

for this class of lawlessness. Manitoba is not the United States, nor, we believe, are our readers to be classed amongst those given to race-prejudice. Unfortunately, however, among the ignorant, there are many people who do not take the Monetary Times. Boxers are to be found in every country, even in Manitoba, in witness of which read the accounts of attacks, isolated ones, we are glad to see, upon poor, inoffensive Chinamen. We are not trying to show that the introduction of a number of negroes into Manitoba would be necessarily followed by scenes of turbulence and hatred; but we do say that such action would be good neither for the blacks nor for the whites. In the first place, the climate is not one naturally adapted to the negro; and, secondly, there could be no true equality between the two races; and without this no lasting social happiness is possible.

Upholders of the scheme may say that the States of Georgia and Alabama would be greatly benefited by the removal of such a large body of the colored race from within their borders. Perhaps they would; at the same time we are afraid that, so far as our reading of the most up-to-date theories of sociology has gone, modern altruism has hardly yet arrived at such a height as to warrant us in saddling a new and growing province with such a doubtful benefit, for the sake of two or three far-away States in a foreign country. Without a doubt, the Canadian Government (either Dominion or Provincial), ought to leave any such plan severely alone.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

The great country to the South of Canada has shown a wonderful growth in every respect within a century, and more particularly in the last half century. Considering population alone, her growth was from 3,929,000 persons, in 1790 to 23,191,000 in 1850. But progressing by great leaps it had by 1890 reached 62,622,000, and to-day it is much more. This being a census year, much interested conjecture is heard as to the present population of the United States. The partial figures of the census of this year, as they are given in instalments to the public, enable the making of estimates of the total population. These estimates vary. That of the Government, dated July 1st. last, being one of many monthly estimates made for several recent years, is that the increase from 1890 to 1900 had been between 24 and 25 per cent. Thus the population in 1890 being 62,622,000, they reach an estimated number this year of 77,816,000. Other estimates, based on the partial returns already published, make the total only 75,000,000. One writer argues that because a group of twenty-six cities show an average growth of 33¾ per cent. in ten years, the whole United States inhabitants must have increased in the same proportion, which would bring the total to-day up to 83,725,000.

This, however, appears too enthusiastic, indeed fallacious, reasoning, for the tendency of population to drift to the cities prevents an equal increase in the rural districts, if it does not cause an actual decrease in some of them. As to the cities, even, the population of Albany shows a considerable decline to-day, compared with 1890, and Omaha decreased 26 per cent. Others show marked contrasts. While the great cities of Chicago and New York largely exceed the average

growth, the first reaching 54½ per cent., and the other almost 38 per cent. increase, Philadelphia has gained only 23½ per cent. Then, among cities of the second and third rank, New Orleans exhibits a growth of only 13.62 per cent., and Washington of about 21; Buffalo boasts almost 38, and Pittsburg nearly 35. Take a group of cities near the Canadian border, Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, all in the great State of Ohio, the three last-named have gained in population 62, 46, and 42 per cent., respectively in the decade, while Cincinnati has only grown from 297,000 people to 326,000, or say 9¾ per cent. The remarkable growth of Cleveland and Toledo, both situated on Lake Erie, is of course owing to the development of the shipping of the Great Lakes, one having become a great iron ore manufacturing place, the other a commercial grain centre. The following are census figures for twenty-six cities, as announced by the Census Bureau. The aggregate population of these cities this year is given as 11,532,501, as compared with 8,625,873 in 1890, an increase of 2,906,628, or 33.70 per cent. The totals for the two years are given in the following table:

Population.	1900.	1890.	Increase Per cent.
New York	3,437,202	2,492,591	37.90
Chicago	1,668,575	1,099,850	54.44
Philadelphia	1,293,697	1,046,964	23.57
Cleveland	381,768	261,353	46.07
Buffalo	352,219	255,664	37.77
Cincinnati	325,902	296,908	9.77
Milwaukee	285,315	204,468	39.54
Washington	278,718	230,392	20.98
Jersey City	206,433	163,003	26.64
Louisville	204,731	161,129	27.06
Minneapolis	202,718	164,738	23.05
Providence	175,597	132,146	32.88
St. Paul	163,632	133,156	22.89
Omaha	102,555	140,452	*26.98
Hoboken	59,364	43,648	36.01
Toledo	131,822	81,434	61.88
Columbus	125,560	88,150	42.44
St. Louis	575,238	451,770	27.33
Indianapolis	169,164	105,436	60.44
Rochester	162,435	133,896	21.31
Newark	246,070	181,830	35.33
Pittsburg	321,616	238,617	34.78
Allegheny, Pa	129,896	105,207	23.37
Kansas City, Mo	163,752	132,716	23.39
Kansas City, Kan	51,418	38,316	34.19
New Orleans	287,104	242,039	13.62
Total (26 cities)	11,532,501	8,625,873	33.70

*Decrease.

MODERN NOTIONS FROM THE YUKON.

It was an original idea of the Yukon miners to make the Governor-General the bearer of a petition to the Government, at Ottawa. In general terms, the miners ask for everything in sight, and a great deal beyond; but they propose to give nothing in return. They ask the right, for the citizens of the Yukon, to elect a Legislative Council for themselves; and to elect two members to the House of Commons. They ask for the establishment of "proper courts," including a Court of Appeal. They want the royalty abolished or at least greatly reduced, while they call on the Government at Ottawa for repairs of roads and bridges, the reduction of free miners' certificates, and of fees for recording and renewing placer-mining claims. They ask liberty for