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THE APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR to the committee of one hundred on the world's fair of 1892 in New York give very general satisfaction. Fifty-seven industries are represented, and in addition the mayor has named forty-three substantial citizens to fill out the number. Among those specially representing industries, we note, for artists and art collectors, Henry G. Marquand; architects, Richard M. Hunt; banks and bankers, Levi P. Morton; clocks and watches, Daniel F. Appleton; mechanical engineers, Henry R. Towne; civil engineers, John Bogart; periodicals and publishers, John Foord; printing, J. J. Little; railroads, Chauncey M. Depew; scientific and educational interests, Charles F. Chandler. The members of the committee of one hundred have been duly apportioned among the four committees on permanent organization, finance, legislation, and site and buildings. As many of the members of these committees are out of town, no meeting will be held this week. On Tuesday of next week, however, at 3.30 P.M., the committee on finance will meet in the governor's room in the City Hall; and on the following Thursday, at the same hour and place, the committee on site and buildings. The other two committees will not be called upon to act until these two have met. After a site has been selected, the committee on legislation will prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature.

There is naturally some desire on the part of the smaller cities, more especially Chicago, that the exhibition, or some part of it, should be held within their limits; Boston, for instance, asking only a branch show specially devoted to New England. There is no likelihood of any splitting of the show into local exhibitions, and the site for the whole will depend, except in so far as political influences may warp things, on the commercial interests at stake. As the time has come when world's fairs pay their expenses if skilfully managed, there is no longer need of a call for any sacrifice on the part of those who will pledge themselves for the expenses. This needed guaranty of funds can be secured in this city just as soon as it shall appear wise to ask it; the question now agitating those having the financial matters in charge being as to how far the money shall be raised by popular subscription to bonds of small denomination, the better to enlist popular interest. If any city except Washington should ask for government aid, it is to be supposed that this of itself would rule that city out of the race, the winner in which will be decided by Congress.

Washington not being a commercial city, it seems undesirable that the exhibition should be held there, especially as there are lacking the facilities for handling the large shipments of goods and the number of visitors. At the same time, the hotels of Washington are of low grade, and entirely unequal to the demands of a world's fair. Then, again, the weather in Washington is likely to be much more oppressive in summer than in New York. The great objection to New York that has been brought forward so far is the lack of local pride. This lack, as is well pointed out in *The Evening Post*, is due to the fact that New York is *facile princeps* among American cities: it is only the little man and the little town that have to boast continually of such good as they may possess, in order that they may not be ignored, and that have to strive constantly to make their good points the better. New York certainly lacks this spur; but she is made up of shrewd business-men, who are amply able to carry through a world's fair just as soon as they have decided that their interests demand it.

THE UNITED STATES, THEIR GROWTH IN POPULATION IN TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

IN 1798, eight years after the first census of the United States was taken, Malthus, in England, published his "Treatise on the Law of Population," which excited great interest, and brought the author much hostile criticism. In June, 1890, we shall take the eleventh census of the United States, and will know with certainty what has been our increase in a hundred years. We expect to find a population of 67,240,000. Malthus held that population in a wide country, affording plenty of space and producing abundant food, doubled every twenty-five years. Trying his estimate by the recorded figures of ten decennial census enumerations, we find that he was very nearly correct.

With the aid of this information, we attempt to discuss the results to date, and to infer something of the progress of the next hundred years. We do not think it rash to infer the work of a century from the known advance during one just expiring. Taking the figures of the past from "Johnson's Cyclopædia," we find the population of the North American Colonies estimated by Bancroft as follows:—

Year.	Population.
1750	1,260,000
1754	1,425,000
1760	2,195,000
1770	2,312,000
1780	2,945,000