MGRATORY POPULATION. I, The Philadelphia Press gathers from its studies of the immigration and emi-:- gration statistics that the population e of this country is migratory back and - forth across the Atlantic to a far greater extent than has been supposed, and offers this as an explanation of the disappointing returns of the govern-- ment census of 1890. "From the total a immigration and the average increase In the native population," it says, "it s was calculated that the population of s the country would certainly reach 65,e 000,000, and some sanguine prophets pre-- dicted 87,500,000. And when the total l was returned as only 62,622,250 a pros found disappointment was seit, and charges of errors were numerous. But no facts since brought to light have proved negligence, while the discovery t of this migratory class of immigrants, l each of whom has been credited as a new arrival from two to five times, is lan evidence of the census' accuracy. Since this migratory immigration has been shown to be so large, some statis-ticians are calculating that the net gain ) to the country's population from immigration from 1890 to 1900 will not exceed 2,000,000, and that the next censua will not show a total population of much exceeding 70,000,000." It is not necessary, in considering the migratory elements of our population, to imagine that the charges of errors in Superintendent Porter's work were found to be baseless. Inaccuracies were numerous and egregious in Oregon and Washington, and were demonstrated so to be by supplementary enumerations. Such supplementary work was done else, where, and the truth may be that the amendments made brought the census out nearly correct. The showing of the proportion of those who had been here before, among imnigrants, however, is significant. By a recent investigation, extending over the records back to July, 1893, it was found that out of 2484 Bohemian immigrants 150 had been in this country before, Out of 38,711 German Immigrants, 3236 had been in this country before. Out of 9993 English, 19,686 Irish and 2342 Scotch immigrants, 7440 had heen residents of this country in previous years, and out of 42,074 Italian immigrants, 8111 were returning to the United States. Meanwhile the falling off in the aggregute of immigration, noticed since 1892, continues unabated. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the total number of immigrants arriving in this country from all sources was 566,663. In the next fiscal year, ending Juna 30, 1893, the number fell to 428,652, and In the next twelve months, ending June 30, 1894, 275,764 immigrants arrived. In the nine fiscal months which have passed since, 140,980 have reached this country, and if the same propor-I ton is maintained during the remaining three months of the fiscal year, even with the usual increase in April, May and June, less than 200,000 immlgrants will have arrived in this country during the twelve months ending June 30, 1895. It is noteworthy that the financial depression does not serve to account altogether for this decrease, especially when it is considered that the hard times have been general in Europe as well as this country, and when a comparison is made with the falling off occasioned by previous panics. Thus the immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30. 1874, sell off only 26 per cent below that for the previous twelve months, and for the next succeeding twelve months only 28 per cent; while the immigration for each fiscal year since 1892 has I shown a steady full of 30 per cent at least, and sometimes more. It cannot be doubted that underneath all these fluctuations of incoming and outgoing laborers there is a permanent migratory class, which makes up an increasing proportion of our immigration. They are a discontented lot, many of them, whom no country will wholly satisfy. There is nowhere any longer a promised land. Overproduction and the pressure of population is taking away from the United States: its once character of an asylum. Tet there is, strictly speaking, no necessity for any one to leave these shores to make a llving. The day has not yet come when industry and economy will not yield more comfort and independence here than in any other country on earth.