

tors. These schedules contained seven-teen particulars about each of 62,000,000 persons, the age, nativity, occupation, social position, physical condition and several other details. The work of arriving at gross totals, it is plainly seen, would be immense and in the census of 1880 was never completed, inasmuch as the number of married, divorced or deceased persons was never summarized, though the details were taken by the enumerators.

In making the counts in these matters the present census officials used the Hollerith electric tabulating machine, an instrument operated something on the typewriter plan. In order to transfer the particulars as to each individual from these 13,000,000 schedules, the Hollerith keyboard punch machine has been specially devised. It is about the size of a typewriter tray, having in front a perforated punchboard. The keyboard has twelve rows of twenty holes, and each hole has its distinctive lettering or number that corresponds to the inquiry and answers respecting every person. A card seven inches by three is used for each person. This card is passed through the machine, and if the person is a male, the letter "M" is punched, if a female, "F", if married "Md" if divorced "Dv" and so on. The keyboard contains symbols for 240 particulars. Each card when completed contains 17 holes or punched marks, and shows the life history of one individual. The cards are then placed in their enumeration district, and there is another punch made which shows the locality they belong to.

The system has been tested in several ways, and there are various means of verifying its returns. It has been found correct in every particular. The result is that 1,000,000,000 facts are now recorded in the archives of the nation at Washington, relating to 62,000,000 persons, and all so arranged that any particular town, hamlet or district can be reached by as simple a process as picking out a volume in a well regulated library.

It is estimated that the saving in expense by the adoption of this machine amounted to \$600,000, independent of the completeness, accuracy and expedition of the work. It is the opinion of numbers of prominent newspapers and statesmen that this saving should be turned over for the purpose of forming a fund for the maintenance of a permanent census bureau. In fact, without this the nation is advanced enough to see the necessity of such a department and rich enough to have it, and no sane person will question its utility; for statistics are the account books of a people, and the more correct they are kept, the better for the country.

APPLICATION FOR MORE CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following petition was filed with the Master in Chancery of the Supreme Court of Utah in the Church escheat case, on Saturday, the 19th instant:

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.

United States of America, plaintiff, vs. the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints et al., defendants.

To the Hon. C. F. Loofbourow, Master in Chancery, and to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.

Come now your petitioners Abraham O. Smoot, Myron Tanner, Harvey H. Cluff, Wilson H. Dusenberry, Karl G. Maeser, David John, Thomas R. Cutler, George D. Snell, Hiram S. Young, Susie Y. Gates and George Halliday, and show unto the court that in the year 1876 there was established at Provo City, in Utah County, Territory of Utah, an institution of learning known and designated as Brigham Young Academy; that the first academic year of said academy began on the 21st day of August, 1876, and that the same has been kept in active operation from year to year up to the present time.

Petitioners show that during the first academic year of said school there were in attendance 172 pupils under the management and tuition of two teachers; that said school has increased its attendance from year to year, and its teachers and departments up to the fifteenth academic year, when there were in attendance 459 students under the tuition and management of twelve professors.

Petitioners further show that there are taught in said school different branches of learning from the primary classes, the academic department, up to and including the normal course; all of which will more fully appear by the annual of said school hereto attached and made a part of this petition.

They show that said school was founded as a church school, and that the beneficiaries thereof were and are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the children of such members, but that in its operation they have not confined the scholarship to such, but from time to time have taken and welcomed alike as students children from parents of non-members as well as from parents of the members of said Church. They show that at no time has the doctrine of polygamy or of plural marriage been taught in said school; nor has any doctrine, tenet or dogma of any kind ever been taught or inculcated in said school contrary to good morals, public policy or the laws of the United States, or of the Territory of Utah.

They further show that on the 20th day of June, 1891, Abraham O. Smoot and his wife, and H. H. Cluff and his wife conveyed to these petitioners a plat of ground in the city of Provo, Utah county, described as follows: All of lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) in block twenty-eight (28), plat "C," Provo City survey of completed land, being the whole of said block, and situated in Provo City, Utah county, Utah Territory, containing three and ninety-six one-hundredths (3 96-100) acres of land. That said deed was duly executed and recorded as required by law, and uses the following language:

"Whereas, There is now existing and being conducted in Provo City, Utah County, Utah Territory, an institution of learning known as the Brigham Young Academy, and that the parties hereto of the second part are the trustees of said academy, and whereas it is the desire of the parties of the first part and each of them to aid in the establishment and support of said academy, and for which purpose they are about to convey the prop-

erty hereinafter described, Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth: That the parties of the first part, in consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and of the promises and agreements of the parties of the second part hereof to fully carry out the duties and trusts herein imposed, have granted, bargained and sold and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the parties of the second part, their heirs, successors and assigns for ever as joint tenants, and not as tenants in common, in trust nevertheless with the powers hereinafter set forth, for the use and benefit of the parties and institutions hereinafter named, the premises and property above referred to to have and to hold the above and foregoing described premises and property unto the parties of the second part as joint tenants as aforesaid, and to their successors duly appointed upon the trust hereby imposed, and their assigns forever, for the uses and benefits of the children of members of good standing of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and such others as said parties of the second part and their successors in trust may name and appoint, with which to maintain said academy under the rules, regulations and by-laws established by the parties of the second part hereto for the control of the property held by them for the purposes aforesaid. And the parties of the second part and their successors in trust shall have the right to fully and completely carry out the objects for which this grant is made, and for this purpose they are hereby empowered to take full and complete possession of said premises and property, use and manage the same, receive and accept donations, gifts and bequests; make by-laws, rules and regulations for the carrying on of said school and academy, and fully and completely exercise all the functions of officers and trustees thereof, and they may in their discretion, if they deem prudent and best, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of said premises and property and buy other property with the means derived therefrom for a like and similar purpose to which the above described premises is now devoted; they shall teach, instruct, and educate the children or citizens thereof, and at the same time it shall be their duty to inculcate the doctrine of the Christian religion as taught and understood by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, provided, however, they shall not ever be allowed to teach or cause to be taught any principle or tenet of said religion inconsistent with the laws of the land."

Petitioners further show that they have erected upon the lot described in the above mentioned deed a very large and commodious building at the cost of about \$75,000, or a little over, and that they now owe on the same as an indebtedness the sum of \$85,000; that said building contains two stories and thirty rooms, which are employed to accommodate one thousand scholars under a competent corps of professors; that the purpose of the petitioners is to make said school a first-class academy where students can be taught and receive a thorough education from the primary department through the different grades to a thorough academic education, that they may be fitted to enter as students at any college in the United States.

That there is now and has been for many years last past connected with said school what is known as a normal department, where a great many teachers both male and female are being and have been educated and