



JOHN T. MALLALIEU, KEARNEY—SIXTH DISTRICT CENSUS SUPERVISOR.

W. E. PEEBLES, PENDER—THIRD DISTRICT CENSUS SUPERVISOR.

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How Nebraska's Census Will Be Taken

On June 1, next, will begin the taking of the census, for which preparations are already in progress. While the census will be the twelfth since the organization of the national government, it will be only the sixth decennial census so far as Nebraska is concerned, the first having taken place in 1860, six years after the organization of the territory. For the coming census Nebraska has been divided into six census districts, corresponding to its congressional districts, each in charge of a census supervisor.

The list of supervisors has only been completed the past week and is as follows:

- First district, Fred W. Miller of Falls City.
- Second district, D. H. Wheeler of Omaha.
- Third district, W. E. Peebles of Pender.
- Fourth district, Thomas E. Hibbart of Adams.
- Fifth district, Isaiah D. Evans of Kenesaw.
- Sixth district, John T. Mallalieu of Kearney.

We so frequently hear stories supposed to illustrate the inaccuracies of census taking that it may be of interest to tell just what the law requires and what methods will be pursued.

The actual count of the people, which is the real basis for all census work, will be done by a corps of enumerators working under the various supervisors and reporting to them. In the Omaha district 126 enumerators will probably be employed, of which 98 will work in Omaha alone; in the other districts the number will correspond. The subdivision of the census district into enumerators' districts will all be done in the office of the director of the census in Washington who will also appoint the enumerators and special agents upon the recommendation of the supervisors.

Penalties for Crooked Work.
The law restricts the twelfth census to inquiries relating to population, mortality, the products of agriculture and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments. The statistics as to population and agriculture will be collected by enumerators. Each enumerator must do his work himself and alone, except that in certain districts the director of the census may authorize the supervisor to hire an interpreter to aid the enumerator in enumerating persons who do not speak English. This provision that the census officials must not be assisted by anyone who has not been appointed and taken the oath applies to supervisors, supervisors' clerks, interpreters and special agents, as well as to enumerators.

Any employe of the census who, having taken and subscribed the oath, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him, or who shall, without the authority of the director of the census, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same any information gained by him in the performance

of his duties, is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500. If he willfully and knowingly swears falsely he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be subjected upon conviction to imprisonment not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding \$800. If he willfully and knowingly makes a false certificate or fictitious return he is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years. This latter provision is intended to prevent the padding of the returns.

Getting at the Population.
It is made the duty of each enumerator to visit personally each dwelling house in his subdivision and each family therein and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode and by inquiry made of the head of the family, or of the member thereof deemed most credible and worthy of trust, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all particulars required by the law, as of date June 1. In case no person is found at the usual place of abode of such family or individual competent to answer inquiries the enumerator may obtain the information as nearly as practicable from families or persons living nearest such place of abode.

Inquiries as to population shall cover the name of each person, age, color, sex, whether married or single, divorced or widowed, place of birth of the person and his or her parents, whether alien or naturalized, number of years in the United States, occupation, months employed during the year, literacy, school attendance and whether or not he or she owns or rents his or her farm or home.

Each and every person more than 20 years of age, belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district or subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of such family, then any representative of such family is required, at the request of the enumerator, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family. Willful failure or refusal to render such information constitutes a misdemeanor and subjects the culprit to a fine not exceeding \$100.

Statistics as to mortality will probably be collected by special agents from death and cemetery records where such are available, otherwise by enumerators.

Agricultural Statistics.
Information as to agriculture will be collected by enumerators and the same requirements and penalties are imposed upon officials and those to whom their inquiries are directed as are provided for the compilation of the population schedules. The inquiries which the enumerators are required to propound, which the rural residents are required to answer relate to the name and occupation of persons residing upon the farms, their color, the tenure by which

they hold the land, acreage of the farm occupied, value of the farm and improvements, acreage of different products, quantity and value of products, number and value of different varieties of live stock. The inquiries relate to the quantity and value of products during the year ending December 31, 1899.

Manufacturing and Mechanical.
The compilation of the figures relating to manufacturing and mechanical enterprises will doubtless be collected by special agents, except, perhaps, those located in the small towns and cities. Inquiries in that line will relate to the name and location of the plant; whether it is an individual or co-operative establishment or otherwise; date of commencement of operation; character of business or kind of goods manufactured; capital invested; number of proprietors, firm members, co-partners or officers; amount of their respective salaries; number of employes and amount spent in wages; quantity and cost of materials used; miscellaneous expenses; quantity and value of products; time in operation during census year; character and quantity of power used; character and number of machines employed. The answers will relate to the fiscal year last closed.

The enumeration of the population must be taken between June 1 and July 1, except in cities of over 8,000 at the preceding census, where it must begin June 1 and be completed within two weeks.

Other Statistics to Be Gathered.
When the schedules mentioned above have been completed and returned the director of the census may, under the authority given him by the act, collect statistics relating to special classes, such as insane, feeble minded, deaf, dumb and blind; to crime, pauperism and benevolence, including prisoners, paupers, juvenile delinquents and inmates of benevolent and reformatory institutions; to deaths and births in registration areas; to social statistics of cities; to public indebtedness, valuation, taxation and expenditures; to religious bodies; to electric light and power, telephone and telegraph business; to transportation by water, express business and street railways; to mines, mining and minerals, and the production and value thereof, including gold, in divisions of placer and vein, and silver mines, and the number of men employed, average daily wage, average working time and aggregate earnings in the various branches and divisions of the mining industry. This work will generally be performed by special agents and there are no limitations as to time upon the preparation of any of the schedules except that of population.

Demolition of the Exposition Buildings

The only building on the grand court of the exposition remaining to give the visitor to the exposition grounds a faint idea of the architectural beauty which characterized the Transmississippi and the Greater America is the one that sheltered the government exhibit. All the others have fallen before the onward sweep of the brigade of carpenters and house wreckers. Last Wednesday the work of razing this last structure was begun. Under the direction of the wrecking company 250 men have been engaged in tearing down all the remaining exposition buildings.

The promenades which furnished a delightful retreat for exposition visitors are now sandy roadways, along which vans and wagons cart away lumber and other material from the buildings. The lagoon looks like a dilapidated canal bed. In places the water is thinly coated with ice, in others it seems to wander aimlessly hither and thither in search of some place whereby to gain egress from its wooden banks. Along its sides are signs of "Danger! Keep off the ice."

The wrecking company expects to complete its work April 1. As rapidly as the lumber in the buildings is released it is carted away and separated, according to its size and character. That which is too small to be used for anything else is chopped into kindling wood. Much of the material is sold as rapidly as it is ready for shipment. That for which there is not now any demand will be shipped to Chicago.

Considering the number of men employed on this work and the precarious nature of their employment the number of accidents to the laborers has been extremely small. Mr. A. Harris, manager of the wrecking company, says: "Only two or three of our workmen have been injured during the time that we have had our big gang employed on the contract. They have all recovered and are now at work."

Disposition of the Material.
When the company completes the work of tearing down the buildings and has the lumber material either sold or shipped to Chicago, attention will be devoted to the staff which covered the buildings and gave them the appearance of marble. This material has been carefully collected and preserved. To the majority of people who have visited the exposition this fact has seemed strange. The average mind can comprehend that lumber once used still has an intrinsic value, but for what purpose the broken and crumbling staff can be utilized has always been a subject of conjecture to the curious, whose interrogations were answered by the workmen with the words, "The boss tells us to gather up this stuff, because it's going to be used for something."

"What are we going to do with the staff? We are going to use it, to be sure," says the manager. "The value of the exposition property to us was greatly increased by reason of the staff. We shall convert this

staff into a fertilizer, valuable for agricultural purposes. Is such a thing possible? Indeed it is. We converted all the staff from the buildings at the World's fair, which we bought, into this fertilizer and not only sold it easily, but also had the satisfaction of knowing that it was most valuable for the purposes intended. We have a special process for the conversion of staff into fertilizing material. The solution necessary to the production of fertilizer is composed of one-third staff. The other ingredients the public might be interested in knowing, but you'll excuse me for not telling what they are.

"In order to produce fertilizer we will have to operate a mill, designed and furnished with machinery for its manufacture. We may be able to secure a suitable building here. If not, we shall build one ourselves. This mill we shall probably have in operation about April 1, and to turn all the staff we have into fertilizers will take about a year's time. We expect to employ from 75 to 100 men in this mill."

"The most of the material we are selling," continued Mr. Harris, "is to out-of-town parties, although some purchases have been made by Omaha people. I have just sold to the city, through Fire Chief Redell, the hook and ladder and the two hose carts which we purchased from the exposition. We have no further use for this apparatus, as our lumber is in little danger of fire now, especially since we are protected by the close observation of a gang of watchmen at night."

Babies

Detroit Journal: Once upon a time a man with a Bright Baby chanced to live next door to a man with an Unbright Baby.

At first the man with the Bright Baby exulted over his neighbor.

But presently the Bright Baby took to saying things such that when his father repeated them he had to buy the drinks in order to get anybody to stand still and listen.

This soon reduced the man with the Bright Baby to penury.

In the meantime the man with the Unbright Baby had paid for his cyclopedia of universal history and now he has money in the bank.

"Alas!" cried the man with the Bright Baby, beating his breast.

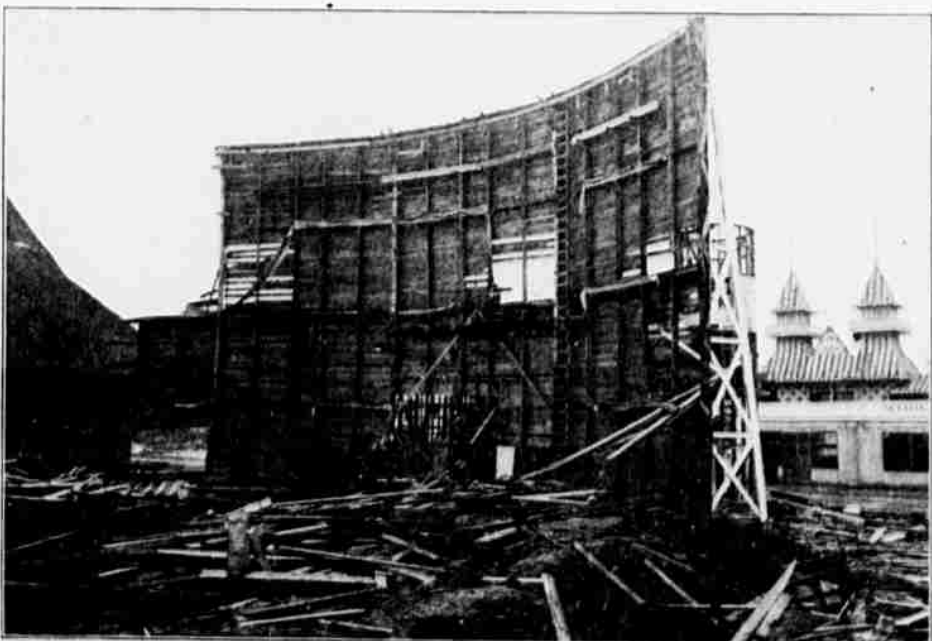
Heroic Treatment

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "What's the matter with Mrs. Bluster's voice? It used to be so dreadfully high and shrill."

"Bluster coaxed her to talk into a phonograph record. Then he ground out her voice at her."

"What did she do?"

"She broke the machine and went to bed, but it reformed her."



WRECKING THE EXPOSITION—THE VANISHING CYCLOPAMA—Photo by Louis R. Bostwick.



WRECKING THE EXPOSITION—CERES VIEWING THE RUBBISH HEAP—Photo by Louis R. Bostwick.



WRECKING THE EXPOSITION—FALLING OF SOUTH ENTRANCE OF MACHINERY HALL—Photo by Louis R. Bostwick.