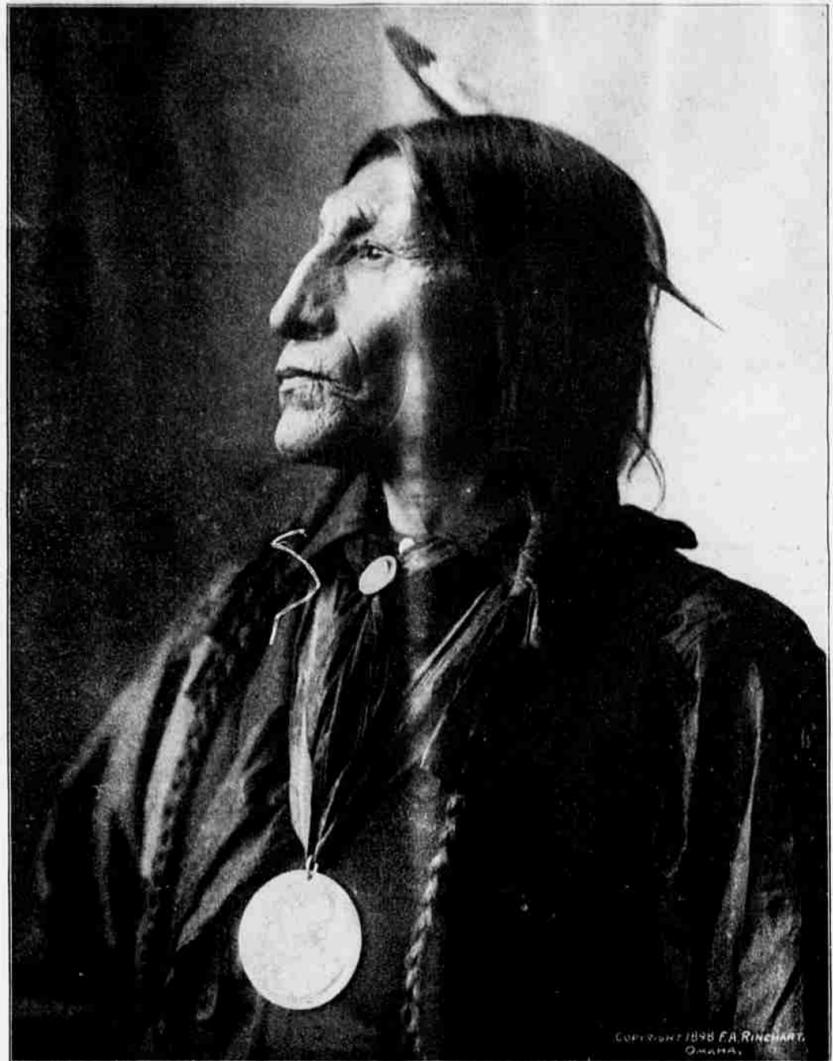


Rinehart's New Book of Indian Portraits



HIGH BEAR.



WOLF ROHE.

ONE of the most pleasing of the permanent results of the Transmississippi Exposition and the Indian Congress held at Omaha in 1898, is the collection of Indian portraits taken by F. A. Rinehart. Through these Indian Chiefs have won their way to popular favor everywhere and they have also been insured of a more lasting fame than by their deeds on the battlefield. Throughout the United States the faces of "Rinehart's Indians" are becoming more and more familiar; in fact they have taken everything by storm both in the east and west. His book of Indian portraits, which is just published, is a splendid collection of the types of the dying race and will receive an appreciative welcome.

THIS collection, which has just been published in book form contains 48 of his Indian Chiefs. It is bound most attractively and contains not only 46 half tone engravings, but also 2 colored plates which show the red man in all the wealth of color of his native feathers, beads and buckskin. The above portraits reproduce exactly the size of the engravings of this new work. It also contains a most interesting story of the Indian Congress and of the braves, whose pictures are presented. Rinehart's Indian Portraits will be on sale at all book stores at 50c bound in paper, or \$1.00 bound in cloth and printed on one side of the paper only; or they will be forwarded by mail by remitting 8c extra for postage to F. A. Rinehart, Omaha, Neb.

How the Cuban Census was Taken

Ask any Cuban today what enterprise of the American government in Cuba has the most significance and importance and he will answer without a moment's hesitation: "The census."

In the United States a census is only an incident of the national life, the results of which are to be looked for with mild curiosity. In Cuba the present census, the enumerations for which were completed on November 30, is regarded as the formation step in the future government of the island. Upon its population totals must rest the first popular election, to which the Cubans are looking forward as the children of Israel looked to the promised land. It is a foregone conclusion that there must be certain franchise qualifications—as to illiteracy, residence, nationality.

The census will definitely settle the pro-

portions of population, Spaniards, Cubans, negroes, Americans and other foreigners. It will establish the very important percentage of illiteracy, hitherto only dimly estimated, and in case a constitutional convention or a representative assembly is chosen it will decide the ratio of representation from each province and city. Unpleasant as it may be to the pride of the American it must be confessed that the Cubans have looked upon the improvements in paving, sewerage and police, in the courts and the customs' service with absolute lack of interest, if not with actual hostility. They were all right enough in their way, but they were not what the Cubans had been fighting for, and who cared for a little dirt or a little customs tipping, anyway? It is the government that the Cuban is anxious to manage and the census is the first indication that there is going to be an opportunity for him to try it.

As a consequence, the work of the enumerators, of whom there are 1,600 in Cuba, was looked upon with extraordinary interest and solicitude. In the first place, every

with characteristic Cuban suspicion and tried to see which of them had been set by "los Americanos" as a trap. Also the customary census notices, pasted on the wall of his house and providing fines or imprisonment for fraudulent answers to the questions, worried him and sometimes he came up through the mud and rain a score of miles on his burro to explain that he was innocent.

Population Greater Than Supposed.

The census is going to reveal some interesting facts when the blanks are finally tabulated at Washington. Immediately before the Spanish-American war the newspapers were filled with harrowing stories as to the death by starvation, disease and ill-treatment, of hundreds of thousands of reconcentrados, as well as of the poor of the cities. From what I could gather in an extended trip through Cuba, during which I saw and talked with many of the enumerators who were then busy with their work, the population of Cuba will be found much larger than estimated at the close of the war. There can be no doubt that the number of deaths among the reconcentrados was large—very much larger than among the Cubans actually in the field, but it is equally true that the figures must have been largely exaggerated in the United States, a result, no doubt, of the intense anti-Spanish feeling of the days of the Maine disaster. The last official Spanish census, in 1837, gave the population of the island as 1,631,687. Ten years later, in 1847, while there was no regular census owing to the existence of the war, the population was estimated at something over 1,750,000, exclusive of Spanish soldiers. At the close of the war some American authorities placed the number of deaths at upwards of 400,000, which would mean a present population of approximately 1,350,000. Other pessimistic prophets believe the census will show barely 1,200,000, but so good a judge as Major General Wilson, governor of Matanzas and Santa Clara, who has been keeping a close watch on the census, thinks it will show a total of more than 1,500,000.

Never before was there such a census in Cuba. The old Spaniards had their regular census years, but their methods of making the enumerations were quite characteristic. A grand supervisor with an army of Spanish clerks sat in Havana and drew large salaries. There were also traveling enumerators who left blanks at certain stores in each block of the towns and cities or with certain magistrates or storekeepers in the country. Here the questions were filled in for the whole neighborhood, hit or miss, or not at all, and the blanks were then forwarded to Havana and the statistics were completed as soon as the census appropriation gave out. As a result the Spanish census was absolutely



CENSUS ENUMERATOR IN CUBAN JUNGLE.

unreliable, some districts, particularly in the country, being wholly unenumerated. How Americans Took the Census. But the American census has been conducted on strictly business principles, under the supervision of the War department. By direction of the president General J. P. Sanger was appointed director of the census, with his headquarters in Washington, and Victor H. Olmstead, an experienced census expert and statistician, was appointed assistant director, with headquarters in Santa Clara, Cuba. Upon Mr. Olmstead devolved the task of local organization, the appointment of enumerators and the decision of the thousand and one delicate questions connected with the work. These appointments were made in August of the present year and the census was to begin on October 18 and to be completed, so far as enumeration went, by November 30—in six weeks. Then blanks were devised and translated into Spanish, all the rules and orders were issued in both Spanish and English and the Cuban enumerators, wholly new to such work, were all trained within less than two months' time, from the middle of August to the middle of October. And the work began in



CUBAN CENSUS ENUMERATOR AT WORK.

Cuban wanted his name in the rolls and if the enumerator did not call promptly he complained to the supervisor and demanded prompt attention. And then, when the enumerator finally did call upon him, he gloated over the questions and yet looked upon them