements. Acknowledged by all wearers the most durable, comfortable, and easiest to walk on of any leg made. Our large illustrated catalogue, "THE MAKING OF A MAN," sent free on request.

ELASTIC HOSIERY

Made to Measure from Fresh Stock, Insuring Best Results.

Duplicates can be secured at any time from our records.

Self-Measurement Blanks sent on request.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, DEFORMITY APPLIANCES, JACKETS FOR SPINAL CURVATURE, CRUTCHES, ETC.

Metal Arches for Flat Feet

Send for Free Book About PAINFUL FEET

TRUSSES of Every Description

Send for Catalogue.

Trusses That Fit

GEORGE R. FULLER CO., 15 SOUTH AVENUE ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Branch Factories { BUFFALO, 23 W. Swan Street. BOSTON, 17 Bromfield Street. PHILADELPHIA, 1230 Arch Street.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL RING

Trade-Mark, E-C. *Copyright,* **1904,** *by W. G. Brownson.*

The following diseases are caused by acid in the blood, and are cured by this ring, which takes from twenty-four hours to two weeks, according to disease and circumstances. The ring and the acid create an electro-chemical action, removing the acid and curing the disease. Rheumatism—Articular, Inflammatory, Sciatic, Muscular, Gout, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Heart, Fever. Rheumatic Paralysis—Typewriters, Pen, Operators, or wherever located. Asthma, Goitre, Blood Cancer, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, St. Vitus's Dance, Nervous Prostration, Acidity of Stomach causing Constipation, Bright's Disease, Sugar Diabetes, Diabetes, Dropsy, Prostatitis, Congestion of Kidneys, Catarrh of Bladder, Gravel, Gall-stone, Stone in Bladder, Calculi, Salt-rheum, Psoriasis, Painful and Excessive Monthly Periods, Epilepsy, Chronic Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Nosebleed, and all Internal Hemorrhages. Price, $2.00. Gold-covered, $4.00. By Mail or by Express, Collect on Delivery. Send paper size of finger. Agents wanted at places not taken. Send for additional information. The $2.00 ring is sold on a three weeks' guarantee; ring can be returned and money will be refunded if not satisfactory. Not for sale by jewellers or druggists. Any person who uses our name or copies from our advertising is fraudulently trying to do business on the reputation of this ring.

This ring is not for sale by wholesale houses or any firm advertising cheap rings and can only be obtained from us and our authorized agents.

PEOPLE WHO ARE SUBJECT TO RHEUMATIC, KIDNEY, AND ALL ACID DISEASES, HAVE EXPERIMENTED FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS, AND SPENT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, TAKING AND APPLYING REMEDIES. The time will certainly come when intelligent people will not submit to be experimented with to see if a medicine can be made to cure acid diseases.

Any reputable physician will advise you that a permanent cure in that manner is impossible, as the acid is liable to accumulate again at any time after you quit using the best remedies known to the medical profession. That acid in the blood caused a limited number of diseases has always been admitted, but the knowledge of the fact that an excess of acid is the cause of so many diseases of hitherto unknown pathology has been a revelation to the medical profession.

Electricity, if applied continuously, and in the proper proportion, will remove acid from the blood and this is admitted by all who are good authority in acid diseases. By the use of the Electro-Chemical Ring the best results are obtained by an electro-chemical action, as it acts directly on the acid, reducing the intensity and quantity, until there is no surplus, when the ring will quit working, and will work only when it is necessary to keep the acid reduced.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL RING CO., 116 13th St., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Our Leading Brands

In Bottles Only

Rienzi

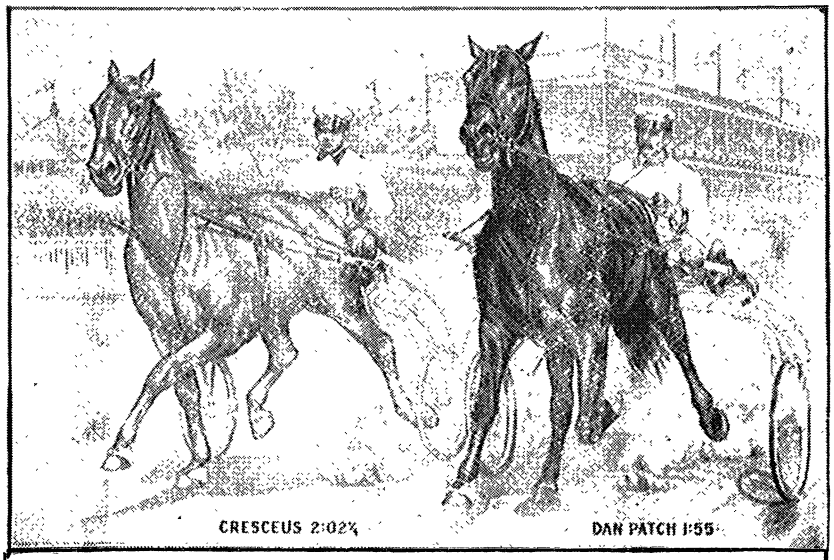
BEER

Tam o' Shanter

ALE

Bartholomay Brewery Co.

Rochester, N. Y.



DAN PATCH 1:55, The Pacing King,
CRESCEUS 2:02¼, The Trotting King,

THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE

IN 6 BRILLIANT COLORS

MAILED TO YOU FREE

We have just published a large, colored lithograph of the above Photo-Engraving, which shows our World Famous Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55 and Cresceus 2:02¼, in an Exciting Contest and at Extreme Speed. The picture is 16 by 21 inches and shows both horses in their natural colors and as life-like as if you saw them racing on the track. It is a picture that would sell for $2.00 if gotten out in a small edition. You can have one of these large and beautiful colored pictures of the two most valuable harness horse stallions and champions of the world, absolutely free and we will prepay the postage. This picture was made from life and every lover of a great horse should have one.

WRITE FOR ABOVE PICTURE AT ONCE.

1st. Name the book in which you saw this offer. 2nd, State how many live stock you own or care for and then we will mail the picture promptly. ☞ Picture will not be mailed unless you give us this information and address.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

☞ 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT ☜

My stallions, Dan Patch 1:55, Cresceus 2:02¼, Directum 2:05¼, Arion 2:07¾, Roy Wilkes 2:06½, Buttonwood 2:17 and my one hundred high-class brood mares eat "International Stock Food" every day. Dan Patch has eaten "International Stock Food" every day for over four years and during this time has broken Twelve World Records and his physical condition has been marvelous. It will pay you to use it for your Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Race Horses, Show Horses, Carriage or Coach Horses and Work Horses because it gives more Nerve Force, Endurance and Strength. "International Stock Food" is prepared from finely powdered medicinal Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and is fed in tablespoonful amounts as an addition to the regular grain feed. It is equally good and very profitable to use for Horses Colts, Fattening Cattle, Cows, Calves, Hogs, Pigs, Sheep or Lambs, because it Purifies the Blood, Tones Up and Permanently Strengthens the Entire System, Keeps them Healthy and Greatly Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten. In this way it saves grain and will make you a large extra profit. We have thousands of reliable testimonials on file in our office, and every pound of "International Stock Food" is sold by over 125,000 dealers, on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to refund your money if it ever fails. Constantly used by over two million stockmen throughout the world. If you desire any further information I will be pleased to have you write me.

M. W. SAVAGE, Prop. of
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. and INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD FARM.

From the pages of "The World's Great Writer"

A booklet, published by us, supplied by dealers or sent upon application direct

EVERYBODY WRITES, and almost everybody should use a fountain pen. Now-a-days one is lost without a fountain pen. It combines pen and ink so perfectly at all times, and there are so many places where it is indispensable, that it is no longer a luxury, but a necessity. "Probably there is no article that serves more varied requirements, and the needs of the individual users differ greatly. Almost everybody writes differently. Each has some preference in the selection of a pen."

PLAIN, CHASED AND MOTTLED.—No. 12, $2.50. No. 13, $3.50. No. 14 $4 00
No. 15, $5 00. No. 16, $6 00. No. 17, $7.00. No. 18, $8.00.

GOLD MOUNTED, CHASED OR PLAIN BANDS.—No 12, $3 50. No. 13, $4 50
No 14, $5 00. No. 15, $6 00. No. 16, $7 00

GOLD MOUNTED CAP, PLAIN OR CHASED.—No. 12, $3 50. No. 13, $4.50
No. 14, $5 00. No. 15, $6 00. No. 16, $7.00. No. 17, $8.00. No. 18, $9.00.

GOLD MOUNTED MIDDLE BAND.—No 12, $3.50. No 13, $4 50. No 14, $5 00.
No. 15, $6 00. No. 16, $7.00

FILIGREE STERLING, BLACK OR CARDINAL.—No. 412, $5 00. No 414, $7 00.
No. 415, $8 50. No. 416, $9 50. No. 417, $11.00. No. 418, $12 00.

ETCHED STERLING, WITH NAME-PLATE.—No. 212, $5.00. No. 214, $7 00.
No. 215, $8.50 No. 216, $9.50. No. 217, $11.00. No. 218, $12 00.

CLIP-CAP, as shown on cut at left, adds to above prices:
German Silver, 25c.; Sterling Silver, 50c.; 18 Kt. Gold Filled, $1.00; 14 Kt. Solid Gold, $2.00

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

The pen with the Clip-Cap

L. E. Waterman Company, 173 Broadway, N. Y.

8 School Street, Boston. 209 State Street, Chicago. 136 St. James Street, Montreal.
742 Market Street, San Francisco. 12 Golden Lane, London, E. C.

THE INVENTOR who suffers the **perilous delusion** that "**a** patent," no matter **how** procured, will **protect** him, may soon learn a few plain facts from our book

PATENT-SENSE

which may save him from the total loss or sacrifice of his invention and the large sum of money representing its value.

The difference between patents improperly procured and

Patents that PROTECT

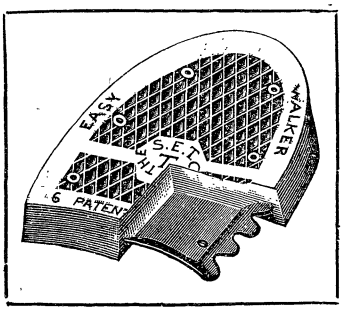
is the same as the difference between **success** and **failure.**

Our three Books for Inventors—*Patent Sense, Practical Suggestions for Inventors,* and *The Test of Patent Value,* mailed any address on receipt of six cents in stamps.

Our book of *Letters In Evidence* shows the **financial success** of our clients with *Patents* that *PROTECT. Not* merely evidence of "patents procured," but of patents *yielding large money returns to the inventors.*

R. S. & A. B. LACEY **Solicitors of U.S. and Foreign Patents**
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(MENTION WORLD ALMANAC.)



WALK EASY STOP THAT JAR on your spine. Prolong your life by wearing "**Easy Walker**" rubber heels. Patent Attachment. Attached permanently to shoes in five minutes. Sold by all findings dealers and shoemakers. Get the genuine. Name "**Easy Walker**" moulded on the face of every heel. Look for the steel holding plate. See how the gum is anchored on the hollow side of the heel.

Manufactured by the

SPRINGFIELD ELASTIC TREAD CO.
14-18 N. Mechanic St., Springfield, Ohio

Artificial Legs, with Improved Rubber Feet; Trusses, Abdominal Belts, Elastic Hosiery, Crutches, Shoulder Braces, Appliances for Deafness, and to Correct Deformities.

A. J. DITMAN, 2 Barclay Street, New York

In writing to advertisers please mention The World Almanac.

AN AGENCY is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and tells **THAT** is something, but if you about them it is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours **RECOMMENDS.**

C. W. BARDEEN
Syracuse, N. Y.

We Sell Patents

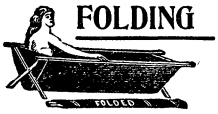
To BUY them (any description), or having one to sell, write or interview

THE CHARLES A. SCOTT CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

The Oldest Exclusive Patent Sales Business in America

1075 Granite Building, Rochester, N. Y.



FOLDING BATHTUB

Weight, 16 lbs. Costs little. **Requires little water.** Write for special offer.

Russell L. Irwin, 103 Chambers St., New York

$3.98 MUSOPHONE

Loud and Clear as any $20 PHONOGRAPH.

Plays Columbia and Edison Records.

Russell L. Irwin, 103 Chambers St., New York

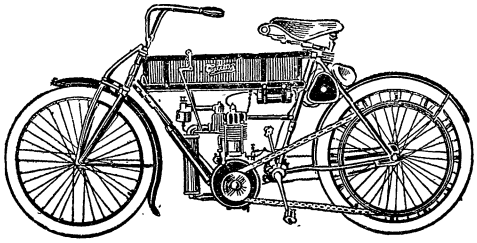
IRWIN'S TURKISH THERMAL OR VAPOR BATH CABINETS

With them you can have in your own room Sanitarium, Hot Springs, Turkish, Russian, Perfumed or any kind of Medicated Vapor Bath at a cost of about 2 cents per bath.

No Medicine, Method or System known cures disease so easy quickly and effectively.

RUSSELL L. IRWIN
103 Chambers St., New York

Curtiss Motorcycles for Business or Pleasure



Easy riding, easy control, simple, powerful and reliable. These machines hold all important World's Records both for Speed and Hill-Climbing.

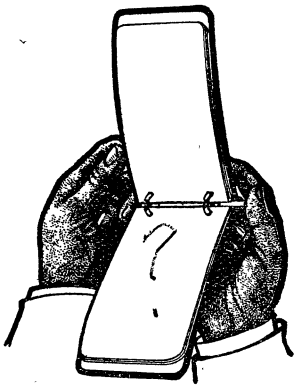
Send for Catalog F and our booklet on the **"FAMOUS CURTISS MILE."**

We also make a specialty of **LIGHT-WEIGHT MOTORS UP TO 100 H. P.** for aerial purposes.

CURTISS MFG. CO.
Hammondsport, N. Y.

"Unimatic" Loose-Leaf Books

UNIMATIC MEMO. BOOK

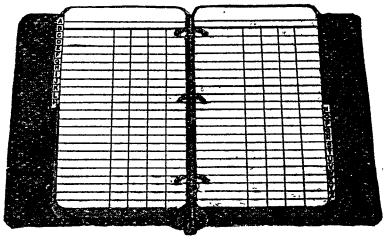


FLAT OPENING

UNIMATIC PRICE BOOK

FOR

Vest or Coat Pocket and Desk



SELF INDEXING

AVOID RECOPYING YOUR RECORDS

Loose-Leaf Books

WILL SAVE YOU

TIME and MONEY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE "MAJESTIC" LOOSE-LEAF LEDGER?

S. & T. Loose-Leaf Books

SOLD BY ALL LEADING STATIONERS

We Manufacture Everything FROM THE VEST POCKET MEMO. TO LARGEST LOOSE-LEAF LEDGER

Ask your Stationer for S. & T. Books

Sieber & Trussell Manufacturing Co.

4000-2-4-6 LACLEDE AVENUE

EASTERN BRANCH:
82 Duane St., New York City

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Every Desirable Feature in Its Most Practical Form

THE NEW MODEL

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

Illustrates the modern writing machine carried nearer to the point of absolute perfection than any other typewriter in existence.

ALL the writing ALWAYS in sight

SOME NEW FEATURES

Gardner Ball-Bearing Typebar Joint.—You know the superiority of a ball-bearing over the common friction bearing. Our typebar bearings are made of steel as hard and as smooth as glass. Run perfectly free, without play and without friction.

Instantaneous Automatic Ribbon Reverse.—Works in the fraction of a second, without an ounce of ribbon strain or any added key tension. The first satisfactory ribbon reversing device.

The New Lightning Escapement for ease and speed, and the new **Silent Shift**, with many other valuable new features, combine to produce the first example of a modern writing machine complete in every detail.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF NEW MODELS FREE.

L. C. SMITH & BROS, TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

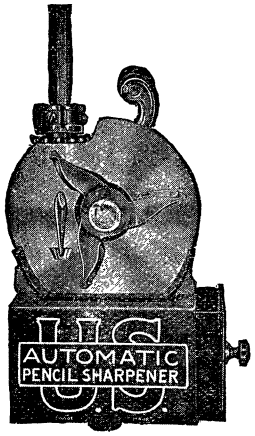
Branch Stores and Employment Bureaus in all large cities.

LET US SEND YOU THIS

U.S. AUTOMATIC PENCIL SHARPENER

50,000 IN SATISFACTORY USE

OUR OFFER—Tear off the Coupon at the bottom of this page, fill it in, inclose $3.50, mail it to us, and we will ship to you, **express paid**, one U. S. Automatic Pencil Sharpener and two extra blades. You will screw this Machine down in your office, use it for ten days or more, and if it makes good all our claims for it and is satisfactory, keep it. If, however, it is not what you expected, pack it up and ship it back to us, **express collect**, and we will refund your money in full.



DOESN'T THIS PROVE OUR ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN THE MACHINE?

OUR CLAIMS FOR THE U.S. AUTOMATIC PENCIL SHARPENER

1st—It saves $70 a year wherever three pencil users work.

2nd—It cuts off just enough and no more. After a Pencil is sharpened you can turn the handle of the machine all day and it won't cut any more from the Pencil.

3rd—It's absolutely simple, and has no parts which can get out of order.

4th—It don't grind, it CUTS.

5th—It makes a working "point," and not a wasteful "needle point."

6th—Can't Break the LEAD.

For Proof of These Claims, Accept Our REFUND TRIAL OFFER

Send for our Booklet "A SAVING POINTER." It tells you how to stop a heretofore intangible Office Expense Leak.

ADDRESS DEPT. W-A

AUTOMATIC PENCIL SHARPENER CO., Inc.

524-528 Broadway - - - NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Fill In, Tear Out, and Mail This Coupon, with $3.50, To-Day.

Coupon

Referring to your offer in THE WORLD ALMANAC, send us one U. S. Automatic Pencil Sharpener, as per your **Refund Trial Offer.** It is understood that if the Machine does not make good all you claim, you are to refund the $3.50 without question.

Signed by _____ Office Mgr.

For Firm _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

Our Stationers' Name Is _____

The American News Company

Newsdealers
Booksellers
Stationers

39, 41 Chambers Street
New York

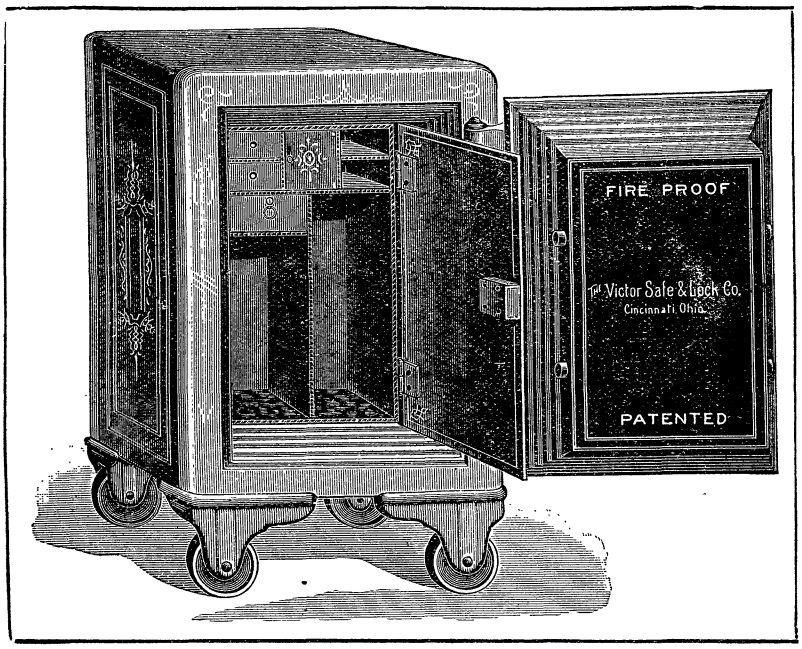
...

Sole Agents for supplying the trade with the WORLD ALMANAC

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

1908

It Is a More Profitable Occupation to Sell Victor Safes Than to Talk Politics.



Agents are making $300 a month selling Victor Safes to Merchants, Doctors, Lawyers, Dentists, Township Trustees, and Well-to-Do Farmers : :

Victor Safes captured Grand Prize at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, and in the great San Francisco Fire, 1906, came out ahead of all others : : :

Write TO-DAY for Catalogue 103 B and Full Information

The Victor Safe and Lock Co. - - Cincinnati, Ohio

PATENTS

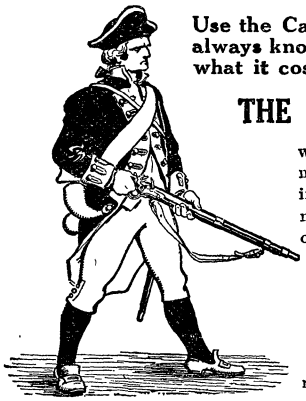
Promptly procured in the United States and all foreign countries having patent laws. Protect your inventions by valid patents having the broadest possible scope. Advice free; terms moderate; highest references, and the best services.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer and Solicitor

No. 626 F Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practice before the United States Patent Office, the Courts of the District of Columbia, and the U. S. Supreme Court. Counsel in Patent Causes. References in designated localities furnished on application.

WHOSE PROPERTY ARE YOU PAYING TAXES ON?



Use the Cacony Real Estate Record Book and you will always know. And when selling you will know exactly what it cost you.

THE CACONY REAL ESTATE RECORD

will set you right and keep you right. You can know in a moment any detail of your property—what it cost—what its income, taxes, assessments, insurance, repairs, water taxes, mortgages, interest and every item incident to the handling of real estate.

So simple that a child can keep it.

Price $2.00 per copy.

Well printed on good paper and handsomely bound.

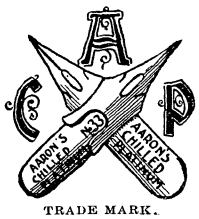
Annual examination and audit free of cost to purchasers.

To receive a copy, pin a two-dollar bill to this "ad." and mail it to-day to Dept. F

THE CONTINENTAL AUDIT COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,

Room 8082 **No. 1 Madison Avenue, N. Y.**

Agents Wanted—Men and Women—Liberal Commission.



TRADE MARK.

For sale by all the leading stationers.
Send 10 cents in stamps for samples.

AARON'S CHILLED PLATINUM PENS

Positively the smoothest points and most durable.

Made in twenty styles, suited to all penmen, and are indorsed by 59,000 bankers, court officials, railroads, colleges, bookkeepers, etc.

Manufactured Expressly for the Trade by

THE D. C. AARON PEN CO., **Pen Building, COLUMBUS, OHIO.**

HOW TO RUN AN AUTO.

"A GOOD INVESTMENT."

This work is now the accepted standard, on the practical care and management of motor cars—explaining the principles of construction and operation in a clear and helpful way, and fully illustrated with many diagrams and drawings.

The presentation of subjects has been determined by consideration of the needs of the man behind the wheel. It is clear and concise in its treatment, and comprehensible to the most inexperienced automobilist at the same time; it is so thorough that the expert will learn much from its pages.

This good book will be sent to any address in the world, postpaid, upon receipt of two dollars, or if desired, will be sent on approval to be paid for after examination.

THEO. AUDEL & CO.,
63 5TH AVE., N. Y.

No money in advance required, sign and return

Kindly mail me copy of "Homans' Auto," and if found satisfactory I will immediately remit $2 or return book to you.

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

AUTO TIRES

LARGEST STOCK IN THE U.S.

Write for prices, state size wanted. Will quote : :

Telephone 2447 Cortlandt.

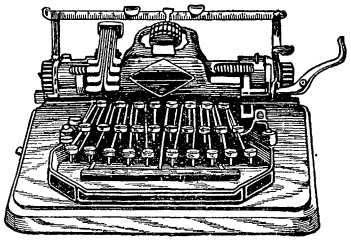
A. H. KASNER

Largest Tire Dealer in the U. S.

152 CHURCH STREET,

Near Chambers St. New York City

Blickensderfer Typewriter



NEW MODEL No. 8

Meets all requirements. Heavy or light work. Visible Writing, Portable, Interchangeable Type. Back Spacing Attachment, Decimal Tabulator; very durable. Fully guaranteed.

Send for Catalog 46

THE BLICKENSDERFER MFG. CO.

STAMFORD, CONN.

PHONES, 526-527 Cortlandt. NIGHT PHONE, 41 Morningside.

BROOKS DETECTIVE BUREAU

Cable Address—BRODEC

NICHOLAS BROOKS, Inspector of Police, of New York City, Retired.

Licensed and Bonded. Detective Work in All Its Branches.

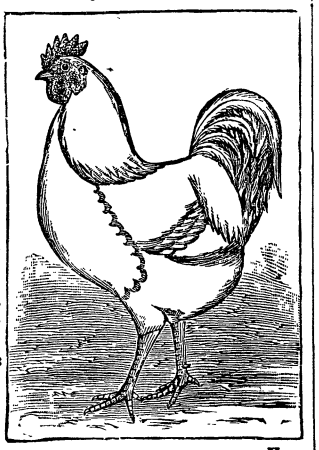
614-615-616 Temple Court Building {119 Nassau St. / 3-5 Beekman St.} NEW YORK CITY.

WHEN YOU PATRONIZE THE ADVERTISERS, KINDLY MENTION THE WORLD ALMANAC.

"THE WHOLE THING IN A NUTSHELL."

200 EGGS A YEAR PER HEN

HOW TO GET THEM.



The sixth edition of the book "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen" is now ready. Revised, enlarged, and in part rewritten. 96 pages. Contains among other things the method of feeding by which Mr. S. D. Fox, of Wolfboro, N. H., won the prize of $100 in gold offered by the manufacturers of a well-known condition powder for the best egg record during the Winter months. Simple as a, b, c—and yet we guarantee it to start hens to laying earlier, and to induce them to lay more eggs than any other method under the sun. The book also contains recipe for egg food and tonic used by Mr. Fox, which brought him in one Winter day 68 eggs from 72 hens, and for five days in succession from the same flock 64 eggs a day. Mr. E. F. Chamberlain, of Wolfboro, N. H., says: "By following the methods outlined in your book, I obtained 1,496 eggs from 91 R. I. Reds in the month of January, 1902." From 14 pullets picked at random out of a farmer's flock the author got 2,999 eggs in one year—an average of over 214 eggs apiece. It has been my ambition in writing "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen" to make it the standard book on egg production and profits in poultry. Tells all there is to know, and tells it in a plain, common-sense way. Price, 50 cents, or **with a year's subscription, 75c.**: or given as a premium for **two yearly subscriptions to the American Poultry Advocate at 50c. each.**

Our Paper is handsomely illustrated 44 to 80 pages, 50 cents per year. 3 months' trial, 10 cents. SAMPLE FREE.

CATALOGUE OF POULTRY BOOKS FREE.

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE, 132 Hogan Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

DR. BARNES' SANITARIUM

Stamford, Conn.
(Fifty minutes from New York City.)

FOR MILD, MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES

Also Cases of Neurasthenia and Nervous Prostration.

With a separate detached department for **ALCOHOLIC and DRUG HABITS.** Under management of competent alienists. Splendid location overlooking Long Island Sound and City. Rates reasonable for excellent accommodations. Both voluntary and committed cases received. For terms and information apply to

F. H. BARNES, M.D., Stamford, Conn.

Long Distance Telephone; 9 Stamford.

PATENTS

GUARANTEED. PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED.

Send model or sketch for free report as to Patentability. Send for finest publications ever issued for free distribution **"How to Obtain a Patent,"** with **100 Mechanical Movements,** illustrated and described, and **"What to Invent,"** containing valuable **List of Inventions Wanted.**

ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention. $16,000 for other. Patents advertised free in "WORLD'S PROGRESS." Copy free.

Evans, Wilkens & Co., 615 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHEN YOU PATRONIZE THE
ADVERTISERS, KINDLY MENTION
THE WORLD ALMANAC.

SANITARIA OF THE EASTERN, NEW ENGLAND AND MIDDLE STATES

ALPHABETICAL LIST BY STATES.

CONNECTICUT.

Sanitarium.	Physician in Charge.	Address.
Ardendale Sanitarium	C. F. Duryea	Greenwich
Crest View Sanatorium	Henry M. Hitchcock	Greenwich
Cromwell Hall	Frank K. Hallock	Cromwell
Dr. Barnes' Sanitarium	F H. Barnes	Stamford
Dr. Bowman's Sanitarium	J. E. Bowman	Greenwich
Dr. Brooks' Sanatorium	M. J. Brooks	New Canaan
Dr. Cheney's Sanatorium	Benjamin Austin Cheney	404 Whitney ave., New Haven
Dr. Givens' Sanitarium	Amos J. Givens	Stamford
Dr. Styles' Sanitarium	Elmer L. Styles	19 Court st., New Britain
Elmcroft	**Edwin Smith Vail**	**Enfield**
Grand View Sanitarium	W. P. Stuart Keating	South Windham
Grey Towers	**F. H. Barnes**	**Stamford**
Hall Brooke	D. W. McFarland	Green's Farms
Kensett	Edwin E. Smith	Norwalk
Dr. Wadsworth's Sanatorium	**A. DeW. Wadsworth**	**South Norwalk**
Newhope Private Sanitarium	Clarence Edward Skinner	63 Grove st., New Haven
On-the Hill Sanitarium	Charles W Jackson	Watertown
Spring Hill Home	John L. Buel	Litchfield
Stamford Hall	Amos J. Givens	Stamford
Walnut Lodge Hospital	T. D. Crothers	Hartford
Westport Sanitarium	F D. Ruland	Westport
Wilson Sanitarium	Francis Wilson	151 Retreat ave., Hartford
Woodland Sanatorium	M. M. Johnson	122 Woodland st., Hartford

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Sanitarium.	Physician in Charge.	Address.
Arctic Sanitarium Co.	Frederick Sohn	512 I st., N. W., Washington

MAINE.

Sanitarium.	Physician in Charge.	Address.
The Maine Sanatorium	Estes Nichols	Hebron

MARYLAND.

Sanitarium.	Physician in Charge.	Address.
Barnard Sanatorium	James S. Barnard	2724 N. Charles st., Baltimore
Carroll Springs Sanitarium	Geo. H. Wright	Forest Glen
Dr. Brewster's Medical and Surgical Sanatorium	Flora A. Brewster	1221 Madison ave., Baltimore
Edgewood	Mrs. Carter	Govanstown
Fort Hill Sanitarium	S. W Fort	Ellicott City
Gundry Sanitarium	Alfred T. Gundry	Athol
Kelley Sanitarium	Howard A. Kelley	Baltimore
Mt. Hope Retreat	Sister Katherine	Mt. Hope
Richard Gundry Home	Richard F. Gundry	Catonsville
Relay Sanitarium	Lewis H. Gundry	St. Denis P O.
Springer Sanitarium	J. R. Green	Towson, Baltimore Co.
St. Agnes Sanitarium	Charles G. Hill	Baltimore
The Miller Sanatorium	Irving Miller	1734 St. Paul st., Baltimore
The Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital	E. N. Brush	Towson
Webster Home Institute	Joseph B. Webster	Belgravia, Baltimore Co.

(Continued on page xxx.)

Elmcroft

IT is absolutely essential, in the selection of a site for a Sanatorium, that the surrounding landscape shall impart a feeling of rest, ease and peace to the patrons. In this particular, none of this class of institutions throughout the United States is more favored than "ELMCROFT," which was established in 1890 for the care and treatment of persons suffering from nervous and mental

ELMCROFT.

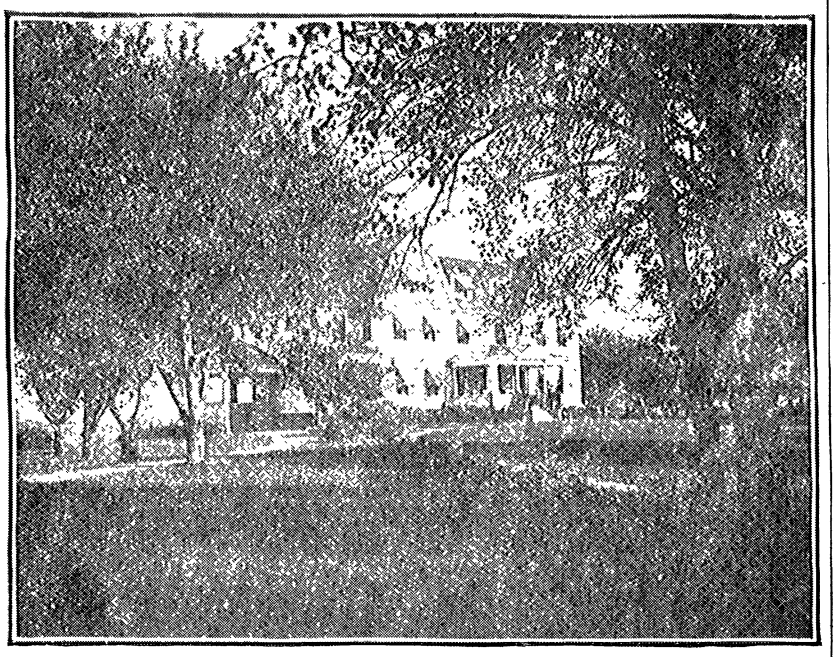
diseases, and which has, under the management of Dr. Edwin Smith Vail, enjoyed seventeen years of professional prosperity. Dr. Vail is peculiarly fitted to conduct an efficient institution for people with mental disabilities.

The Sanatorium takes its name from the typical old New England mansion "ELMCROFT," which forms part of the institution and is the residence of Dr. Vail. It is of the usual quaint and restful construction with an emerald setting of beautiful foliage.

The Sanatorium building is a three-story structure and is thoroughly modern

in all of its details. No appliance that science can suggest for comfort or cure is missing. This building, which is adjacent to the old mansion home of the Doctor, is placed in an elm-studded lawn, on a wide elm-shaded street, in the beautiful old New England town of Enfield, Ct. The town is situated on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., a direct route between New York and Boston, and between the cities of Hartford and Springfield. The electric railroad connecting these two cities passes the Sanatorium grounds. Fifty acres of shady lawns, orchards, meadow and woodland surround the buildings and make it an ideal resting place for nervous invalids who demand beauty of surroundings as well as quiet and retirement. The material care of the invalid has been thought of as well as the mental, for, attached to this model institution, there is a herd of Jersey cattle, kept constantly in a sanitary condition; a large poultry yard; a kitchen garden; fruit in abundance, and everything that would go to make up a perfectly appointed country home.

The Sanatorium buildings are attractive and of modern exterior design. They are heated by steam, lighted by electricity, have open fireplaces, and are finished in hard wood. The first story has a reception-hall, billiard-room, patients' parlor, dining-room, consultation-room, kitchen, etc., on the east and west sides of which are large verandas from which beautiful views can be had of the Con-



SANATORIUM.

necticut River and Valley. The second and third stories are devoted to patients' rooms. They are two sizes—12 x 14 and 15 x 16. All are light, airy and cheerful, with restful views of the surrounding country. There are large modern bathrooms at the end of each hall. These floors will accommodate fifteen patients, and this is the capacity of the institution.

Dr. Vail has practised for twenty-five years and enjoys the confidence and patronage of members of his profession because his institution is conducted along strictly ethical lines. He was for a time on the staff at Ward's Island, where he made a study in the psychopathic ward of that famous institution.

Dr. Vail has surrounded himself with a staff of agreeable and competent nurses and attendants, and the State Inspector of Sanatoriums declares that "Elmcroft" is the most pleasantly situated and one of the best conducted institutions in this country. Applications should be made to DR. EDWIN SMITH VAIL, Physician-in-Charge and Proprietor. P. O. address, Thompsonville, Ct.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Sanitarium.	Physician in Charge.	Address.
Adams' Nervine Asylum	Daniel H. Fuller	990 Center st., Boston
Blue Hills Sanitarium	Frank J. Perry	East Bridgewater
Buscall's Home	Isaac Buscall	235 Pine st., Springfield
Channing Sanitarium	Walter Channing	Brookline
Children's Island Sanitarium	J. E. Goldthwait, Sec'y	Marblehead
Dr. Douglas' Sanatorium	Chas. J. Douglas	321 Center st., D. D., Boston
Dr. Leitch's Sanitarium	J. A. Leitch	Andover
Dr. Ring's Sanatorium	Allan Mott Ring	Arlington Heights
Framingham Nervine	Ellen L. Keith	Framingham
Greystone Towers Sanatorium	Ellis S. Lee Lacheur	West Bridgewater
Harbor View Sanitarium	Laura V. Gustin-Mackie	Cottage City
Maquan Sanitarium	Flavel S. Thomas	South Hanson
Millett Sanitarium	C. S. Millett	East Bridgewater
Nauheim Sanitarium	Mary Sanderson	Springfield
New England Sanitarium	C. C. Nicola	Melrose
Newton Nervine	N. Emmons Paine	West Newton
Newton Sanatorium	N. Emmons Paine	West Newton
Norwood Private Hospital	E. C. Norton	Norwood
Ocean View	William S. Birge	Provincetown
Riverview Sanitarium	W. F. Robie	Baldwinville
Sharon Sanatorium	V. Y. Bowditch	Sharon
Somerville Sanitarium	Henry Hull	16 Austin st., Somerville
The Asa Millet Sanatorium	C. S. Millet	East Bridgewater
The Attleboro and Martha's Vineyard Sanitarium	Laura V. Gustin-Mackie	Attleboro (Winter) Cottage City (Summer)
The Berkshire Hills Sanatorium	Wallace E. Brown	North Adams
The Highlands	Frederick W Russell	Winchendon
Tothill Lodge	Albert H. Tuttle	Cambridge
Union General Hospital	F. L. Burt	Boston
Walter Baker Sanitarium	Frederick L. Taylor	524 Warren st., Roxbury, B'ton
Wellesley Nervine	Edw. H. Wisewall	Wellesley
Wheeler Sanitarium	Mrs. Maria H. Paul, Supt	Roxbury, Boston
Woodside Cottages	Frank W Patch	Framingham
Worcester Sanitarium (The Pines)	H. A. Gibbs	Worcester

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Sanitarium.	Physician in Charge.	Address.
Highland Spring Sanitarium	A. E. Brownrigg	Nashua
Pembroke Sanatorium for Consumptives	H. T. Fontaine	Concord
Surgical Sanitarium	N. E. Guillet	2108 Elm st., Manchester

NEW JERSEY.

Sanitarium.	Physician in Charge.	Address.
Fair Oaks	Eliot Gorton	Summit
Galen Hall	F. L. Young	Atlantic City
Idylease Inn	E. A. Day	Newfoundland
Oak Hill Sanitarium	David Moulton Gardiner	Caldwell
Plainfield Sanitarium	J. H. Cooley	Somerset st., Plainfie'd
Riverlawn	Daniel T. Millspaugh	45 Totowa ave., Paterson
Summit Grove Place Sanitarium	S. S. Nivison	Hammontown
Trenton Sanitarium	R. C. Phillips	227 Greenwood ave., Trenton
Vaughan Private Sanitarium	Fred W. Vaughan	Sussex

NEW YORK.

Sanitarium.	Physician in Charge.	Address.
Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium	Edward L. Trudeau	Saranac Lake
Avon Springs Sanitarium	Irving C. Allen	Avon
Bethesda Sanitarium	Chas. De Land Clawson.	Montour Falls
Breezehurst Terrace	D. A. Harrison	Whitestone, N.Y.C. (fr. 34th st.)
Buffalo Electrical Sanitarium	John T. Pitkin	206 Connecticut ave., Buffalo
Corwin Sanitarium	Elizabeth Corwin	104 Main st., Binghamton
Deer Park Sanitarium	B. J. Teahy	Port Jervis
Dr. Bond's House	Geo. F. M. Bond	960 N. Broadway, Yonkers
Dr. H. W. Carter's Sanitarium	H. W. Carter	148 E. 35th st., New York
Dr. Combes's Sanitarium	R. C. F. Combes	Flushing, N.Y.C. (fr. 34th st.)
Dr. D. A. Harrison's Sanitarium	D. A. Harrison	Whitestone, N. Y. City (L.I.)
Dr. Kellogg's House	T. H. Kellogg	Riverdale, N.Y.C. (fr. G. C. S.)
Dr. Kidder's House	Walter H. Kidder	219 E. 7th st., Oswego
Dr. MacDonald's House	Carlos F MacDonald	Pleasantville
Dr. McMichael's Sanitarium	Geo. H. McMichael	75 W. Tupper st., Buffalo
Dr. Morton's Private House	L. J. Morton	Ft.Ham. P'kway, 88 st., B'klyn
Dr. Shepard's Sanitarium	Charles H. Shepard	81 Columbia Heights, B'klyn
Dr. A. Josephine Sherman's Private Sanitarium	Dr. A. J. Sherman	58 E. 75th st., New York
Dr. Strong's Sanitarium	S. E. Strong	Saratoga Springs
Dr Wells' Sanitarium	Thos. L. Wells	945 St. Mark's ave., B'klyn

(Continued on page xxxii.)

PRIVATE SANITARIUM

Mental, Nervous and Functional Disorders A Specialty

NO INSANE CASES RECEIVED

The PSYCHOPATHIC METHOD OF TREATMENT used exclusively, under the personal direction of a regularly graduated physician, one who has had thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine in all its branches.

Those having tried all other methods of treatment without success should give the PSYCHOPATHIC METHOD OF CURE a trial, the merits of which are attested by physicians in all parts of the country.

New, neat, modern building. Cottages in connection. Homelike rooms and surroundings. Suites and single rooms with baths. Every comfort and convenience. Steam heat throughout. Sun parlors. Gymnasium. Large veranda. Cuisine of highest standard. Farms in connection with Sanitarium supply milk, eggs, etc., etc., daily.

Two and one-half hours' ride from New York City on West Shore Railroad.

•••

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

•••

The Dr. C. O. Sahler Sanitarium (Incorporated) **KINGSTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.**

NEW YORK—Continued.

Dryden Springs Sanitarium	S. S. Nivison	Dryden
Falkirk	Wm. Elliott Dold	Central Valley
Gleason Health Resort	John C. Fisher	Elmira
Glenmary	John T. Greenleaf	Owego
Glen Springs	Wm. M. Leffingwell	Watkins
Glenwood	James W. Wherry	Dansville
Graham Highland Park Sanatorium.	C. T. Graham	Rochester
Greenmont Sanitarium	Ralph Lyman Parsons	Ossining
Hillside-on-Seneca	F. E. Bowlby	Watkins
Interpines	F. W. Seward, Sr	Goshen
Knickerbocker Hall	John R. Harding	College Point, N. Y. C. (fr. 92d st.)
Long Island Home	O. J. Wilsey	Amityville
Loomis Sanatorium	Herbert Mason King	Liberty
Mahopac Lodge	W. S. Watson	Lake Mahopac
Marshall Sanitarium	Hiram Elliot	Troy
Montefoire Home County Sanitarium	L. Rosenberg	Bedford
Ogdensburg Sanitarium	Silas E. Brown	Ogdensburg
Our Lady of Victory Sanitarium	George Chandler	249 Broadway, Kingston
Parkside Sanitarium	Sydney A. Durham	1392 Amherst st., Buffalo
Providence Retreat	Jno. J. Twohey	Buffalo
River Crest	Flavius Packer	Astoria, N. Y. C. (fr. 92 st.)
Riverview Sanatorium	James R. Bolton	Fishkill-on-Hudson
Sanford Hall	W. Stuart Brown	Flushing, New York City
Sanatorium Gabriels	R. L. Strong	Gabriels
Spa Sanitarium	A. I. Thayer	Ballston Spa
Steuben Sanatorium	J. E. Walker	Hornellsville
Stony Wold Sanatorium	Henry S. Goodall	Lake Kushaqua
St. Vincent's Retreat	S. W Brooks	Harrison
St. Saviour's Sanitarium	W. T. Alexander	Inwood-on-the-Hudson
The Bethesda Sanitarium	Henry S Preston	952 St. Mark's ave., Brooklyn
The Clifton Springs Sanitarium	F. W. Spaulding	Clifton Springs
The Dr. C. O. Sahler Sanitarium	**C. O. Sahler**	**Kingston-on-Hudson**
The Graham Highland / Park Sanatorium	M. E. Graham	1100 South ave., Rochester
The Jackson Health Resort	James H. Jackson	Dansville
The Muncie City Sanatorium	Edward H. Muncie	117 Macon st., Brooklyn
The Muncie Surf Sanatorium		Babylon
The New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men	N. H. Ives	Mount Vernon
The Olean Sanitarium	W. I. Hewitt	Olean
The Pines	F. Sefton	Auburn
The Telfair Sanitarium	Wm. G. Telfair	568 W. ave., Rochester
The Williamson Sanitarium	A. N. Williamson	Dobbs Ferry
The Willis Sanitarium	Harrison Willis	1453 Pacific st., Brooklyn
Vernon House	W. D. Granger	Bronxville
Waldemere	E. N. Carpenter	Mamaroneck
Whitesboro Sanitarium	C. E. Stafford	Whitesboro

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sanitarium.	Physician in Charge.	Address.
Cranford Sanitarium	Octavia L. Krum	Pottstown
Easton Sanitarium	C. Spencer Kinney	Easton
Grand View Sanatorium	Reuben D. Wenrich	Wernersville
Hurd's Highland Hygienic Health Home	F. Wilson Hurd	North Water Gap
Inwood	S. Elizabeth Winter	West Conshohocken
Lebanon Sanatorium	A. B. Gloninger	Lebanon
Lititz Springs Sanitarium	James C. Brobst	Lititz
Markleton Sanatorium	J. D. Carr	Markleton
Pennsylvania Sanitarium	H. B. Knapp	1929 Girard ave., Philadelphia
South Mountain Sanatorium Camp.	J. T. Rothrock	Mont Alto
Sunnyrest Sanatorium	A. M. Shoemaker	White Haven
The Mercer Sanitarium	Mary L. Kingsley	Mercer
The Walter Sanitarium	Robert Walter	Walter's Park
White Haven Sanatorium	Lawrence F. Flick	White Haven

RHODE ISLAND.

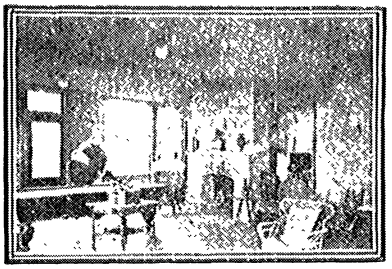
Sanitarium.	Physician in Charge.	Address.
Dr. Bates' Sanitarium	W. Lincoln Bates	141 Benefit st., Providence
Hopeworth Sanitarium	W. C. Canfield	Bristol

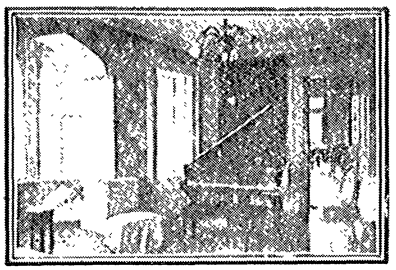
VERMONT.

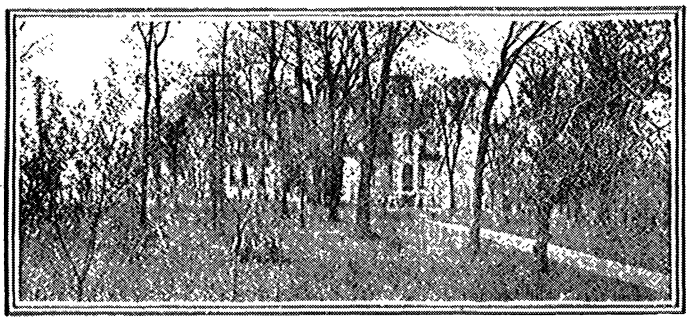
Sanitarium.	Physician in Charge.	Address.
Dr. Prime's Vermont Sanitarium.	William R. Prime	244 Pearl st., Burlington
Lake View Sanatorium	W. D. Berry	Burlington
Sparhawk Sanitarium	S. Sparhawk	Burlington
The Randolph Sanitarium	Jno. P. Gifford	Randolph

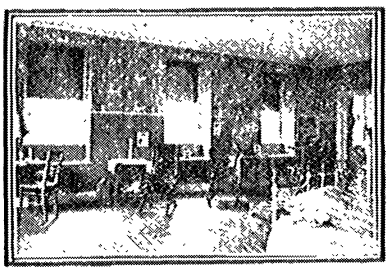
Dr. Wadsworth's Sanatorium

SOUTH NORWALK, CT.







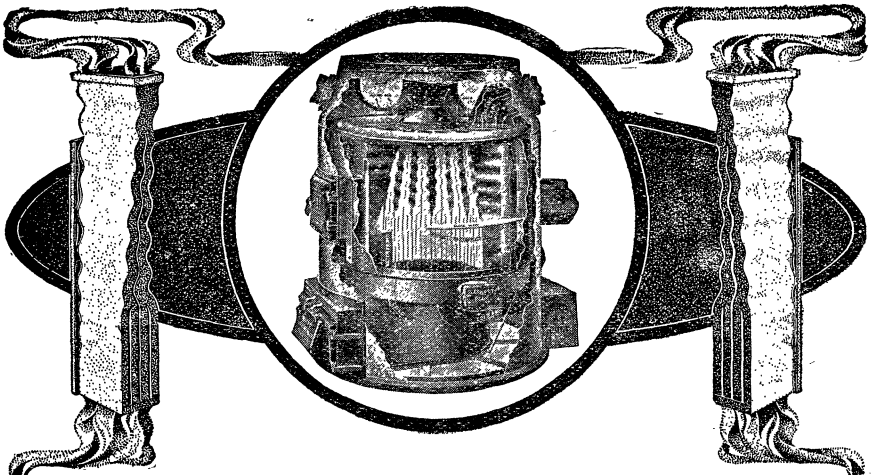


For the care and treatment of select cases of the various nervous and mental diseases, such as Neurasthenia, Hysteria, Chorea, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Alcoholic and Drug Addictions.

Delightfully located on extensive private grounds, overlooking Long Island Sound and cities of Norwalk and So. Norwalk.

One hour from New York City on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., with over 20 express trains each way daily. Equipment new, modern, and complete. Homelike surroundings. Experienced nurses and skilled attendants. **Telephone 210.**

Applications should be made to **ALVIN D. WADSWORTH, M.D., So. Norwalk, Ct.**



KELSEY
Warm Air Generators

For Homes costing from $2,000 to $200,000 and for Churches and Schools

¶ The Heating of the home involves three things---comfort, health, economy.

¶ The **KELSEY** fulfills the requirements for each. NO OTHER DOES.

¶ The great battery of **ZIG ZAG HEAT TUBES** forming the fire box of the **KELSEY** is the secret of its efficiency. These heat tubes take the heat direct from the live coals, they give more than double the heating surface of other heaters and warm much larger **volumes** of air, thus securing perfect ventilation as well as heating.

¶ **ZIG ZAG HEAT TUBES** force the warmed air to distant or exposed rooms warming them perfectly,---the only warm air heater that does.

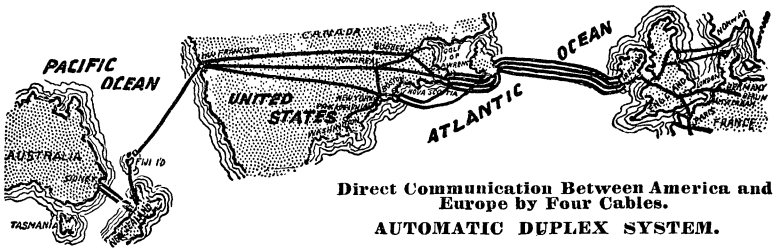
¶ Send for book of "Opinions" showing pictures of 250 of the 30,000 Kelsey heated homes. There is a Kelsey Agent in almost every city.

Kelsey Heating Co. Syracuse, N. Y.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Anglo-American Telegraph Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1866

THE PIONEER ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANY.



Direct Communication Between America and Europe by Four Cables.

AUTOMATIC DUPLEX SYSTEM.

NEW CABLES TO FRANCE, HOLLAND, AND BELGIUM

GOOD COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY.

Telegrams can be forwarded "VIA ANGLO CABLES," to Europe, Egypt, East and West Coasts of Africa, Turkey, India, China, Cochin China, Corea, Manila, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Arabia, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Verde, Madeira, and the Canary Islands, etc., etc.,

FROM THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN STATIONS:

NEW YORK OFFICES:
- New York, Head Office, 68 Broad Street (Morris Building), Telephone No. 5955 Broad.
- 8 Bridge Street (Maritime Bldg.), Tel. No. 870 Broad.
- 8 Broad Street (Stock Exchange), Tel. No. 2294 Rector.
- 445 Broome Street (Silk Exchange Bldg.), Tel. No. 691 Spring.

MONTREAL OFFICE: 51 St. Francois Xavier Street, Tel. No. Bell 1027.

OFFICES IN EUROPE:

LONDON · 71 Old Broad Street, E. C.
" 24 Throgmorton Street, E C.
" 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.
" 46 Mark Lane, E. C.
" Baltic Exchange Chambers, St. Mary Axe, E. C.
" Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W. C.
" 48 Tooley Street, S. E.
LIVERPOOL. A1 The Exchange.
BRADFORD · 10 Forster Square.
BRISTOL. Back Hall Chambers, Baldwin Street.
DUNDEE: 1 Panmure Street.
EDINBURGH: 50 Frederick Street.
GLASGOW: 113 Hope Street.
LEITH: Exchange Buildings.
MANCHESTER: 31 Brown Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 1 Side.
PARIS AGENCY. 37 Rue Caumartin.
CARDIFF " Atlantic Buildings.
ANTWERP " 26 Rue du Menuisiers.
ROME " 49 Via venti Settembre.
AMSTERDAM AGENCY. Weesperzyde 4.
BARCELONA " 96 Paseo de Gracia.
COPENHAGEN " 21 Chr. Wintersvej.
HAVRE: 118 Boulevard Strasbourg.
CHRISTIANIA. P. O. box 30.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Used by all the principal stockbrokers of New York, London, Liverpool, etc., to whom the QUICKEST OBTAINABLE SERVICE is essential.

THIS COMPANY, whose CARRYING CAPACITY IS FAR IN EXCESS OF ANY OTHER ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANY, is naturally favorable to the MAINTENANCE OF A LOW RATE WITH AN INCREASING VOLUME OF TRAFFIC.

STORM KING WHISKEY

RYE or BOURBON

4	Full Quart Bottles . .	**$3.10**
6	" " " . .	**4.50**
12	" " " . .	**8.75**
12	Pint Flasks	**4.75**
24	½ Pint Flasks	**5.00**

Express Prepaid

To any Point East of the Mississippi River.

NOTE.—IT'S 8 YEARS OLD, absolutely pure and recommended by physicians for medicinal purposes on that account for the past 28 years.

Such Whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5 for 4 bottles. I ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. If whiskey is unsatisfactory, return at my expense—I'll refund your money. Having been established since 1877 should satisfy new readers of the genuineness of this offer.

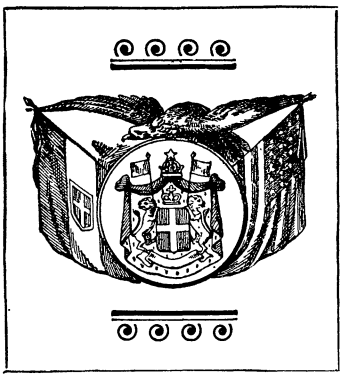
SILVERWARE FREE

Return this ad. with your next order and for each dollar's worth of goods purchased I will send you free of charge one Rogers XXX plated teaspoon.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

J. C. CHILDS, 893 Third Avenue, N. Y. City.

WANT ADV. 15 WORDS OR LESS:
1 Day, 25c.; 2 Days, 40c.; 3 Days, 50c.



100,000

READ DAILY
THE UP-TO-DATE
Italian Evening Newspaper

Bollettino Della Sera

THE BEST ADVERTISING
MEDIUM FOR ALL CLASSES

The continuous growing of the Italian population in this Country opens new fields of business, therefore they should be cultivated by all the American wide-awake business men, who wish to increase their daily receipts by advertising for the Italian trade. This is the only safest vehicle that will bring astonishing results. Read this page carefully; join the push! and you will make barrels of money! Try it.

Write or phone at once for rates to the

"BOLLETTINO DELLA SERA"

F. L. FRUGONE, General Manager
178 Park Row, New York City

WANT ADV. 15 WORDS OR LESS:
1 Day, 25c.; 2 Days, 40c.; 3 Days, 50c.

IDEAL SUBURBAN TOWNS ON LONG ISLAND

The well-known fact that during the last few years there has been a great increase in the permanent population of the towns and villages constituting the suburbs of the large business centres, is particularly true of the delightful suburban places along the Long Island Railroad.

Those residing in cities have of late years been greatly interested in the advantages of living in the country the year round, and business men who must needs be at their desks or stores daily, are locating their families where they may have all the benefits of the country and where they themselves may spend each night without making the journey to and from the city a tiresome feature of their daily life.

Probably the most essential thing in living in a suburban town is quick and satisfactory transportation facilities to the city, and in referring to Long Island it is sufficient to say that the frequent and well regulated service of the Long Island Railroad is all that can be asked for.

Long Island's topographical variations range themselves into three main classes, each served by a separate branch of the Long Island R.R. On the southern shore is a charming stretch of land overlooking the Atlantic Ocean and the Great South Bay, with fine beaches (the only extensive east and west beach on the Atlantic Coast), unexcelled for surf and still-water bathing; the central section is level, though in places rolling country, made up of farms and woodland; the northern reaches of the island are generally hilly, covered with a thick growth of trees.

The great diversity of scenery and natural characteristics make Long Island a most popular Summer and residential territory. Its nearness to New York City, the superiority of the railroad service, the excellence of its school system, the high quality of its society—pure water, refreshing breezes, cooled by the ocean in the Summer—churches of all denominations, clubs, libraries and well-stocked stores—all unite in producing conditions that are ideal for a home, which is proven by the fact that many handsome residences have long since been established there and are occupied the entire year by their owners.

No other suburban territory can make so strong an appeal to the seekers of a quiet, restful, healthful, home section as Long Island.

For Illustrated and Descriptive Books Write to the General Passenger Agent of the

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

263 Fifth Avenue, New York

A. L. LANGDON, Traffic Manager.

HOWARD M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent.

GRAY HAIR

Chemistry has solved the problem of perpetual youth as far as the hair is concerned, and those with premature gray hair need no longer have any anxiety.

A large railroad company recently discharged 236 men, all of them over 40 years old. It was understood that gray hair and the appearance of age was the only reason for their dismissal. This places a premium on youth.

After much research we offer a preparation of our own manufacture, guaranteed free from silver, lead or other metallic elements with which you can stain the hair a permanent auburn or the various shades of brown or black.

Send a sample of your hair and we will match it exactly.

Correspondence Solicited

BENDINER & SCHLESINGER

CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS

Third Avenue and 10th St., N. Y. City

Established 1843

PRICE-LIST

—OF—

EDWARD H. BEST & CO.,

(INCORPORATED),

222 & 224 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEWSPAPER PRESS BLANKETS, STEREOTYPE BLANKETS,

Lithographers' Flannels, Machinery Blanketing.

PRESS BLANKETING (Thick).

	PER YARD		PER YARD
36 inches wide	Prices on Application.	50 inches wide	Prices on Application.
38 " "		52 " "	
40 " "		54 " "	
42 " "		56 " "	
44 " "		60 " "	
46 " "		75 " "	
48 " "			

BLANKETING (Thin).

	PER YARD		PER YARD
36 inches wide	Prices on Application.	54 inches wide	Prices on Application.
39 " "		60 " "	
44 " "			

STEREOTYPE BLANKETS.

	PER YARD
Dryer Blankets, 28 inches wide	Prices on Application.
" " 56 " "	
Moulding Blankets, 26 inches wide	

PRINTERS' ROLLS.

	PER ROLL
2½ inches wide	$5.00

LINEN TAPE.

	PER PKG. 144 YDS.		PER PKG. 144 YDS.
⅜ inch wide	$1.80	¾ inch wide	$5.00
½ " "	3.00	1 " "	6.00
⅝ " "	4.00	1⅛ inches "	6.40

1⅛ in. 100 yard rolls, 2 rolls in package, $8.90 per package.
1 in. 100 " 2 " " 8.34 "

Woollen Specialties for Mechanical Purposes.

Nature's Carpet of Health

From the Fragrant Green Fields To Your Home

CREX is Nature's own product; the long, tough, wiry grass gathered from the prairies of the West, manufactured into Carpets and Rugs and brought to your home with the assurance of health, durability and economy.

CREX is absolutely sanitary, and will not retain germs and dust like heavy woollen Carpets and Rugs. Suitable for all rooms the year around, and harmonizes with all surroundings. The labor-saving qualities of CREX Carpets and Rugs have won popular favor with housekeepers. It requires only one-half the care to keep CREX clean.

Carpets are made in a variety of colors; the Rugs are of beautiful designs, and made in all colors and sizes.

CAUTION: Avoid imitations—be sure you get CREX—there is only one genuine. Substitutes which may be represented to be just the same as CREX are of inferior quality and lighter grade. Insist on having CREX.

Sold Wherever Carpets are Sold

American Grass Twine Co. 377 BROADWAY, N. Y. St. Paul, Minnesota.

Street Directory.

CROSS STREET CORNER NUMBERS ON BROADWAY AND THE AVENUES, N. Y. CITY.

BROADWAY.

1 Battery Pl.	210 Fulton.	362 Franklin.	694 Fourth.	901 E. 20th.	1291 W 33d.	1549 W. 46th.
8 Beaver.	222 Ann.	378 White.	712 Wash'ton Pl.	919 E. 21st.	Sixth Avenue.	1569 W. 47th.
27 Morris.	Vesey.	398 Walker.	727 Waverley Pl.	939 E. 22d.	1311 W. 34th.	1589 W. 48th.
55 Exchange Al.	227 Barclay.	413 Lispenard.	744 Astor Place.	957 E. 23d.	1329 W. 35th.	1609 W. 49th.
56 Exchange Pl.	237 Park Place.	416 Canal.	755 Eighth.	957 Fifth Ave.	1349 W. 36th.	1629 W. 50th.
173 Rector.	247 Murray.	432 Howard.	770 E. 9th.	Madison Square.	1369 W. 37th.	1649 W. 51st.
186 Wall.	259 Warren.	458 Grand.	784 E. 10th.	1099 W. 24th.	1391 W. 38th.	1665 W. 52d.
100 Pine.	271 Chambers.	486 Broome.	801 E. 11th.	1119 W. 25th.	1409 W. 39th.	1687 W. 53d.
411 Thames.	287 Reade.	526 Spring.	824 E. 12th.	1139 W. 26th.	1429 W. 40th.	1709 W. 54th.
119 Cedar.	303 Duane.	566 Prince.	840 E. 13th.	1159 W. 27th.	1447 W. 41st.	1729 W. 55th.
145 Liberty.	317 Thomas.	608 Houston.	858 E. 14th.	1183 W. 28th.	1467 W. 42d.	1749 W. 56th.
171 Cortlandt.	318 Pearl.	640 Bleecker.	Union Square.	1203 W. 29th.	1489 W. 43d.	1769 W. 57th.
172 Maiden Lane.	334 Worth.	658 Bond.	857 E. 17th.	1227 W. 30th.	1505 W. 44th.	1787 W. 58th.
84 John.	344 Catharine La.	681 W. 3d.	871 E. 18th.	1251 W. 31st.	1525 W. 45th.	1805 W. 59th.
91 Dey.	348 Leonard.	682 Great Jones.	887 E. 19th.	1273 W. 32d.	Seventh Avenue.	Central Park.

FIFTH AVENUE.

1 Wash'ton Sq.	185 23d.	439 38th.	703 55th.	889 70th.	1039 85th.	1189 100th.
7 Clinton Pl.	Broadway.	457 40th.	719 56th.	899 71st.	1049 86th.	1199 101st.
21 9th.	25th.	477 41st.	737 57th.	909 72d.	1059 87th.	1209 102d.
33 10th.	216 26th.	499 42d.	751 58th.	919 73d.	1069 88th.	1219 103d.
41 11th.	231 27th.	511 43d.	769 59th.	929 74th.	1079 89th.	1229 104th.
51 12th.	249 28th.	529 44th.	787 60th.	939 75th.	1089 90th.	1239 105th.
61 13th.	263 29th.	545 45th.	799 61st.	949 76th.	1099 91st.	1249 106th.
67 14th.	281 30th.	561 46th.	809 62d.	959 77th.	1109 92d.	1259 107th.
96 15th.	299 31st.	575 47th.	817 63d.	969 78th.	1119 93d	1269 108th.
81 16th.	315 32d.	593 48th.	829 64th.	979 79th.	1129 94th.	1279 109th.
95 17th.	331 33d.	609 49th.	839 65th.	989 80th.	1139 95th.	2002 124th.
107 18th.	353 34th.	623 50th.	849 66th.	999 81st.	1149 96th.	2020 125th.
115 19th.	371 35th.	637 51st.	856 67th	1009 82d.	1159 97th.	2040 126th.
133 20th.	387 36th.	653 52d.	869 68th.	1019 83d.	1169 98th.	2056 127th.
147 21st.	405 37th.	671 53d.	879 69th.	1029 84th.	1179 99th.	2076 128th.
165 22d.	421 38th	685 54th.				

THIRD AVENUE.

1 Seventh.	319 E. 24th.	657 E. 42d.	1009 E 60th.	1371 E. 78th.	1722 E. 96th.	2082 E. 114th.
Astor Place.	337 E. 25th.	679 E 43d.	1029 E. 61st.	1389 E. 79th.	E. 97th.	2100 E. 115th.
19 St. Mark's Pl.	355 E. 26th.	701 E. 44th.	1047 E. 62d.	1409 E. 80th.	E 98th.	2123 E. 116th.
28 E. 9th.	373 E. 27th.	721 E. 45th.	1069 E. 63d.	1433 E. 81st.	1781 E. 99th.	2141 E. 117th.
45 E. 10th.	391 E. 28th.	739 E. 46th.	1089 E. 64th.	1451 E. 82d.	1800 E. 100th.	2161 E. 118th.
63 E. 11th.	411 E. 29th.	755 E. 47th.	1109 E. 65th.	1469 E. 83d.	1816 E. 101st.	2181 E. 119th.
83 E. 12th.	429 E. 30th.	773 E. 48th.	1129 E. 66th.	1487 E. 84th.	1843 E. 102d.	2199 E. 120th.
103 E. 13th.	449 E. 31st.	793 E. 49th.	1148 E. 67th.	1505 E. 85th.	1861 E. 103d.	2217 E. 121st.
123 E. 14th.	467 E. 32d.	813 E. 50th.	1160 E. 68th.	1525 E. 86th.	1881 E. 104th.	2241 E. 122d.
145 E. 15th.	487 E. 33d.	835 E. 51st.	1185 E. 69th.	1545 E. 87th.	1897 E. 105th.	2261 E. 123d.
165 E. 16th.	505 E. 34th.	857 E. 52d.	1205 E. 70th.	1565 E. 88th.	1923 E. 106th.	2281 E. 124th.
185 E. 17th.	523 E. 35th.	875 E. 53d.	1229 E. 71st.	1583 E. 89th.	1941 E. 107th.	2297 E. 125th.
203 E 18th.	541 E. 36th.	895 E. 54th.	1245 E. 72d.	1605 E. 90th.	1965 E. 108th.	2319 E. 126th.
223 E. 19th.	557 E. 37th.	913 E. 55th.	1265 E. 73d.	1627 E. 91st.	1981 E. 109th.	2339 E. 127th.
243 E. 20th.	577 E. 38th.	933 E. 56th.	1289 E. 74th.	1643 E. 92d.	2007 E. 110th.	2359 E. 128th.
261 E. 21st.	597 E 39th.	951 E. 57th.	1309 E. 75th.	1657 E. 93d.	2023 E. 111th.	2375 E. 129th.
281 E. 22d.	617 E. 40th.	969 E. 58th.	1329 E. 76th	1677 E. 94th.	2041 E. 112th.	2398 E. 130th.
299 E. 23d.	635 E. 41st.	989 E. 59th.	1349 E. 77th.	1693 E. 95th.	2063 E. 113th.	Harlem River.

LEXINGTON AVENUE.

1 E. 21st.	293 E. 37th.	593 E. 52d.	901 E. 67th.	1209 E. 82d.	1629 E. 103d.	1895 E. 118th.
9 E. 22d.	311 E. 38th.	615 E. 53d.	921 E. 68th.	1221 E. 83d.	1645 E. 104th.	1915 E. 119th.
17 E. 23d.	331 E. 39th.	635 E. 54th.	941 E. 69th.	1241 E. 84th.	1673 E. 105th.	1944 E. 120th.
39 E. 24th.	353 E. 40th.	655 E. 55th.	961 E. 70th.	1249 E. 85th.	1689 E. 106th.	1980 E. 121st.
59 E. 25th.	373 E. 41st.	675 E. 56th.	979 E. 71st.	1271 E. 86th.	1705 E. 107th.	2001 E. 122d.
77 E. 26th.	389 E. 42d.	695 E. 57th.	995 E 72d.	1289 E. 87th.	1733 E. 108th.	2025 E. 123d.
97 E. 27th.	413 E. 43d.	721 E. 58th.	1023 E. 73d.	1309 E. 88th.	1755 E. 109th.	E. 124th.
115 E. 28th.	435 E. 44th.	741 E. 59th.	1031 E. 74th.	1328 E. 89th.	1773 E. 110th.	2056 E. 125th.
135 E. 29th.	449 E. 45th.	751 E. 60th.	1055 E. 75th.	1348 E. 90th.	1787 E. 111th.	2085 E. 126th.
159 E. 30th.	473 E. 46th.	781 E. 61st.	1077 E. 76th.	1362 E. 91st.	1801 E. 112th.	2102 E. 127th.
177 E. 31st.	491 E. 47th.	801 E. 62d.	1099 E. 77th.	1380 E. 92d.	1813 E. 113th.	2125 E. 128th.
197 E. 32d.	513 E. 48th.	821 E. 63d.	1113 E. 78th.	1423 E. 93d.	1841 E. 114th.	2143 E. 129th.
217 E. 33d.	537 E. 49th.	841 E 64th.	1135 E. 79th.	1447 E. 94th.	1856 E. 115th.	2168 E. 130th.
237 E. 34th.	555 E. 50th.	861 E. 65th.	1159 E. 80th.	1469 E. 95th.	1869 E. 116th.	E. 131st.
253 E. 35th.	571 E. 51st.	881 E. 66th.	1187 E. 81st.	1613 E. 102d.	1877 E. 117th.	Harlem River.
271 E. 36th.						

FOURTH AVENUE.

2 Bowery.	Eighth.	111 E. 12th.	259 E. 20th.	322 E. 24th.	384 E. 27th.	440 E. 30th.
Sixth.	55 E. 9th.	135 E. 13th.	265 E. 21st.	342 E. 25th.	402 E. 28th.	460 E. 31st.
Seventh.	73 E. 10th.	157 E. 14th.	283 E. 22d.	362 E. 26th.	422 E. 29th.	478 E. 32d.
37 Astor Place.	91 E. 11th.	Union Square.	289 E. 23d.			

PARK AVENUE.

1 E. 34th.	375 E. 53d.	650 E. 67th.	935 E. 81st.	1217 E. 95th.	1489 E. 109th.	E. 123d.
18 E. 35th.	395 E. 54th.	E. 68th.	957 E. 82d.	1236 E. 96th.	1507 E. 110th.	1796 E. 124th.
37 E. 36th.	413 E. 55th.	692 E. 69th.	979 E. 83d.	1253 E. 97th.	1526 E. 111th.	1817 E. 125th.
47 E. 37th.	435 E. 56th.	717 E. 70th.	997 E. 84th.	1269 E. 98th.	1555 E. 112th.	1837 E. 126th.
65 E. 38th.	455 E. 57th.	731 E. 71st.	1015 E. 85th.	E. 99th.	1571 E. 113th.	1851 E. 127th.
79 E. 39th.	479 E. 58th.	757 E. 72d.	1037 E. 86th.	1316 E. 100th.	1590 E. 114th.	1875 E. 128th.
99 E. 40th.	497 E. 59th.	779 E. 73d.	1055 E. 87th.	1336 E. 101st.	1617 E. 115th.	1895 E. 129th.
115 E. 41st	513 E. 60th.	795 E. 74th.	1075 E. 88th.	1353 E. 102d.	1635 E. 116th.	1915 E. 130th.
135 E. 42d.	525 E. 61st.	819 E. 75th.	1097 E. 89th.	E. 103d.	1649 E. 117th.	1937 E. 131st.
R. R. Yard.	549 E. 62d.	833 E. 76th.	1115 E. 90th.	E. 104th	1673 E. 118th.	1957 E. 132d.
E. 48th.	573 E. 63d.	E. 77th.	1135 E. 91st.	1408 E. 105th.	1695 E. 119th.	1978 E. 133d.
E. 49th.	593 E. 64th.	879 E. 78th.	1155 E. 92d.	1424 E. 106th.	1711 E. 120th.	E. 134th.
E. 50th.	607 E. 65th.	895 E. 79th.	1177 E. 93d.	1455 E. 107th.	1737 E. 121st.	E. 135th.
E. 51st.	637 E. 66th.	911 E. 80th.	1197 E. 94th.	1475 E. 108th.	1755 E. 122d.	Harlem River.
E. 52d.						

MADISON AVENUE.

1 E. 23d.	228 E. 37th.	E. 51st.	750 E. 65th.	1029 E. 79th.	1689 E. 112th.	1969 E. 126th.
11 E. 24th.	244 E. 38th.	E. 52d.	770 E. 66th.	1047 E. 80th.	1709 E. 113th.	1991 E. 127th.
21 E. 25th.	262 E. 39th.	510 E. 53d.	790 E. 67th.	1071 E. 81st.	1729 E. 114th.	2013 E. 128th.
37 E. 26th.	280 E. 40th.	530 E. 54th.	811 E. 68th.	E. 82d.	1749 E. 115th.	2029 E. 129th.
60 E. 27th.	298 E. 41st.	540 E. 55th.	826 E. 69th.	1103 E. 83d.	1769 E. 116th.	2049 E. 130th.
78 E. 28th.	314 E. 42d.	570 E. 56th.	846 E. 70th.	1121 E. 84th.	1789 E. 117th.	2071 E. 131st.
96 E. 29th.	330 E. 43d.	578 E. 57th.	E. 71st.	* * *	1809 E. 118th.	2099 E. 132d.
116 E. 30th.	344 E. 44th.	606 E. 58th.	E. 72d.	1549 E. 105th.	1829 E. 119th.	2119 E. 133d.
132 E. 31st.	350 E. 45th.	634 E. 59th.	875 E. 73d.	1569 E. 106th.	1849 E. 120th.	2139 E. 134th.
150 E. 32d.	E. 46th.	650 E. 60th.	931 E. 74th.	1589 E. 107th.	1869 E. 121st.	2149 E. 135th.
168 E. 33d.	E. 47th.	670 E. 61st.	951 E. 75th.	1609 E. 108th.	1889 E. 122d.	E. 136th.
184 E. 34th.	412 E. 48th.	686 E. 62d.	971 E. 76th.	1629 E. 109th.	1909 E. 123d.	E. 137th.
198 E. 35th.	430 E. 49th.	708 E. 63d.	987 E. 77th.	1649 E. 110th.	1929 E. 124th.	E. 138th.
214 E. 36th.	450 E. 50th.	726 E. 64th.	1009 E. 78th.	1669 E. 111th.	1949 E. 125th.	Harlem River.

SIXTH AVENUE.

1 Carmine.	112 W. 9th.	267 W. 17th.	427 W. 26th.	B'way W. 35th.	771 W. 44th.	933 W. 53d.
2 Minetta Lane.	132 W. 10th.	287 W. 18th.	447 W. 27th.	609 W. 36th.	791 W. 45th.	951 W. 54th.
16 W. 3d.	139 Milligan Pl.	303 W. 19th.	465 W. 28th.	631 W. 37th.	813 W. 46th.	971 W. 55th.
39 W. 4th.	149 W. 11th.	319 W. 20th.	483 W. 29th.	651 W. 38th.	829 W. 47th.	991 W. 56th.
57 Wash'ton Pl.	169 W. 12th.	337 W. 21st.	499 W. 30th.	677 W. 39th.	847 W. 48th.	1011 W. 57th.
75 Waverley Pl.	187 W. 13th.	355 W. 22d.	519 W. 31st.	697 W. 40th.	867 W. 49th.	1031 W. 58th.
94 Clinton Pl.	207 W. 14th.	373 W. 23d.	533 W. 32d.	717 W. 41st.	885 W. 50th.	1051 W. 59th.
105 Greenwich Ave.	227 W. 15th.	389 W. 24th.	B'way W. 33d.	735 W. 42d.	899 W. 51st.	Central Park.
	251 W. 16th.	409 W. 25th.	B'way W. 34th.	755 W. 43d.	917 W. 52d.	

THE ORIENTAL BANK

182-184 Broadway

BRANCH:
Bowery and Grand St.

New York City

Capital, Surplus and Profits - - - $1,950,000

R. W. JONES, Jr., President

NELSON G. AYRES, 1st Vice-President

LUDWIG NISSEN, ERSKINE HEWITT, CHAS. J. DAY, Vice-Presidents

GEORGE W. ADAMS, Cashier

LEOPOLD FRIEDRICH, Manager Foreign Dept.

R. B. ESTERBROOK, LAMAR ROSS, H. E. RANK, Assistant Cashiers

Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold. Travellers' Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits opened.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT.

EVEN YOUR CHILD

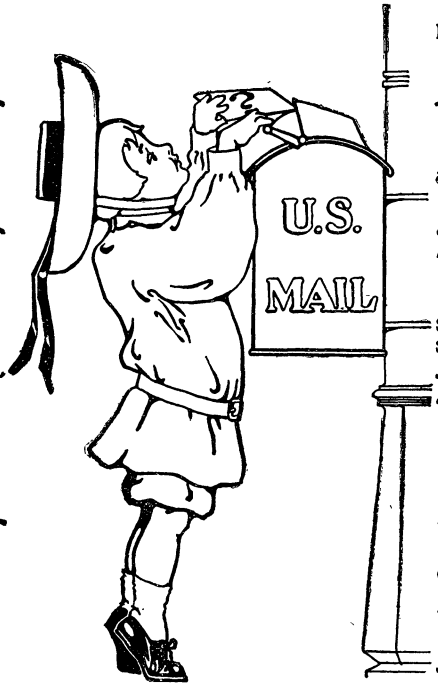
CAN

NEEDS

UNDER-STANDS

KNOWS

CAN PROCURE



Bank by mail by our system.

The protection that a savings account gives for the future.

That ten million dollars capital and surplus is a sure guarantee of safety of deposits

That 4 per cent. interest compounded semi-annually counts up rapidly.

One-dollar—enough to start a savings account with this strong bank.

Uncle Sam brings this strong Bank to your door

PROTECT YOUR CHILDREN

SAVE SOMETHING REGULARLY, FOR SAVING IS THE FOUNDATION OF SUCCESS

Write at once for free booklet "D". It explains everything.

THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

317 FOURTH AVE.—314-318 DIAMOND ST.

PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.

Capital and Surplus, - - - - Ten Million Dollars

Burglar Proof Vaults for Securities and Silver Plate.
Fire Proof Warehouses for Household Furniture : :
Moth Proof Cold Storage for Furs, Carpets, Clothing, etc.

The Lincoln Safe Deposit Company

32 to 42 East 42d Street and 45 to 55 East 41st Street } *New York*

TELEPHONE CONNECTION
CABLE ADDRESS "LINSAFDECO"

OFFICERS

THOMAS L. JAMES .. .. President
E. V. W. ROSSITER .. .. Vice-President
JOHN R. VAN WORMER .. Secretary and General Manager

TRUSTEES

THOMAS L. JAMES, W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., PERCIVAL KUHNE,
JAMES STILLMAN, E. V. W. ROSSITER, E. E. OLCOTT,
M. C. D. BORDEN, JAMES D. LAYNG, JOSEPH P. GRACE.
F. W. VANDERBILT, F. EGERTON WEBB,

WALTER C. REID .. .. . Warehouse Superintendent.

: : ESTABLISHED 1855. : :

The State National Bank of St. Louis

(United States Depositary.)

ST. LOUIS, MO.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 - - - SURPLUS, $800,000

OFFICERS:

L. F. JONES, President
J. H. McCLUNEY, Vice-President
A. O. WILSON, Vice-President
LOGAN TOMPKINS, Cashier
H. L. STADLER, Assistant Cashier
CHAS. S. CONE, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. F. Jones	J. A. Scudder	Geo. M. Wright
J. H. McCluney	H. C. Haarstick	Rolla Wells
A. O. Wilson	M. B. Wallace	Dwight F. Davis
L. M. Rumsey	T. S. Maffitt	H. N. Davis
Daniel Catlin	Geo. F. Tower, Jr.	E. B. Pryor

With a record of a half century of conservative banking, we solicit the business of banks, corporations, firms, and individuals. Correspondence invited. Three per cent. interest paid on time deposits.

THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO.

OF NEW YORK

1876 GEORGE F. SEWARD - - - President
ROBERT J. HILLAS - Vice-President and Secretary 1907

FIDELITY
LIABILITY
ACCIDENT
HEALTH
STEAM BOILER
ELEVATOR
PLATE GLASS
BURGLARY
FLY WHEEL

This Company has been engaged in the several MINOR MISCELLANEOUS LINES of insurance for over THIRTY YEARS, and has built up gradually and prudently A VERY LARGE CASUALTY INSURANCE BUSINESS. Its annual income from premiums is nearly SIX MILLIONS of dollars. Its business is protected by assets of nearly EIGHT MILLIONS, including an unearned premium reserve of over THREE MILLIONS of dollars, and a special reserve against contingent claims of over ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS. It has paid over TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS to its policy-holders FOR LOSSES. Its constant effort is to give its clients not only INSURANCE indemnity, but prompt and effective INSPECTION and ADJUSTING SERVICES.

INSURANCE THAT INSURES

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00 SURPLUS, $1,622,129.12

DIRECTORS:

DUMONT CLARKE, GEO. E. IDE, WM. J. MATHESON, ANTON A. RAVEN,
WM. P. DIXON, W. G. LOW, ALEXANDER E. ORR, JOHN L. RIKER,
ALFRED W. HOYT, J. G. McCULLOUGH, HENRY E. PIERREPONT, W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
GEO. F. SEWARD.

Principal Offices, Nos. 97-103 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK. Agents in all considerable towns.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

LEADER IN ADVERTISING, AND WITHOUT A REAL COMPETITOR IN CIRCULATION WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

CIRCULATION

Average for 6 months
ending June 30, 1907

Sunday - 260,939

Daily - - 170,153

The POST-DISPATCH sells 25,000 more papers in the City of St. Louis *every day* than there are *homes* in this Western metropolis.

Its St. Louis sales are greater than the *combined* sales of all other *daily or Sunday papers* in the same field.

It holds *unchallenged supremacy* in *commercial* and *"want"* advertising.

...EASTERN AGENTS...

S. C. Beckwith Special Agency

NEW YORK — CHICAGO

PURE WHISKEY

4 FULL QUART BOTTLES

DIRECT FROM DISTILLERY TO YOU

$3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID

HAYNER BOTTLED-IN-BOND WHISKEY is one of the choicest whiskies ever distilled—rich in quality—mellow with age—delicious in flavor and aroma.

IT'S PURE WHISKEY—absolutely pure to the last drop.

PURE. Made in strict conformity with the United States Pure Food Law and guaranteed pure by our affidavit filed with the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, Serial No. 1401.

PURE. Of the highest standard of purity to pass the strictest analysis of the Pure Food Commissions of every State in the Union.

PURE. Because it is distilled aged and BOTTLED-IN-BOND under the direct supervision of the United States Government—and its full age, full strength and full measure are CERTIFIED TO BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT as shown by IT'S official stamp over the cork of every bottle.

SEND US YOUR ORDER—save all the dealers' profits and get this highest grade BOTTLED-IN-BOND whiskey direct from distillery at distillers' price.

OUR OFFER

We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES HAYNER PRIVATE STOCK BOTTLED-IN-BOND WHISKEY for $3.20. by express prepaid—in plain package with no marks to show contents. When you get it—try it—every bottle if you wish. If not satisfactory, return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20. That's fair—isn't it?

Don't wait—order to-day and address our nearest shipping depot.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, or Wyoming, must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for $4 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for $15.20 by Freight Prepaid.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO., Div. 1408

Dayton, Ohio. St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. Atlanta, Ga.

153 Distillery, Troy, Ohio. Capital, $500,000.00 Full Paid.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE *Underwriters Fire Extinguisher*

THE PIONEER IN IMPROVEMENTS WHICH ARE NOW RECOGNIZED AS ESSENTIAL

The Capitol---The White House

AND OVER 550 U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND PROPERTIES ARE PROTECTED WITH : : :

The Underwriters Fire Extinguishers

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the New York Central Railroad, the Standard Oil Company, and Leading Concerns and Institutions in all parts of the country protect their valuable properties with : : :

THE UNDERWRITERS FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Its New Principles of Action—Covered by Two Patents—Give Results that Cannot Be Equalled by Other Makes : :

A. C. ROWE & SON

(Approved Fire Fighting Appliances)

280 Broadway - - NEW YORK

Send for Full Descriptive Matter

VARICOSE VEINS

Trouble many people that suffer quietly because they have always understood that they could not get relief even, to say nothing about getting cured. To such people what encouragement and hope for better conditions such a statement as the following must bring:—

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 137 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sir:—

Kindly permit me to express my deep appreciation for the permanent cure recently affected by your wonderful ABSORBINE, JR., of a severe case of Varicose Veins, whose growth traces back 20 years, which all other medical treatment had failed to relieve.

For 20 years my left leg had been swollen above normal size, and last Winter I suffered unendurable pain and lameness that set in.

I consulted a physician and he advised me to take to my bed for two weeks and to forever afterward wear a rubber stocking; either of which would be disagreeable. I was loath to follow these instructions, as it would necessitate being absent from my duties as foreman of the National Biscuit Works, which with the responsibility attached made my services almost indispensable to my employers. To follow the doctor's orders would not only mean much expense, but I dreaded most the monotony of confinement.

I had read of the success of ABSORBINE, JR., and hence decided to give it a trial. I used a few bottles, with the tablets, and in less than three months the lameness and all the lumps which had been augmenting for years had disappeared and I was entirely cured.

My duties being of a nature that required me to keep on my feet all day, I was able to appreciate the value of ABSORBINE, JR., and I firmly believe others who experiment with it will indorse my testimonial. I heartily recommend it.

Yours Very Respectfully,

(Signed) Sept. 20, 1907. LUKE KAVANAUGH,

227 New Bridge Street, West Springfield, Mass.

You can get the ABSORBINE, JR. of your Druggist at $1.00 per Bottle, or it will be mailed to any address, all charges prepaid, upon receipt of price. Get the genuine and you will not be disappointed.

Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 137 Monmouth St.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Book EVIDENCE Free If You Want It.

400

PAGE CATALOGUE

SENT ON REQUEST

P. M. FLETCHER COMPANY
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES AND SPECIALTIES

Attractive Prices

A Square Deal

Prompt Deliveries

--A--

Large Stock

of

Electrical

Material

ready for

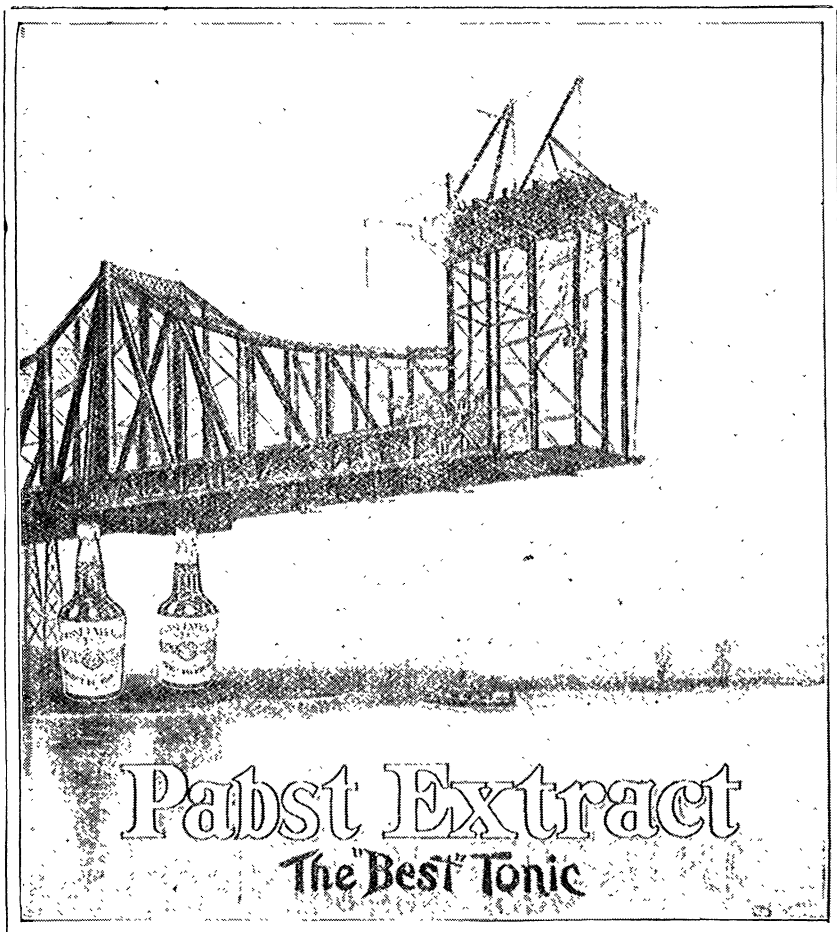
Quick Delivery

P. M. FLETCHER CO.

32 and 34 Frankfort Street

New York City

Telephone, 1100 Beekman



GIVES STRENGTH RESTORES VIM and VIGOR
PROMOTES HEALTH

A liquid food in predigested form, containing all the bracing, soothing, toning effects of choicest hops, so combined with the vital tissue-building and digestive elements of pure, rich barley malt as to form a preparation that nourishes the whole body, restores wasted tissues, invigorates the blood, refreshes the brain, and aids digestion.

25c. at All Druggists. **Insist on the Original.**

FREE PICTURE AND BOOK

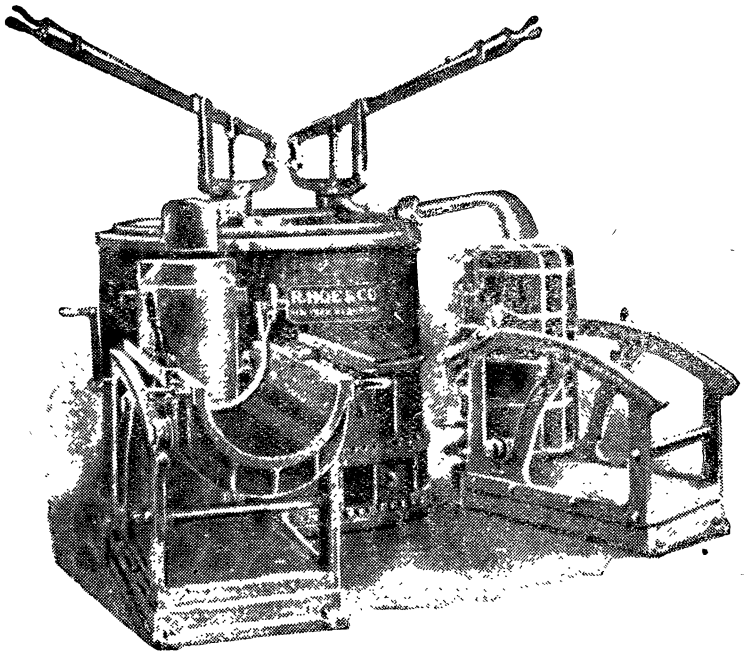
Send us your name on a postal for our interesting booklet and "Baby's First Adventure," a beautiful picture of baby life. Both FREE.

Address: **PABST EXTRACT DEPARTMENT, - - MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

The
Remington
Typewriter
is the Standard of the World, by which all others are measured.
Remington Typewriter Company
(Incorporated)
New York and Everywhere

IMPROVED METAL FURNACE AND PUMPS

USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW "EQUIPOISE"
CURVED CASTING MOULDS FOR STEREOTYPE PLATES



MADE WITH ONE, TWO, OR THREE PUMPS.

Affords the Quickest and Most Convenient Method for Producing Perfect Stereotype Plates

A VALUABLE TIME AND LABOR SAVING APPARATUS
WHICH WILL SOON REPAY THE COST OF INSTALLATION

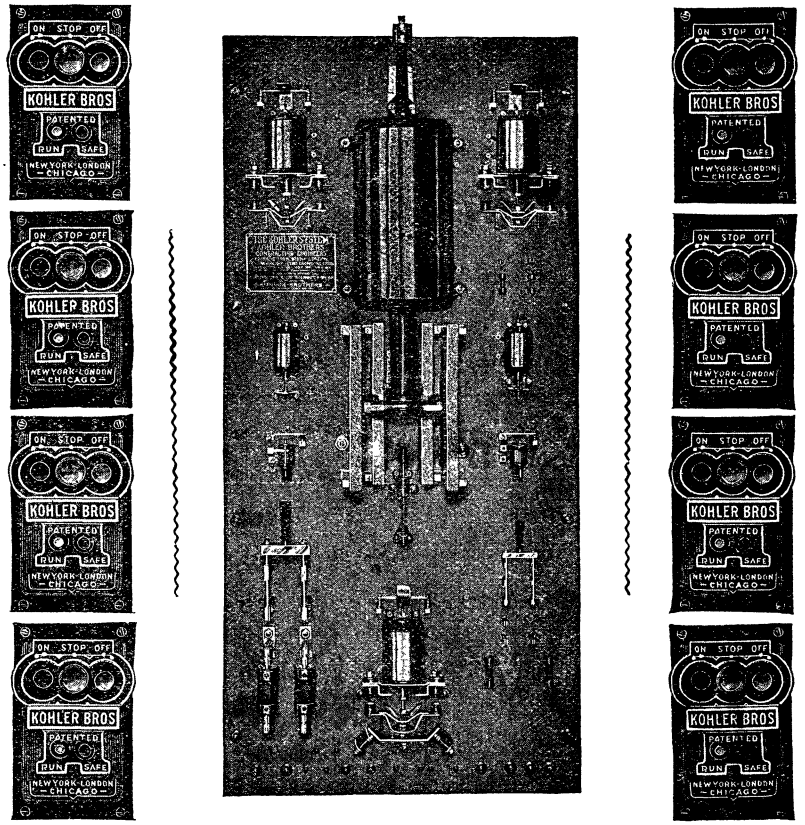
Prices and other particulars desired will be promptly given upon application to

R. HOE & CO., 504-520 GRAND ST. NEW YORK

Also: 192 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. 143 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Borough Road, London, S. E., England.

"THE KOHLER SYSTEM"

Automatic Electrical Push Button
PRINTING PRESS CONTROL



Adopted by New York World

OVER 300 EQUIPMENTS IN USE

KOHLER BROTHERS

CHICAGO
Fisher Building

NEW YORK
1 Madison Ave.

LONDON
56 Ludgate Hill, E. C.

LOOK HERE!

You can get the best and fairest political news printed in any paper; can keep posted on everything that is going on in New York.

Your Wife can find out whether her grocer's prices are right, from the city advertisements; can keep informed as to the latest styles and fashions in women's clothes.

Your Children can have a four-page comic weekly in colors delivered at the house; can have a twelve-page first-class magazine with colored illustrations every week.

How?—Send **$2.50** to
"THE WORLD,"
Pulitzer Building, New York City,
for a Yearly Subscription, or order your newsdealer to deliver to you

80 Interesting Pages.
12 Pages in Colors.
A New Cut-out or Game Nearly Every Week.

The New York Sunday World.

Liquid Food

Anheuser-Busch's Malt Nutrine combines the rich, strengthening properties derived from Barley-Malt and the soothing qualities of Hops. It is the most easily assimilable form of liquid nourishment.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

Malt-Nutrine

TRADE MARK.

is invaluable to nursing mothers, feeble children, the aged and infirm. The most delicate stomach will accept and retain it after all other liquid or solid foods have been refused.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers in cases of 1 Doz. Large or 2 Doz. Split Bottles

Anheuser-Busch—St. Louis, Mo.

Also Brewers of the

Famous Budweiser Bottled Beer

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS INSTITUTE
AND
PREPARATORY SCHOOL

A School for Young Men, Conducted by the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. of New York City

Individual instruction in Commercial, Stenographic, Regents, and College Preparatory subjects.

Experienced Instructors, Library of 10,000 Volumes, Large Gymnasium, Swimming Pool, Basket-ball and Handball Courts.

Our aim is to develop the physical, intellectual, and spiritual life of our students.

Tuition reasonable.

Full details may be secured by addressing

BURT B. FARNSWORTH, Ph. M.

215 West 23d Street
NEW YORK

THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE

THAT'S WHY

KENNY'S HOTEL DIRECTORY

(Pocket size) is growing so rapidly in demand by travellers everywhere. It not only includes the plan and rates of hotels in the

United States and Foreign Cities

But also contains the

AUTO LAWS AND CLUB LISTS

Of all the States, besides much other useful information for the traveller. It is bound in red leather with gilt edges.

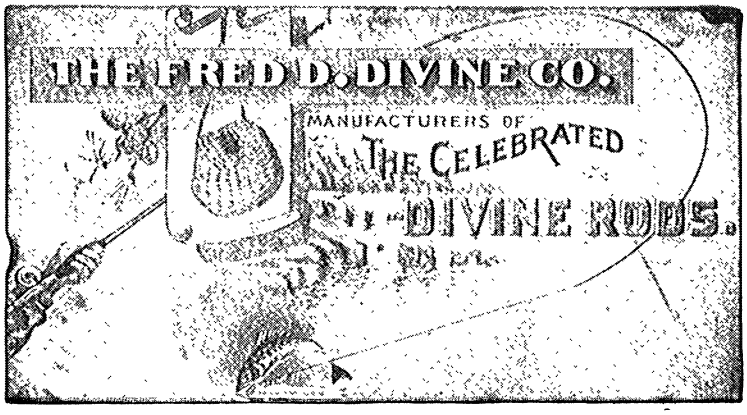
PRICE, - - - FIFTY CENTS, POST-PAID

On sale at news-stands in all important hotels and railroad stations.

Also, Publishers of "PATTY OF THE PALMS"

Adam C. Haeselbarth's novel of Porto Rico, which jumped to success among the new books in the Fall of 1907. An all-the-year-round story. At the best book-shops $1.25, or, postpaid, $1.35.

KENNY PUBLISHING CO., 1414 Broadway, New York



If You See the Name "DIVINE ROD"

on the reel seat, you may be assured you have the best. Others may cost more, but the quality is no better.

Rods made to order and guaranteed, of Split Bamboo, Bethabarra, Greenhart, Dagama, and Lancewood.

Send for Catalogue. **76 State St., UTICA, N Y.**

The student of business affairs is the man who occupies the prominent place in the business world. He learns from experience and takes advantage of the experience of others.

The Business Man's Magazine

Is filled every month with stories of achievement—not fiction, but accurate descriptions of the great business successes, with explanations in detail of the plans, methods, systems that have made these successes possible.

It costs $1.00 a year.

Mention the World Almanac and we will send you our 200 page book "Commercial Correspondence" as a premium.

The Business Man's Magazine, 61 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

Learn Expert Accounting as a Profession

There is no reason why you should work for a small weekly salary when you might be earning five times as much as a Public Accountant or as Head Accountant or Auditor of a big business. If you are ambitious and willing to advance, we can make an

Expert Accountant and Auditor

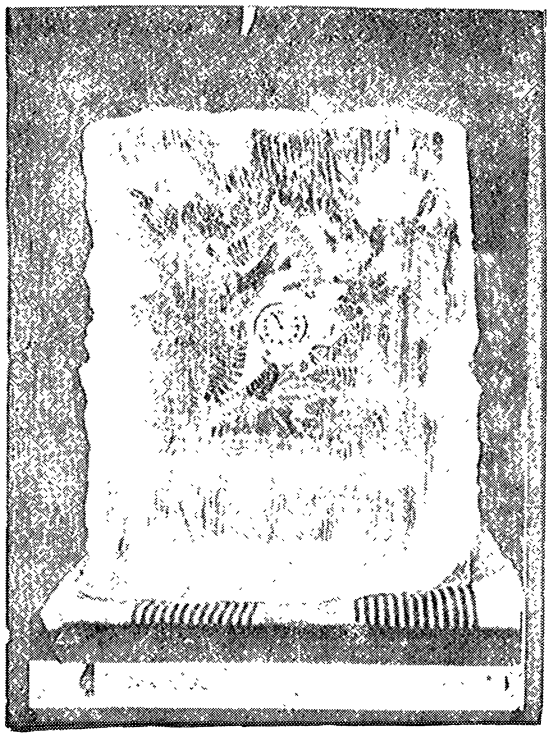
of you at your own home—in a short time—and at a mere trifle of cost. It will cost you only about a dime a day—the price of a good cigar. Clerks, bookkeepers, cashiers—write us TO-DAY and let us tell you how we can help you double your salary. We furnish all text books and accept the easiest sort of easy payments. You earn while you learn and can double your Income. Let us show you our plan. Don't wait till some one else gets what you ought to have. It costs nothing to investigate. Write to-day. Mention World Almanac and we will send you a copy of our book "Views Prophetic of the Future."

International Accountants' Society, 59 Fort St. W., Detroit, Mich.

A SOUTH BEND WATCH
FULLY ADJUSTED

Stands the most severe tests in heat and cold and jars and jolts from railway travelling, automobiling, horseback riding, etc. : : :

This is from a photograph of an exhibit made every day at Brooks' Casino, Chicago, during the recent National Convention of Retail Jewellers. Will your watch stand a test like this?



A SOUTH BEND WATCH MOVEMENT
(Running in a cake of ice.)

South Bend Watches made upon honor. Sold by retail jewellers only. Send for booklet.

—

SOUTH BEND WATCH COMPANY, SOUTH BEND, IND.

NOW IS THE TIME

To Send YOUR Order For

Fire Protection Supplies

To-morrow may be too late!

One Hand Grenade, Fire Extinguisher or Chemical Engine, on the spot, ready for immediate use, is worth a whole Fire Department on the way.

Some of the lines we carry:

Hayward Hand Grenades

Hayward Dry Powder Fire Extinguishers

Chemical Fire Extinguishers
(For dwellings, apartment houses, hotels, stores, public, and private buildings)

Standard "Babcock" Fire Extinguisher
(For warehouses, docks, vessels, forest protection, etc.)

Chemical Fire Extinguishers
(Specially designed and patented for Automobile use)

Hayward Patent Life Nets

Fire Pails (All kinds)

Chemical Hand Fire Engines
(For country estates and factory yards)

Wilson Portable Fire Escapes
(For dwellings, hotels, schools, etc.)

Fire Hose and Garden Hose

Fire Ladders, Lanterns, Axes, and Bells

Hose Carts, and all other Fire Department Supplies

National Smoke and Fume Helmets

Glazier Universal Swiveling Nozzles
(Sizes from New York Fire Boat turret nozzles down to lawn sprinklers)

Charges
(For all kinds of Fire Extinguishers)

"Anything and Everything for Fire Protection"

Send NOW for Catalog and Prices

S. F. HAYWARD & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1868)

104 N. 8th St., Philadelphia
7 Wood St., - Pittsburgh

20 Warren St., NEW YORK

The Largest Fire Department Supply House in America

Safe Deposit Vaults

OF

The Nassau Bank

Cor. Nassau and Beekman Sts.

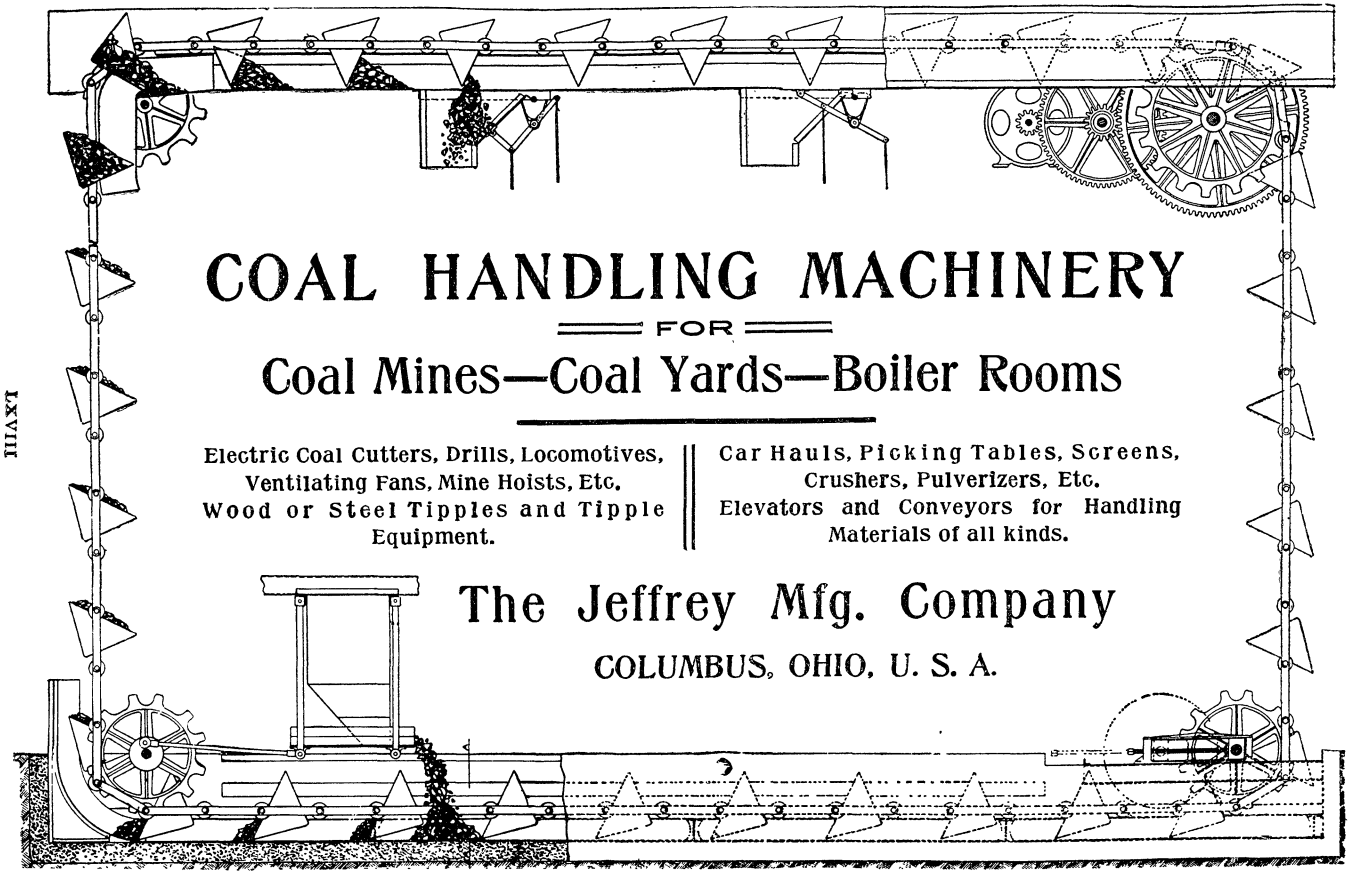
NEW YORK

•

Safes to rent from $5 to $250 per annum

Packages, Trunks, Silverware etc., stored

Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P.M.
Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 1.30 P. M.


COAL HANDLING MACHINERY
FOR
Coal Mines—Coal Yards—Boiler Rooms
Electric Coal Cutters, Drills, Locomotives, Ventilating Fans, Mine Hoists, Etc. Wood or Steel Tipples and Tipple Equipment.
Car Hauls, Picking Tables, Screens, Crushers, Pulverizers, Etc. Elevators and Conveyors for Handling Materials of all kinds.
The Jeffrey Mfg. Company
COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

Long Beach

Long Island, New York

New York's Atlantic City

THIS magnificent 10-mile ocean front resort, 24 miles from New York City, is the only ocean front property within commuting distance from New York City, where one can own an ideal home free from all detrimental encroachments.

LONG BEACH is now being developed at the initial cost of eight millions of dollars.

An army of mechanics and laborers are transforming this superb property from plans conceived after months of labor by the best engineers in the country.

Interesting literature containing views of the property, together with plans, which include the 5½-mile boardwalk, the grading and macadamizing of streets, the building of electric light and gas conduits and the erection of the million and one-half dollar hotel will be sent upon request.

Out-of-town purchasers have allowances made for railroad fare.

The conservative investor seeking for an opportunity to double and triple his money should investigate this property, and benefit by the experience of early Atlantic City buyers.

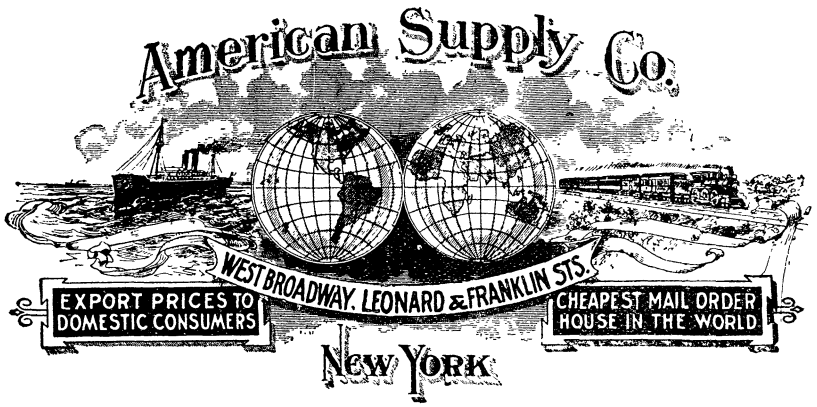
For further information address

THE ESTATES OF LONG BEACH

225 Fifth Avenue, New York

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, President S. W. GUMPERTZ, Manager

H. R. TALBOT, Sales Manager



"Give Your Money a Chance to Do Its Best"

Comparing the price and quality of goods we offer with the price and qualities found elsewhere, is a beneficial thing for us. We want the trade of the men and the women who feel they have not a cent to squander in the buying of merchandise, people who must make every cent count.

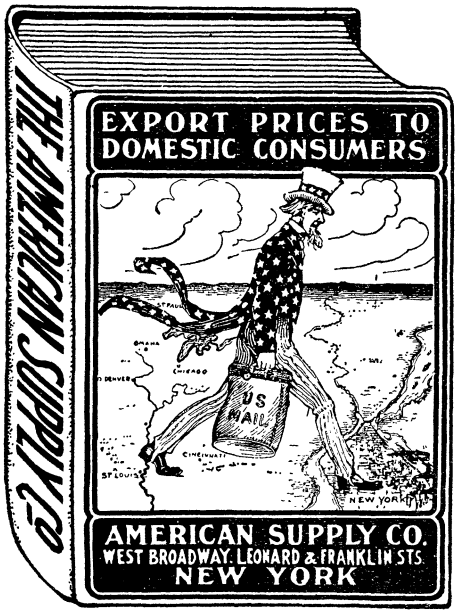
GUARANTEE

I further guarantee that if you are not entirely satisfied with your purchase, you may return the article at our expense, in which case a refund of money will promptly be made.

Reference: The Greenwich Bank of New York **JOSEPH EWING, President**

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE TRANSPORTATION CHARGES?

Our Extraordinary FREE DELIVERY Offer



We will pay *all the cost* of sending goods to you, and no matter in what part of the United States you live, *all the freight and express charges* on goods shipped by us to you *will be paid by us* with the *exceptions* and *according* to the conditions as stated below which you should read *carefully* in order that you will understand perfectly and so get the benefit of our Great Free Delivery Offer.

Paid purchases of $5—Delivered free anywhere in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maryland, Vermont and the District of Columbia.

Paid purchases of $10—Delivered free anywhere in Maine, Illinois, West Virginia, Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio.

Paid purchases of $25—Delivered free anywhere in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

Paid purchases of $50—Delivered free anywhere in Louisiana, Kansas, Arkansas, No. Dakota, So. Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Texas, Mississippi and Missouri.

Paid purchases of $75—Delivered free anywhere in the United States.

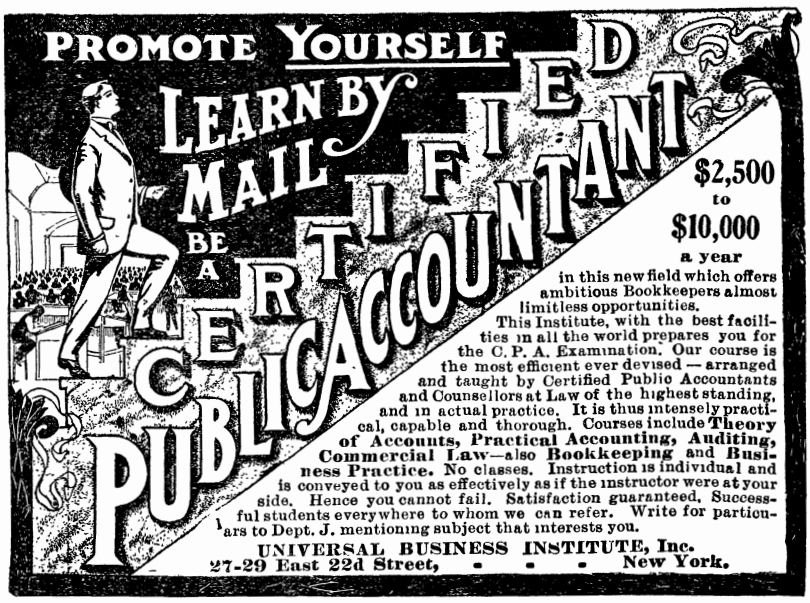
Combine your neighbor's orders with your own and take advantage of this splendid offer. We will pack each order separately, shipping in one case.

Write for our large, **free** catalog. It fully describes all "ASCO" goods for men and women, boys and girls, also our great **free delivery** and **premium** offers.

American Supply Company

JOSEPH EWING, President

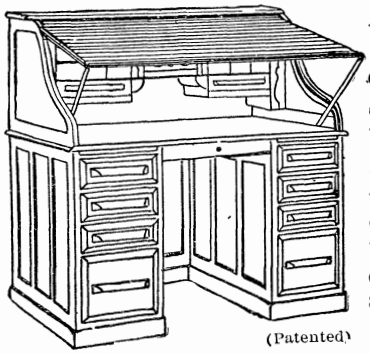
West Broadway, Leonard and Franklin Streets, Dept. WA, New York



"HI-LO" ATTACHMENT No. 1

(Patented) FOR

ROLL TOP DESKS



(Patented)

Affords You a Combined Stand-up and Roll Top Desk in One.

¶ Saves money, saves time, saves space.

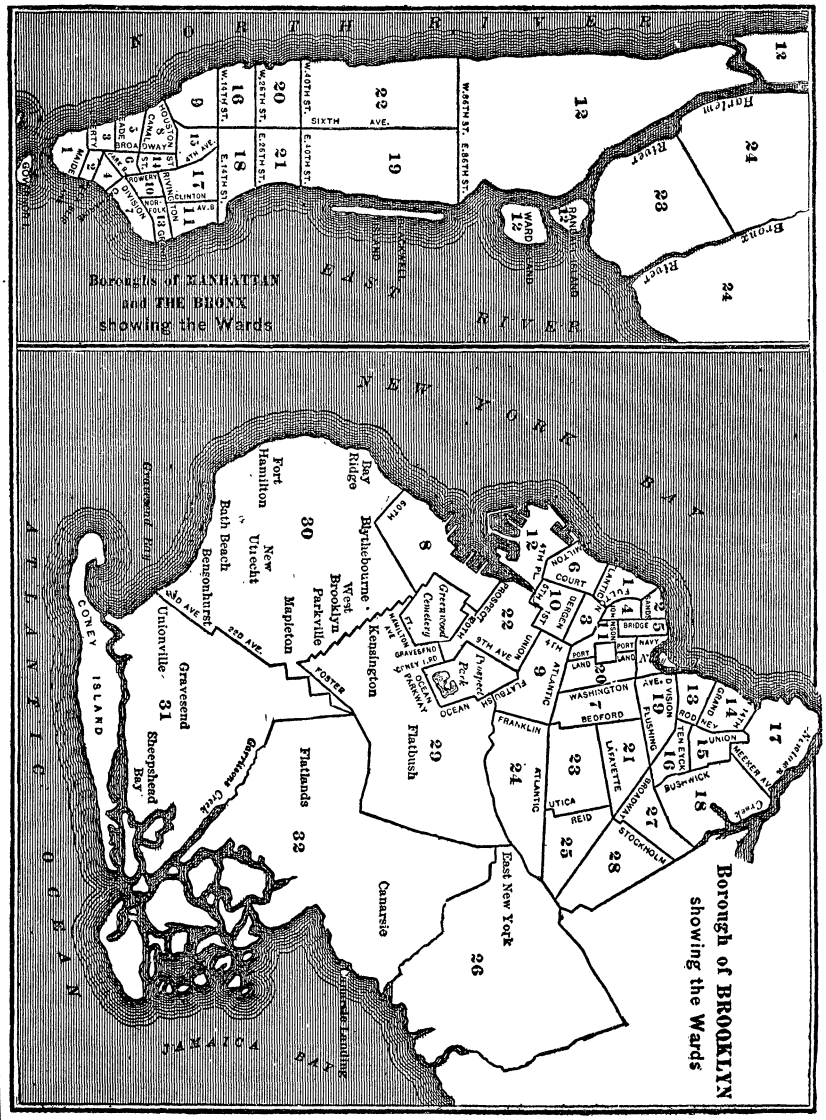
¶ Your roll top desk can, in an instant, be transformed into a stand-up desk for large books, maps, samples, drawing or other purposes without disturbing your regular work.

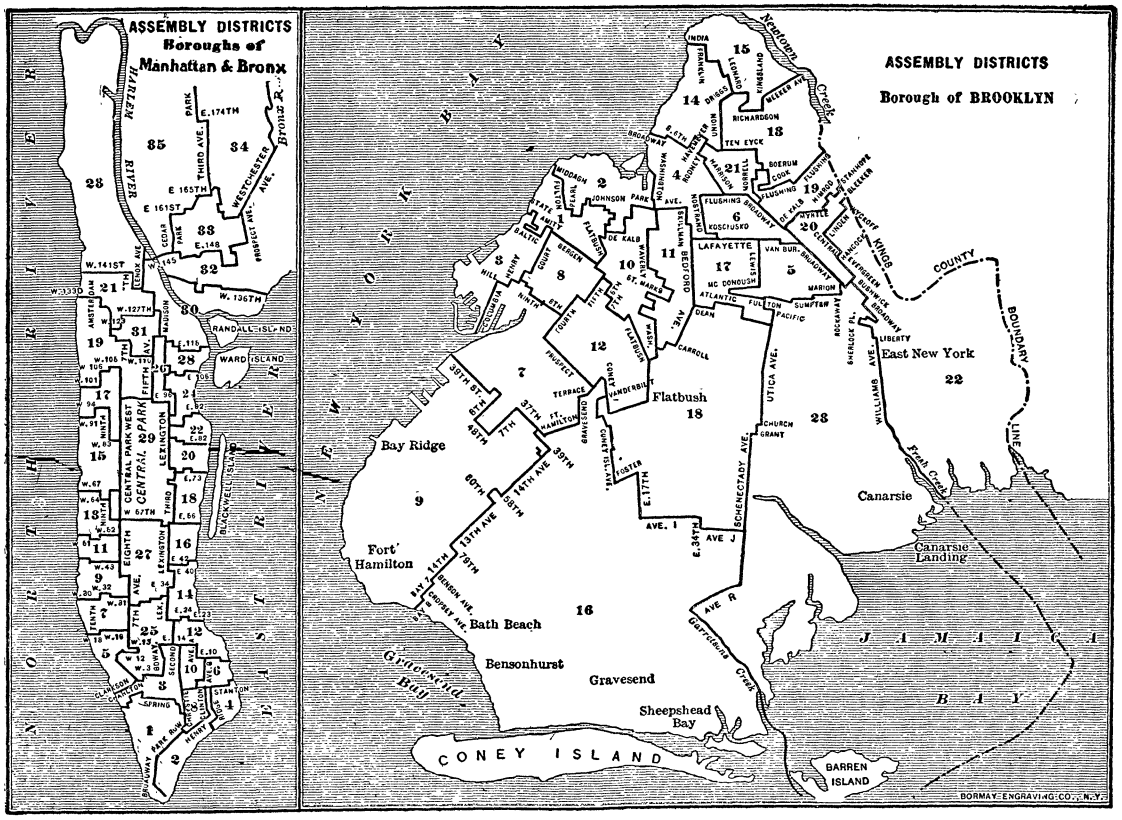
¶ The "HI-LO," when not in use, can be folded out of the way.

¶ Order the Attachment and see for yourself how useful it is.

Price, postpaid, $3.00.

"HI-LO" Desk Company *1726 Tribune Bld'g NEW YORK CITY*


NORTH RIVER
EAST RIVER
Harlem River
Bronx River
SIXTH AVE.
W.14TH ST.
W.26TH ST.
W.40TH ST.
W.86TH ST.
E.14TH ST.
E.26TH ST.
E.40TH ST.
E.86TH ST.
WARD ISLAND
BLACKWELL ISLAND
RANDALL ISLAND
GOVERNORS
Boroughs of MANHATTAN and THE BRONX showing the Wards
NEW YORK BAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
JAMAICA BAY
CONEY ISLAND
Gravesend Bay
Gravesend
Sheepshead Bay
Fort Hamilton
Bath Beach
Bensonhurst
New Utrecht
Unionville
Bay Ridge
Blythebourne
West Brooklyn
Parkville
Mapleton
Kensington
Flatbush
Flatlands
Canarsie
East New York
Canarsie Landing
Greenwood Cemetery
Prospect Park
Garrisons Creek
Borough of BROOKLYN showing the Wards


ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS
Boroughs of
Manhattan & Bronx
HARLEM RIVER
BRONX R.
CENTRAL PARK
RANDALL ISLAND
WARD ISLAND
BLACKWELL ISLAND
ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS
Borough of BROOKLYN
Newtown Creek
KINGS COUNTY
BOUNDARY LINE
East New York
Canarsie
Canarsie Landing
Fresh Creek
Flatbush
Bay Ridge
Fort Hamilton
Bath Beach
Bensonhurst
Gravesend
Sheepshead Bay
Gravesend Bay
CONEY ISLAND
BARREN ISLAND
JAMAICA BAY
BORMAY ENGRAVING CO., N.Y.

A Revelation in Steam Drying Tables.

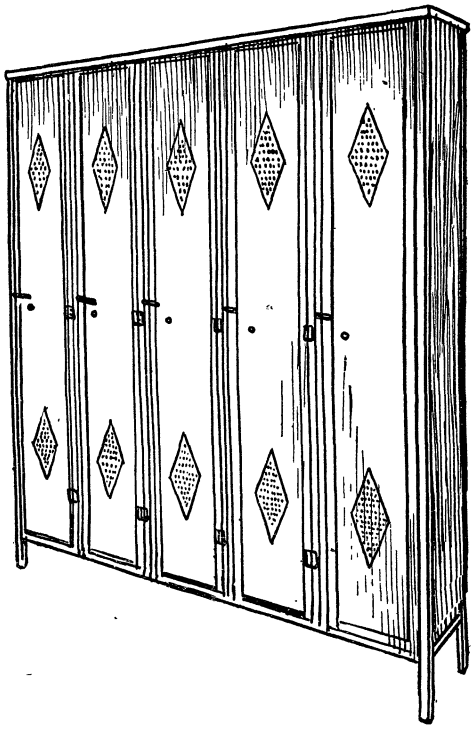
THESE tables are operated by compressed air. evenly maintained pressure secured. The old style hand wheel is a thing of the past. Time saved by this process is enormous. These tables will pay for the investment within a short time. Better time made in drying matrix.

THE ten Compressed Air Controlled Steam Matrix Drying Tables, with gas-heated, Steam Generators, are handling the entire editions of the **NEW YORK WORLD**—morning and evening—with an immense saving of time. These tables are exponents of the famous "Wesel Quality" line, and are worthy of your consideration. Do not fail to see these tables in the **N. Y. WORLD.**

***F. WESEL MFG. CO., NEW YORK.* — Machinery for Printers, Electrotypers, Stereotypers and Photo-Engravers**

STEEL LOCKERS

FOR FACTORIES, OFFICES, AND HOME USE. A SAFE PLACE FOR CLOTHES. FIREPROOF, VERMINPROOF AND SANITARY. LAST A LIFETIME. - - - - - -



STEEL SHELVING AND BINS

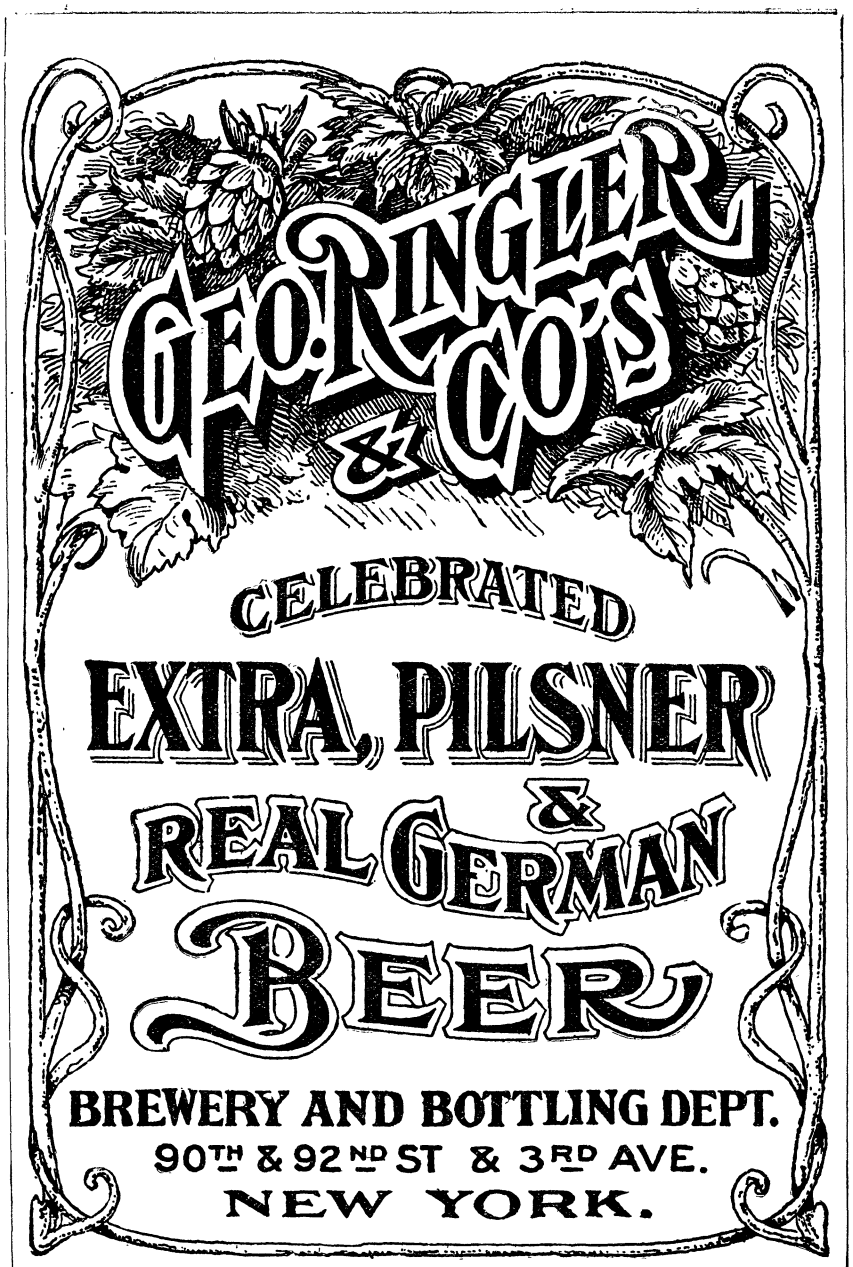
For Stores and Stock-rooms. Save their cost in a few years in insurance. Save a lot of space, Stronger and cleaner than those made of wood.

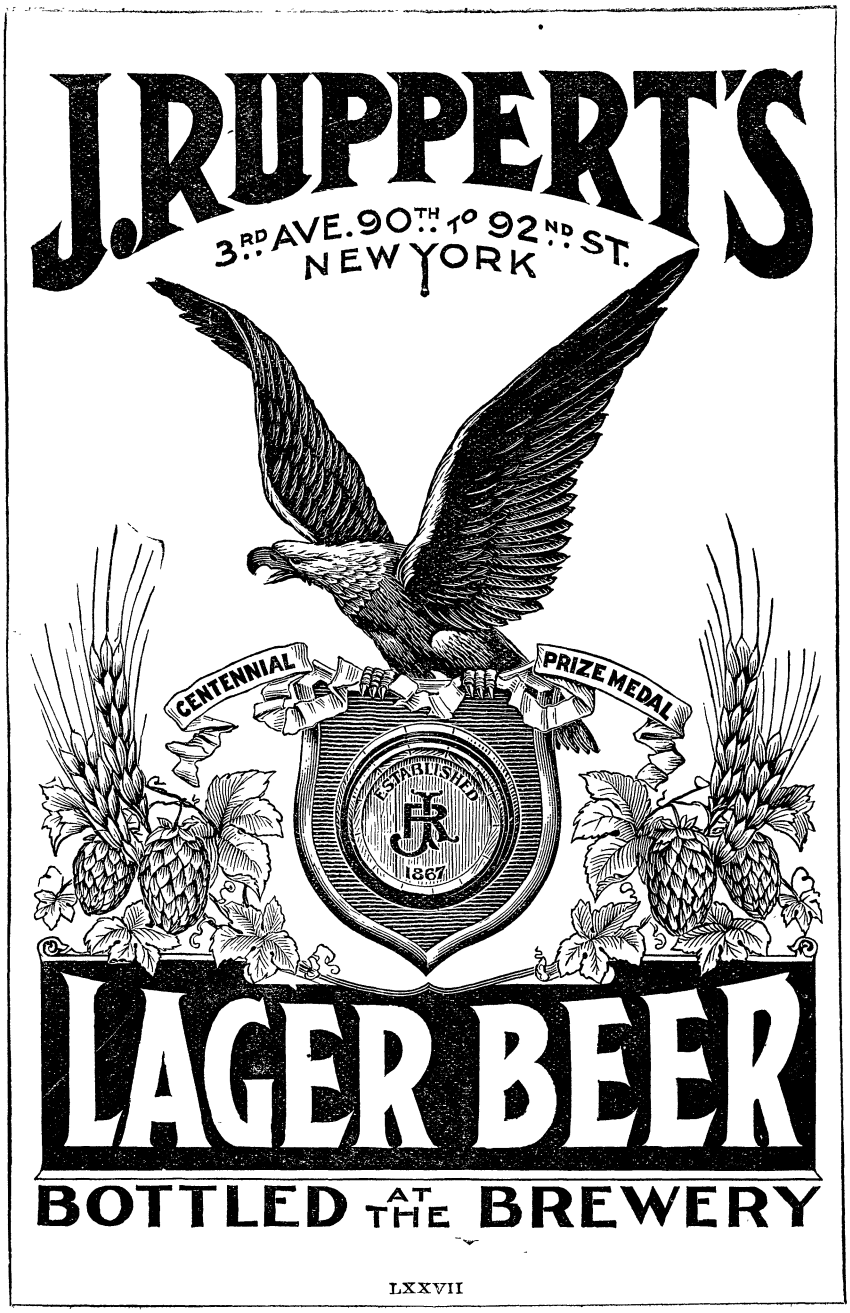
Other Specialties:

Steel Trucks and Barrels, Steel Shop Boxes, Complete Stock-room Equipment based on system which reduces labor cost and prevents waste.

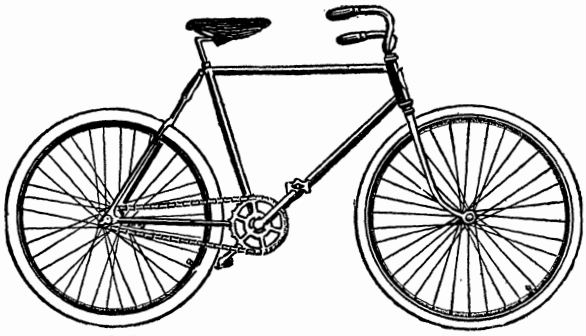
Terrell's Equipment Company

Will Street, - - GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.


GEO. RINGLER & CO'S
CELEBRATED
EXTRA, PILSNER
& REAL GERMAN
BEER
BREWERY AND BOTTLING DEPT.
90TH & 92ND ST & 3RD AVE.
NEW YORK.


J. RUPPERT'S
3RD AVE. 90TH TO 92ND ST.
NEW YORK
CENTENNIAL
PRIZE MEDAL
ESTABLISHED
JR
1867
LAGER BEER
BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

PIERCE CYCLES



Chain Model, Cushion Frame, Spring Forks

POSITIVELY the easiest riding and most comfortable mechanical construction ever devised.

The combination of THE PIERCE Cushion Frame, Spring Fork and Coaster Brake leaves absolutely nothing to be desired in a bicycle.

There is nothing that will make you feel better physically than an early morning spin on a PIERCE Cusion Frame Bicycle. Ask your Doctor.

Models for men and women—rigid or cushion. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for catalogue and prices.

THE PIERCE CYCLE CO.

MANUFACTURERS

BUFFALO, N. Y. - - U. S. A.

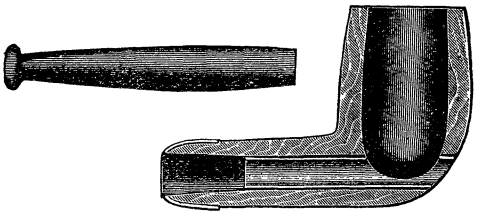
THE WILLIS PIPE

A PIPE WITH AN ASH PAN—You Pull Out the Hole to Clean It.

The Resu't of Proper Construction on Absoluetly Scientific Principles.

All the Bad Eliminated, all the Good Reserved.

READY FOR SMOKING



READY FOR CLEANING

An Entirely New Idea, but the real thing, and as simple as the Pipe of our forefathers.

It stands out in bold relief, far in advance of any pipe ever invented.

A free, cool, dry smoke always, and as sweet as a nut.

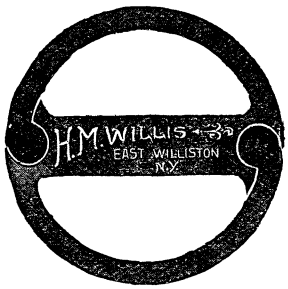
No clogging, no frying, or stewing. No nicotine, no odor. Hygienic and healthful.

It is lined with Pure Aluminum, which is non-corrosive and tasteless.

STANDARD PIPE No. 1 mailed to any address on receipt of 50c.

1,001 NOVELTIES

Send for our 1908 Catalogue. We make anything in Aluminum—Trays, Boxes, Signs, Etc. Also Paper Weights, Calendars, Book-Marks, and Letter Openers.



Willis Key Ring.

Double sectioned. One side for business keys, one side for house keys. Your ad on the cross bar. Keys snap on and snap off. Mailed on receipt of 5c. It is made of nickelled steel.

WILLIS-DUBOIS CO., - - 150 Nassau St., New York

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

NOTHING can equal the satisfaction there is in offering to your guests a satisfactory form of entertainment, one that takes care of itself, which does not interfere with other forms of amusement, but rather helps them. Such an entertainer is the Edison Phonograph.

It can amuse the guests

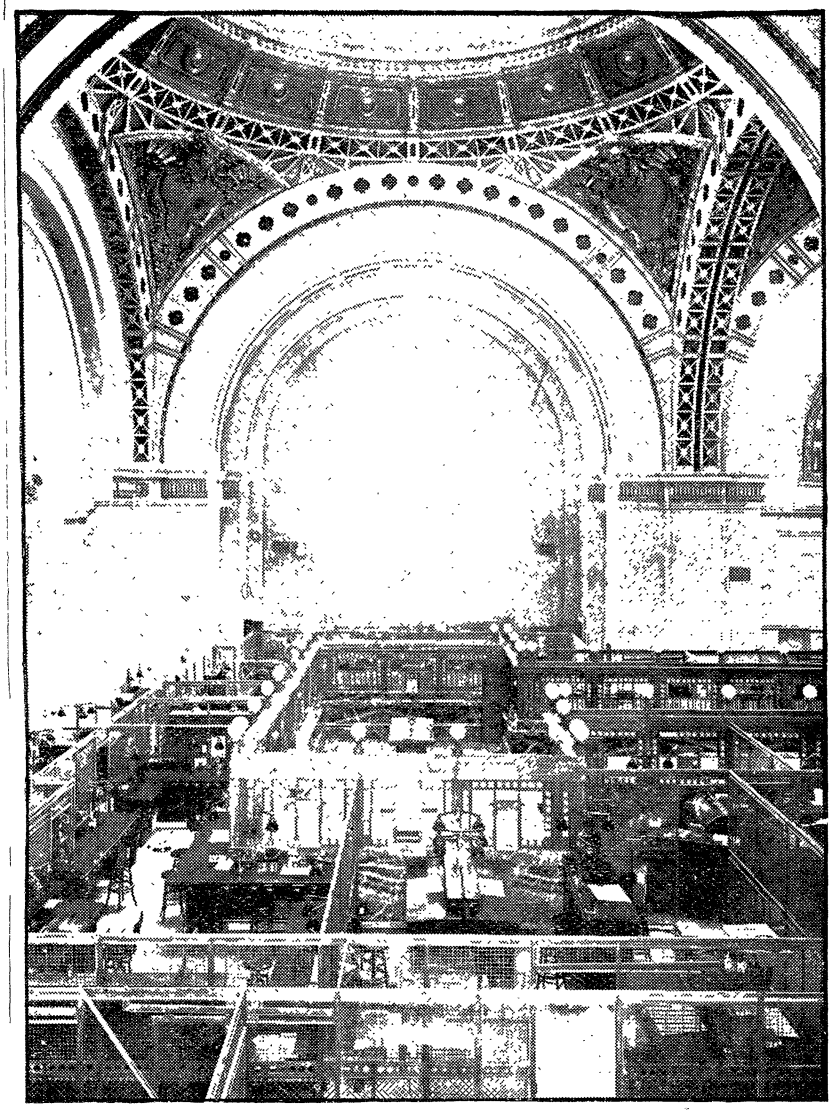
by rendering music, popular or classic, or it can aid them by furnishing dance music, marches and other things played by the best orchestras and brass bands. It costs less than the hiring of even a small orchestra for a single evening's entertainment.

Don't be without an Edison Phonograph if only for the sake of your friends. Hear the new model with the big horn at the nearest Edison store, or write for a booklet describing it.

TRADE MARK
Thomas A. Edison

National Phonograph Co.

91 Lakeside Avenue, - - Orange, New Jersey

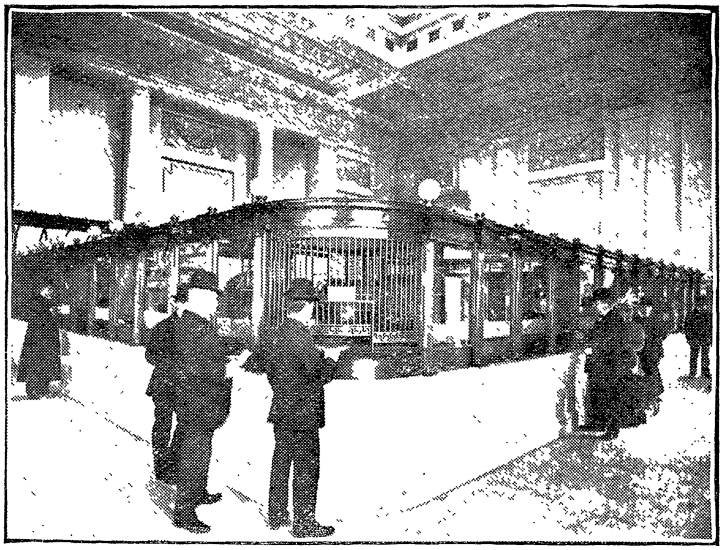


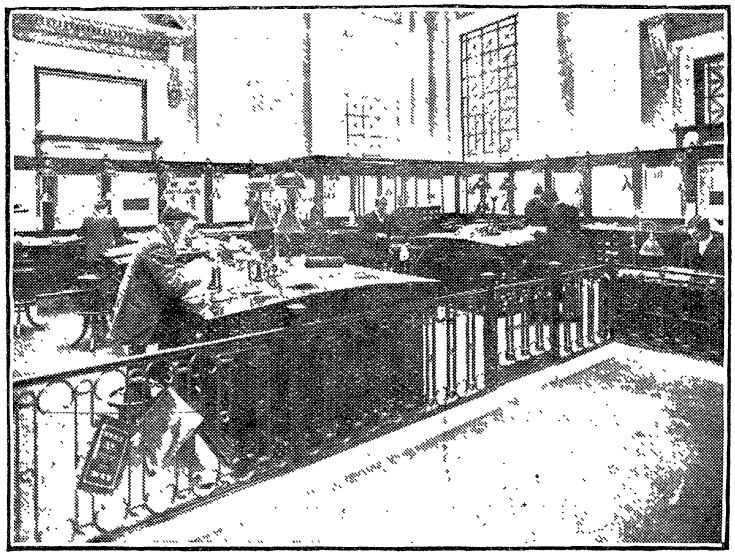
DONN BARBER, Architect MARK EIDLITZ & SON, Builders

VIEW, LOOKING SOUTH, NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW YORK.
COUNTER INTERIORS. FILE CASES, DESKS. TABLES, OMNIBUSES, COUPON BOOTHS, ENTIRE STEEL CONSTRUCTION
furnished by

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE: N. Y. LIFE BUILDING. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.





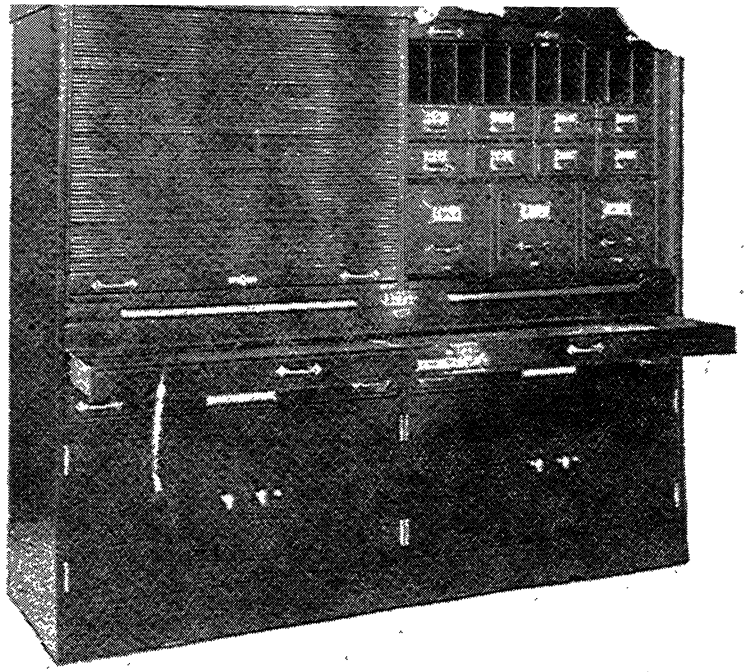
BANKING ROOM EQUIPMENT.
STEEL—MARBLE—BRONZE.
PORTFOLIO OF BANK VIEWS 0567 UPON REQUEST.
ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.
NEW YORK OFFICE: N. Y. LIFE BUILDING. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

STEEL OFFICE DESKS

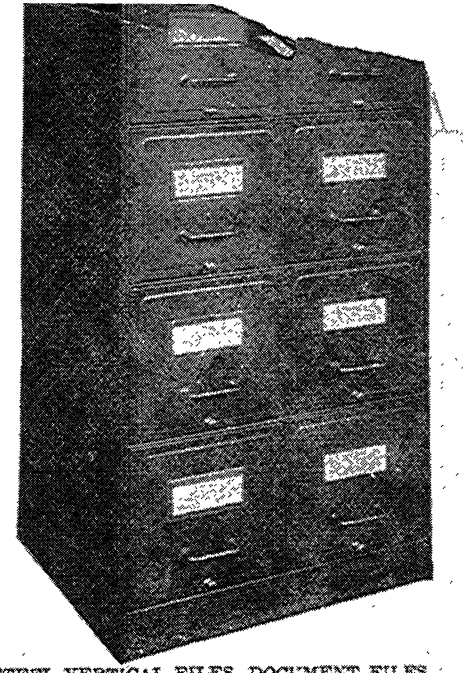
ROLL TOP, FLAT TOP, TYPEWRITER, BOOKKEEPER.
WON'T BURN, WARP OR SWELL.
FINISHED IN OLIVE AND IN PERFECT IMITATION OF MAHOGANY OR OTHER HARDWOODS.

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE: N. Y. LIFE BUILDING. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



STEEL FILING CABINETS BUILT IN ANY COMBINATION OF DEVICES TO SUIT SPACES AND REQUIREMENTS
Booklet 0502.

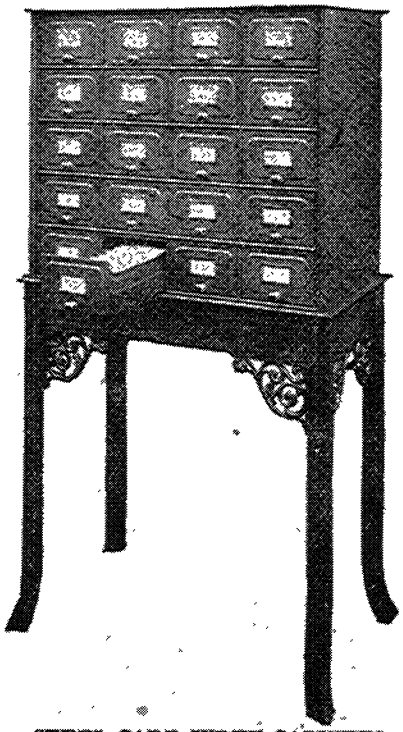


STEEL VERTICAL FILES, DOCUMENT FILES, CARD INDEX CABINETS, ETC., IN STOCK.
Booklet 0542.

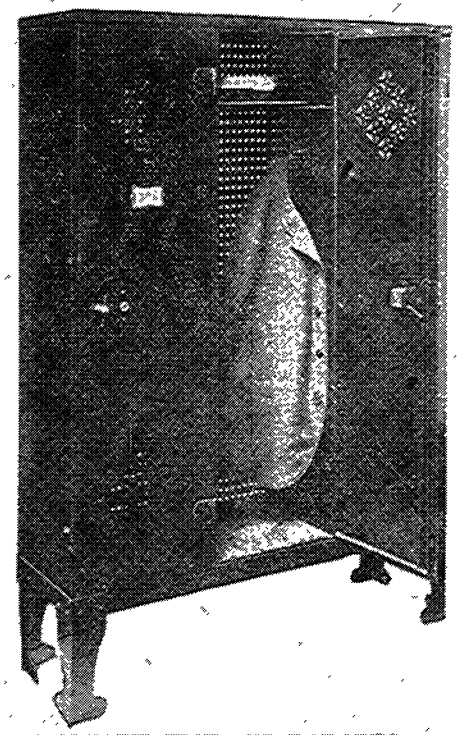
ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE: N. Y. LIFE BUILDING.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



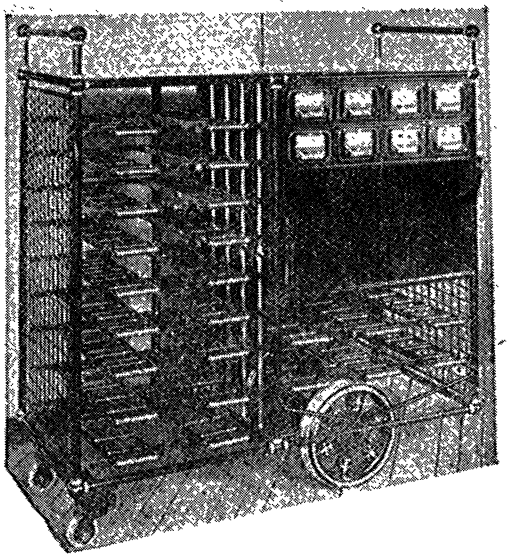
STEEL CARD INDEX CABINETS.
STANDARD SIZES IN STOCK. SPECIAL SIZES TO ORDER.



SANITARY STEEL WARDROBES.
FOLDER 0613 UPON REQUEST.

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.

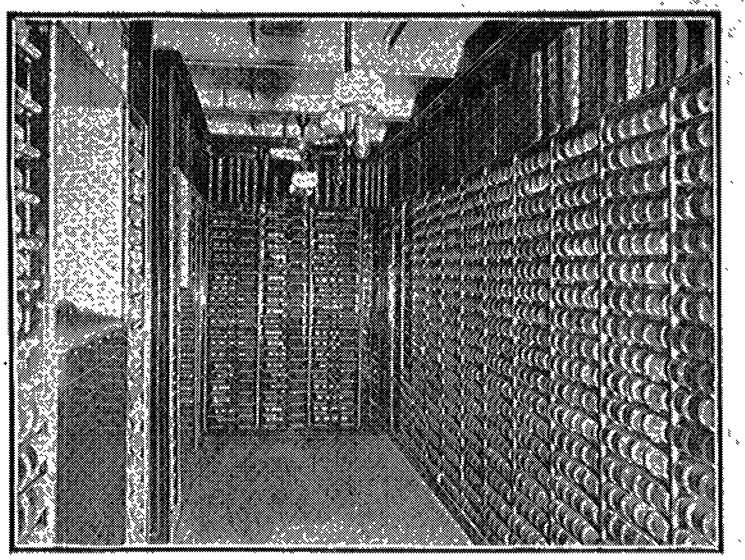
NEW YORK OFFICE: N. Y. LIFE BUILDING. MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS: JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

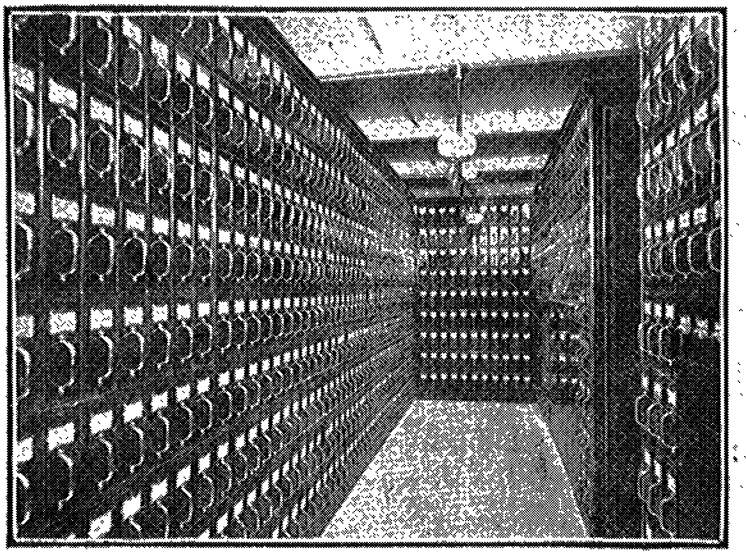


STEEL OMNIBUSES AND TRUCKS.
FOLDER 0602 UPON REQUEST.

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE: N. Y. LIFE BUILDING. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



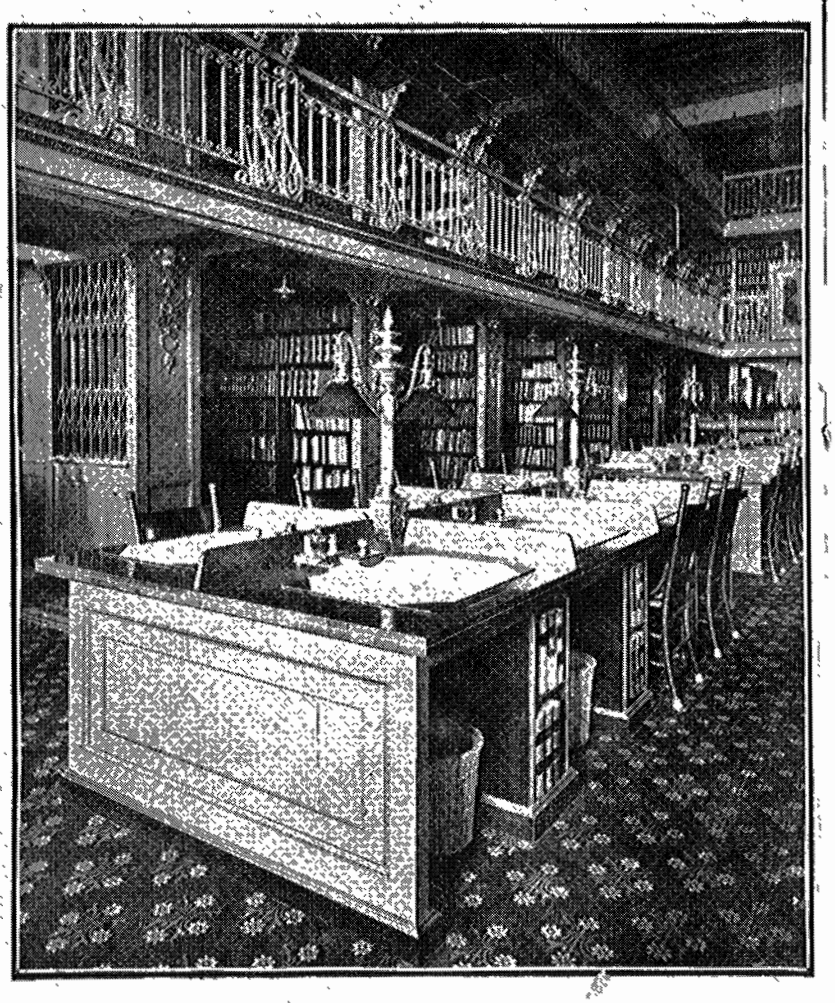


STEEL VAULT FIXTURES.

SEND VAULT DIMENSIONS AND MEMORANDA OF
RECORDS TO BE STORED FOR PLANS AND ESTIMATES.

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE: N. Y. LIFE BUILDING. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



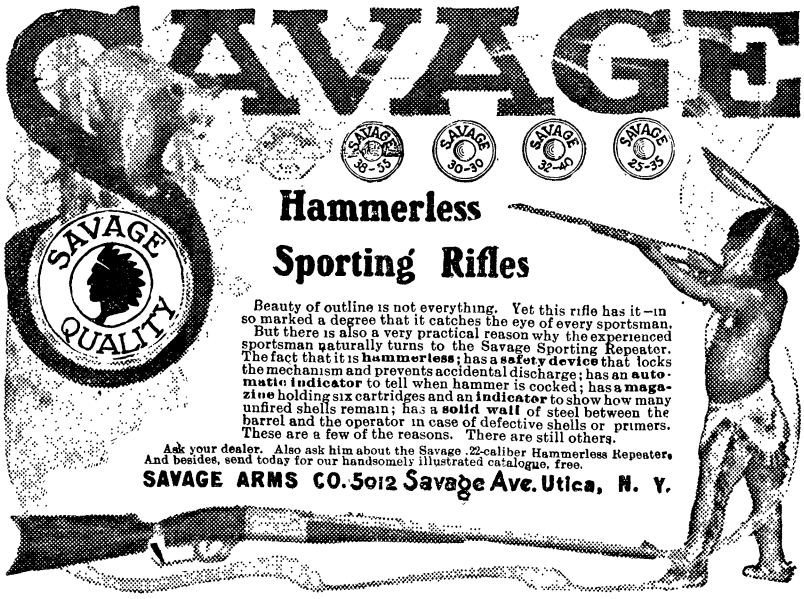
LIBRARY EQUIPMENT

STEEL BOOK STACKS, TABLES, DESKS,
NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE RACKS,
CARD INDEX CASES, TRUCKS,
DELIVERY DESKS, LIFTS, DUST CHUTES, ETC.
Folder 0614 Upon Request.

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE: N. Y. LIFE BUILDING. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

SAVAGE



Hammerless Sporting Rifles

Beauty of outline is not everything. Yet this rifle has it—in so marked a degree that it catches the eye of every sportsman.

But there is also a very practical reason why the experienced sportsman naturally turns to the Savage Sporting Repeater. The fact that it is **hammerless**; has a **safety device** that locks the mechanism and prevents accidental discharge; has an **automatic indicator** to tell when hammer is cocked; has a **magazine** holding six cartridges and an **indicator** to show how many unfired shells remain; has a **solid wall** of steel between the barrel and the operator in case of defective shells or primers. These are a few of the reasons. There are still others.

Ask your dealer. Also ask him about the Savage .22-caliber Hammerless Repeater. And besides, send today for our handsomely illustrated catalogue, free.

SAVAGE ARMS CO. 5012 Savage Ave. Utica, N. Y.

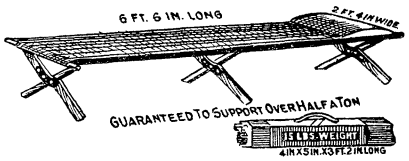
GOLD MEDAL CAMP FURNITURE MFG. CO.

DEPT. W, RACINE, WIS., U. S. A.

We manufacture the celebrated Gold Medal Camp Furniture, adopted by the United States Army and Navy. In addition to our Cots, of which we have furnished 250,000 for the Army, our Tables, Chairs, and Bath Tubs have been adopted by the Medical Department of the U. S. Army

We manufacture Complete Camp Outfits, and sell our product through dealers. We solicit correspondence. Catalogue free.

We publish four books of about 140 pages each, The Complete Camper's Manual, The Complete Fisherman's and Angler's Manual, The Complete Sportsman's Manual and Trapper's Guide, and the Big Game Hunter's Manual, which we sell for 10 cents per copy, in postage or coin.



PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT

Your ideas may bring you a fortune if properly introduced.
Our three books mailed free.
"U. S. LETTERS PATENT" gives full information in patent matters.
"THOUGHTS THAT PAY" gives list of what to invent.
"THOUGHTS THAT HAVE PAID" gives history of successful inventions.
Write for them.
Cash offers for certain inventions. No charge for reports as to patentability; send sketch or model.
Patent obtained or fee returned. Patents advertised for sale, free.

WOODWARD & CHANDLEE

Patent Attorneys, 1283 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BRENTANO'S

Cable Codes
Guide Books
Books of Travel

Grammars
Dictionaries and
Text Books in
All Languages

Reference Books

Correspondence Invited

BRENTANO'S
5th Ave. and 27th St.
NEW YORK

DO YOU WANT
GOOD FITTING
Sails or Waterproof Canvas Covers?

Our imported Flax Canvas will hold water until evaporation.

John Curtin, Inc.
Sailmakers
2 SOUTH STREET, - - NEW YORK
Phone 4263 Broad

50---YEARS---50
HAIR SPECIALIST
DR. JOHN AUGUST
OLD RELIABLE HAIR REJUVENATOR never fails to restore hair. Cures dandruff, stops falling hair, and will give immediate relief from itching of the scalp. (Free from grease.) Vegetable Preparation, and is used as a dressing throughout the world. **Prices, 75c., $1.50 and $3.00 per bottle.**
SHAMPOO TABLETS, 25c. PER BOX.
Expressage Prepaid Send for Pamphlet
ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AT 7 CLINTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Removed to **56 Flatbush Ave., BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

Incubator Book

The Best That Was Ever Written

If you wish to buy an incubator wisely, read this book. It will tell you the facts that you need to know. It is written by a man who has spent 26 years in perfecting an ideal incubator. It tells of the mistakes that he made and that others are making—and how to avoid them. It tells you his experience with all sorts of incubators—the good points and the weaknesses of all. It tells you how he has perfected the Racine Incubator—in 26 years—until it includes all the good points that any man has discovered. The book is interesting—fascinating—and it is written by a man who knows most about incubators. You will know which incubator you want when you read it—and the book is free. Write today for it. **Remember, We Pay the Freight.** Address

Racine Hatcher Co., Box 76, Racine, Wis.
We have Warehouses at Buffalo, N. Y.—Kansas City, Mo., and St. Paul, Minn.

Ask Your Printer For

HASTINGS BOND

The Ideal Paper For

BUSINESS STATIONERY

Sold Everywhere

INSIST ON IT

We are Headquarters for Supplies of Every Description

— FOR —

Institutions

Hospitals, Hotels

Railroads

Office Buildings

• • •

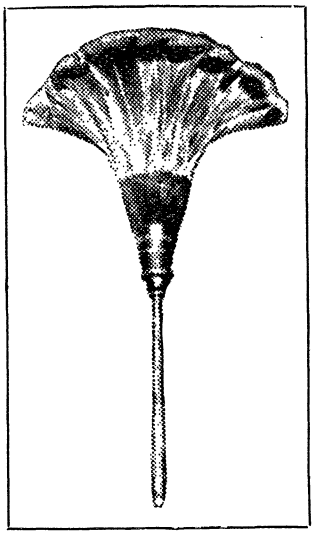
Government Supply Contractor

• • •

Our New Catalogue No. 42 is ready—ask for it

• • •

Goods shipped throughout United States and its possessions, Canada and Mexico.



Manufacturer and Agent for

Alpine Wax Floor Polish, Ash Cans, Basketware, Brooms, Brushes, Chamois, Cuspidors, Feather Dusters, Floor Polish, Mats and Matting, Metal Polish, Mops and Handles, Mop Wringers, Pails, Rubber Goods, Soaps and Powders, Scouring Soaps, Scrub Cloths, Sponges, Toilet Paper, etc.

• • •

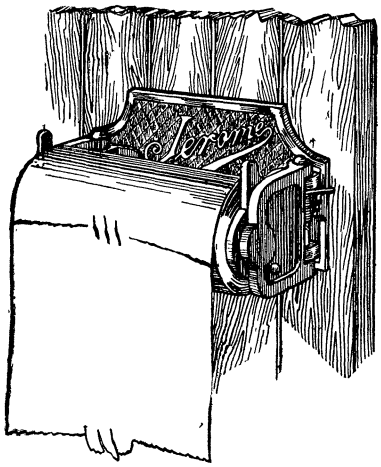
Samuel Lewis

5 Front Street

NEW YORK CITY

18 YEARS ON THE MARKET

"DIVIDED" ROLL TOILET PAPER



"HONEST COUNT"

(100 ROLL CASES)

This brand has **1,000 Sheets** to each roll, or nearly **five hundred feet** of Tissue "divided" into sheets, held by a narrow "bond," which may be ruptured easily and without waste. The **quality** of paper always the **very best.**

NOTE—"Honest Count" means just *that*, while consumers, in buying ToiletPaper, *think* they are getting *1,000 Sheets*, it is a fact that **90** per cent. of all that is sold contains *less*.

Every Roll is guaranteed, on its wrapper, in the following language:

"To any one who will forward to the manufacturer this wrapper, with an affidavit that this roll is not as represented in every particular, *we will forward free of charge Ten Rolls.*"

Large consumers, and small ones also, need just such protection against fraud in the "fatherless" rolls, bearing "fancy" names merely, which are plentiful in the market.

THE "JEROME" FIXTURE

IS THE RESULT OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF A "PERFECT" FIXTURE.

1. All parts are together when it leaves the factory and are so retained. None can be lost or mislaid.
2. No instruction necessary as to "how to put up" or work, its action being universal and automatic.
3. Tension to prevent paper from unwinding too freely is obtained in the only rational way—*i.e.*, by a slight spring acting against *end* of roll. This tension may be increased at will, and is so arranged that as the roll diminishes, the tension also diminishes.
4. Locked with the most *perfect*, yet *simple automatic* lock ever devised.
5. Durability—so constructed as to last for years—rendering it the cheapest fixture to be had.

The Jerome Paper Co.

(H. B. SMITH, Manager)

570 SEVENTH AVENUE (near 41st St.) **NEW YORK**

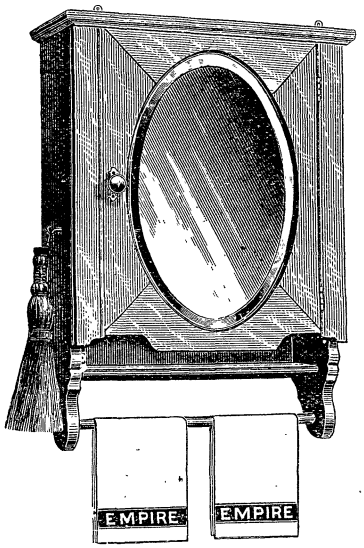
TELEPHONE, 1985 Bryant

ESTABLISHED 1883

EMPIRE TOWEL SUPPLY
AND
LAUNDRY COMPANY

348-352 West Street, New York City

Between Houston and Clarkson Sts. **Telephone. 654 Spring**



We are the only Towel Company in New York doing our own laundry work, thereby giving our patrons the cleanest of linen.

WE PLACE INITIALS ON TOWELS IF SO DESIRED

Thereby giving the customers their own private towels with no extra charge.

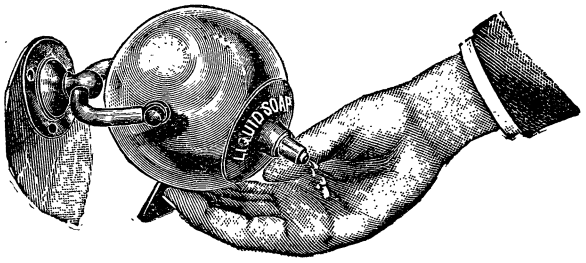
PLEASE NOTE OUR MODERATE TERMS

4	Clean	Hand	Towels	per	week	$0.75	per	month.
6	"	"	"	"	"	1.00	"	"
3	"	Roll	"	"	"	.75	"	"
5	"	"	"	"	"	1.00	"	"

Special Rates on Larger Orders

DROP US A POSTAL AND WE WILL CALL AND EXPLAIN OUR SYSTEM

THE SOAP OF THE FUTURE



THE W.D. CO.'S Liquid Soap Dispenser provides the only clean, sanitary, and economical method of using soap.

Price, complete - - - $2.50
One gallon of Liquid Soap - $2.50

SEND FOR BOOKLET

DISINFECTANTS

THE most complete line and largest manufacturers of disinfectants and disinfecting appliances in the world.

WEST DISINFECTING CO. (Inc.)

Head Office: 9 East Fifty-ninth Street, NEW YORK

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Non-Poisonous

CN DISINFECTANT

10, 25, 50c.
All Druggists

WHETHER you are a banker, lawyer, broker, editor, merchant, railroader—in short, no matter what your business or profession may be, you have use for a typewriter in your office. Since the prices of all high-grade typewriters are practically the same, there is no excuse for a business man equipping his office with other than the best.

We stand ready at any time to demonstrate to your satisfaction the superiority of

THE MONARCH VISIBLE TYPEWRITER

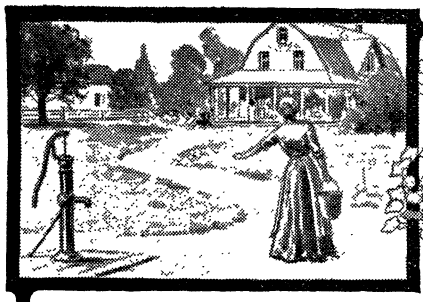
over all other high-grade writing machines. It has been said "The Typewriter Is the Business Man's Best Friend." Then why not exercise the same discretion in selecting your typewriter that you would display in choosing your friends? Make your choice from those of the highest class. The MONARCH VISIBLE TYPEWRITER, like a good friend, "will stand the strain."

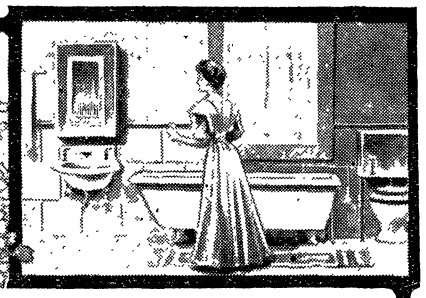
THE

MONARCH TYPEWRITER COMPANY

319 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

General Offices and Factory • Syracuse, New York





Do You Live in the Country?
How is Your House Supplied with Water?

The success of your home as a comfortable and sanitary abode depends largely on your water supply.

Artificial heat is required only in winter—artificial light only at night.

Water is required during all seasons—day and night.

The Kewanee System of Water Supply

will enable you to have an abundant supply of water—available at any hour of the day or night—delivered to your bathroom, kitchen, laundry, barn, garden, lawn—anywhere—under the same strong pressure as an up-to-date city water works system.

The Kewanee System does away with the drudgery of carrying water in pails—a task which men shirk and women should never be obliged to do.

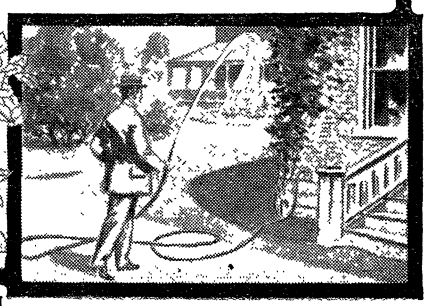
With the Kewanee System you use the water from your own well, cistern or other natural source of supply. The tank is placed out of sight in the cellar, or under ground. No leaky attic tank or unsightly elevated tank to freeze or collapse.

The Kewanee System is easy to install, easy to operate end costs nothing for repairs. Over 8,000 Kewanee Systems are now furnishing water to country and city homes, clubs, hotels, schools, apartment buildings, public institutions and towns under an absolute guarantee of satisfaction.

Our engineers will solve your water supply problem, furnish plans and estimates free of charge. Write today for catalogue number 31 (64 pages illustrated) which explains everything.

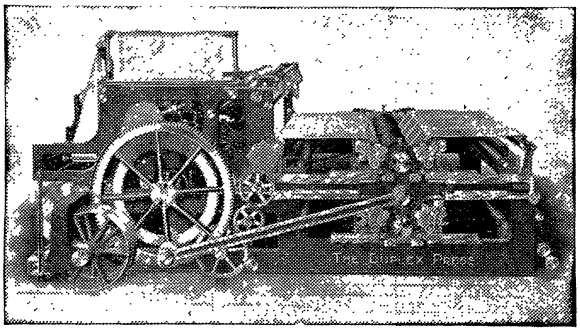
Kewanee Water Supply Company, Kewanee, Illinois.

No. 32 Broadway, New York City. 820 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.
404 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.



THE DUPLEX

Flat Bed Web-Perfecting Newspaper Press



IN USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

•

Prints 5,000 to 6,000 per hour of either 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 pages WITHOUT STEREOTYPING

•

Duplex Printing Press Co.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

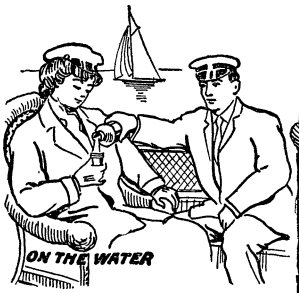
THERMOS

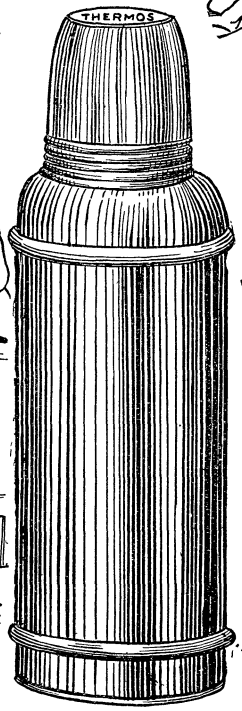
THE BOTTLE

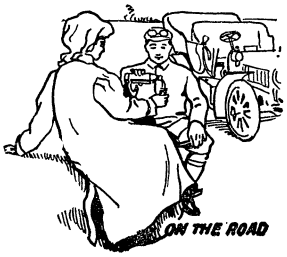
KEEPS CONTENTS ICE COLD OR RED HOT

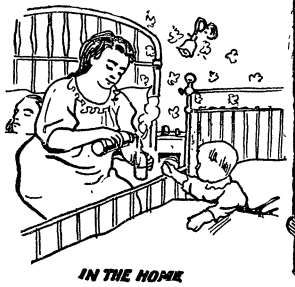
IN THE WOODS

ON THE BEACH


ON THE WATER




ON THE ROAD


IN THE HOME

WITH THE DINNER PAIL

FOR SALE AT ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS

INTERNATIONAL SALES CO. 527 5TH AVE. N.Y. DISTRIBUTORS.

Write for Booklet "Story of a Wonderful Bottle"

ADVERTISERS IN THE WORLD ALMANAC

A PAGE

Aarat Stamp Co. 863
Aaron, The D. C., Pen Co.....xxiv
Alcohol Utilities Co.....827
American Box Ball Co.....857
American Felt Co.....861
American Grass Twine Co..... xl
American News Co., The.....xxii
American Poultry Advocate..xxvi
American Sheet and Tin Plate Co.....18
American Supply Co.....lxx
American Type Founders Co...840
American Wine Growers' Association.....16a-16d
American Writing Machine Co 863
Andrews, J. H 844
Anglo-Am. Telegraph Co.....xxxv
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association.....lvii
Ansorge-Bach-Runkel Co.....16m
Art Metal Construction Co. lxxxi-lxxxviii
Audel, Theo., & Co.....viii, xxv
August, Dr. John.....xc
August Meitz Iron Foundry and Machine Works 16aa
Auto Igniter Co.....16w
Autographic Register Co.....859
Automatic Adding Machine Co.833
Automatic Pencil Sharpener Co..... xxi

B

Baird, Dr. W. T.....841
Bardeen, C. W.....xvii
Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co..833
Bartholomay Brewing Co.....xiv
Beach, Edward S.....828
Bear, Sol & Co.....16j
Behning Piano Co., The.....815
Behringer, E.....863
Belle City Incubator Co.....857
Bell's Homeopathic Pharmacy.861
Bendiner & Schlesinger.....xxxix
Berger's Metal Ceilings.....862
Best, Edward H., & Co.....xl
Black, A. Parks, G. M..847-850-852
Blickensderfer Mfg. Co., The..xxv
Bollettino Della Sera.....xxxvii
Boomer & Boschert Press Co...855
Bowery Savings Bank, The.....823
Brennan Motor Co.....855
Breslin Hotel.....861
Brooks Detective Bureau.....xxv
Brotherhood Wine Co.....16e
Brown Pharmacy, S. A.....861
Broztell Hotel.....861
Buchanan, James, & Co., Ltd...864
Burlington Venetian Blind Co., 16 bb
Business Man's Magazine.....lx

C

California Wine Association...16h
Callanan, L. J..... 860, 862, 863
Careful Carpet Cleaning Co....859
Cary Mfg. Co.....16n
Childs, J. C xxxvi
Chinese Tuxedo Restaurant....860
City Forge & Iron Works.....848
Claflin, The H. B., Co.....818-819
Cluthe, Chas. W.....16gg
Cobb, George W., Jr.....16v
Coleman, Watson E.....xxiv
College for Women 863
Colonial Trust Co., The.....xliv
Columbia Warehouses.....863
Columbian Rope Co.....lxiii
Commercial Correspondence Schools..... ..833, 853

C PAGE

Conti, Cesare.....859
Continental Audit Co., The..xxiv
Country Hydrant Co., The.....16o
Couse & Bolten.....x
Curtin, John, Inc.....xc
Curtiss Mfg. Co.....xviii

D

Daniels, Dr. A. C., Inc.....x
Davids, Thaddeus.....859
Decker & Sons.....817
Deming Co., The..... .Cover 2
Ditman, A. J.....xvii
Divine, The Fred. D., Co. lix
Dodge Co., The.....840
Drake School.....848
Dun, R. G., & Co.....860-862
Duplex, Phonograph Co.....856
Duplex Printing Press Co....xcvii
Dykema Co.....841

E

E. & H. Mfg. Co 853
Eagle Typewriter Co.....863
Eiseman & Co.....16j
Electric Renovator Mfg. Co...lxiv
Electro-Chemical Ring Co.....xiii
Elmcroft Sanitarium ..xxviii-xxix
Empire Electric Sign Co.....860
Empire Towel Supply and Laundry Co.....xciii
Epilepto Institute 16m
Estates of Long Beach, The...lxix

F

Faber, Eberhard.....lxv
Farnsworth, Burt B., Ph.M...lviii
Fidelity & Casualty Co., The..xlvi
Fitzgerald & Co 862
Fletcher, P. M., Co.....li
Ford, Issac H.....859
Fox-Borden Mfg. Co.....839
Fried, Chas. 848
Friedenwald, J. H., & Co.....vii
Fuller's Detective Bureau.... 860
Fuller, Geo. R., Co.....xiii

G

Gancher, A C.....833
General Compressed Air and Vacuum Machinery Co.....ii
Glendale College.....863
Glenn's Sulphur Soap.....843
Gloeckner & Newby Co.....859
Gold Medal Camp Furniture Co.....lxxxix
Great Bear Spring Co.....16u

H

Hall Mfg Co.....853
Harlem Electrical Institute....851
Hastings Bond.....xci
Hastings & McIntosh Truss Co., The.....847
Hay's Hair Health.....16y
Hayner Distilling Co., The..xlviii
Hayward, S. F., & Co lxii
Heck, Louis.....852
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye..843
Hi-Lo Desk Co.....lxxi and 16s
Hocking, W. C., & Co.....846
Hoe, R., & Co.....liv
Hoffman, G. W.....lxiii
Holmberg, August W.....860
Hough, Franklin H.....x
Hoyt, Wm. E ix
Hubbs, Chas. F., & Co.....832
Huston Bros.....841

I PAGE

Ingersoll, O. W xi
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.....835-839
International Accountants' Society.....lx
International Correspondence Schools.....801-804
International Sales Co.....xcviii
International Stock Food Co.....xv
Irkenbach, Geo. A. Co.....860
Irwin, Russell L.. xviii

J

Jagels & Bellis.....16ee
Jeffrey Mfg. Co., The.....lxviii
Jerome Paper Co., The.....xcii
Jones, He Pays The Freight....852

K

Kasner, A. H.....xxv
Kelsey Heating Co.....xxxiv
Kemp, C. M., Mfg. Co 854
Kenny Publishing Co.....lix
Kewanee Water Supply Co....xcvi
Kingsley School 863
Kissick's Business Institute....849
Kohler Brothers.....lv
Krakauer Bros.....816

L

Lacey, R. S. & A. B.....xvii
Laffargue Co.....814
Lewis, Samuel.....xci
Liebmann's Sons Co., S.....16k
Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., The..xlv
Lineograph Co., The.....856
Longacre Hotel.....861
Long Island Railroad.....xxxviii
Longman's Sons, R.....862
Lotz, Henry A 861
Luisi Detective Agency.....660
Lynn Incandescent Lamp Co...16y

M

Mager & Gongelmann.....859
Mark Sons, Jacob.....863
Mast, P. P., & Co.....845
Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co....16cc
Meilink Mfg. Co., The v
Mendenhall, C. S.....850
Merchant & Evans Co vi
Merritt & Co.....16q and 16r
Milton Cigar Co.....832
Mitchell Military Boys' School, The.....863
Monarch Typewriter Co.....xcv
Mosler Safe Co., The.....lxvi
Mount Robinson.....16x
Muller, Wm. H 16t
Munn & Co.....846
Myers, S. F., Co. iii

N

Nassau Bank, The.....lxvii
Nathan Novelty Co.....855
National Phonograph Co.....lxxx
Newcombe's Detective Agency..660
New Jersey Military Academy..863
New York Camera Exchange...844
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.....834
New York Preparatory School...14
New York School of Industrial Art.....850
New York Sunday World, The. lvi
Northrop, Coburn & Dodge Co..16t

ADVERTISERS IN THE WORLD ALMANAC

O PAGE

Ogilvie, J. S. Pub'g Co.....842, 851
Olds Gas Power Co.....843
Omnigraph Mfg. Co.....863
Oriental Bank.....xliii
Otis Elevator Co.....xii

P

Pabst Brewing Co.....lii
Pain Manufacturing Co., The..861
Parker, C. L.....xii
Pearl & Sons Co., Henry.....16w
Pettes & Randall Co.....860
Philo-Burt Mfg. Co.....845
Pierce Cycle Co., The.....lxxviii
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.....16f
Pompeian Mfg. Co.....2
Porter, B. B.....862
Powell, H. B., & Co.....861
Power, Nicholas, Co.....854

R

Racine Hatcher Co.....xc
Rapid Addressing Machine Co.859
Rathbone, R. C., & Son.....xi
Ray, William H., Printing Ink Mfg. Co.....Cover 3
Remington Typewriter Co.....liii
Reynolds, Wm. H.....lxix
Ricketts & Banks.....859
Rieger, J. & Co.....857
Rife Automatic Ram Co.....856
Ringler, Geo. & Co.....lxxvi
Robinson, Geo.....844
Rowe, A. C., & Son.....xlix
Ruppert, Jacob.....lxxvii
Ryan, P.....862
Ryde Specialty Works.....16ff

S PAGE

Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co., The.....859
Sahler, Dr C.O., Sanitarium...xxxi
Salomon, A. L. & Co.....858
Sanden, Alfred.....16-l
Sanitarium Directory.....xxvii, xxx, xxxii
Savage Arms Co.....lxxxix
Schnoter, J. C. Co..... 844, 855
Schulte, A.....860
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.....16aa
Scott, The Chas. A., Co.....xviii
Scribner, J. W., & Co.....ix
Sieber & Trussell Mfg. Co....xix
Simmons Co., John.....861
Sinn, A. W.....861
Smith, L. C., & Bros. Typewriter Co.....xx
South Bend Watch Co.....lxi
Spencer Surfacer Co.....16y
Springfield Elastic Thread Co.xvii
Springfield Metallic Casket Co., The.....831
State National Bank of St. Louis, The.....xlvi
Stephen Merritt Burial Co., The.863
Stewart & Hencken.....861
Stirling Kennels.....861
St. James Society.....854
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.....xlvii
Stuart Plaster-Pad Co.....858
Sun Kim Lung Co.....860
Syracuse University.....820-822

T

Tate, Edgar, & Co.....844
Terrell's Equipment Co.....lxxv
Thorburn, J. M., & Co.....i

T PAGE

Toledo Computing Scales Co...844
Trautman, Ira F.....859
Travelers' Insurance Co.....civ
Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute.....c

U

U. S Changeable Sign Co.....16v
Universal Business Institute..lxxi
Urbana Wine Co.....16g

V

Vacuum Cleaner Co., The.....16z
Vail, Dr. Edwin Smith..xxviii-xxix
Vallely, P. W.....832
Victor Safe & Lock Co., The...xxiii
Victor Typewriter Co.....16dd

W

Wadsworth, Alvin D., M.D..xxxiii
Walter & Co.....859
Waterman, L.E., Co., xvi & Cover 4
Weeks, D. C., & Son.....824-826
Wesel Mfg. Co., F.....lxxiv
West Disinfecting Co., Inc....xciv
Westlotorn's Detective Agency.860
Westminister Hotel.....861
Whyte, Jno. H., Mgr.....859
Wilbur Stock Food Co.....lxiii
Williams, Percy G.....861
Willis-DuBois Co.....lxxix
Willmann, Wm. G.....16p
Wilson Bros.....832
Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Mrs .iv
Woodlawn Cemetery, The.....8'9
Woodward & Chandlee.....lxxxix
Wurlitzer, The Rudolph Co....847

Y

Y. M. C. A.....lviii
Young, W F.....l

CAUSE—EFFECTS—CURE

RHEUMATISM
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DIARRHOEA
HEADACHE
PARALYSIS
EMACIATION
KIDNEY TROUBLE
PALPITATION
DIZZINESS
BAD BREATH
TYPHOID
LA GRIPPE
PNEUMONIA
ERUPTIONS
NERVOUSNESS
GENERAL DEBILITY

CONSTIPATION

John Kirschbaum, Waterbury, Conn., writes:
"Received your 'Cascade' about three weeks ago, and have been using it ever since, most every evening. I am 55 years old, and my case is one of 30 years' standing. Have been troubled with constipation and dyspepsia. The results are, have lost my bloated abdomen, so my clothes do not fit any more. Appetite fair. Get up in the morning with a clear head, find myself in better humor, and am mentally brighter." 20 Grove St.

INTERNAL BATH
By Means of TYRRELL'S "J. B. L. CASCADE."

Mrs. E. A. Wolcott, of Eatontown, N. J., writes:
"The 'Cascade' has done so much for us. My husband would have been in his grave but for that. He had every bad feeling that flesh is heir to, Doctors said, Weak Heart, Liver Trouble, Muscular Rheumatism, Indigestion, Bilious Colic and many other things. All have left him now. He has worked hard all the Summer, eats well, sleeps well, and looks 5 years younger. Gratefully."

We have cured 50,000 sufferers and can cure you!

Call on Dr. Tyrrell for Free Consultation, or write for Free Booklet, "The What, The Why, The Way." We prove that 90 per cent. of all ailments come from constipation, which can be cured without medicines of any kind. Don't suffer and die. Learn the startling, wonderful truth and enjoy life.

Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute, Dept. 201, 327 Fifth Avenue, New York City

C

ADVERTISING INDEX.

Adding Machines. PAGE
Automatic Adding Machine Co. 833

Ales and Beer.
Anheuser-Busch lvii
Bartholomay Brewery Co. xiv
Geo. Ringler & Co. lxxvi
J. Ruppert lxxvii
S. Liebmann's Sons 16k

Amusements.
American Box Ball Co. 857

Artificial Eyes.
Chas. Fried 848

Artificial Limbs, etc.
A. J. Ditman xvii
Geo. R. Fuller Co. xiii

Automobiles.
Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co. .. 16cc

Auto Tires.
A. H. Kasner xxv

Bandages—Suspensory.
A. Parks Black 852

Banking by Mail.
Colonial Trust Co. xliv

Banks.
Bowery Savings Bank 823
Colonial Trust Co. xliv
Oriental Bank xliii
State National Bank of St. Louis xlvi

Bath Cabinets, etc.
Russell L. Irwin xviii

Bicycles.
Pierce Cycle Co. lxxviii

Books of Instruction.
Commercial Correspondence Schools 833, 853
Theo. Audel & Co. ..... viii, xxv

Booksellers.
Brentano's xc

Box Strapping.
Cary Manufacturing Co. 16n

Box Trucks.
City Forge and Iron Works 848

Breweries.
Anheuser-Busch lvii
Bartholomay Brewery Co. xiv
Geo. Ringler & Co. lxxvi
J. Ruppert lxxvii
S. Liebmann's Sons 16k

Brick Machines, Etc.
Dykema Co. 841

Building Directories.
U. S. Changeable Sign Co. 16v

Business Men's Magazines.
Business Man's Magazine lx

Business Stationery.
Hastings Bond xci

Cable Lines.
Anglo-American Telegraph Co. xxxv

Cameras.
N. Y. Camera Exchange 844

Camp Furniture. PAGE
Gold Medal Camp Furniture Co. lxxxix

Caskets.
Springfield Metallic Casket Co. 831

Catalogues.
General Compressed Air and Vacuum Machinery Co. ii
P. M. Fletcher Co. li
S. F. Myers Co iii

Cigar Lighters.
Auto Igniter Co. 16w

Cigars.
Milton Cigar Co. 832

Coal.
Jagels & Bellis 16ee

Computing Scales.
Toledo Computing Scale Co. 844

Contractors.
D. C. Weeks & Son 824-826

Conveying Machinery.
Jeffrey Mfg. Co. lxviii

Corpulence Belts.
A. Parks Black 850

Correspondence Schools.
Commercial Correspondence Schools 833, 853
International Accountants' Society lx
International Correspondence Schools 801-804
Universal Business Institute .. lxxi

Cure for Fits.
Epilepto Institute 16m

Deformity Appliances.
Philo-Burt Mfg. Co. 845

Detectives.
Nicholas Brooks xxv

Disinfectants.
West Disinfecting Co. xciv

Door Checks.
Henry Pearl & Sons Co. 16w

Door and Window Screens.
Burlington Venetian Blind Co. 16bb

Educational.
Burt B. Farnsworth lviii
Commercial Correspondence Schools 833, 853
Drake School 848
Harlem Electrical Institute 851
International Correspondence Schools 801-804
Kissick's Business Institute 849
New York Preparatory School. 14
N. Y. Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital 834
N. Y. School of Industrial Art. 850
Syracuse University 820-822
Universal Business Institute. lxxi
Y. M. C. A. lviii

Elastic Hosiery.
A. Parks Black 847
Geo. R. Fuller Co. xiii

Electric Belts. PAGE
Alfred Sanden 16-l

Electric Machinery for Mines.
Jeffrey Mfg. Co. lxviii

Electrical Material.
P. M. Fletcher Co li

Electrical Novelties.
J. W. Scribner & Co. ix

Elevators.
Otis Elevator Co xii

Elevating Machinery.
Jeffrey Mfg. Co lxviii

Farm Machinery.
Boomer & Boschert Press Co. . 855
P. P. Mast & Co. 845
Wilson Bros. 832

Fire Apparatus.
A. C. Rowe & Son xlix
S. F. Hayward & Co. lxii

Fire Extinguishers.
A. C. Rowe & Son xlix
S. F. Hayward & Co. lxii

Fishing Rods.
Fred D. Divine Co. lix

Floor Coverings.
American Grass Twine Co. xli

Floor Polish.
Samuel Lewis xci

Fountain Pens.
L. E. Waterman Co. ... xvi-Cover 4

Fuel.
Alcohol Utilities Co. 827
Jagels & Bellis 16ee

Gas Engines.
Olds Gas Power Co. 843

Gas Plants.
C. M. Kemp Mfg. Co. 854

Grinding Mills.
O. S. Kelly Co., The 846

Hair Restoratives.
Bendiner & Schlesinger xxxix
Hay's Hair Health 16y

Hay Presses, etc.
Boomer & Boschert Press Co. . 855

Heating Apparatus.
Kelsey Heating Co. xxxiv

Hernia Trusses.
A. Parks Black 852

Hotel Directories.
Kenny Pub. Co. lix

House-Cleaning Apparatus.
Electric Renovator Mfg. Co. . lxiv
General Compressed Air and Vacuum Machinery Co. ii

Incandescent Lamps.
Lynn Incandescent Lamp Co. 16y

Incubators.
Belle City Incubator Co. 857
Racine Hatcher Co. xc

ADVERTISING INDEX.

Ink Eradicator. PAGE
E. & H. Mfg. Co.....853

Insurance.
Fidelity & Casualty Co.....xlvi
R. C. Rathbone & Son, Inc.....xi
Travelers' Insurance Co.....civ

Janitor Supplies.
Samuel Lewis.....xci

Jewelry.
S. F. Myers Co. iii

Jockey Straps.
A. Parks Black.....850

Lawyers.
Geo. Robinson.....844

Laundries.
Empire Towel Supply and Laundry Co.....xciii

Lead Pencils.
Eberhard Faber.....lxv

Library Fixtures.
Art Metal Construction Co., lxxxi-lxxxviii

Machinery.
August Meitz Iron Foundry and Machine Works.....16aa
Boomer & Boschert Press Co..855
C. M. Kemp Mfg. Co. 854
Dykema Co.....841
F. Wesel Mfg. Co.....lxxiv
Jeffrey Mfg. Co.....lxviii
Olds Gas Power Co.....843
P. P. Mast & Co.....845
Rife Automatic Ram Co.....856
R. Hoe & Co.....liv
The Deming Co.....Cover 2
The O. S. Kelly Co. 846
Wilson Bros. 832

Mail Order Houses.
American Supply Co.....lxx

Magazines.
Business Man's Magazine.....lx

Medicinal.
Absorbine, Jr.....l
Anheuser-Busch.....lvii
Bendiner & Schlesinger.....xxxix
Dr. John August.....xc
Electro-Chemical Ring Co.....xiii
Hay's Hair Health 16y
Mason Cancer Institute.....16s
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.iv
Muller, W. H.....16t
Pabst Brewing Co.....lii
St. James Society.....854
Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute.....c
W. F. Young.....l

Metals.
Merchant & Evans Co.....vi

Metal Polish.
G. W Hoffman.....lxiii

Mixed Paints.
O. W. Ingersoll.....xi

Motor Cycles.
Curtiss Mfg. Co. xviii

Moving Picture Machines.
Nicholas Power Co.....854

Musical Instruments.
The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co....847

Newspapers. PAGE
Bollettino Della Sera.....xxxvii
New York World.....lvi
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.....xlvii

Novelties.
Auto Igniter Co.....16w
Ryede Specialty Works.....16ff
Willis-Dubois Co.....lxxix

Obesity Belts.
A. Parks Black.....850

Office Fixtures.
Art Metal Construction Co..... lxxxi-lxxxviii

Office Furniture.
Art Metal Construction Co..... lxxxi-lxxxviii
Geo. W. Cobb, Jr 16v
Hi-Lo Desk Co.....lxxi, 16s
P. W. Vallely.....832

Office Partitions.
Mount & Robertson.....16x

Office Specialties.
Automatic Adding Machine Co.....833
Automatic Pencil Sharpener Co. xxi
E. & H. Mfg. Co.....853
Fox-Borden Mfg. Co.....839
Hi-Lo Desk Co.....lxxi, 16s
Sieber & Trussell Mfg. Co.....xix

Oil Engines.
August Meitz Iron Foundry and Machine Works.....16aa

Oil Filters.
Hall Mfg. Co.....853

Packing Houses.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger..16aa

Patents.
Chas. A. Scott Co., The.....xviii
C. L. Parker.....xii
E. E. Vrooman.....16s
Edgar Tate & Co.....844
Edward S. Beach.....828
Evans, Wilkens & Co.....xxvi
Franklin H. Hough.....x
Munn & Co.....846
R. S. & A. B. Lacey.....xvii
Watson E. Coleman.....xxiv
Wm. E. Hoyt ix
Woodward & Chandlee....lxxxix

Pens.
D. C. Aaron Pen Co.....xxiv
A. L. Salomon & Co.....858

Phonographs
Duplex Phonograph Co.....856
National Phonograph Co....lxxx

Pianos.
Behning Piano Co.....815
Decker & Son.....817
Krakauer Bros.....816
Laffargue & Co.....814

Pipes.
Willis-Du Bois Co.....lxxix

Poultry Publications.
American Poultry Advocate.xxvi

Press Blankets.
Edward H. Best & Co.....xl

Printing Ink Manufacturers
Wm. H. Ray Printing Ink Mfg. Co.....Cover 3

Printing Presses. PAGE
Duplex Printing Press Co.....xcv

Printing Press Control.
Kohler Brothers.....lv

Public Accountants.
Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co..833

Publishers.
C. S. Mendenhall.....850
J. S. Ogilvie Pub. Co.....842, 851
Kenny Pub. Co.....lix
Theo. Audel & Co.....viii, xxv

Pumps.
The Deming Co.....Cover 2

Puzzles.
Ryede Specialty Works.....16ff

Railroads.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co 835-839
Long Island Railroad xxxviii

Real Estate.
Estates of Long Beach.....lxix

Record Books.
Continental Audit Co.....xxiv

Rheumatic Rings.
Electro-Chemical Ring Co....xiii

Road Maps.
C. S. Mendenhall.....850

Rope.
Columbian Rope Co.....lxiii

Roofing Material.
American Sheet and Tin Plate Co.....18
Merchant & Evans Co.....vi

Rubber Heels.
Nathan Novelty Mfg. Co.....855
Springfield Elastic Tread Co..xvii

Rupture Cure.
Stuart Plaster Pad Co.....858

Safes.
Meilink Mfg. Co. v
Mosler Safe Co.....lxvi
Victor Safe & Lock Co.....xxiii

Safe Deposit Vaults.
Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.....xlv
Nassau Bank.....lxvii

Sanitariums.
Dr. Barnes' xxvi
Dr. C. O. Sahler's.....xxxi
Dr. Wadsworth's.....xxxiii
Elmcroft.....xxviii, xxxiv

Savings Banks.
Bowery Savings Bank..... ...823
Colonial Trust Co.....xliv

Scales.
Jones of Binghamton.....852

Schools and Colleges.
Burt B. Farnsworth lviii
Commercial Correspondence Schools.....833, 853
Drake School... 848
Harlem Electrical Institute...851
International Correspondence Schools.....801-804
Kissick's Business Institute....849
N. Y. Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.....834
N. Y. Preparatory School..... 14
N. Y. School of Industrial Art.850
Syracuse University... 820-822
Y. M. C. A. lviii

THE AMERICAN "VINE-LAND."

An Interesting Story of the Vine and Wine in the Different States of the Union—The Growing Demand for Light Wines in This Country.

LONG before Columbus made his first voyage, in 1492, the bold and venturesome Norsemen visited our Atlantic shores. They found the wild vines and grapes growing in such luxuriance and profusion that they named the country "Vine-land." What a long stretch from Old Vineland to New Vineland, with its hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated vines!

The history of grape and wine growing in the United States is a long story of struggles and failures. It begins with the attempts of the Colonists to plant a few vines in Virginia in 1610, three years after the settlement of Jamestown. It continues down to the year 1857, when grape and wine growing was first made a commercial success by Hon. Nicholas Longworth at Cincinnati, Ohio. Thus, the American grape and wine industry is but fifty years old. As a matter of fact, its greatest progress has all taken place in the last twenty or twenty-five years.

The American "Vine-land" now comprises about 350,000 acres of vineyards. The State of California leads with a total of 230,000 acres planted to grapes. New York State is next with about 60,000 acres of vineyards. Ohio follows with about 10,000 acres. Michigan and Missouri each has about 6,000 or 8,000 acres of vines. In fact, grapes are grown and wines are made in more than one-half of the States in the Union. The capital invested in our vineyards, wine cellars and plants, machinery and warehouses, stocks of wines, etc., giving employment to thousands of farmers and workmen, is put at $100,000,000.

With the immense production of grapes has come the large increase in the use and consumption of light wines in this country. For many years our people drank largely of foreign wines, but now they consume our good American wines. The importations of foreign wines are about the same as they were twenty years ago; that is to say, in 1907 some 5,000,000 gallons of wine were imported into the United States, which is just about the quantity of wine imported in 1887. On the other hand, the output of American wines in 1907 was about 50,000,000 gallons; so that about ten times as much wine is produced and consumed in this country as there is of foreign wines.

THE SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF AMERICAN WINES.

There is every reason why our wines should be equal, if not superior, to any in the world. We have in the United States the choicest varieties of grapes, almost every kind of soil and climate, American capital and enterprise, and the most intelligent labor in the world. France, Italy, Spain and Germany have no monopoly of sunshine, soil or climate for grape culture, nor any secret in making good wines not known to our people here.

All the varieties of grapes producing wines in France, Italy, Spain and Germany are growing to-day in the vineyards of the United States. In addition, we have many native varieties of grapes, such as the Concord, Delaware and Catawba, which are not found in Europe. It is no wonder, then, that our wine makers can and do produce wines that rival the vintages of the Old World.

All of the well-known "types" of wines produced in Europe are obtained in this country. The vineyard districts of France, Italy, Spain and Germany now have their counterparts in the vineyard districts of Virginia, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Missouri and California. Thus the French Clarets can be duplicated by the American Clarets; the Italian Chianti by the American Chianti. The dry white wines of western New York, of northern Ohio and of the California foothills resemble the German wines of the Rhine and Moselle. The Champagne

district of France finds its counterpart in the Lake Keuka region of New York, which has become the Champagne district of the United States. The Port wines from California and our Eastern States leave little to be desired in comparison with the wines from the Alto Duoro. The Sherries from southern California and the interior valleys of that State closely resemble the Spanish product. The result is that the superior qualities of our many American wines are becoming more and more appreciated, while, on account of their known purity, they are preferred to the imported.

THE HEALTHFULNESS OF PURE WINES.

The fruit of the vine is one of the most perfect products of the soil. Its excellence is equally conspicuous, whether we consider its delicious flavor or the numerous uses to which it may be applied, whether as a beverage or as a tonic. The juice of the grape contains albuminous matter to nourish the brain, muscles and nerves, sugar to warm the body, and organic salts for the bones and tendons.

Give a chemist a bottle of pure, dry wine and have him analyze it for its properties; he will report from 85 to 90 per cent. water, balance alcohol, fruit acids, and organic salts. The water in wine has been called "distilled sunshine," while the wine acids, such as tartonic, pectic, succinic and tannic, not only promote the flow of saliva and the gastric juices, but also aid in converting in sugar the starchy matters of food.

The fermented juice of the grape thus furnishes a blood-purifying and nourishing beverage, which enables man to enjoy good health and digestion. In the wine-drinking countries of Europe the people do not suffer, as we do, from indigestion, or dyspepsia, and other troubles due to overeating and overdrinking. The mild acids of the wine promote the normal action of the digestive organs, while the small amount of alcohol acts as a tonic to the whole system.

WINE AS FOOD AND TONIC.

While water, tea and coffee will quench the thirst, they are neither a tonic nor a food, but wine is both. And this fact should always be remembered that wine—the fermented juice of the grape—is a natural tonic and a simple, pure, non-intoxicating food.

The advice of the Apostle Paul to "take a little wine for your stomach's sake" is a recognition of the food value and health-giving qualities of pure wine. The most eminent authorities in medicine and therapeutics give the same advice as to wines.

Dr. J. Starke, a German scientist, in his book on "Alcohol," published in 1907, says: "From the earliest childhood to the most advanced years, there is hardly a period of life in which wine is not ordered with the best results. Only there is this difference, that in childhood alcohol is given purely as a medicine, while in adult life it is used partly as such and partly as a dietetic agent, to be used more and more as a beverage and as a nutrient."

In his book, just issued, on "Foods and Their Adulterations," Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, thus refers to the subject: "Food also includes those bodies of a liquid character which are classed as beverages rather than as foods. All these bodies have nutritive properties, although their chief value is condimental and social." And this leads us to consider the use of wines as one of the social features of a well-ordered meal.

THE PROPER USES OF WINES.

The large increase in the consumption of wines in this country is due to the habit of using them at our meals. Many of our people have adopted the sensible European custom of drinking light wines only at the family table.

Wines are not intended to be used to intoxicate, but to be taken with food, and in the same manner as food—that is, temperately. When a man wants a stimulant, he does not want a light wine. and therefore he takes whiskey or some other strong drink. On the other hand, people who habitually drink wines seldom crave for spirituous liquors. This is abundantly proved by the people of the wine-

drinking countries of Europe. In France, for example, where the total consumption of wines is 34 gallons of wine a year for every man, woman and child, the per capita consumption of alcoholic liquors is only 8½ gallons. In Italy the consumption of wine is 32 gallons per capita per year, while the per capita consumption of all alcoholic liquors is only one-half gallon.

THE MORE WINE, THE LESS STRONG DRINK.

The recent reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor show that the consumption of beer and light wines is increasing, while the use of ardent spirits is declining in this country "It would seem," said an official of this Department, "that the American people are becoming more temperate by the growing demand for beer, light wines, and mild drinks."

The increased use of our good, pure, native wines should be encouraged as conducing to temperance. Already leading advocates of temperance are waking up to the fact that there is an almost universal desire among all people for some kind of stimulating beverage, whether it be tea, coffee or light wines. To eradicate the desire is impossible; to prohibit the use of such beverages is impracticable. Therefore temperance is best promoted by providing people with a beverage which is cheap, pleasant to the taste, and harmless unless used to excess. Such a beverage is light wine. It is the pure juice of the grape, with certain properties which act as a tonic. It is palatable and refreshing, and contains only from 8 to 10 per cent. of alcohol, which can be reduced by the addition of water.

In the interests of temperance, it is to be hoped that the American people will become educated to the proper use of this healthful beverage—wine—at their meals. Then wine would take the place of strong liquors, and the American people would become the most temperate people in the world. In the wine-growing countries of Europe, where people, women as well as men, drink wine like water, the use of spirituous liquors and alcoholism is little known. The temperance movement in those countries is not directed against wine, but only against ardent liquors, such as brandy and cordials. In fact, the governments of France, Italy and Spain recognize so well the fact that wine-drinking is to be encouraged that they favor wines in their laws.

That great President, Thomas Jefferson, when an attempt was made to place a high tax on wine, wrote: "I rejoice as a moralist at the prospect of a reduction of duties on wine by our National Legislature. . . . NO NATION IS DRUNKEN WHERE WINE IS CHEAP, AND NONE SOBER WHERE DEARNESS OF WINE SUBSTITUTES ARDENT SPIRITS AS ITS COMMON BEVERAGE."

WINE AS THE NATIONAL DRINK.

There is an old and very true saying that "We are largely what we eat and drink." As with the individual, so it is with the nation. "Tell me what is the every-day food and drink of a nation," says the historian, "and I will tell you what its character and standing are in civilization."

Thus, the most civilized people have the best foods, and they also have the best drink, which is wine. That wine is the "best drink" for the individual and the nation may be seen by comparing it with other national drinks, such as tea, coffee and strong liquors. Compare, if you please, two such countries as China and France—one the largest consumer of tea, the other the largest consumer of wine. Who are the happy, light-hearted, thrifty people in the world, and who are the heavy, sombre and dull-witted? Do not the former live in the wine-growing countries of Europe, where every man, woman and child drinks wine freely three times a day at their meals? The millions of French and Italian peasants, with their simple meal of bread, or maccaroni and cheese, and a flagon of wine, are as happy and contented as the majority of the better fed and better dressed workmen of our own land. Why not combine the prosperity of one with the contentment of the other? Why not make wine our national beverage, and use it as it should be used—namely, at the table with our meals?

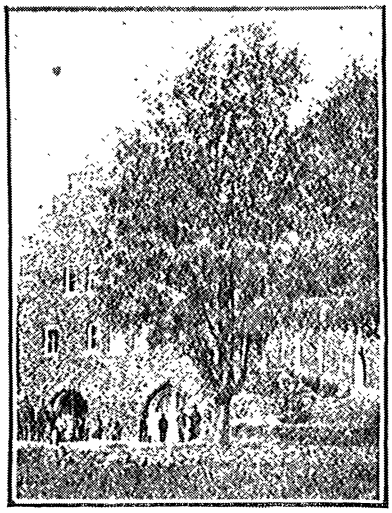
The American Wine Growers' Association.

The following are the officers of the association: President, Edward R. Emerson, Washingtonville, N. Y., First Vice-President, Percy T. Morgan, San Francisco, Cal.; Second Vice-President, F. N. Randall, Ripley, N. Y.; Treasurer, James Neel, Urbana, N. Y.; Secretary, Lee J. Vance, New York. Office, No. 245 Broadway, New York City.

BRANDSVILLE FRUIT FARM COMPANY	Brandsville, Mo.
BROTHERHOOD WINE COMPANY	Washingtonville, N. Y.
CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION	San Francisco, Cal.
CALIFORNIA WINERY	Sacramento, Cal.
CHARLES STERN & SONS	Los Angeles, Cal.
COLUMBIA WINE COMPANY	Hammondsport, N. Y.
CONSOLIDATED CALIFORNIA VINEYARD COMPANY	San Francisco, Cal.
C. SCHILLING & CO	San Francisco, Cal.
FREIDELL WINERY	Hammondsport, N. Y.
FRENCH-AMERICAN WINE COMPANY	Healdsburg, Cal.
GARRETT & CO	Norfolk, Va.
GERMANIA WINE CELLARS	Hammondsport, N. Y.
G. E. RYCKMAN WINE COMPANY	Brocton, N. Y.
GRIMSHAW BROS	North East, Pa.
GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY	San Francisco, Cal.
H. T. DEWEY & SONS COMPANY	Egg Harbor, N. J.
HAMMONDSPORT WINE COMPANY	Hammondsport, N. Y.
ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY	Asti, Cal.
ITALIAN VINEYARD COMPANY	Los Angeles, Cal.
LACHMAN & JACOBI	San Francisco, Cal.
LAKE VIEW WINE COMPANY	North East, Pa.
LAKE VIEW WINE COMPANY	Hammondsport, N. Y.
LENK WINE COMPANY	Toledo, O.
L. N. RENAULT & SONS	Egg Harbor, N. J.
L. R. M'CORN	Hammondsport, N. Y.
LOUIS PEIRANO	New York, N. Y.
MONTICELLO WINE COMPANY	Charlottesville, Va.
M. A. EISEMAN & CO	Woodland, Cal.
NAPLES VALLEY WINE CELLARS	Naples, N. Y.
PLEASANT VALLEY WINE COMPANY	Rheims, N. Y.
RANDALL GRAPE JUICE COMPANY	Ripley, N. Y.
ROUALET WINE COMPANY	Hammondsport, N. Y.
SIERRA MADRE VINTAGE COMPANY	Lamanda, Cal.
SOL. BEAR & CO	Wilmington, N. C.
SONOMA WINE AND BRANDY COMPANY	Brooklyn, N. Y.
ST. GEORGE VINEYARD	Maltermoro, Cal.
TAYLOR WINERY	Hammondsport, N. Y.
URBANA WINE COMPANY	Urbana, N. Y.
VINE CITY WINE CELLARS	Hammondsport, N. Y.
WETMORE-BOWEN COMPANY	Livermore, Cal.
WHITE TOP CHAMPAGNE COMPANY	Hammondsport, N. Y.

Brotherhood Wine Company

HOUSE FOUNDED 1893



One of the Brotherhood Wine Co.'s Cellars.

A comparison of champagnes, especially the foreign wines, with Brotherhood Champagne, reads as follows:

	PER CASE
Foreign Champagne - -	*$32.00*
Brotherhood Vin Crest Brut	*20.00*
Difference - -	*$12.00*

AND THAT'S THE ONLY DIFFERENCE

Brotherhood Champagne of the vintage of 1903, if made in France would be called the Grand Vintage, for it is perfected in every requirement to bouquet, sparkle and color.

The expense of making Brotherhood Champagne is actually greater than that incurred by the French, whose cost comes in duty, freight and commissions, none of which can possibly enter into the quality of the wine. So twelve dollars are expended for sentiment rather than quality.

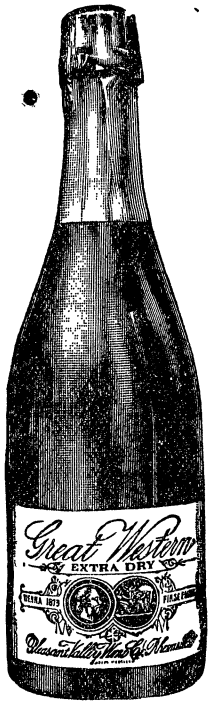
If you have never had Brotherhood Champagne try a case now and before you have half consumed it you will be its steadfast friend.

BROTHERHOOD WINE COMPANY

Spring and Washington Sts., New York City

EDWARD R. EMERSON, President

It is pure of the purest, with a sparkle its own,
Of the delicate favor that long lingers on;
Thorough-bred, thorough-ripened, for long years it has lain,
Till it's rich, rare and royal—The Great Western Champagne.



THE FINE WINE GRAPE, possessing the same qualities as those grown in France, with the French method of making, give

Great Western

Extra Dry

Champagne

the exquisite taste and sparkling effervescence of the best foreign wines. Great Western is made under the same identical methods as the most select French Champagnes, and it is aged for five years in the same kind of cellars. This gives Great Western an excellence which the French connoisseurs themselves recognize.

Nearly one hundred years of cultivation of Great Western vineyards in New York State have given the soil the elements that produce the same peculiar quality Champagne grape as grown in the famous vineyards of France.

At the Paris Exposition Great Western Champagne was awarded a gold medal for quality.

Great Western Champagne costs 50 per cent. *less* than the imported. The U. S. Custom House receives no revenue from Great Western and you get 100 per cent. *wine value.*

Try Great Western—we like comparisons.

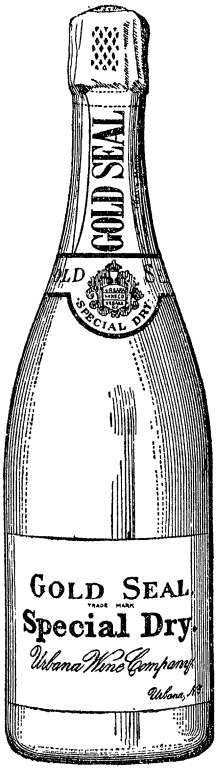
Pleasant Valley Wine Company, Sole Makers,

RHEIMS, NEW YORK.

Sold by dealers in fine Wines and served in Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes.

URBANA WINE CO.'S

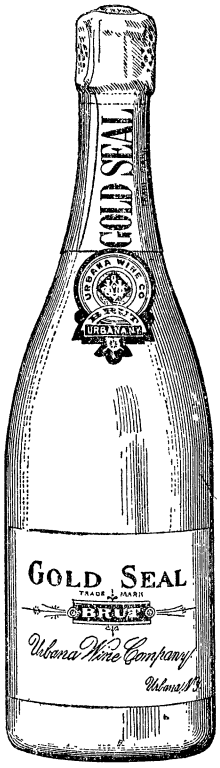
Gold Seal Champagne



SPECIAL DRY
"A dry, clean wine to suit the general taste."

For years considered the standard of American Champagne. Made by the French process of fermentation in the bottle, from grapes grown in our own vineyards.

Our large stock of wine enables us to fully mature every bottle. We welcome comparison, either foreign or domestic, on an equal footing.

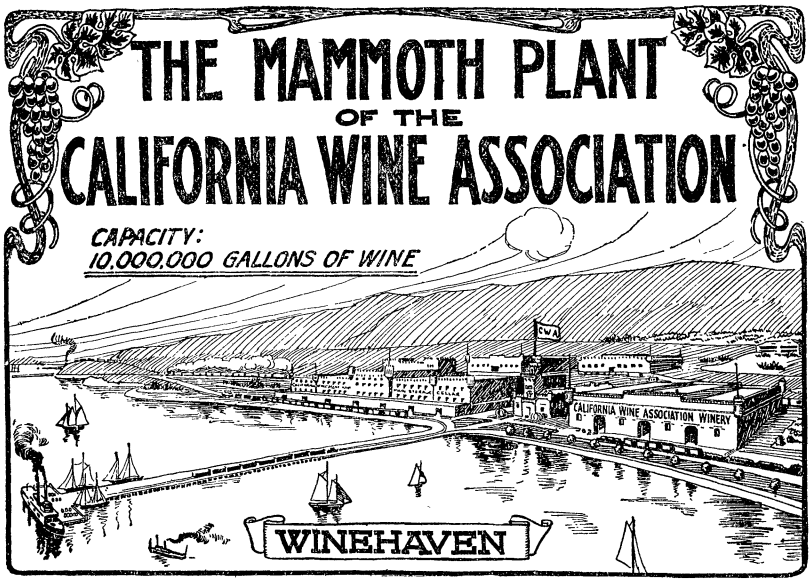


BRUT
"As dry as can be made."

URBANA WINE CO., Urbana, N. Y.

SOLE MAKERS

Sold by all Dealers and at Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes



VIEW OF "WINEHAVEN," ON SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

The Largest Winery Plant in the World, Covering An Area of Forty-seven Acres.

MANY of our readers will be greatly surprised and interested to learn that the largest winery plant, not only in the United States but in the world, is located in California, across the Bay from San Francisco. It forms the centre of the great wine industry of that State. Such an institution is a monument to American enterprise, as well as to the California wine industry, which represents a total of 250,000 acres of vineyards, and millions of dollars interested in wine cellars, buildings, machinery, warehouses, and stocks of wines, etc. A short account of the great establishment at "Winehaven" will therefore be of much interest.

The property consists of 47 acres of land, with a frontage of 2,000 feet on San Francisco Bay. A wharf, 1,800 feet long, runs to deep water, and from there the largest ocean-going vessels can be loaded with wines and brandies for New York and other Eastern cities, and for all foreign countries, even to India, China, and Japan, which are good customers for California wines. The Richmond Belt Railway connects the plant with the transcontinental lines.

The main building, which will also be used for storage, is constructed of steel, concrete and brick. It will be, when fully completed, 800 feet in length and 200 feet in width; two stories and basement. The total storage capacity will be for 10,000,000 gallons of wine.

Nearby is an immense winery and fermenting plant, 600 by 150 feet, with a capacity for crushing or pressing 25,000 tons of grapes in a season. The location is such that the supply of grapes is brought largely by water from different sections of the State, and the greatest care is taken to have the grapes arrive in perfect condition.

Among the other structures are a large distillery for producing millions of gallons of brandy; a sherry house, 80 by 100 feet in size, and heated by steam or hot air; a large bottling establishment for bottling the fine wines sold under the name and label of the California Wine Association; a complete cooperage and box-making plant; a plant for making unfermented grape juice—in brief, a great establishment for everything which is connected with the production and distribution of wines and even the by-products of the grape. In fact, one feature of the plant is the part devoted to the utilization of the by-products, such as the seeds, etc., and the production of cream of tartar, etc.

The grounds around "Winehaven" have been laid out and will be beautified by landscape gardeners, and there is a large hotel, called the "Winehaven House," where visitors and guests will always be made welcome and properly entertained. As something unique in the wine industry of the world, "Winehaven" is sure to be visited every year by thousands of sightseers and tourists.

EISEMAN & COMPANY

PRODUCERS OF HIGH GRADE CALIFORNIA

Wines and Brandies

NEW YORK CITY MAIN STORE:

66 and 68 CORTLANDT ST. Tel. 4619 Cortlandt

BRANCH FAMILY SUPPLY STORES
Cor. Bleecker and Charles Sts., Tel. 1331 Chelsea
Cor. 94th St. and 3d Ave., Tel. 668 79th
483 Columbus Ave., - Tel. 767 River.

For Family Use

	Gallon
ZINFANDEL CLARET - - -	$ .75
CABINET RIESLING - - -	.75
PURE JUICE PORT - - - -	1.00
CALIFORNIA BRANDY - -	2.50
EISEMAN'S Famous Whiskey	2.50

One Sample Order Will Explain

SOL. BEAR & COMPANY

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Premium Scuppernong

50c Bottle **Wine** $5.50 Case

EISEMAN & COMPANY

Eastern Agents

66 and 68 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK CITY

Mail Orders

THE LARGEST BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE EAST

RHEINGOLD

S. LIEBMANN'S SONS

WURZBURGER

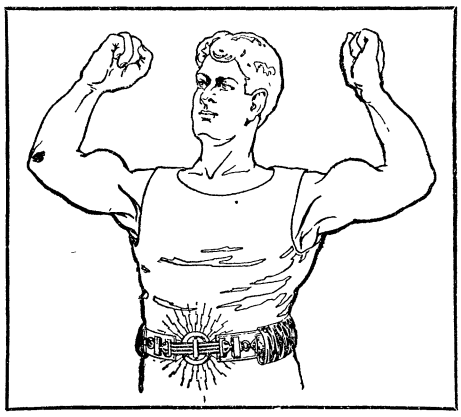
None Better at Any Price

$1. PER CASE OF 24 PINTS

AT ALL DEALERS IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY

16—K

STRENGTH FOR MEN



NEW VIM AND VIGOR

MORE NERVE FORCE

MORE BUSINESS ABILITY

ELECTRICITY—The fountain of youth, the energy which sustains all animal life, the source from which springs the bubbling spirit of joy in youth, the vital element which keeps up the nerve force in men to a grand old age. When the body is charged with it the vital powers are strong, confidence flashes from the eye, the step is firm, the spirits buoyant. Without it you are weak, gloomy and despondent, lacking in physical and mental force, with pains and aches and stiffness, unable to cope successfully with the many difficulties that arise in everyday life.

How is it with you? Are you fully satisfied with your physical condition? If not, you should use Electricity applied through my world-famous appliance,

THE DR. SANDEN HERCULEX ELECTRIC BELT

It is the most convenient, most comfortable, most scientific, most effective and most economical method of applying this wonderful force. Worn only at night while you sleep, it pours glowing, strengthening vitality into every organ and nerve centre.

It is guaranteed for one year, and has attachments for every part of the body. No shocks; no discomfort; no loss of time.

I have a special offer to make to all readers of the WORLD ALMANAC who will write to me—one by means of which you can get a really good Appliance at a very moderate cost.

You have seen my advertisement for years. You know that my treatment is genuine and my business methods honest, so if you lack nerve force, energy and strength, if you are suffering from Nervous Exhaustion, Weakness, Fatigue, Poor Circulation, Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney, Liver or Stomach Trouble, etc., try the application of the pure galvanic life current. You will find the cure in it which you can never find in drugs, Price of Belt from $5 up.

Dr. J. W. Craig, Santa Cruz, Cal., writes: "Your Belt cured both my wife and myself of Rheumatism."

Rev. R. H. Love, Hennessey, Okla., says: "Your Belt saved my life. Now I want one for a friend."

Rev. J. Baumgartner, Murdock, Neb., says: "Pains have ceased, and I feel better in every way."

Would you not be pleased to arise in the morning with a feeling of joyous spirits, without the semblance of an ache or pain, with a clear, active brain, a healthy digestion, renewed energy and vigor, radiating sunshine as you go? That is what will follow the use, under my guidance, of the famous Dr. Sanden Electric Belt.

Book Free

My free book on Medical Electricity, giving prices and full particulars, is sent postpaid in plain sealed envelope upon request. Call or write for this book to-day. To-morrow you may forget.

ALFRED SANDEN, 1151 Broadway, near 27th Street, New York City

Office hours 9 to 6, Sundays, 10 to 1.

16—L

EPILEPTIC FITS

EPILEPTIC FITS, so long regarded incurable, have at last been conquered. The Epilepto treatment, which is along entirely new lines, has been successful in curing a large percentage of the cases treated, and all have shown marked improvement.

Sufferers from Epilepsy are sensitive and reluctant about having their names advertised; in view of this fact, and in consideration of their feelings, we refrain from publishing testimonials of our cured patients, but have a large number on file, and will be glad to furnish copies of same as well as the names and addresses of many persons to whom we have permission to refer.

The Epilepto Institute is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, the sole aim and object being the treatment and cure of Epilepsy.

The main office is conveniently located at No. 211½ West 45th Street, two doors west of Broadway, New York.

A specialist is always in attendance, and can be consulted absolutely without charge. All who suffer in any degree from Epilepsy are cordially invited to call.

Persons living at a distance from New York are requested to write for free booklet and full particulars.

EPILEPTO INSTITUTE

Ansorge - Bach - Runkel Co., Inc.

211½ West 45th Street, New York City

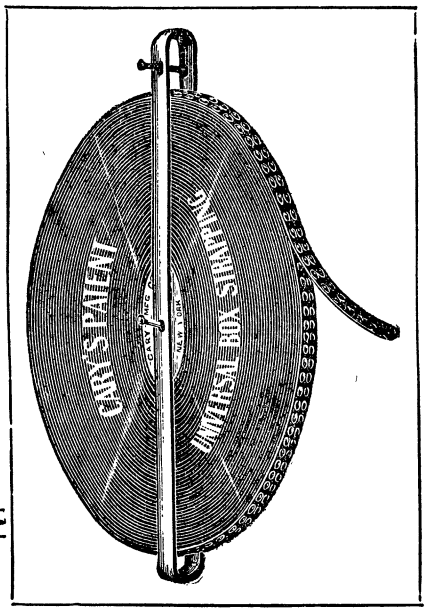
REFERENCES:
Northern Bank
Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
R. G. Dun & Co.

OFFICE HOURS:
12 to 2 daily, except Sunday
Monday evenings 8 to 10

16—M

CARY'S UNIVERSAL BOX STRAPPING

Four widths, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, and 1 inch.



Put up in reels of 300 feet. Packed in cases containing 20 reels.

—ALSO—

All kinds Wire Box Strapping, Corner Fasteners, Clasps, Seals, etc.

CARY MFG. CO.

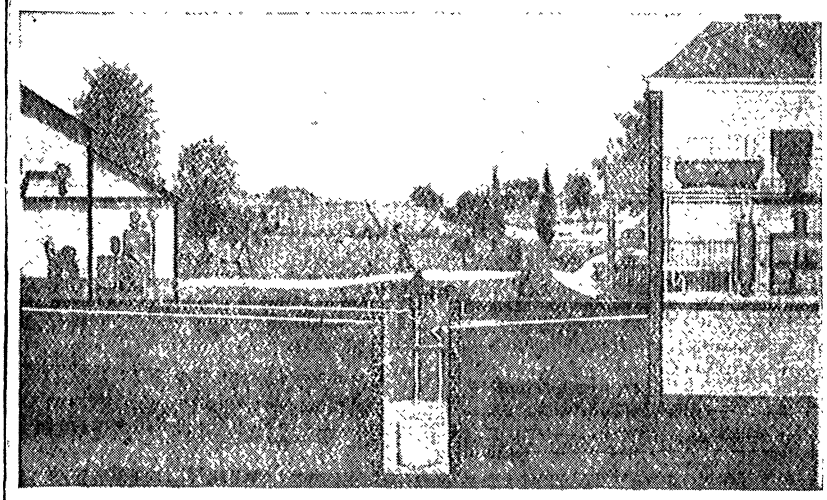
19 and 21 Roosevelt Street

Cable Address: "CARLEIO."

NEW YORK

16—N

A PRIVATE WATER SYSTEM



This half-tone illustration shows the Bethalto Water System, the best, most modern and simplest in operation.

THE BETHALTO WATER SYSTEM

(PATENTED)

will supply ***your*** farm or suburban home with fresh, cool, aerated water conveyed from ***your own*** well, cistern or spring, direct to the faucets wherever water is desired, you can thus have kitchen, bathroom, laundry and sprinkling conveniences, the same as in a large city. This system is as practical in Winter as in Summer, and is superior to any other water system in that it furnishes fresh, cool and potable water to all parts of your house and premises without using an Elevated Tank, in which the water is liable to freeze in Winter and get stale and warm in the Summer.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRES

You have full control over the pressure, and in case of fire a simple turn of the regulator will momentarily increase the pressure, and thus a reliable ***Fire Protection*** is at your command.

EASILY OPERATED

The only labor required is to pump air into the air receiver; that is, with these systems ***you pump air only*** and the air forces the water to any place you desire it. Hand or power systems furnished. Unlimited testimonials can be furnished from satisfied and enthusiastic users. Prices are very reasonable. Full guarantee with each system.

The Bethalto Water System received the highest award at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, U. S. A., 1904.

WRITE FOR CATALOG AND FULL PARTICULARS.

THE COUNTRY HYDRANT CO.

904 South 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

16—O

1878 1908

William G. Willmann

Successor to Geo. H. Simpson & Co

PAPER

We carry a full line of CRANE'S and other Bonds, Linens, Ledgers, White and Colored Writings of all qualities.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Carew Linen Ledger
Hawthorne Linen Ledger
National Bank Linen Ledger
Spruce Ledger
W. G. W. Superfine Bond
Empire Bond (White and Seven Colors)
Victory Bond
Continental Bond (White and Ten Colors)
Broadway Bond (White and Colors)
Bank Exchange Linen
Pure Linen Fabric
Spring Lake Mills
Anchor Linen

CARDBOARD

We carry the largest and most complete assortment of Cardboard made. ***Special Stocks for Manufacturers of Sample Books, Sample Cards and Post Cards.***

CUT CARDS

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of cards for Index Systems—all thicknesses and colors. Also cards for Business and Society uses. Our cutting facilities are unexcelled.

16 Spruce Street, New York

SAMPLES AND PRICES FURNISHED TO THE TRADE ONLY

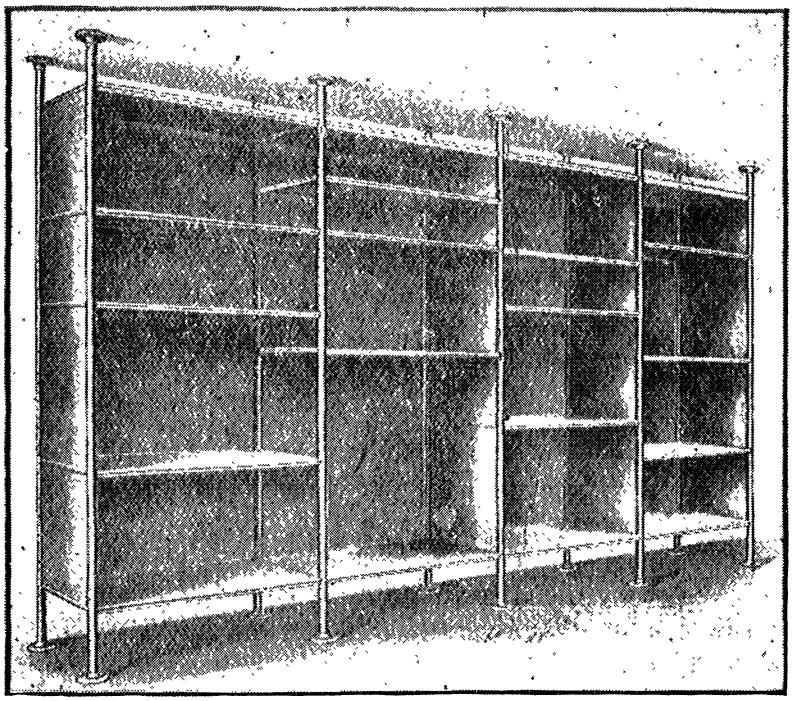
16—P

Merritt & Company

1019 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia

STEEL SHELVING AND LOCKERS

EXPANDED METAL LOCKERS, SHEET STEEL LOCKERS
MODERN SANITARY METAL OFFICE FIXTURES : : :



"Universal" Steel Shelving—Shelves Adjusted

UNIVERSAL STEEL SHELVING

—Unit System—shown in illustration on this page, combines all of the qualities of convenience, economy of space, and effectiveness. This shelving is adjustable, allowing for a shelf every two inches; may be built in any size up to four feet wide for each unit, and any depth up to 36 inches. This shelving is safe against rust, and cannot sag or get out of plumb. Easily set up or taken down. When collapsed may be stored in a small space. All modern buildings are being equipped with this style of shelving.

Expanded Metal Lockers

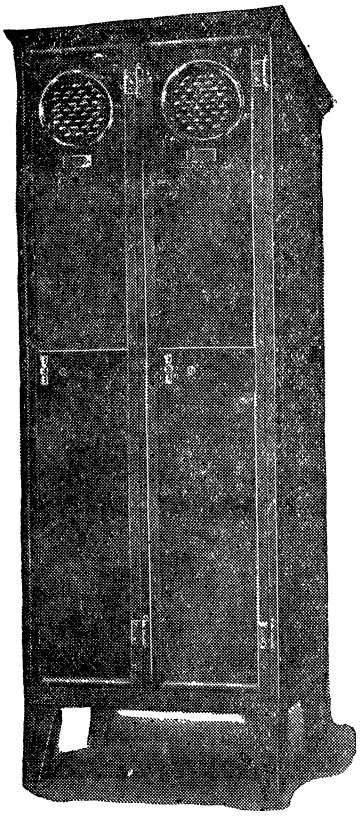
(Number 1206, Type B)

Steel throughout—back, top and shelf solid. Sides, front and bottom ventilated. Can be erected in any grouping required.

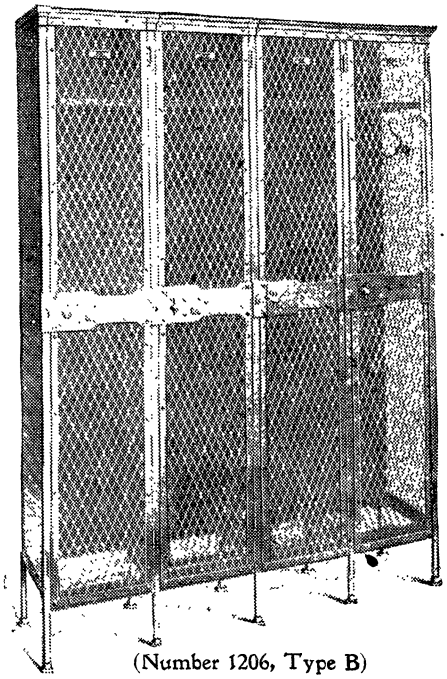
Sheet Steel Lockers

(Number 1406, Type U)

Especially adaptable as a locker for banks and trust companies—also for general office use.



(Number 1406, Type U)



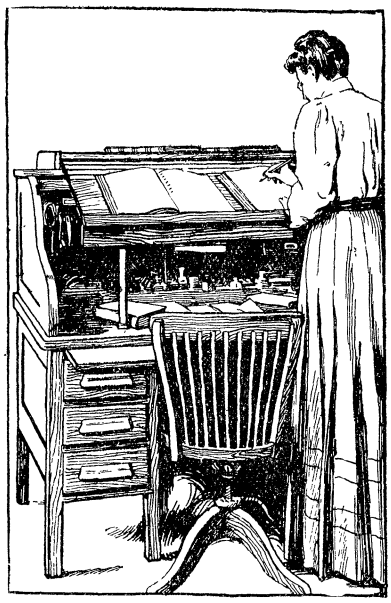
(Number 1206, Type B)

Unit Construction

Our Lockers have been developed so that they are more than a permanent investment—they are an asset. Every part of every standard size Locker is made to gauge. Each Locker has an individual top, shelf and bottom. All doors, division panels and backs of a given size are interchangeable; therefore, additions or alterations in arrangement can be made at any time without cutting or fitting, or expert assistance. Additional parts for extending or rearranging can be procured at any time without delay. The simplicity of our Lockers reduces the cost of erection which should be given consideration in comparing prices. In order to save transportation charges Lockers are shipped knocked down unless otherwise specially arranged for. Send for catalogue of Solid Steel and Expanded Metal Lockers ; Steel Shelving ; Partition Work, etc., etc.

Merritt & Company
1019 Ridge Ave.
PHILADELPHIA

16—R



STAND UP

If You Are Tired of Sitting

JUST OUT

"HI-LO"-ATTACHMENT NO. 3
(Patent Applied For)

2 DESKS IN ONE

BY this simple and convenient device your Roll-Top Desk is instantly transformed into a Stand-Up Desk for large books, maps, samples, for drawing, or any other purpose, without disturbing your regular desk. When not in use, is rolled back out of sight.

Call and see this attachment in use.

"Hi-Lo" Desk Co. Suite 1726, Tribune Bldg. NEW YORK CITY

Protect Your Idea

PATENTS GUARANTEED

68-Page Guide Book Free. Book "Proof of FORTUNES IN PATENTS" FREE. "What and How to Invent" FREE.

SPECIAL OFFER: Send sketches or model and descriptions of invention for FREE examination of PATENT Office Records and Report as to patentability. Highest references.

E. E. VROOMAN, Patent Lawyer, Box 59, Washington, D.C.

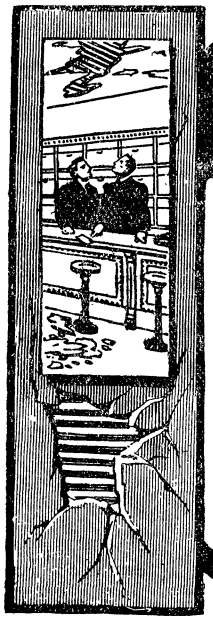
CANCER CURED

TO STAY CURED

Without inconvenience or leaving home. NO KNIFE—NO PLASTER—NO PAIN. THE MASON METHOD indorsed at the International Medical Congress and pronounced by prominent New York physicians to be a permanent cure. Send for free booklet. Investigate to-day. Cancer does not wait. **A cure is effected only by development of the vital resistance natural to one's own blood. OUR TREATMENT HELPS NATURE THUS.** We co-operate with physicians. WE GIVE PROOF OF CURES.

MASON CANCER INSTITUTE, 1700 D Broadway, New York

16—S



NORTHROP

TRADE No Co Do Steel MARK

STEEL CEILINGS and WALLS

ARE BEST FOR THE

Office, Factory, Store, School or Church Dwelling House—Because . . . .

Durable—They never crack nor fall like plaster. Last as long as the building, and cost nothing for repairs.

Protect against Fire, Water, Dirt, and Vermin.

Sanitary—Do not absorb germs, and can be kept perfectly clean.

Ornamental—Made to harmonize with all the decorative styles, and can be painted or decorated as desired.

Economical—Cost no more at the beginning than the combined cost of plaster and wall paper or other decorations, and last as long as the house.

Can be put up by any skilled carpenter, tinsmith or decorator. Hundreds of beautiful designs to choose from. Suitable for every class of building.

Sold by either local dealers or direct. Sketches, plans, and estimates free. Write for catalog.

We also manufacture **No Co Do Steel Tiling.** Ask for booklet.

NORTHROP, COBURN & DODGE CO.
42 Cherry St., New York.

RHEUMATISM

and Gout—any age or condition—thoroughly and completely cured with

"Dr. Muller's Famous Prescription 100,384"

A specific medicine, surprising all the world—with a record since 1861. Try it. It won't fail you.

At Druggists, 75c. Bottle. **Booklet Free.**

WM. H. MULLER, University Place, NEW YORK.

Great Bear Spring Water

Its Purity has made it Famous

A Pure Water **Extreme Care in Bottling**

SPRINGS REMOTE FROM BUILDINGS

Analyzed by many Boards of Health and always pronounced pure

Its Moderate Price are Points which have made

"GREAT BEAR"

THE MOST POPULAR TABLE WATER

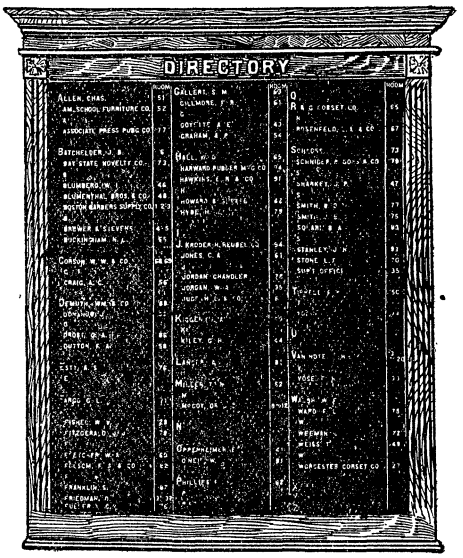
Sold by Good Druggists and Grocers Everywhere

Springs, near Fulton, Northern New York

Main Office **Great Bear Spring Company**

41 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK

16—U



Changeable Directories and Bulletins

For Office Buildings, Hotels, Clubs, Hospitals, &c.

•

Write for Catalogue with many Styles and Designs.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

•

U. S. CHANGEABLE SIGN CO.

3 West 29th St., New York
U. S. A.

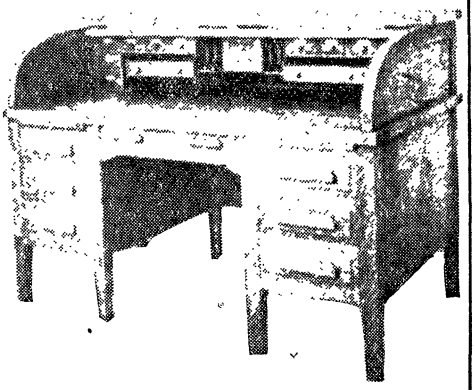
OFFICE FURNITURE

Desks · Chairs · Tables

Filing Devices

Leather Goods, etc.

A FULL LINE OF LOW PRICED
COMMERCIAL
FURNITURE



GEO. W. COBB, Jr., 144-148 NASSAU ST.
NEW YORK CITY

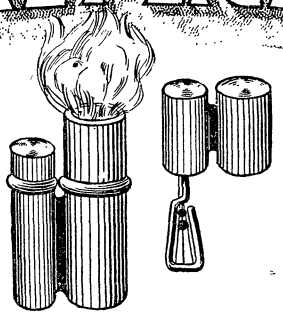
TELEPHONE, 4700 BEEKMAN

INDISPENSABLE TO SMOKERS

CHEAPER THAN MATCHES

FLAMING POCKET LIGHTER

WILL LIGHT IN WINDY WEATHER



THE MOST Convenient Lighter Ever Produced

Special prices to dealers in dozen or gross lots

Guaranteed For Six Months

SAMPLE BY MAIL **50 CENTS**

Patented July 9, 1907, Sept. 10, 1907.

AUTO IGNITER CO. - - 1947 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

HENRY PEARL & SONS CO.

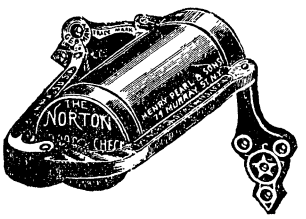
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

Door Checks and Springs : : :

(And every part thereof)

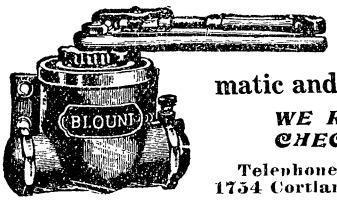
—ALSO—

Door Holders and Spring Hinges



EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR WINN DOOR HOLDERS

SOLE AGENTS, IMPROVED NORTON AIR CHECK



Bronze and Aluminum Powders, Brushes and Bronzing Liquids, Automatic and Hand Drills, Ratchet Screw Drivers.

WE REPAIR EVERY MAKE OF DOOR CHECK AND ALSO SPRING HINGES

Telephone 1754 Cortlandt

74 Murray Street, New York City

16—W

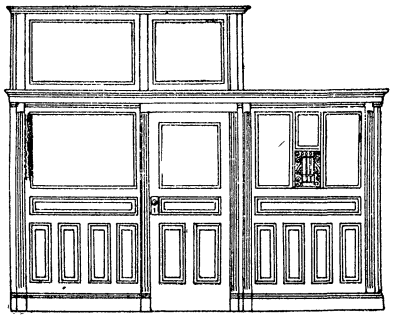
Made by the Mile—Sold by the Foot

OFFICE PARTITIONS Of QUALITY

Three Miles in Stock

—

Delivery in Twenty-Four Hours



Twenty Years Making Office Partitions

—

Estimates Furnished

Office Railings
Stock Quotation Boards
Wooden Store Fixtures, Etc.

MOUNT & ROBERTSON

Makers

28 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK CITY

What you want to-morrow was ready yesterday
Come to-day and look at it

16—X

We Light "THE WORLD"

We can make you a large saving on your lamp bills and send you lamps fully guaranteed in every respect.

RENEWED LAMPS are now recognized by the highest authorities, and thousands of consumers, as equally as good as the best new lamps.

Write us for prices and full particulars.

LYNN INCANDESCENT LAMP CO.
P. O. Box 664 Lynn, Mass.

Hay's Hair Health

Never Fails to RESTORE GRAY or FADED HAIR to its NATURAL COLOR and BEAUTY

No matter how long it has been gray or faded. Promotes a luxuriant growth of healthy hair. Stops its falling out, **and positively removes Dandruff.** Keeps hair soft and glossy. Refuse all substitutes. 2½ times as much in $1.00 as 50c size.

IS NOT A DYE.

Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J.
$1 and 50c bottles, at druggists.

Paints, Enamels, Stains, Etc.

Direct from Maker to Consumer

THE BEST HOUSE AND BARN PAINTS MANUFACTURED.

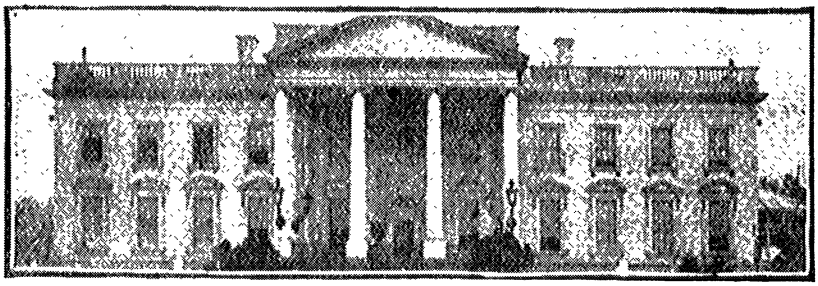
Over a Quarter Century Experience and Reputation behind our goods.

We refer by permission to the N. Y. WORLD who use our goods exclusively in all their departments.

SPENCER SURFACER COMPANY

388 Pearl Street, New York City

TELEPHONE WRITE CALL



VACUUM SYSTEM INSTALLED

THE VACUUM CLEANER COMPANY

427 Fifth Avenue, New York City

CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR THE COMPLETE INSTALLATION OF THIS SYSTEM FOR

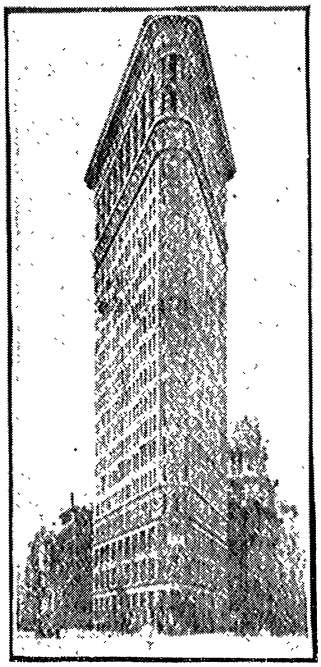
Hotels, Office Buildings, Apartment Houses, Churches, Railroad Yards, Trains and Stations, Hospitals, Libraries, Private Residences, Asylums and Institutions, Public Buildings.

—ALSO—

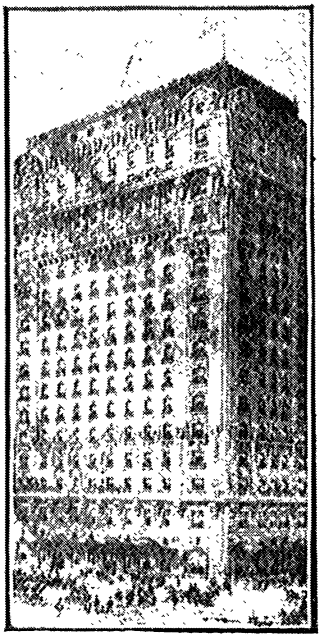
Manufacturers of Small Portable Plants

• • •

Kenny System fully Covered by Patents : :



VACUUM SYSTEM INSTALLED



VACUUM SYSTEM INSTALLED

16—Z

NEW YORK CHICAGO KANSAS CITY

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.

Producers of Highest Quality

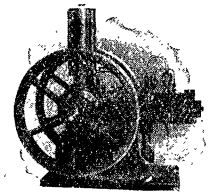
Beef · Veal · Mutton and Pork

Our goods were awarded First Prizes a the Paris, Buffalo, St. Louis and Jamestown Expositions.

Distributing houses in all the principal cities of United States and Europe.

THE MIETZ & WEISS

OIL ENGINES

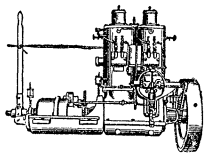


Stationary, 1 to 100 H. P. Marine, 1 to 120 H. P.

OPERATED BY

Crude Oil, Fuel Oil Kerosene or Alcohol

Simplest, Safest, Most Reliable and Most Economical Power Engines on the Market



Direct Coupled Oil Engines and Generators for Electric Lighting and Charging Storage Batteries.

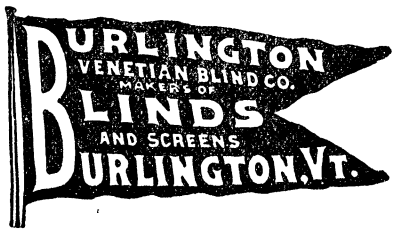
Direct Coupled Oil Engines and Triplex and Centrifugal Pumping Outfits.

Direct Geared Oil Engines and Air Compressors and Hoists.

Portable Engines. Marine Engines.

AUGUST MIETZ IRON FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS

Send for Catalogue 128-138 MOTT STREET, NEW YORK



"Burlington"
Sliding and
Venetian Blinds

Keep out the Sun Control the Light

Permit Perfect Ventilation

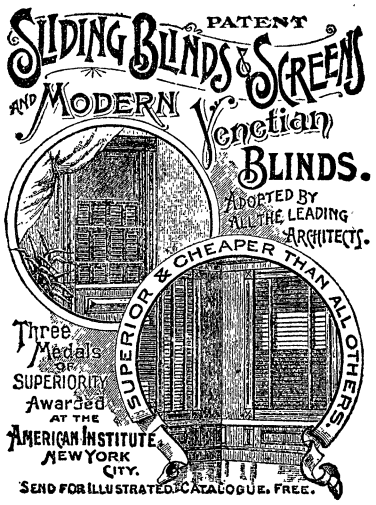
"Burlington"
Window and
Door Screens

Keep out Insects

and

Permit Circulation of

Fresh Air

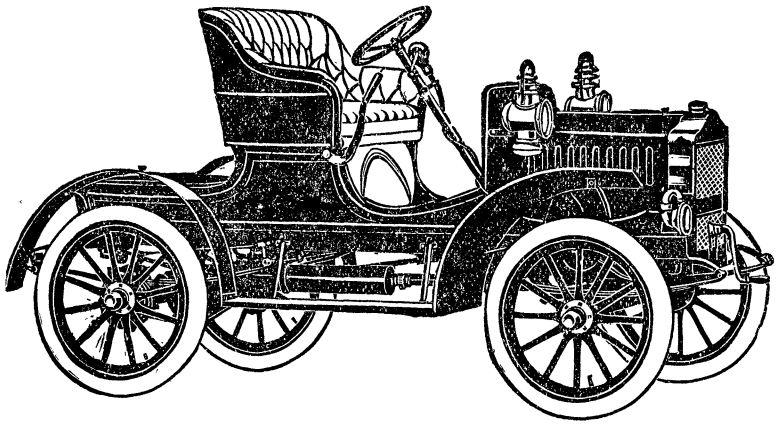


BURLINGTON VENETIAN BLIND COMPANY

Burlington, Vt.

New York Office - World Building

16—BB



14 h.p. Maxwell Runabout

$825 f. o. b. factories

Speed: 35-40 miles per hour—20 miles per gallon of gasoline

MR. BUSINESS MAN:

When you attempt to solve your own transportation problem—and you will have to try its solution soon, if you want to keep abreast of modern business development—you do not want the high-priced car, nor the one that is complicated of design or difficult of operation.

You want the SIMPLEST there is, for in mechanics as well as in business the SIMPLEST IS THE BEST AND MOST EFFICIENT as well as the CHEAPEST.

Next time you meet a Maxwell motorist, stop him. Ask him how he likes the three-point suspension, the multiple-disc clutch, the strong shaft drive, and the many other features that are exclusive Maxwell inventions, and imitated by our followers.

There is only one reply: The Maxwell is the SIMPLEST IN CONSTRUCTION, and the MOST RELIABLE AND MOST ECONOMICAL IN OPERATION.

Or ask us. Let me tell you all about the Maxwell, and the reasons why our cars are SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING ON WHEELS.

If you have any use for transportation at all—every business man has—it will pay you to investigate the Maxwell. Your automobile knowledge is not complete without a thorough knowledge of the Maxwell line for 1908.

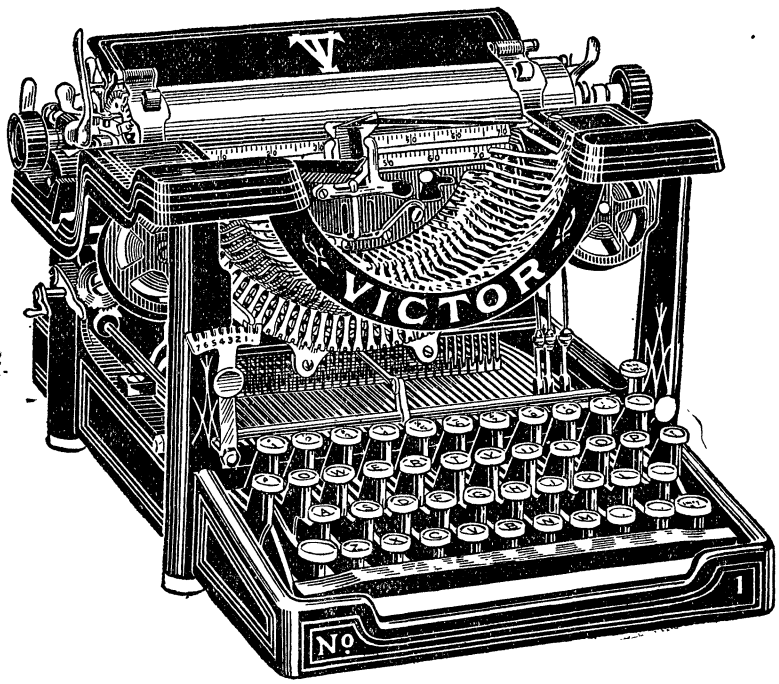
Factories—

Tarrytown, N. Y.
New Castle, Ind.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Chicago, Ill.

Benj Briscoe

President
Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Members A. M. C. M. A.

Dept. 9, WYCKOFF STREET, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.



THE VICTOR

It makes billing and all form work easy.

It relieves the operator from the mental strain of having to verify the position of each column.

Every Victor Typewriter is equipped with a tabulator.

It saves time.

It saves money.

A descriptive catalogue upon request.

VICTOR TYPEWRITER CO.

812 Greenwich Street - - - New York

16—DD

Jagels and Bellis

HIGH-GRADE

COAL

Direct Receivers from the Mines

Coal Delivered by the Truck Load
to all Parts of Manhattan and
Hudson County : : : : : :

Coal Pockets and Docks at

**Hoboken, Jersey City, Weehawken,
Homestead, New Jersey**

NEW YORK OFFICE

23d St. and Broadway, Flatiron Bldg.

Telephone Call, Gramercy 1919

JERSEY OFFICE

35 14th St. (near ferry), Hoboken, N. J.

Telephone Call, Hoboken 905

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention

16—EE

RYEDE SPECIALTY WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF METAL SPECIALTIES

THE RYEDE ADJUSTABLE INCANDESCENT LIGHT HOLDER

We have now before you the best and most ingenious Adjustable Incandescent Light Holder ever invented.

Best and most economical equipment for factories and establishments needing a lamp that can be easily adjusted and meet all the requirements of an adjustable or permanent fixture for the holding of an incandescent light.

Easily fastened to ceiling, wall or floor; instantly ready for service without altering the wiring or other fixtures. Only bracket made for its purpose that will not get loose through constant use.

It will hold any style or make of socket, either metal or porcelain, and will not interfere with the shade or globe.

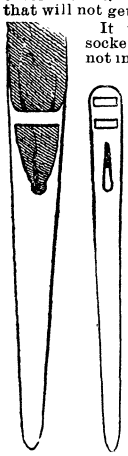
The Ryede Vending Machine

The Ryede Outdoor and Indoor Vending Machines are the neatest strongest, safest, surest and the best designed on the market. They are made in two, four, six or eight slots or columns.

The Ryede is a machine designed to vend gum, chocolate and all kinds of confectionery in stick or package.

A great feature of the Ryede machine is that in case repairs are found necessary the entire mechanism can be instantly removed from the case and repairs made or another substituted without removing the case from its original position, thereby making the machine a constant vendor at all times.

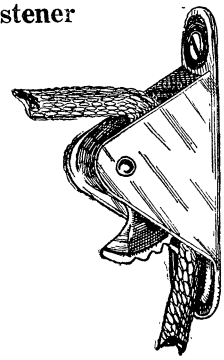
A request will bring full information.



Ryede Ribbon Leaders

Are made from spring brass highly polished and nickel plated. The great feature of these leaders is that they will hold the ribbon neatly and straight, and make it possible to lead ribbon through the most delicate fabrics.

Little Giant Clothesline Fastener



A new specialty, designed for holding a clothesline without tying. Can be instantly adjusted from loose to tight. Just put the line through from top, pull as tight as desired and it holds fast every time. Simple to loosen. Made from pressed steel.

One set of ribbon leaders
One pair of clothesline fasteners
35 cents prepaid.

Ryede Puzzle

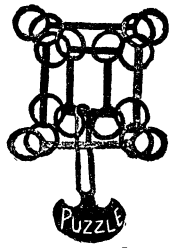
Will Hold You for a While.

Keyring, Nameplate and Puzzle combined. Greatest puzzle in existence. A poser for your friends when there's nothing doing. It teaches the one working it new ideas in mechanism. If the Ryede interferes with business, quit the business.

THE RYEDE IS A GENUINE PUZZLE.

Ryede Perfection Puzzle

When you have solved the Ryede Puzzle send for Ryede Perfection. The Ryede is the Greatest. The Ryede Perfection is Greater.



The Ryede Puzzle and the Ryede Perfection Puzzle, 25 cents prepaid.

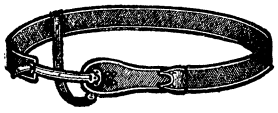
We are making a new line of Novelty Specialties which are not shown above. Send for circulars.

WE CONTRACT FOR METAL SPECIALTIES OF ALL KINDS

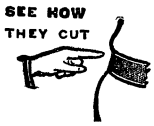
RYEDE SPECIALTY WORKS, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.

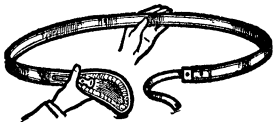
RUPTURE

Why do YOU wear torture trusses like these shown here?



SEE HOW THEY CUT





ELASTIC

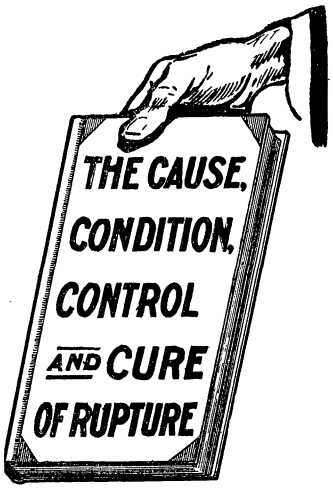
This is the worthless Elastic Truss generally fitted with water-pads—with leg straps that pull the pads on the pelvic bone, leaving real opening of Rupture unprotected. The Belts around body often have to be made so tight as to cut into the sides, as shown above, and yet fail to hold. Do not continue to wear a worthless Truss like this.

SPRING

This is the criminal Spring Truss with its Pads, made to press on the bone and on parts not connected with the Rupture at all. What unnecessary and harmful pressure is exerted by such a Truss! Do not continue to torture yourself with a Truss like this.

MY TRUSS WITHOUT BELTS

Think of the suffering and the trouble spared if you could get your Rupture HELD as we positively guarantee to do; if you could do your work in COMFORT and FREEDOM, knowing that you were as SAFE as if you never were ruptured, and that by CONTINUOUS HOLDING of the Ruptured Parts a CURE was made possible for you at last!



A PERFECT Holder that Cures

And you will be convinced of this wonderful truth when I fit you, or after a careful reading of my book, which I gladly mail FREE to all writing for it. I state FACTS only and show photographic illustrations of the Cluthe Truss, guaranteed to hold ANY Rupture. SMALL COST. No springs, no leg straps, may be worn in bath; most durable. Call this week, or, no matter where you live, write NOW for my 40-page descriptive FREE BOOK (sealed), with Order Blank

And a list of 3,500 benefited and cured patrons, living in all parts of the U. S., Canada, and Mexico, who, in the cause of humanity, have offered to let us make known TO YOU their successful experience with my Truss.

CHAS. W. CLUTHE, 125 E. 23rd St., New York City (Between 4th and Lexington Aves.)

My Truss is NEVER sold by druggists or dealers.

16—GG

William H. Ray Printing Ink Mfg. Co.

735-7-9 East Ninth Street, NEW YORK

Telephone 1465 Orchard

WE COVER

The World

WITH OUR

NEWS AND COLORED INKS

Specialties:

Magazine, Half-Tone, News

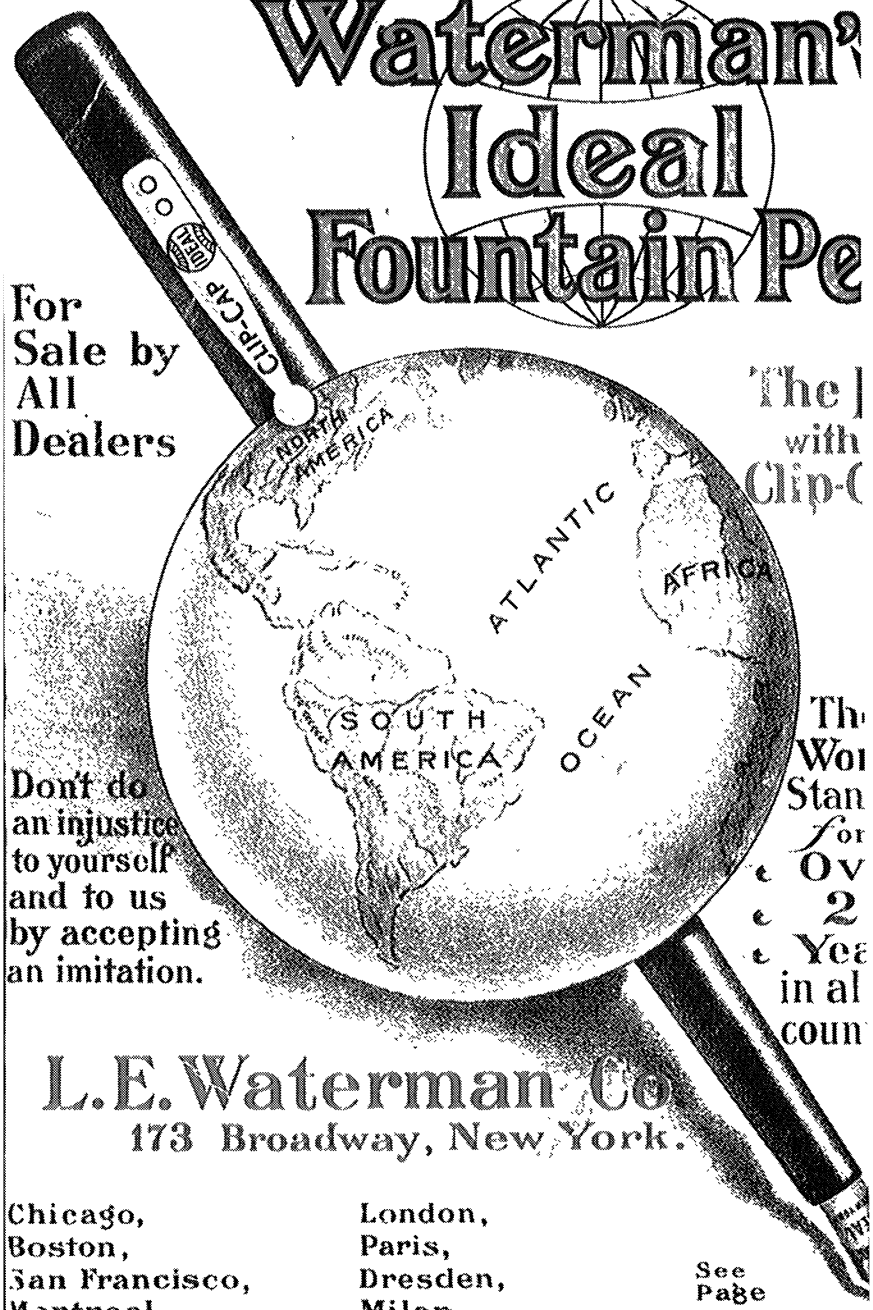
All Best Printed Newspapers and Periodicals Use Our Inks : : :

All Orders Promptly and Accurately Filled

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pe

For Sale by All Dealers



The
with
Clip-C

Th
Wo
Stan
for
Ov
2
Yea
in al
coun

Don't do an injustice to yourself and to us by accepting an imitation.

L. E. Waterman Co.

173 Broadway, New York.

Chicago,
Boston,
San Francisco,
Montreal,

London,
Paris,
Dresden,
Milan,

See Page XVI

M. RUSLING WOOD