

Why So Many British Officers Get Killed in War.



The extraordinary fatality among the leaders of the British soldiers in actions at Smith Hill, Elandsplaagte 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 publisher is the government; the publication will be designated as the Twelfth Census of the United States.

The twelfth census will differ in several particulars from any of the preceding ones. It will be conducted on



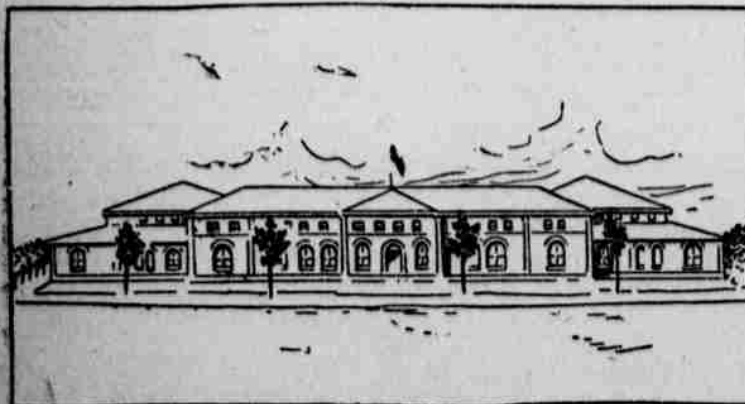
WILLIAM B. MERRIAM,
(Director of the Twelfth Census.)

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,

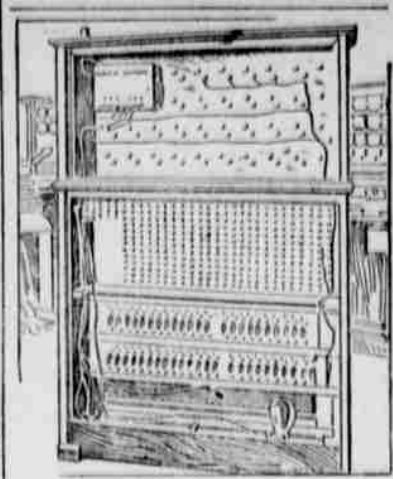
upon the card. Wherever there are punch-holes the needles pass through and dip into a cup of mercury placed beneath. An electric circuit is thus completed, which moves up the indicators on the connected dials one point and records the particular fact indicated by each punch-hole. The totals are always 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.

By the act of Congress providing for the coming enumeration it was stipulated that the four principal reports—on population, mortality, agriculture and manufactures—must be ready for publication on July 1, 1902.

The Director of the twelfth census is William B. Merriam, ex-Governor of Minnesota. The actual work of preparing the statistical information of the census for publication will be in charge of Assistant Director Frederick H. Wines. Mr. Wines has had long experience in this sort of work. He was in charge of one department of the eleventh census, and was employed also in the census of 1880. As assistant to Mr. Wines there are five chief statisticians, all experts in their lines, to each of whom will be assigned one department.—Harper's Weekly.

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 punched cards. To do this the punched cards are slipped into the machine beneath a set of electric needles, mounted on spiral springs. The operator presses these needles down



THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

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.

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NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

New York City (Special).—As time goes on it is made manifest that the power of the fancy theatre waist has not been lessened in the smallest degree by our long familiarity with its charms,

black crepe. In this case the hat may also be of white felt or velvet, trimmed as lightly as possible with crepe, but without either feathers or flowers.

The mourning costume shown in the large engraving is of black cloth, trimmed with festoons of crepe. On the waist a bertha of crepe surrounds a tucked chemise of the same material.

The long cloth coat shown is cut in very narrow gores and piped with crepe. There are two rows of black crepe scallops, one on the front of the deep-shaped blouse, the other heading it. The collar is also lined with crepe.

Short Gloves Worn. Our grandmothers thought themselves very smart in one-button gloves, and a few years ago six-button ones were very commonly worn, but the length of the sleeve of the moment has sent many buttoned gloves out of fashion, and three and two buttons are the smartest thing to wear just now. Indeed, longer gloves than these are out of the question if we are to look at all in the fashion and to preserve our dainty cuffs in an immaculate condition.

Style of the New Toques. The new toques are considerably larger than former shapes. They are wider, and are therefore becoming to women with slender faces, when the trimmings are not arranged too straight and high. Many of the French models are composed of exquisitely shaded velvets; that is, there is not a single piece of shaded velvet used, but three separate weaves. For

nor will the shadow of the shirt waist diminish in the least during the winter. The former tried and true friend in every wardrobe is putting out some amendments on its previous condition. That is to say, it is arriving in the



MOURNING COSTUME.

shops made of satin or the very soft satin surfaced silks that have sufficient body to stand fanciful stitching. This is pretty and commendable and the effect is very like the sketch of a bodice given here, the original of which was of black peau de soie, hand painted in design of iris in the natural color of the flower. The collar is of shirred chiffon and a similar finish is at wrists.

Scores of the silk and flannel shirts just out of the workrooms show how they have shed their loose shirt sleeves and broad cuffs for dress waist sleeves and cuffs that drop over the hand; it is easy, therefore, to hazard a prophecy in favor of this fashion that is going to rob our shirt waists of one-half their simple charm.

Mourning Costumes. Contrary to what has hitherto been the custom, cloth is now considered a suitable textile for mourning, of course, heavily trimmed with crepe, with which material the hem of the dress is invariably covered. Another favorite textile for mourning is "Cashmere de l'Inde," and again cheviot and "dromet."

For half-mourning, all the new pastel shades of bluish-grays which are now so fashionable are adopted. On these the trimming, though not necessarily of crepe, must in all cases be black, or black and white mingled.

Capes, or the new long semi-fitting garment, are more seen than short jackets, which are considered somewhat too negligee. These garments are made this year of considerable length, reaching to within about twelve inches of the foot of the skirt. Among furs, astrakhan, caracule and Mongolian-goat are suitable, not as a trimming for the dress, but in the shape of capes or boas.

In Paris no deep mourning attire is considered complete without the long crepe veil, starting from the back of the bonnet and reaching to the extreme verge of the skirt; but only during the first three months does it cover the face, after which period it is allowed to droop over the back of the dress, while a short square veil shields the face.

A pretty new fashion for half-mourning for children's wear shows dresses of some heavy weave of white woolen textiles trimmed with narrow bands of

cash are of pink silk. The long train adds much to the effectiveness of the house toilette.

instance, one handsome toque is composed of a beautiful trio of tints, shading from deep prelate purple to palest Parma violet. Another has velvet grading from dark jacqueminot red to rose pink, with three ostrich plumes matching three distinct shades, held by a triangle-shaped buckle of French brilliants. A third model shows an artistic blending of moss, mignonette and stem green velvet, the hat being nearly covered with standing and gracefully drooping green plumes.

The Winter Girl. In her velvet gown and her sable collar and muff, with a string of pearls about her throat, this winter's girl will be robed like a queen.

For the House. This dainty costume is of soft, clinging wool goods in a charming shade of silver gray. The frills and

the frills and

the frills and



MOURNING CLOTH COAT.

the frills and

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KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

A BAG OF SILVER.

Passenger on a Pittsburg Street Car Finds Godly Sum of Money Beneath His Feet—Owner Found.

The following pensions were issued last week: James Zimmerman, Duncansville, \$8; James H. Garland, Jackson Center, \$6 to \$17; Walter Bury Miller, Andrews Settlement, \$14 to \$17; John R. Lefard, Alexandria, Huntington, \$6 to \$8; Elizabeth Grim, Kantner, \$8; Sarah E. Waters, Venango, \$8; Mary E. Waters, Conocoqueing, \$8; etain etaters, Conocoqueing, \$8; Wm. Archibald, Erie, \$12; Jacob Weimer, McKeesport, \$6; Daniel Z. Miner, Dunbar, \$6; Wm. P. Kirkpatrick, New Castle, \$6; El Hovis, New Castle, \$8 to \$12; Wm. Buttermore, dead, Ruffsdale, \$70 to \$17; Aaron Miller, Armbrust, \$17 to \$24; Benjamin F. Austin, Pittsburg, \$6 to \$8; Henry C. Tower, Bradford, \$6 to \$12; Daniel B. Parah, Oakland, \$8 to \$14; Joseph N. Cox, Salladashburg, \$8 to \$10; Margaret J. Buttermore, Ruffsdale, \$12; Margaret J. Hilebrum, Troutville, \$8; Ellen B. Campbell, Brookville, \$8; Elizabeth Lytle, Fort Matilda, \$12; John N. Frazer, Frankfort Springs, \$8; Phineas Leiser, Watertown, \$12; John Short, dead, Watertown, \$17; John Ulich, Watertown, \$12; Albert Edwards, Mosgrove, \$14 to \$17; Helen S. Stout, Watertown, \$8; Catherine Short, Watertown, \$12; John Stewart, Pittsburg, \$6; Edward Johnston, Pittsburg, \$6; John G. Lawer, Pittsburg, \$6; Godfried Hither, Caledonia, \$10; Henry Cholter, Howard, \$10; John Hutchinson, Allegheny, \$8; John Fitzpatrick, Bennett, \$6; Abram S. Valentine, Bellefonte, \$6; Wm. Osman, Pittsburg, \$6; J. S. Caldwell, Byrontown, \$8; Michael Poel, Altoona, \$6; John McTurk, Pittsburg, \$6; Alexander Rapis, McKeesport, \$6; John Coppenhaver, Ramey, \$8; Richard Pethel, New Freeport, \$6 to \$8.

Wampum was well fleeced a few days ago, but the victims only found it out Tuesday morning. Some days ago a well dressed stranger arrived in the town with business cards of a firm purporting to do business in Chicago. The man offered to furnish made-to-order suits of clothes for \$10. About 30 people ordered suits. The fellow asked each man to pay \$3 down. The suits were to have been completed and delivered yesterday, but the man did not put in an appearance. A telegram was sent by Justice of the Peace William Parshall, one of the victims, to the chief of police of Chicago asking about the firm and its agent, and in a short time an answer was received that there was no such firm in Chicago and nothing was known of the agent. An effort will be made to find him.

The powder works of James S. Miller, near Sunnyside, were completely wrecked by an explosion Friday, and three men were killed and several others injured. The dead are William Baer, aged 25 years, superintendent of the works; Allen Schneck, 46 years; John Schwager, 24 years. Frank Schaffer, aged 24 years, was probably fatally injured, and Raymond Faust was seriously burned and bruised. The bodies were horribly mangled. The shock of the explosion was terrific, and considerable damage was done to the houses of the workmen, which are located near the works. The cause of the explosion cannot be definitely ascertained. Within the past dozen years there have been five explosions, three of which resulted in fatalities.

Wallace Borland, an agent for the Pittsburg Provision Company, boarded a Pittsburg car last Saturday. He had been sitting with his feet on a canvas bag until his curiosity became aroused and he kicked it. It was a jangle inside, and an examination of its contents followed. Inside the bag were 250 shining silver dollars. Mr. Borland told the conductor that the coin did not belong to him, and the conductor also disclaimed its ownership. The money remained in the property room of the traction company until last evening. It was then claimed by M. A. Critchley. He had gotten off the car and left the bag behind.

Peter A. B. Widener, the millionaire traction magnate, of Philadelphia, announced that he has purchased 36 acres of land at Logan, a suburb of Philadelphia, on which he intends to erect and endow a home, hospital and school for crippled children at a cost of \$2,000,000. The announcement was made in a letter from Mr. Widener to Mayor Ashbridge. The institution will be known as the Widener Industrial Home for Crippled Children.

The faculty of Washington and Jefferson college this week began action against the students who participated in the deprecation committed on Halloween night, over a month ago. As a result the faculty is having its inning, and threatened with expulsion, the students have agreed to pay for all damage done to college property, amounting to about \$500. Each student has been assessed \$1.30.

At a meeting of the Beaver School Board the question of providing for the maintenance of the proposed Carnegie Library for that place was considered. It was decided to levy a 1 mill tax for the purpose, which is the limit allowed. This will amount to about \$1,500, which is about half the sum required. The balance will be raised by subscription from the citizens of Beaver.

Five burglars broke into the Fayetteville flour mill the other morning. Failing to blow open the safe, they hauled it 200 yards away to the Mont Alto railroad station. There they broke open a tool house, and with sledge and crow bar battered off the locks and hinges. The thieves secured \$100 in cash and a number of checks.

New Castle is to have a new union depot and it will be built by the Western New York & Pennsylvania road and the Pittsburg & Lake Erie on the site of the present one.

During the fall of a roof at the Grassy island mine in Oliphant, near Scranton, a few days ago, William Fitzsimmons, a 30-year-old laborer, was killed, and his father, Patrick Fitzsimmons, a miner, was so badly injured that he will die.

Sarah Piper, a 4-year-old daughter of Henry Piper, of Greensburg, was fatally burned a few days ago. The child was playing in front of a grate, when her clothes caught fire.

Milton J. Ramsey dropped dead at his home at Bridgewater from heart failure. He was 54 years of age.

The Braddock Machine and Manufacturing Company, capital \$1,000, has

A DAINY COSTUME.