

TAKING OF THE CENSUS.

In order to form an idea of the vast amount of labor in counting and collecting facts regarding the seventy-five million inhabitants of the United States, the New York Sun has given the following most interesting details. In fact it becomes almost bewildering when one reads the figures. We may conclude from the perusal of this statement how much labor is involved in taking the census, even of our Dominion. We do not feel that any portion of this admirable article could be well left out. It runs thus:

If anybody thinks it is an easy matter to count seventy-five millions of anything, let him try counting up to 1,000,000 as an experiment. He will find that by the persistent and regular expenditure of breath and energy for twelve hours a day he can reach that result in a week. The entire task, therefore, would keep him steadily engaged for more than a year. This simple test will give an approximate idea of the enormous proportions of the task involved when the 75,000,000 units are scattered over some six million square miles of the earth's surface and when it is necessary not merely to enumerate them, but also to find out a dozen different facts about each one. Yet this is precisely the task that the directors of the next United States census must accomplish.

Practically all the work of collecting the material will be done in the course of three months next summer. To carry it out in that time the census authorities are now engaged organizing a force of nearly 50,000 men. Of this number the majority—the enumerators—will be employed only for two weeks, or at most for a month, but the clerical staff, comprising several thousand, will be kept busy for two years, or more in compiling the results and publishing them. In the last two censuses, those of 1880 and 1890, the publication of the results occupied from five to seven years. In that of 1890 the last of the volumes on population was not off the press until seven years after the date of beginning the work. In that of 1880 the last of the volumes was published in 1889. This represented a fair rate of speed, considering the dozens of bulky volumes required to contain the data collected by the enumerators. It seriously impaired the value of some of the most important statistics, however, since they were out of date by the time they came into possession of the public. In the act providing for the census of 1900 Congress has stipulated that the four principal reports—those on population, morality, manufactures and agriculture, must be published by July 1st, 1902. This demands a rate of progress four times as great as that of the last census. To meet the requirements of the act, preparations are being made on a much larger scale than ever before. The plans of the census officials contemplate the erection of a great building in Washington, to be occupied exclusively by the census bureau, and the employment of a larger number of clerks than ever before.

"We regard ourselves," said Frederick Wines, Assistant Director of the census, "as being for all practical purposes simply a manufacturing concern. A great publishing enterprise has been turned over to our charge. The first requirement is a sufficient force to carry on the work. We have estimated the necessary clerical staff here in Washington at 3,000. The actual work of the census divides itself into two parts—collecting the information and compiling it for publication. For the former purpose 40,000 enumerators will be employed. They will gather all the data relating to population, except in institutions where special enumerators will be appointed from among the officials of the establishments. The data relating to manufactures and mechanical industries will be gathered by special agents, who will be of a higher grade and receive more liberal compensation than the enumerators. The third method of gathering information will be by correspondence and the examination of printed documents of all kinds. This will be carried on in the central office.

"The enumerators will be local appointees in all parts of the country. There will be one for each township, or, in the case of cities, for each ward or district. Their pay will run as low as \$50 in some cases and will average about \$100. Their work will have to be completed in from two to four weeks. They must be men of ordinary intelligence, able to ask questions and record the answers correctly in a legible hand. The whole country will be divided into 300 districts, for each of which a supervisor will be appointed. The supervisors select the enumerators, and are responsible for their work. The supervisors' districts correspond roughly to Congressional districts, but each of certain larger cities will form a single district. Massachusetts

will have but one supervisor, because in that State there is a bureau qualified by long experience in both State and Federal census work which has at its command a large force of trained enumerators.

"While it will be impossible to examine the 40,000 enumerators scattered in every part of the country, their competence will be tested before they are finally appointed. In this way we shall probably get a better set of enumerators than ever before. This is a matter of primary importance, for if the information supplied by the enumerators is faulty or incomplete, no amount of care in the central office can remedy the defect. The agents appointed to report on special industries will be selected on the basis of skill and experience and their employment will be expert work.

"The old method of computing the facts contained in a census was by a laborious system of tallying. Every fact relating to each person was indicated by a pencil mark under the proper heading on big sheets provided for the purpose. This plan was clumsy, slow and exceedingly liable to error. Toward the end of the last census it was superseded by the new method of mechanical compilation. Every process formerly executed by hand is now carried out by the Hollerith machines, many times more rapidly and with much greater accuracy. Their highest recommendation, however, is that they enable us to count combinations of facts.

"In compiling the results of the enumeration, every person in the United States will be represented by a card. The facts recorded concerning each person are shown by holes punched in the cards. Experience has shown that the average number of records that can be transferred from the schedules to the punch cards by each clerk in one day is 700. It is the intention of the census authorities, as soon as the schedules are received, to set 1,000 clerks at work with the punching machines. This will mean something like 700,000 punched cards a day and should exhaust the entire number of 70,000,000 or thereabouts in approximately 100 working days. Of course longer time may be required or a little less.

"The punching machine which is the principal time and labor saver of the new apparatus, is something like a typewriter in appearance. The punch is attached to a movable key, which plays over a perforated keyboard of a typewriter. It contains over 200 symbols, and is an exact duplicate of the cards employed to contain the statistics of each person. For the most part these symbols consist of figures and easily understood abbreviations, and the labor of learning to operate the machine is hardly any greater than that of mastering the typewriter.

"As fast as they are punched and assorted according to sex, nativity or color, the cards will be taken to the machine room and run through the electric tabulating machines. To take off all information contained on the cards they will run through the machines four or possibly five times. Each instrument is capable of disposing of 5,000 cards a day, and it will therefore require 140 of them to keep up with the punching machines.

"Roughly described, the electric counting machine consists of a box of needles set on spiral springs. These needles descend on each card as it passes through the machine. Where there are holes they pass through and dip into a cup of mercury placed underneath. This completes an electric circuit and sets in motion an indicator upon a dial, which moves forward exactly like the second hand of a clock. The various dials thus enumerating all the facts and combinations of facts wanted. From the indicator dials the figures are copied off on result slips and filed for the compiling clerks.

"It is estimated that each of the tabulating machines compiles and registers information that would require the services of twenty clerks under the old system of tally sheets. A consideration of even more importance is its greater accuracy. The machine automatically throws out any card that is wrong. For example, if one of the details, say sex, has not been indicated on the card, the plunger will not register and the ball at the side of the machine which rings to indicate the correctness of each card remains silent. It is then a comparatively easy matter to go back to the schedules and supply the missing information, whereas on the tally sheets such a mistake would hardly be discovered.

"The third stage in preparing the facts and figures for publication is the tabulating. This will be in charge of a force of 1,000 clerks and copyists, whose work will be the preparation of statistical tables and copy for the printers. The fourth and final

stage is the typesetting, printing and binding, from which the bulky volumes will emerge ready for distribution.

"Not only will the coming census have superior mechanical appliances for preparing its results, but it will probably be the first in this country to have the advantage of a building constructed especially to meet the needs of census work. The plans for the building are already drawn, and its erection, it is hoped, will begin within a short time. The lack of such a building was one of the impediments to the work of the census of 1890. At that time the census bureau paid out in rents more than \$150,000. It occupied a number of different buildings, none of which was especially adapted to its use. At the recent session of Congress no action was taken on the question of a building and no appropriation for the purpose was made. We think, however, that private capital will undertake the erection of a building according to plans prepared by ourselves.

"The matter of proper supervision is of great importance in work of this

kind. For example the 3,000 clerks employed in the bureau will receive an average salary of \$900 a year. They will not be paid so much at the start. This will involve an outlay of \$2,700,000 a year for clerical work alone. The employees work six and one-half hours a day, so that the loss of one minute a day in the work of the bureau would cost the Government \$7,000 a year. This example is only one of many illustrations that could be given of the importance of having efficient and rapid work. Taking into account the saving of time and the increase in efficiency a building costing \$150,000 would pay for itself in one year, and in five years, or the duration of one census, would save the Government three-fourths of a million dollars.

"While it is impossible to estimate beforehand the expense of taking the census, it is pretty certain, on the most economical basis, to amount to more than \$10,000,000. That is the minimum of what it will cost us to learn how great we have become as a nation."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S WILL.

The visit to Nice of Viscount Cross and the private solicitor of Queen Victoria is taken to mean that Her Majesty has remodelled her will.

In her very prolific family of grandchildren and great grandchildren sons and daughters are constantly being born, whom the Queen must "remember" in the disposition of her property, but the death of the scapegrace Duke Alfred of Cobourg was the cause of the immediate change.

Measured by the standards of multi-millionairedom, Queen Victoria is not very wealthy. Her fortune is of course unknown. It is seldom estimated at less than £5,000,000. It has been placed as high as £15,000,000, but the former figure is undoubtedly the more nearly correct.

There is about £600,000 a year spent on the Queen. Nine-tenths of it is spent in more or less curious ways prescribed by custom, and only over one-tenth of it has her Majesty any control.

The private fortune of the Queen is no doubt in part made up of savings out of this ten per cent. unspecified.

So long as the Prince Consort was alive he received £50,000 a year, which payment lasted twenty-one years, ceasing with his death in 1861.

Prince Albert was not above speculating with his money, and as men in the city were always glad to give him "tips," he was generally successful. He left a considerable fortune to his widow.

The Queen has received many other bequests. In 1856 a Mr. Neeld died and left her £500,000. Other money gifts have come her way, but probably far more have taken the form of jewels, plate, trinkets, and costly trifles, whose aggregate value—of course, not to be confounded with Crown jewels—is estimated at more than £1,000,000.

Taking Queen Victoria's private fortune at the more moderate estimate, and remembering that in England three per cent. is pretty good return upon invested money, Queen Victoria's private income may be some £150,000 a year; or, with the unappropriated £60,000 of the Civil List, a little over £200,000,000 a year.

There are, indeed, several of the Queen's subjects who are much richer than she. And beside the wealth of the Rothschilds her fortune is small. But by strict economy she gets along, and will leave something to each of her descendants.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF NEW YORK PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

There is in the New York "Herald" a very significant article on the important subject of how to make a church pay. "The Gospel may be free, but the distribution is pretty expensive in New York." With a local instance of considerable magnitude before our eyes, we feel inclined to quote the whole of the article; but we must confine ourselves to a few remarks made and reports published.

"How can a New York Church be made to pay? is one of the serious problems of the day. The condition of the West Presbyterian Church is but an indication of the financial condition of several others. The necessity of building fine structures and furnishing them with costly carpets, seat cushions and other paraphernalia has brought disaster to many. Most of the new churches in the upper fashionable West side have heavy mortgages on them, which have a depressing spiritual effect upon the members every time the interest becomes due."

Here follow some statistics from which these seem worthy of reproduction:—

"The uptown churches with scarcely an exception, have heavy mortgages to carry. These run all the way from \$10,000 to \$80,000. A few years ago one West side Presbyterian Church had a mortgage of over \$100,000; but through the united efforts of the congregation this was reduced one-half. These mortgages are drawing four and five per cent., and some of them represent over seventy per cent. of the valuation of the property. One church has to collect and pay over \$3,000 a year as interest on the church debt."

"The loaning of money on church property is a paying business, and money brokers are always anxious to negotiate for such mortgages. "We usually get four and four and a half per cent. on the first mortgage, and five per cent on the second mortgage. The trustees are sometimes slow in paying right on the date, but they are always good," remarked an uptown broker."

"All of the churches of any pretension have their stained glass and memorial windows, which cost from \$500 to \$50,000 apiece. The stained glass windows in the Fifth Avenue Cathedral cost this latter amount. So

veral of the Fifth Avenue churches have windows that cost from \$15,000 to \$30,000. Next to the windows the pulpits call for a lavish outlay of funds that often represent a fair slice of the mortgage. Downtown dealers carry in stock hardwood altars that range in price from \$100 to \$500. But very few of the New York churches want stock altars and the dealers carry these for out of town trade.

"The finances of the church are thus quite an important problem. There are some score of New York churches whose income must average between \$35,000 and \$40,000 a year to keep the trustees out of debt. Of this sum most of it goes to paying the mere running expenses of the church, while a small part of it is devoted to the various charities or missions connected with nearly every city church."

"The all-important question of how to raise this amount is one that stares the trustees in the face from year's end to year's end. Naturally, they look at the question from a business point of view. In the Presbyterian Churches the trustees do not have to be members, and they are often recruited from outside, to give financial standing and support to the church. It cannot be wondered that sometimes they overlook the spiritual life of the church in their endeavors to raise funds sufficient to run the corporation."

Now we come to another equally important phase of the subject.

"Fashion is an important factor in church-going, and religion is sometimes an expensive luxury. The heavy expenses under which the churches labor make it necessary to attract those who are willing to pay well for the seats. The voluntary contributions do not support many churches in this city. The matter has been tried a number of times, and the trustees have concluded that the renting of pews is the surest way to raise funds. By placing sufficient attraction in the pulpit and choir loft it is generally supposed to be possible to raise all the revenue essential to support the most fashionable church. Naturally, the pews are rented for sums that will cover all or most of the running expenses of the organization."

What are we to conclude from all

this? It does not appear to us to be an exaggeration to say that the two-thirds—if not a greater percentage—of the external religion of New York is a matter of money and style. Christianity with its simplicity, its mission of soul-saving sacredness, its universality, its special adaptability to the needs of the poor, and its unlimited applicability in life, has but little to do with church building, church going, and church regulation in the great city of New York. The temple of God becomes a mart for the money-lenders whom Christ scourged out of the old temple of Jerusalem, and the attention and interest of the great world are both centered in the latest styles and fashions, and divided between the theatre and the church. Often the latter is more amusing than the former; and in any case the stage draws more devotees than does the altar. In all this glitter, and rush, this financing and powdering up, this banking and silently squandering there is ever one skeleton appearing.

Where is the place for the poor? Ah! it was truly said by a great French Archbishop:—

"The Catholic Church alone can be that of Christ, for she keeps her doors open to the poor whom she has always with her." After all we have here the very essence of Protestantism illustrated; and it is of the earth earthy. The rush for wealth, the fevered and fitful heat of fashion; these are the substitutes for that "thirst for souls" and that "self humiliation" which characterize the Catholic Church.

MR. JAMES MCCARREY, Jr.

The Portland "Courier-Telegram" published an excellent likeness and sketch of Mr. James McCarrey, Jr., son of Mr. James McCarrey, of St. James street, West, and well known in circles of Irish national societies in Montreal, who recently accepted a very good offer from the American Biograph Company, as lecturer in connection with the moving pictures of his Holiness Leo XIII.

The "Courier-Telegram" says:—The French Canadian peasant, better known as the Habitant, is one of the most interesting types of character in America. His conversation in the English tongue, is at once novel and amusing. The habitant dialect is one of the most difficult to impersonate. In fact, the only way to become a successful delineator of this type of character is to live with him, and carefully study his habits, manners, customs, etc.

Mr. McCarrey has made a successful study of the French Canadian peasant, he has lived side by side with the Habitant from childhood and has always been a keen student of the character, with the result that he is now the greatest living delineator of this novel and original type.

Several years ago he began to study Dr. Drummond's famous Habitant poems, he had also the good fortune to make the author's acquaintance, who encouraged him very much in the interesting study.

Dr. W. H. Drummond, the author of the Habitant, says Mr. McCarrey is the original, faithful and genuine delineator of the habitant character.

A YEAR OF JUBILEE.

Few pontiffs, and in fact, few leaders of men, or heads of nations, have had as many important jubilees—during their official careers—as has Leo XIII. experienced. Once more the Holy Father comes with the declaration of a great year of jubilee. This time it is the closing of the nineteenth century that he wishes to have observed a year of universal thanksgiving to God for all the good that the expiring century has produced, and of general repentance for all the wrongs done and crimes committed during the past hundred years.

After recalling the grand jubilee, under Leo XII., at the close of the last century, and all the benefits derived therefrom, His Holiness, in the official Bull, refers to the brighter side of the present retrospect, and he says:—

"One cannot say this century has been sterile in good works and Christian virtues. On the contrary, by the grace of God, we have an abundance of illustrious examples. There are no exalted virtues in which many men have not signalized themselves, because the Christian religion has obtained from God continued fruition of these virtues."

But, alas! there is another side to the picture, and the Holy Father thus draws attention to it:—

"At the same time, what blind errors have prevailed! How many people are running toward eternal ruin? What grief for our heart to see how many Christians, seduced by license of thought, are losing every day the great gift of faith! It is difficult to

express what injury these habits of thought have inflicted upon the foundations of society:

"Rebellious souls, full of bad tendencies and cupidities, are taking part in a dangerous and dreadful struggle, without law, aiming to seize the goods of this world."

After recalling the grave necessity of recalling men to their duty, and of saving millions of souls from the path of eternal ruin, the sovereign Pontiff closes with the following touching appeal and invitation to visit Rome, the centre of Christendom:—

"We cannot propose anything holier or more salutary for men, or more of what man ought to desire, aspire to and hope for, than to ask from Jesus throughout this Holy Year for that salvation found in his resurrection, in abandoning which men go to perdition."

"Alas, many men refuse with contempt this saving mercy. We have seen in these latter times a renewal of the Arian heresy regarding the divinity of Jesus."

"But have courage, and let us to our work!"

"Let all Christians contribute to these proposals by examples of piety, joining in teaching to the people what is necessary, detesting every form of impiety against the divine majesty of Jesus."

"Raising our eyes to God, with His help and with the approbation of the cardinals, we order a universal Jubilee, to commence in this sacred city of Rome with the first vesper of Christmas, 1899, and to cease on the same day in 1900."

"During the Jubilee year we concede full indulgence and pardon of sins to all Christians truly repentant, who confess their sins and partake of communion, and who will visit the basilicas of St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. John's, or that of Sta. Maria Maggiore, in Rome, at least once a day during twenty days, if having domicile in Rome, or, for pilgrims, during ten days. All ought to pray for the exultation of the Church, for the extirpation of heresies, for the concord of Catholic princes, and for the salvation of Christian peoples."

"Those who through sickness or other legitimate causes cannot visit the Roman basilicas, if they confess and communicate, may also benefit in the indulgence."

"To Rome we invite you, with love, sons of the Church throughout the world."

"At the same good Catholics ought, during this period, to renounce all spectacles of a profane character."

"Divine Rome will inspire you, Jesus has chosen Rome as the centre of the highest action. Here is empire. Here under His will is the immovable seat of His Vicar on earth. Here is guarded the truth. From here spreads light to all the world."

"Whoso removes himself from Rome removes himself from Jesus."

"Religious monuments, majestic temples, the tombs of the apostles, the catacombs of the martyrs, all add to the sanctity of Rome."

As on all occasions special and general, partial and plenary indulgences are proclaimed, and the fountains of grace are opened to a degree that only at long intervals occurs, and means of reparation and salvation are multiplied a thousand fold.

The Japanese address their letters the reverse of what we do, writing the country first, the state or province next, then the city, the street and number, and the name last of all.



In military prisons an offender is sometimes sentenced to carry cannon balls from one place to another and pile them up all day long. That is all. Perhaps it does not seem very terrible but it soon wears his life out. It is practically a death sentence, and he knows it, he would rather be shot. Many a sick man feels the same way about the burden of disease that he is lugging back and forth from day to day. He would as soon be down with a mortal disease. It will come to that sooner or later.

A man's life can be dragged out by dyspepsia and liver complaint. The experience of Mr. J. T. Cardwell, of Fall Creek Depot, Pittsylvania Co., Va., shows how Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery saves people from consumption by waking up their nutritive organs and giving it power to supply pure, healthy blood, which drives out blood poisons and dead tissues and builds up sound, wholesome flesh and muscle.

"I feel it my duty," writes Mr. Cardwell in a letter to Dr. Pierce, "to write you of the lasting benefits derived from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pills. I felt for indigestion and liver complaint; at this time two months had passed in two or three days after I had commenced, the use of your medicine my cough had entirely stopped, my digestion was better, my low spirits driven away and I felt new life and vigor in my whole body."

This marvelous "Discovery" makes nerve force and rugged power. It is better than city emulsions; it does not make flabby fat, it does not increase the weight of corpulent people.