NUMBER 245

SALAMANCA.

The Seat of Learning of Southern Europe and Its Troubadouring "Spanish Students."

salamanca, Spain, July 30, 1900 .low disappointing, and yet how incine is this old city of song and ors. For centuries the world has been and to think of Salamanea, ith its reichrated university and trouadouring students, as the synonym of world has gone on thinkthat the ancient seat of heap of ruins, abandened From Avila to Salaan arid and treeless even "the hallowed moon" rails to leave Avila at I a. m. interns down the narrow is from hotel to station,imrs and lottery-ticket selis numerous and persist-is by day when strangers so slowly jogs the train well advanced before you ca-horseshoe in shape, This mighty river by the nich a bluer or more beau-exist, proves a dangerous the foreigner. solution some unexplainr organic matter, which not avoc with the "luner man" ustomed to drinking it, but may of the bather with misembling an aggravated by heat." Salamaneans anding several days re drinking it, in order to rious substance to deposit, rising somewhere in the untains, flows more than s les through Spanish terrijunction with the Duero, the of Portugal. A lazy shallow stream through the arid region, swater is most needed, it suddenly leathery old gentleman stalking solemn ly about, with cap perched rakishly on one side of his bald head, a gaudy bunch very broad and imposing near a, where it is crossed by a of silk dangling above his nose, tone bridge of twenty-five rule of twenty-five apevall in this ancient seat of venty-five colleges, twentyes, twenty-five convents, professorships and twentyo its Roman bridge; but the among the things of long fourteenth century Salaasted the most splendid col-lidings in Europe and twelve

the colleges and all the richest ats, together with private palaces orthy the Corso of Rome or the Grand one of Venice, which they first Later the law of Queen Isabella II—that orporate body in Spain could hold especially for completed the devasta-Salamanca. A few notable dings remain to show what the city t once have been—the great cathe-a dozen colleges and convents, monastery of San Bartolome, now residence for the archbishop's ind the archisnops upled by what re-the celebrated Colegio is Irlandeses, "College of ten." founded by Philip II, what Colegio igland, and dedicated to St. forms the walls of the the banks of the Tormes. ury, although, of course ing whatever has been manca during the last Furbishing up your you remember that how 582 U. C., Hannils had promised to pay talents of silver and to the race was not famous its word even in that early upon, the Punic chief nd gave the place over to me out unarmed, and being toust them, demanded that ir cloaks behind. But he ords under their savas he plunderers. So much inca, true or false. We nth military station on from Santander on the Salamanca the Goths golden money, until the vaged by the Moors; and vents and churches. Insculpture, such pomp of display, as in this corpse one population has dwin-00 to hardly 5,000. You put irgalsea," the only hotel the place, and are sur-

OT HALF BAD." glish say-considering the perty of the region and the hesa of Spanish inns, Close Plaza Mayor, the great ich, for, three hundred d the reputation of being Spain, capable of holding usand people, where bull-held for the amusement of ide is occupied by municirches, on Corinthian colle a marvelous sample architecture. But its ig since departed, Behind arcades are dark, dirty, cken shops, and back of grow, ill-paved alleys, lined lown palaces and swarmis deserted-except for the few remaining students there, swaggering up and in arm, proudly wearing cloaks like regal ermine. interminable cigarettes their Castillan songs. The Spanish student."

of musicians, escalades of balconies,

WWW. WALLES THE WALLES and the roguish exploits so charming ly pictured in the pages of "The Bachelor of Salamanca" and Cervantes' "Tis Fingide," is now almost ex-tinct. The ugly black cos-tume of the order is yet worn, but the boxwood fork and spoon, stuck in the cocked hat, are nowadors only for ornament, and are no longer uses to fish out tidbits from the caldren of the convent kitchen. Since the construcaddition—the Oxford, Yale, Harvard, tion of railroads in this part of Spain sidebers of Southern Europe; and has destroyed the business of the muleteers, the troops of rollicking youths that formerly overran these provincesclearing the larders of the ventas and arousing the fre of jealous husbands, arousing the ire of featous husbands, have entirely disappeared. There is a Spanish proverb which compares a student without a guitar to a comet without a tall; and truly, one is as conceivable as the other in Salamanca. Every student has more or less musical ability, and the performances of the expansion of th perts would win applause from the "end men" of any minstrel show. Poor as they always are, and often hungry, his beloved guitar is the last possession the scholar will part with. His books go first, his cloak, his coat-but never his music maker until reduced to the pangs of starvation. The municipal authorities of Salamanca have no jurisdiction over the university, which has its own government and courts. The old time beadles, charged with preserving the peace, have a hard time of it to keep in order the madcap students, whom another Castilian saying calls "The Bedouins of guitar and dagger." It is said that the university discipline is very lax, only a nominal attendance at the lectures being expected. The sole and indispensable requisite to graduation is a thorough knowledge of Latin, in which the candidate for a degree must be so proficient as to read and write it with the same facility as he does his native tongue. The doctors of the various faculties are distinguished by tassels upon their caps-red, blue green, yellow or white, each department of science having its peculiar col-or, and funny it looks to see a dried-up,

> The university buildings cover a great deal of ground, but everything about them indicates the decayed fortunes of the venerable institution. You enter by way of the library, whose facade alone-a triumph of the decorative and heraldic style—is worth an architect's visit to Spain. It is the richest period of Ferdinand and Isabella,

THE CREAMY STONE

having been as wax in the hands of the students in its great universi-Its pride was first laid in artists, who evolved a maze of scrolls and tracery amid medallions and badges and tracery aimid menantons and badges innumerable. The inscriptions are in Greek—"The kings to the university, and this to the kings." That dilapidated portion which answers to "the schools" of Oxford—began in the year 1415, in the romantic age of Juan II, patron of literature, and the troubadour, here ast by the French, in the summer 2, who wantonly destroyed twenliterature and the troubadour-has a us Convocation House, Nowadays the students are lodged in private houses, and come up here for their "classes." The little square behind it, surrounded by collegiate buildings, is much like any other college "squad," only immeasurably shabbler and more melancholy. In the center is a statue of the famous ecdesiastical poet, Fra Luiz de Leon, who is numbered among the eminent students here, with Cervantes, Cardinal Ximenes, Sarvedra, and others of whom the world has heard, now long returned to mother earth. Over the door of each lecture room is a tablet, denoting the peculiar science which is, or was, or ought to be taught therein. Inside of ought to be taught therein. Inside of each room is a pulpit for the lecturer, and rows of benches for the students, with a sort of ledge before them, on which to write their notes. The handsome library is lined with Louis XIV book-cases and gallery, a smaller room being devoted to a vast and most interesting collection of illuminated manuscripts and books mostly collect ed from confiscated monasteries Among the most remarkable are an II luminated manuscript of the fifteenth sas mujeres" (Book of the Graces and Virtues of Women), by Don Alvaro de Luna: original letters and manuscript books of Fra de Leon; a volume of the Lord's Prayer, in one hundred and fifty-seven languages, ordered by the first Napoleon, and many rare works all of which the librarian will show you with boundless pride and patience, Passing through several tapestry-draped, musty-smelling rooms, you modern-looking saloon in which the doctors and heads of houses assemble in conclave. A student about to "wrangle," or "dispute," is shut up here twenty-five hours, with a sentinel and opportunity to consider his subject Next in interest in the line of colleges is the old Colegio Mayor de Santiago Apostal, now called the "Irish College, founded more than four centuries ago. Here a score of Irish students are al-ways in training for the priesthood. There are dozens of others, all built at incredible expense by the most skillfal artisans of their age, and all now com

courts and echoing corridors.

Even more interesting in an historical point of view, is the Dominican Monas-'clon, ("Columbus street")-so-called tors of the university found Columbus

scheme for discovering another

CONTINENT "VAIN,

impracticable and resting on grounds too weak to merit the support of the government"-the friars of San Esteban, ander Deza, the Inquisitor, approved and upheld the homeless genius and entertained him several weeks with generous hospitality. In gratitude for the same, Columbus used the first virgin gold imported from the New World in gilding the retadblo of the Dominican church; and most gorgeous it still is in appearance as some under the is in appearance, as even under the dark elliptical arch of the coro. The "Room of Colon," where the conferences took place which subsequently had such great control over the destinies of the Western Hemisphere, is an immense, bare, vanited hall, two hun-dred feet long by perhaps twenty-five feet wide. But it has another and more terrible history. For many years the familiars of the inquisition assembled here to witness the torture of heretics, and the floor is neatly paved with hu man vertebrae, the remains of the vic-

tims of that tribunal. The cathedral, of brilliant yellow stone, has little appearance of antiquity, though begun in 1513. From its north aisle you pass into a second and older who fought by his side in all his bat-ties and supported his dead body on with strolling bands lis final journey from Valencia. The alades of balconies, bishop was buried here, and above his

tomb for five centuries hung "El Chris- | everything in a very satisfactory to de las Batallas," the bronze crucifix of the Cid, which he always carried to of the Cid, which he always carried to battle. It long since disappeared; but it is said that the canons know the hiding-place where, in these days of church robbery, it has been secreted. The tomb of Geronimo was opened in 1808, and a chronicler of the day affirms that "The body of the holy warrior smelled truly deligious." truly delicious.'

FANNIE B. WARD.

ALL IS LOVELY AT TUTUILA

Americans and Samoans Get Along Satisfactorily.

'Natives are Doing Splendidly- Commander Tilley Reports-Monument Unveiled.

Washington, Aug. 31.-The navy department has received an interesting letter from Commander, B. E. Tilley, commanding the U.S. naval station at Tutulla, describing the promising con ditions in the American section of the Samoan islands, and recounting the impressive ceremonies attending the un veiling of a monument to the American and English dead, who fell in the shore engagement there in July, 1899. Of the conditions, Commander Tilley

"I am glad to report that everything connected with the new government is progressing in a most satisfactory man-ner in all the islands. The natives show much interest in the new methods of government, and they are striving to learn and to comply with my wishes. The general condition of the people could not be more satisfactory. They are quiet everywhere, and are improving their roads, cleaning up their vil-lages and their surroundings, and planting their gardens and plantations. Prosperity for the islands seems fully

The enrollment of a force of Samo ans for service in the islands has done away with the necessity of having an armed force of our own on shore and will win the natives to loyalty and alegiance to the government of the Unit-

During the past month I have visited all parts of the islands and have found I ty,

Fair did not stay long enough to see how many placards "For rent" were

hanging up about Jackson park the following year. So in this city the

lineal descendants of the chickens for which one must now pay 10 francs (\$2) will next year be sold for 3 francs.

The transient visitor to Paris has the

option of residing in a hotel or pension or of renting apartments. Coming to this city in February to remain for

vass of different quarters for furnished

always sure of finding furnished rooms

British museum and in Berlin any mid-

with them. In Paris they are difficult to find outside of the Latin quarter.

That part of Paris is famous in Ameri-ca because of tales of the Bohemian life.

But as a residence district it is old and

part of Paris is the residence of the

middle and lower classes as is the east

of London, and Vincennes is their park.

The west is the district of good and fine

homes and the Bois de Belogne is its park. The most popular district for

neighborhood of the great Arch of Tri-umph which stands at the opposite ind of the Champs Elysee from the Place

If we enter a typical house of the bet-ter class in this neighborhood, we shall

find ourselves in a covered carriageway

one side of this entrance way are the apartments of the concerge or porter.

This important functionary, sometimes

a man, more often a woman, can an-

swer any questions regarding the oc-cupants of the house as she is usually

the authorized agent of the landlord, and is always the chief repository of

the confidences of the servants.

The stairways from floor to floor are

the common passageway for all resi-

house be double, are the suits of apart-

ments, two on each floor to the right and left of the stairway landings. It

is often said in America that France does not have a word for home. The

home of Parislan family is usually an apartment. Those who live above and

below them and to the right and left

are unknown. In the house in which

live it is only through the gossip of

names of other families under the

balconies above the second story. It is not a Parisian custom to use these

balconies, however, nor even to be seen

at the windows of one's apartments.

tion of the street. In America if a man has a lawn it lies between his house and the street and both the house and month.

This brings us to the old world concep-

the work of a war correspondent, which

was good luck for him, but he always

boasted of it wherever he went, which

was annoying to others. He was some-

thing or other in the De Beers company,

and his salary went on while Kimber-

are cowards like other men except just |

Almost all houses are provided with

the servants that any one knows

The separate habitations, if the

leading to a rear court or garden.

The eastern

in many parts very dirty.

London in the neighborhood of the

class residence district will abound

Prices are now abnormal.

announce ann

"See Europe on Three Hundred Dollars."

That May be Possible at Some Times, but During an

Not Much Ahead of Chicago's Fair.

Exposition Year it Were Folly to Attempt It-Paris

(From our regular Correspondent.) | yard are made as open as possible to

Regarding the monument in question, Commander Tilley says the unveiling took place at Mulinuu, in Apia, on July

The officers and men of the Philadelphia contributed liberally for the ex-pense of purchasing the memorial stone and officers and men of several British pense of purchasing the memorial stone which is large and imposing, weighing tons, was obtained at Sydney. It as brought to Apia by H. M. S. Py lades, Commander Tupper, and put in

ship: The monument is situated in a lot not far from the occan, commanding a beautiful view. The land has been given in fee to the British and United States governments. A handsome ironfence with stone foundation surround the plot. It is a part of the conditions of the deed, that the German govern ment shall cause the prespect to be kept open to the sea. No building of any kind shall be erected between the lot and the ocean. The laud is given in lieu of ground where the bodies of the men were originally interred.

Commander Tilley has sanctioned the disinterment of the bodies of our men and similar action was taken by Com-mander Tupper. The lot is situated not far from the dwelling house of the

Commanders Tilley and Tupper had requested Governor Solf, representing he German government, to unveil the The governor made short nonument. address, then drew aside the American and English flags, disclosing the memoand English flags, disclosing the memorial stone to view. The governor and others had brought numerous wreaths of flowers and placed them on the monument. Among these wreaths was one from Mataafa, with a short note. Commander Tilley says:

"I feel confident that it will be grafflying to the department and to all the friends of the officers and men to whom this memorial is erected, to know that everything possible has been done to

everything possible has been done to show respect to their memory. The ceremony was attended by all the Ger-man officers in uniform and by nearly every resident of Apia. In his address before the unveiling Governor Solf gave temorial would be guarded and cared

or perpetually.
"The names of Lansdale and Monoghan head the list of the American dead; those of Freeman and Long, of the British, and the simple inscription "Killed in Action April, 1899," tells the story of their patriotic devotion to du-

the street with the obvious idea of dis-

this outside world. Therefore in building if there is a patch of ground,

though very small, in the rear of a structure, the surrounding walls are

arranged that it is a bower of beauty-

a real touch of nature. With more means a Parisian builds himself a

villa in a little yard which he trans

at once. But all this he hides from

the public by massive stone walls, ten

f equal height backed by dense hedges.

of the family are tree to enjoy theh

grounds unmolested and into the charmed enclosure they welcome their

To return to the expense of living:

ng a small family in Paris. To begin

with, I have a furnished apartment of

kitchen and bathroom. There is in-

luded the services of a woman to mar-

ket and do the housework. For this I

was rented at this rate in March before

the opening of the Exposition. When I

place for \$80 per month. During the

eave the Conclerge Intends to rent th

spring months I purchased soft coal a

dies of kindlings at 5 cents each and

mald, one bunch would suffice for two

the last week (and the Exposition is now at its height) I have paid 40 cents

small tomatoes, 54 cents a dozen for

while one very large bunch of aspara-

gus, containing enough for a family a

quite expensive, a pound of rump steak

for 66 cents. Six thin slices of boiled ham cost 35 cents. A little bag of

cents. In America large potatoes are

pensions, or two persons can live in a

Indeed, in all the war I heard only of

urged back to the firing line by his cap.

Cochran, the correspondent, went to

kindling fires 1 per

per pound for butte

oranges and 18 cents

eight persons, costs

sugar containing

popular, here ve

ones, are preferre

pigs on an Ame

one meal for two

THE THE PARTY WASHINGTON WASHINGTON THE PARTY WASHING WASHING WASHING WASHING WASHING WASHING

COWARDS WHO FIGHT.

Soms Remarkable Instances of the South African

granden and a serial se

Young Cochran was not obliged to do | at the moment when the pinch comes.

ley was besieged, and he waited to get back there. You could not detect the coward in him—you never would have suspected him to be a coward—so much

War.

All household exp

This apartment

costs 8 cents

and a pound of yeal

pound costs

small, half grown

These potatoes re

in farm, and they

ons for 10 cents.

n Paris at from

with enough for

to fifteen feet high or by Iron fence

Behind such a screen the member

boulevards.

CALLER TO THE TAXABLE report a certain battle, which began at daybreak, just as he was marching in the forefront of the army, so that when the firing burst forth like the all-enveloping steam from an exploded boiler, he was in the worst of it. He lay down like veryone size, but when the soldiers began to find their feet and rise, crouch double, and run forward a few yards at a time, he lay still. His heart and brain were paralyzed by an almost mortal funk. A surgeon major happened along and said, while standing in a driving rain of Mauser bullets. "Hello" Where botts are you wound. Helio! Whereabouts are you wound-

"I ain't wounded at all." Cockran re-"I'm too frightened to me There's nothing the matter with me but

The surgeon major was moving away with disgust writ in capital lines all over his face, when Cockran called out to him: "Are you looking after the wounded? Let me help you." And up he jumped and began walking about to a learner way way among the figure. in a leisurely way among the flying shot, looking for wounded "Tommies." Some stretcher bearers found a bunch of battered and bleeding men far forward, where the bullets were flendishly thick, and Cockran ran there and helped to lift the poor fellows upon the stretchers. One bearer was keeled over with a ball in his skull, and Cockof the last stretcher, and helped carry to the dressing ground beyond the furthest line of thy sand fountains tossed up by the bullets. Once out of danger he stayed out. And next morning—he ran away to Capetown. fl
"My nerves are torn to shreds," he
confided to me on that morning, as he

overtook me in his cart and gave me I lift to my regimental camp, "and I have had enough. I have only seen one night, but I am fed on war already. Now I am going to live with the ladies at the Mount Nelson hotel."
"You behaved mighty bravely in the

fight yesterday "Bravely!" he repeated with a sneer. "I am about as brave as those steln-bok that got caught between the two armies at Graspan, and went mad with fright, and finally charged the Guards brigade and broke away. You see, so many of my friends are fighting in this war that it would never have done for me to see nothing of it. I would have been chivied out of Africa when we all came together at Kimberley at the finish. But I got under fire by acci-dent, and I had an awful fright. Then that surgeon major came along and I dent, and I had an awful fright. Then that surgeon major came along and I confessed what a funk I was in. I was so ashamed of myself when I told him the truth that, though I was paralyzed with fright, I jumped up and rushed into the fire, and mude a tremendous bluff at being brave. I kept up the bluff at the bullets, and then—well my nerve is rotten, and no train in South Africa rotten, and no train in South Africa can run quick enough to suit me when once I get aboard of one."

That is the only case I met with in That is the only case I met with in the war which was at all akin to the imaginative descriptions of battle incidents which make up such books as "The Red Badge of Courage," and which crop out occasionally in the writings of Balzac, Zola, and the host of other authors who have touched of other authors who have touched more or less heavily at times upon war, gonnous monomono monomono monomono managamente managam I call all this thrilling fancy work "The Romance of Funk." Its like is to be found only in books, or in such extra-ordinary rare and modest suggestions An exposition year is not a good time to "see Europe on \$300" or to attempt any acrobatics of the pocket book in of the written things as this case of

"Do not go to war if you ever mean ateur at the outbreak of the Transvani war. "You will never be able to write interestingly after you have seen the stupid real thing." He was entirely Never after seeing a war can i so artistically covered with vines and the trees and flowers are so dexterously conscientious novelist produce looked-for and conventional thing.

Take the case of Trooper Metford, of the Battersby Mounted troop. Fifteen men of his gallant force were under a galling fire from invisible Boers hid-den in a clump of trees at Paardeberg. ers to retire, and the captain in commend, while executing the order, saw a trooper holding an extra horse. "Whose?" he asked.

Back to search for Stevens went the aptain into the shower of scudding friends. But the public on the street is allowed no part. The public must bullets, earning one of the greatest number of those medals so few of which hit a mark. He searched the veidt un-til he came upon a bundle of khaki. It proved to be Stevens, lying with his depend upon the parks and shaded on consulting my account book I find some entries of recent date which will given an idea of the cost of maintainproved to be Stevens, lying with his nead upon his foided arms, dead—to all appearances. The captain lifted one of the "khaki" arms, and from the way it fell when he dropped it he fancied that there must be life remaining in the trooper. He actually suspected that—even with death singing the air tevens might have fallen asleed picked up a stick and whacked the trooper a smart blow across the back. Instantly Stevens rolled over and cried out: "What the devil are you doing? Why can't you let me sleen?" Why can't you let me sleep?"
Then he sat up and rubbed his eyes.

Opening them at last he recognized his captain, and was ashamed. He was sent to the rear under arrest, and that night he sent to his captain o ask him to come and hear something ry important and urgent that he had As for provisions, I find that during The captain returned the an swer that he never wished to see or speak to him or any man like him while w the captain passing by and yelled

> "For God's sake, stop, captain, as you hope for mercy yourself, stop and hear

Well, what is it?" "Well, what is it?"
"Have me shot, captain; please have
me shot. Don't let me be taken before
the colonel. I cannot face him—never,
never! Oh, do not let the colonel see me, but please have me shot quick. I descrive to the and I am willing, but I never could face the colonel."

Evidently there was not a spark of the romance of funk in Trooper Stevens. He was a sleepy head, but he was not a coward.

Iron and Steel Conference.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 51.-A conference \$1.60 to \$5.00 per day in respectable of vast importance to the iron and steel interests of the country began here tosmall apartment at from \$190 to \$300 per day. The purpose is to reach an agree. ment on the tin plate scale for the en-suing year. Up until now, the conference between committees of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and the American Tin Plate company, have been without re-sult, but the impression prevails that satisfactory scale will be agreed upon

Another conference of importance, at which it is thought a scale will be agreed upon is fixed for September 4, at Detroit, between representatives of the Republic Iron and Steel company. The American Steel Hoop company, tandard Chain company and the Amal. gamated association. pon the part of the association is com posed of twenty members, eleven finish-ers and nine boiler men. The wage Indeed, in all the war I heard only of a few cases of uncovered or confessed cowardice, and the worst of these came to light when there was a sudden short epidemic of funk that infected a mass of men. One of these men, being found hidden behind a vaal bush, and being the bein committee had been denied discreti ry power, but the question has obmitted to the several lodges and the

recessary power secured.

Nominated for Congress. Daville, W. Va., Aug. 31.-J. R. Whitehead, of Chatham, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth district. He was formerly a

CENSUS OF THE RELIGIOUS BODIES

Throughout the United States Being Taken - Statement From Washington as To How It Is Done - And Exactly What Will Be Included in It and What Will Not-Interesting Facts.

In more and a second a second and a second a The following statement has been is-sued by the census bureau at Washing-July 1, 1802.

ton, D. C.F.

"The director of the census has rereligious statistics of the population are to be taken in the present census, and if not, why not? The subject has also been discussed to a limited extent in the religious newspapers of the country. For these reasons it has been thought advisable to publish the following authoritative statement on the whole sub-"A very general misapprehension

seems to exist regarding the methods by which the figures were obtained in 1890 for the volume on the statistics of churches. They were not procured through the enumerators. In an official circular, published October 1, 1889, it was said that this information cannot be gathered by the enumerators. * * * It is necessary, therefore, to make church statistics a special inquiry, and they must be gathered chiefly by sched-

ules placed in the hands of some com-petent person in each of the minor ecestastical subdivisions of the various

THE QUESTIONS ASKED.

"In exact conformity with the language of this circular, schedules were prepared containing a line for each organization' reported, including churches without pastors, missions or stations, chapels, meetings and societies. The questions asked related to the character of edifices occupied, their seating ca-pacity, their value, and the number of communicants or church members. In the instructions for filling the schedules embrace 'all, without distinction of sex who are privileged to participate in the ordinance of communion in denomina-tions which observe it, and all members in other denominations. In all denominations having ecclesiastical systems which group local churches into associations, conferences, presbyteries, or dioceses, the secretaries or cierks of the divisions were requested to furnish the information desired; in other cases communication was had with the local church direct, or some other method was adopted,

NO PERSONAL CONVICTIONS.

"The government of the United States does not concern itself with the religious opinions of its citizens. It does not consider that it has any right to inquire into their hereditary or personal con-victions regarding matters of faith, or into their ecclesiastical relations. Such an inquiry addressed to individuals would be resented, and the information obtained, if the enumerators were innumerators were instructed to ask this question, would be mplete and inaccurate as to be of little practical value. The present census act divides the

inquiries to be made into two groups. The first of these includes those subjects on which information can be ob-tained through the agency of the census enumerators, while the second includes subjects which can be dealt with without the aid of the enumerators, by cor-respondence, or by the use of special agents. The seventh section of the act estricts the first group to 'inquiries relating to the population, to mortality, to the products of agriculture, and of manufacturing and mechanical estab-lishments.' The reports on these sub-

"The director of the collection the celved many letters asking whether the collection and of the work upon the agriculture, and to manufacturing and rechanical establishments provided for a section I of this act, that is, after dry 1, 1901. The director of the census heraby authorized to collect statistics 'to religious bodies.' thing can be done, except in a preparexpiration of that time the director is 'authorized,' not required, to collect these special statistics; so that the question whether they shall be collected

> "The value of a religious census of the population of the United States is somewhat problematical. The publica-tion of the volume in which the statis-tics of churches are contained has exerted, so far as can be judged, no appreciable influence upon the religious thought or life of the nation. This is not because the work was not well done,

not is entirely within his official dis-

AN ACCURATE REPORT.

"Probably no census report has ever been more therough or accurate, within the essential limitations of the subject lixelf. It is a report on 'religious bodies,' whether Christian or non-Christian, inples. Obviously, therefore, the word communicants' does not apply to the members of all these bodies. The con-ditions of membership in the various bodies calling themselves Christians vary so indefinitely, that comparisons of denominational strength based upon churches cannot be otherwise than mis-leading. There are religious denomina-tions in which children born of parents connected with those organizations are birthright members of them, without baptism, confirmation or any personal profession of religious faith. Admission o other churches is by baptism and enfirmation, or by baptism without onfirmation, or by confirmation after baptism, or by profession of personal belief in the doctrines contained in a particular creed and a promise of obe-dience to the authority vested in the ecclesiastical organization,

COMPARING RELIGIOUS STATIS.

"In comparing the statistics of membership in one religious body with those in another, therefore, we are comparing ures which have no common denom-The attempt to estimate strength of a religious denomination by the number of sittings in the churches is also misleading, since in the Roman Catholic churches the same edifice is used by different worshipers at different hours of the day, while in the Protest-ant churches generally the seating ca-pacity of an edifice exceeds the average

This is a subject which will bear perious consideration and discussion on the part of those more particularly interested in this inquiry, and any suggestions relating to it, addressed to the director of consus, will be research?

TRANSVAAL DEEP GOLD MINES.

guranaman annon anno a In more respects than one the gold | a perpedicular instead of a horizontal mines of the Transvaal are the most remarkable mines in the world. The ear. ly voortrekkers who settled in the Transvaal had no idea of the immense gold deposits stored snugly under their soil. The country was so barren and |

ful about settling there and some of them voortrekked to the right and to the left to find a more promising place.
"It seemed so poor," President Kru.

At that depth immense departs, but ing a new reef, will undoubtedly be found.

At the present fimit of the mines the At the present fimit of the mines the "It seemed so poor," President Kruger has said, "that even the English did not begrudge it. But gold was distant the present fimit of the mines the temperature has sensibly increased and at 10,000 or 12,000 feet down it is becovered and then new and perplexing questions arose." The gold deposits were found in the Witwatersrand reet ers to work steadily. From borings and for about a dozen years the mines have been successfully worked. There are nearly 200 mines in operation in the gold district and the production of gold from all of them in 1896 amounted to \$41,521,750, which nearly equaled the total output of all Australia. In 1897. total output of all Australia. 98 the yield increased rapidly and it was estimated that the production of the mines this year would have bee nearly \$100,000,000 if trouble between the Boers

sion of operations.

The gold mines are marvels of mod-The gold mines are marvels of med-ern engineering and no end of capital has been invested in them to secure the rich deposits of ore. The nominal capital of themines may be roughly placed at \$300,000,000, on which im-mense sum large dividends have been annually paid. The reason of the great cost of mining gold in the Witwaters, rand reef is that the veins of ore run in rand reef is that the veins of ore run in thian Advocates,

direction. This has made it necessary for the entineers to dig down to great depths, following the vertical veins into profitable to so further. The mines ex-tend down now to over 5,000 feet below unattractive that the Boers were doubt. | follow the vein to its next level it will

made in South Africa the limit at which man can work below the surface of the earth, owing to the high teraperature, has been placed at 12,000 feet. Just before trouble between England and the Boers developed to a critical stage, a plan was inder consideration for carrying the mine down to a depth of 15,000 feet and artificially cooling the air by means of light air. Soch an mines this year would have bee nearly 1100.000,000 if trouble between the Boers and England had not caused a suspension of operations.

The gold mines are marvels of modern engineering and no end of capital has been invested in them to secure would be pretty close to the intra reavity of the earth and the thin crust

President of the Big Four Road to Head the Southern Pacific.

Thus Says Wall Street-Huntington and Tweed to Remain-No Real Decision Yet.

New York, Aug. 21.—The Mail and Express contains the following today: It was said in Wall street today that the presidency of the Southern Pacific railroad would be offered to President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four road, who M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four road, who is a Vanderbilt ally. No one could be found who would positively confirm or deny the Ingalls rumor, but it was declared with some show of authority, that neither Mr. H. E. Huntington nor Mr. Tweed would succeed the late C. P. Huntington. These two, however, are provided for in the latest deal reported. Each is to retain his present position, Mr. Huntington, as first vice-president and active manager in the West, and Mr. Tweed as second vices president and confidential attorney in in this city.

The selection of Mr. Ingalls would be latest to the variant stories concerning the Southern Phelic presidency.

"The directors will not meet until not the stock of the road whose value because purely speculative. Now this said may blood is to be infused into the intusped in the stock of the road whose value because purely speculative. Now this said may blood is to be infused into the intusped into the stock of the road whose value because purely speculative. Now the intusped into the intusped into the intusped into the intusped in the stock of the road whose value because purely speculative. Now the intusped into the intusped intusped into the intusped into the intusped into the intusped into the intusped The selection of Mr. Ingails would be | definitely.

INCALLS TO BE THE MAN. | nnother move in line with the alleged Vanderbill plan to weave all the rall-roads of America into one vast system

The luterests that are bringing the name of Mr. Inguille to the front control a majority of the stock and could have dethroned Mr. C. P. Huntington

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