

Why So Many British Officers Get Killed in War.



The extraordinary fatality among the leaders of the British soldiers in actions at Smith Hill, Elandslaagte and Belmont is clearly explained in this picture. While the men in the rushes up the Kopjes took advantage of every cover, the officers esteemed it their duty to stand erect. In this position they became conspicuous quarry for the Boer marksmen.

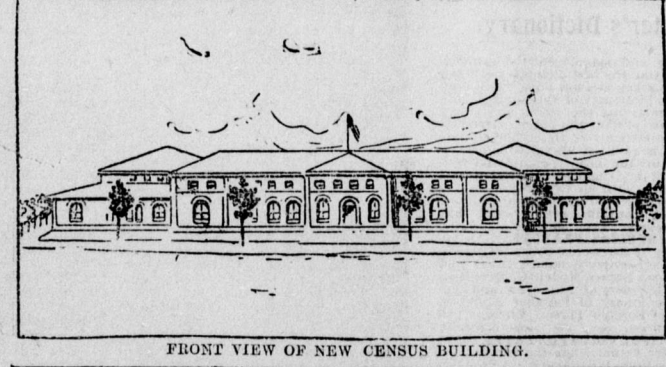
The Plans For the Twelfth Census.

All through the past six months preparations have been going busily on in Washington for a great publishing enterprise, which will be launched promptly on the first day of the coming June. The results of the undertaking will begin to appear in finished form two years from that date, and will continue to be brought out at intervals for three or four years thereafter. The publication will be designated as the Twelfth Census of the United States.



WILLIAM R. MERRIAM.
(Director of the Twelfth Census.)

a larger scale, as there are of course more people to be enumerated. It will embrace a greater area; for the first time the inhabitants of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico are to be included in the count. Moreover, the coming census will be the first in which all the work of recording and computing statistics is to be done by mechanical means. Electric tabulating machines were introduced for this purpose toward the close of the eleventh census, but in the coming enumeration they will be relied upon entirely. The thorough organization necessary in order successfully to carry through such an undertaking as this may be appreciated when one reflects upon the labor involved in counting seventy-five millions of anything—a task that would require one man's undivided energies for twelve hours a day during more than a year and a half. In the case of the census the labor is multiplied by the consideration that the seventy-five million units are human beings, concerning each of whom a dozen facts must be recorded, and that they are scattered over some four million square miles of the earth's surface. The task of taking the census will require altogether the services of more than forty thousand persons. They will be separated into two main divisions—the field forces, and the headquarters staff in Washington. The former will include by far the greater number—nearly forty thousand, all told. These will be the enumerators, who will gather the required information from all parts of the country, and the superintendents in charge of this branch of the work. The data thus collected will be compiled and prepared for publication by



FRONT VIEW OF NEW CENSUS BUILDING.

a staff of three thousand clerks in the central office. Roughly speaking, there will be one enumerator for each township throughout the country, or, in the cities, one for each ward. The enumerators will be local residents appointed by the Director of the Census, on the recommendation of some influential person, usually the Congressman from the district. The superintendents

will have charge of divisions generally the same in limits as the Congressional districts. In the case of the larger cities, however, there will be but one superintendent to each city, although his territory may include several Congressional districts. In Massachusetts, where an efficient census bureau exists under the direction of the State authorities, there will be a single superintendent. The enumerators are expected to start on their rounds on June 1, 1900. They will be supplied beforehand with portfolios containing blank schedules

The punched record cards are counted, or tabulated in the electrical tabulating machines. These machines are provided with a circuit closing device, into which the cards are rapidly fed one by one. The holes in the card control the electric circuits through a number of counters, which will as desired count the simple facts as to the number of males, females, etc., or the most complicated combination which the statistician may ask for.



TABULATING RECORDS.

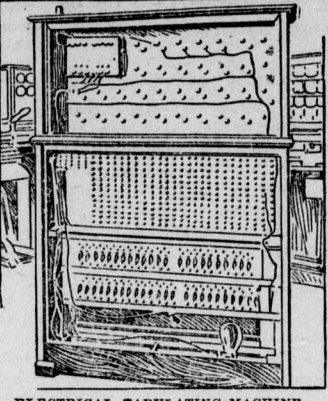
on which to enter the name of each person in their districts, together with the information provided for by law. Most of them can complete their tasks within a few days, and will receive from \$50 to \$150 for their services, according to the amount of work involved. As soon as the schedules are completed and revised, under the direction of the district superintendents, they will be forwarded to Washington. Here is where the work of putting the census data into intelligible and valuable form will be done, and here is where the tabulating machinery will come into play. These machines, by the way, are the invention of a former census employe, Mr. Herman Hollerith. They were designed with a special view to use in the census, although they have proved valuable for other statistical work.

By this system the statistics concerning each person will appear on a separate punched card. About seventy-five millions of these cards will be required, therefore, to contain all the data collected for the census. The cards are numbered to correspond with the numbers opposite the names in the schedules. They contain two hundred and eighty-eight symbols, each of which is an abbreviation representing some fact within the range of the census enumeration. They are punched by means of an electric machine.

upon the card. Wherever there are punch-holes the needles pass through and dip into a cup of mercury placed beneath. An electric circuit is thus completed, which moves up the indicators on the connected dials one point and records the particular fact indicated by each punch-hole. The totals are always in view on the indicators, and are copied off on slips at the end of each run. Each machine is capable of disposing of five thousand cards per day. The statistics computed by the machines will be copied on record slips and turned over to another force of one thousand clerks, whose business it will be to make up tables and prepare copy for the printers.

In recording the statistics a clerk reads from the schedules the information entered opposite a certain name to an operator seated at the key-board of the punching-machine. With a little practice this punching-machine can be operated as fast as an ordinary typewriter. Experience has shown that the average number of records that one clerk can transfer from the schedules to the cards is seven hun-

dred per day. It is the intention of the Census Bureau to put one thousand clerks at work with these machines as soon as the returns are in, so that this branch of the work should



ELECTRICAL TABULATING-MACHINE.

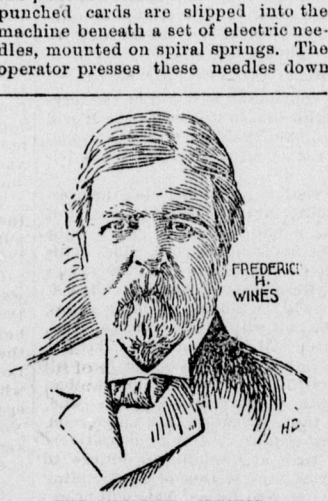
be completed in about a hundred days.

From the punching-machine the record cards go to the electric tabulating-machine, which is even more ingenious. In form it is something like an upright piano. In the face of the upper part of the box are set a number of indicator dials, each one devoted to some one set of facts comprehended in the census. Inside the machine is a complicated system of electric wiring connecting these indicators with the operating apparatus. It is the mission of this machine to total the various facts recorded on



THE PUNCHING MACHINE.

The transcript of the original returns of the enumerator to the punched card will be done with small machines, something like a typewriter, called keyboard punches. About one thousand of these keyboard punches will be used, and the entire work of transcribing the 75,000,000 or more individual records will be done in about 100 working days, or nearly four months after the first reports are in.



THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

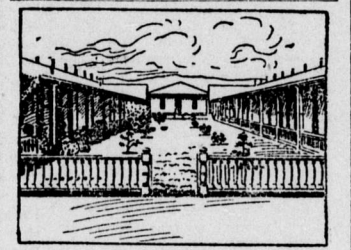
The accompanying cut conveys an excellent idea of Virginia Postoffice, which is situated on the stage road between San Diego and Escondido, in San Diego County, California. Two stages stop at this postoffice daily, except on Sundays, to deliver and take on mails. The entire structure of the postoffice was originally a mere piano-box, and is about six feet high, three feet wide and five feet long. It has five private boxes on one side, fitted with Yale locks. It is undoubtedly the smallest postoffice in the United States, if not in the whole

world. The postmistress and her son are seen standing outside. Virginia Postoffice is not a money order post-office.

THE SHALAM COMMUNITY.

Home of the Most Remarkable Sect in the World.

On a tract of land nearly a thousand acres in extent, and situated about six miles north of Las Cruces, and about fifty miles north of El Paso, in New Mexico, is the most remarkable community in the world. Here a fraternity, with a new civilization, a new religion and a Bible of its own, is being reared, with the idea of the perfectibility of the human race, which was the dream of its founder. From the raw material of castaway infants and foundlings a new kind of people is intended to result. The adults composing this community are spiritualists and vegetarians, but the children reared under this strange system are the chief hope of the believers. It is they, and not the grown men and women who live in Shalam, who are to demonstrate to the world the possibility of a new economic and social fraternity. Through them earth is to be regenerated and man led out of the darkness of the competitive system into one where private property, if not wholly abolished, is made subject to a sort of communism with which writers of



ENTRANCE TO SHALAM COURT.

the order of Mr. Bellamy have made us familiar.

The founder of this community was Dr. Newbrough, a New York dentist and spiritualist, who died in 1890. He wrote a mammoth work which is the Bible of the sect, and is called "Oadspe," a word meaning earth, air and sky in a language spoken before the flood. It is said to have been written on the typewriter by Dr. Newbrough, his hands being guided by supernatural beings, and was printed without being read by the doctor. It is certainly a work without a counterpart, filled with extraordinary phrases and with more peculiar illustrations, but it is the sacred book of a unique community, which was founded to establish the religion it teaches, and out of the spiritual and economic doctrines set forth therein to found a new race. And the few who constitute the fraternity not only follow its economic doctrines and refrain from considering anything as theirs—they call themselves "Kosmons," which is to signify in the language of their sacred scriptures, non-owners of any and everything; but the children are taught to revere the book as the inspired dogma of their religion.

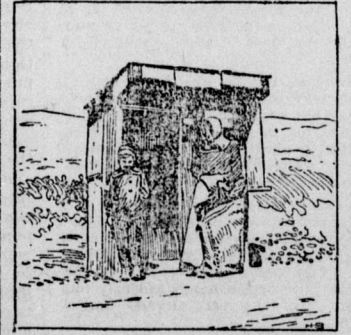
The community of Shalam is called "The Children's Land," and a number of buildings have been erected. The children's building, built of brick, is the largest; the Fraternum, of adobe, is another. The walls of the latter are hung with a number of the most extraordinary pictures ever painted, the work of Dr. Newbrough.

The Difference of Clothing.

How much more toughness and endurance the average woman has than the average man when it comes to a question of the cold. One would have a sort of pity for a man who should venture out on the chilly days of autumn with no overcoat. Yet the extra coat that the woman dons is no thicker nor warmer than the ordinary inside coat that a man wears within doors, and in which he looks "peaked" in the outer air. But the woman, on the other hand, wears that little coat over a cotton shirt waist, and is warm and comfortable. Often in this climate the addition of a fur collar is the only concession she makes to the colder days, when a man's light overcoat is banished by the coming of the heavier winter garment. In summer it is as much of a mystery how the man can smilingly endure the eternal coat, while his sister or wife, or mother covers her shoulders with the airiest of muslins. —New York Evening Sun.

A Piquant Postoffice.

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THE SMALLEST POSTOFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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CHURCH COLONIZATION.

A Successful Combination of Business, Religion and Common Sense.

An enterprising minister of Anderson, Ind., is making a great success of a novel project which an irreverent critic refers to as "turning the church of God into a real estate office." The plan of the minister, who is Pastor W. H. Covert of the denomination known as the Church of God, is to lay out plots of ground near the religious edifice and place those members of the church who have no homes of their own in a position to acquire them by selling the land, with any kind of building the purchaser wants on easy terms and the lowest price possible. In this way the church pastor gathers his flock all around him and is sure of keeping them, for the owner of a house is not a transient occupant of the fold, but stays there and becomes a pillar of strength. The church seeks no profit on the venture, so that the prices accepted are remarkably low. All that is desired is to keep the members faithful to the religious organization that puts them in the way of owning their home.

The pastor has found this system of church colonization to work like a charm. Where there was talk of closing the church on account of lack of funds the congregation is now a large and increasing one, the pastor's salary is always paid on time, and the organization is in a most flourishing condition. When the pastor who had enterprise enough to carry out his plan of combining the ideas of a business man with the fervor of a preacher of the gospel was asked to make a statement regarding his experience for the benefit of the more timid ministers who prefer to preach to empty seats in the old orthodox way, rather than insure success by a radical departure, he wrote the following:

"Our local members being few, and the town of small population, I hit upon a plan to get church people to locate here permanently. I began by raising stock companies for manufacturing purposes, and then, to induce persons to invest and to make the investment safe I gave a deed in fee simple for a certain amount of stock. Where the stock was sold at par, with every \$100 cash I gave \$100 worth of the capital stock and a deed to a lot worth practically \$100, thus making the investor absolutely secure.

"Persons of limited means were attracted by this plan to settle here. They came in from all over the country and the town soon began to thrive. But I wanted the church to thrive too. It was found by careful figuring that houses could be built for from \$400 to \$600 of the kind that rent from \$9 to \$12 a month. I put the plan before some of the church members and they heartily approved of it. Those with money enough to build agreed to put up houses for the poorer members and sell them on the easy payment plan without interest. By this means it is within the power of almost every member of the church to acquire a house, and the benefits accruing all round are such as to make the project a blessing to every one concerned. To be a member of the church is to share in a building plan that makes a man a house-owner in time without any additional economy at all being necessary, for the members who help their less fortunate brethren to acquire houses ask for no profit on the outlay, while the church sells the land at cost price.

"The church is satisfied, for it wants only to solidify its membership and root the component parts of the organization to the neighborhood. The richer members are repaid for their loans by seeing the property in the vicinity of their residences increase in value through the colonization of peaceable, respectable and industrious citizens, and those to whom the houses are sold are, of course, happy and grateful to those who enabled them to own a home. The plan has helped me and pleased the members. It is a mixture of business, religion and practical common sense that harms no one and does many people good. The same conditions do not exist everywhere, and hence the plan could not be made universal. Where similar conditions do exist the plan will be found to work admirably."

The Church of God is a very old organization in the United States. It was founded in 1828 in Lower Paxton township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. There are over 500 ministers and between forty and fifty thousand members in the United States. The church at Anderson, Ind., was established in August, 1886.

An Unpopular Game.

A game that was introduced among town boys about a week ago has already become unpopular, despite its uniqueness. The boys place a comrade in a large bag, and when a man comes along two of the lads are tugging at the bag as if in efforts to lift it and carry it away, while the other youngsters are out of sight, but on the watch. The two boys at the bag, panting as if out of breath, appeal to the passing man for help, and nine cases out of ten the request is complied with. In his anxiety to give the boys a lift the man plunges right in and raises the "boy in the bag" off the ground. Immediately he is startled by cries of "murder" and "help," which come from the bag and inform him that he has been made the victim of a boyish prank. In most cases the victim joins in the laugh, but a few nights ago a fatherly-looking individual upon whom the joke was played got his dander up and seized the kid in the bag, roughly pulled him forth and then, turning the much-frightened lad across his knee, administered an old-fashioned spanking. In that neighborhood the game has become unpopular because of the difficulty of getting a boy to go into the bag. —Philadelphia Record

THE GREAT DESTROYER.

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

The Man Behind the Bar—American Workmen Are Better Artisans Than the English Because of Their Comparatively Abstemious Habits.

They talk of the man behind the gun, and the deadly work he does, and; But much more deadly work, by far, is done by the fellow behind the bar. They talk of the man behind the gun— Yet only to battle his work is done; But never ceases, in peace or war, 'The work of the man behind the bar. —Sacred Heart Review.

Sober Workmen.

The fact that the industries of this country are making inroads upon territory hitherto controlled by British manufacturers and have obtained a large trade in the British home market, itself, has given rise to much study and has led to the causes which produced this remarkable result. The New York Commercial publishes an interesting letter from London on this subject. The writer is an Englishman, but in reply to a question as to why it is that so many orders are coming to the United States from England he answers that it is because the American workmen are better artisans than the English. The main reason assigned by this writer for the superiority of the American artisan is that he spends more money on nourishing food and less on intoxicating liquors than the British workman. There are about 4,000,000 people in Great Britain and Ireland of this number it is estimated that 17,000,000 are abstainers from strong drink. The drink bill for the nation was \$772,504,000 in 1898, and the 29,000,000 people who did the drinking paid a total of \$1,600,000,000 a year or sixty-five cents a week for that indulgence. The average rate of wages in the higher lines of manufacture is about the same in this country and in England, but the American workman spends an average of only thirty-five cents a week on drink as against sixty-five cents by the British workman.

The former is, presumably, therefore, more energetic and in better possession of the faculties which his work requires. There may be something in the theory which the London correspondent of the New York Commercial puts forward, but he does not give any consideration to one of the main reasons, in fact the principal reason why so many orders are being received from England by the great industrial establishments of this country. It is that the British have found that they could get their orders filled so much more readily here. The British Government itself has borne testimony to this fact. When it wanted great quantities of steel for the railroads and bridges which it is building in the Soudan the contracts were captured by American manufacturers simply because they could fill them in so much shorter time than their British competitors. The great number of American locomotives which the English railroads have ordered is due to the same cause. The American workman produces more in a given time than any other and does his work quite as well. But the London writer may claim that this extra speed without the sacrifice of efficiency is largely attributable to the comparatively abstemious habits of our artisans. —Atlanta Journal.

The Drinking Habit Disreputable.

In view of the immense amount of liquor consumed in the United States, it is difficult to believe that the temperance cause is making much progress, but it is a fact that excessive drinking was never so disreputable as it is to-day. Self-respecting men shun the society of the immoderate drinker more than ever before. They don't like to be seen in his company. A young man who is known to drink even moderately is distrusted by his employers and his standing in society suffers a decline. Society frowns more and more upon the drinking habit, and tipping as a fashionable accomplishment is on the decline. Liquor is not as openly presented to guests at private houses as it was twenty-five years ago. An invitation from your entertainer to "take another" is apt to be accompanied by a whisper and a wink, and he leads you to some secluded cupboard. He is ashamed to mention whisky in the presence of the ladies and children. There is much talk of abstemiousness, but it is greatly exaggerated. Excesses are frowned upon in all reputable clubs. When drunkenness becomes thoroughly unpopular it will be confined to the dissolute alone. —Texas Siftings.

A Touching Scene.

Accompany me, please, and I will show you a scene that will touch a heart of stone. We will enter a miserably furnished home where want and misery reign supreme. There, before a dimly flickering fire, sits a mother clasping to her bosom a child of five years, and from its white lips come these words, "Mamma, I am so hungry and cold! Why does not the fire burn better? It used to burn brightly when papa was here. His face was like a drawn with pain and his eyes were filled with tears as he replied, "Yes, dear, but papa is a drunkard now." What punishment can be meted out that will seem sufficient for a man who causes such misery? God pity the man who can hear the cry, "Mother, give me bread," and not raise his hand to avert its cause. —Mabel Storer, in Baptist Argus.

Absinthe in the Tropics.

The use of absinthe under the equatorial sun of Africa would account for the sudden break of insanity which has been observed of the Voulet-Chanoine expedition to fire on a column under their own flag. Absinthe in any climate is a dangerous drink, but in the tropics it saps the intellectual forces faster than opium. That it has caused French officers to go madmen and set them running amuck in the African bush is not at all surprising, but as it will probably kill them before long it must be credited with a certain amount of compensatory good in the way of warning to others.

Temperance Pays.

Young men and women may still believe that, with trusts or without them, with combination or competition, with department stores or individual enterprises, business cannot go on without workers who are accurate, honest and capable. In business these gifts are indispensable; and those who need them must pay those who have them, whether they will or not. More and more, also, they must pay for that steady nerves and unclouded brains are the most valuable commodities in the market. Temperance pays now as it never paid before.

The Crusade in Brief.

The man who "can drink or let it alone" is generally one who does not let it alone. Health is the workman's capital. Indulgence in strong drink destroys this capital. To-day it is the rarest thing in the world that a member of Congress is seen in a state of intoxication. The spirit of this age is against over-indulgence in strong drink. Slowly but surely drunkenness and lewdness are becoming things of the past. Nineteen thousand one hundred and seventy-five men were voted in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Christians, Norway.