

CENSUS FIGURES ON CHURCHGOERS

Approximately 33,000,000 Residents of United States Are Members of Religious Denominations—12,000,000 of These Are Catholics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—According to the census bureau, at the present time there are approximately 32,936,445 communicants or members of all religious denominations in the United States.

Of these, the various Protestant sects furnish 20,287,742 and the Roman Catholic church 12,679,142. For purposes of comparison the bureau divided the principal cities into four classes, those having a population of 300,000 or more constituting the first class, those of from 100,000 to 300,000 the second class, those from 50,000 to 100,000 the third, and those from 25,000 to 50,000 forming the fourth class.

Of the Protestant aggregate there were 1,478,145, or 7.3 per cent, in the first-class cities; 4.7 per cent in the second and 7.4 per cent in the third and fourth classes combined, while 80.6 per cent were found outside of the large cities.

Of Roman Catholics there were 3,375,543, or 27.9 per cent, in the first-class cities; 11.3 per cent in the second, 13 per cent in the third and fourth classes combined, and 47.8 per cent outside the principal cities.

This shows that the number of members of the Roman Catholic church reported in the cities of the first class was more than double that of the Protestants reported; while outside the principal cities the number of Protestant was about a third more than the number of Catholics. Only two of the Protestant churches reported a majority in the principal cities, the Church of Christ Scientists, 82.6 per cent, and the Protestant Episcopal church 51.2 per cent. Of the total number of communicants reported for the larger cities by all denominations, 6,307,529 or 60 per cent belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, and 3,935,341 or 37.4 per cent to the Protestant Churches. The cities showing the largest number of Protestant communicants are Memphis, 84.4 per cent; Toledo 70 per cent; Washington D. C., 6.9 per cent; Kansas City, Mo., 66.2 per cent; Indianapolis, 62.1 per cent. The cities showing the largest proportion of Roman Catholics are Fall River, 86.5 per cent; New York, 76.9 per cent; San Francisco, 81.1 per cent; New Orleans, 79.7 per cent; Providence, 76.5 per cent; St. Louis, 69 per cent; Boston, 68.7 per cent; Chicago, 68.1 per cent; and Philadelphia 51.9 per cent.

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BUILDINGS ALL DEPEND ON PULL

WASHINGTON, June 15.—As kisses go by favor, so public buildings go by "pull."

That in the opinion of treasury department officials, and they have prepared statistics to sustain their position.

What is more, they are trying to formulate a plan by means of which senatorial and congressional influence will not be the only reason for the expenditure of public moneys in the construction of government buildings. They think that such appropriations should be based upon the practical necessities of the case rather than upon the possible number of votes which the securing of the building may bring to the member who introduced the bill.

Just as there is now an effort to bring the river and harbor appropriations out of the dominion of politics, and systematize them so as to bring the best and most lasting effects for the commerce of the country, so should there be, in their opinion, a well-defined program governing the erection of postoffices and courthouses in the different states and cities.

The department has not progressed far in outlining its proposed plan, nor is there any promise that, if it had, the members of congress would willingly forego their annual or biennial scramble over this "pork barrel."

It is the opinion of the treasury officials, however, that something more than the population or wealth of a town should be taken into consideration when passing upon the question as to whether it is entitled to a public building.

Other things that should be considered, according to the treasury men, are the character of the business transacted in each place and the government revenues collected. Thus a manufacturing town or one in which there is a thriving revenue-producing business, ought to take precedence over a staid, quiet, residential town or suburb, even though the latter can show a preponderance of wealth.

THE LESSER PEACH BORER

By A. A. Girault, Engaged in Deciduous Fruit Insect Investigation for the Department of Agriculture.

The Egg—The egg is a small, compressed, elliptical-oval, reddish-brown object, similar in general to the eggs of the peach borer and other members of the family Aegeridae. It harmonizes in color with the bark of the trees upon which it is deposited, and on this account so difficult to find. Seen from the side, the anterior end is truncate, but viewed from in front it is found to be concave, the micropyle situated in the center of the concavity. The upper side of the egg, as seen when in position on a tree, is compressed and concave, the hollow being oval and following the outline of the margins; the bottom side or base is flat. The surface is rough and sculptured into irregular polygons with from three to six sides. The eggs are adhesive, hard, visible to the naked eye, but minute, measuring 0.63 by 0.38 mm., and are deposited singly. They differ in aspect from those of the peach borer, and also are usually lighter in color and not as large and stout. They are rather more difficult to find in nature.

At present the length of the period of incubation is not well known. Mr. Quaintance records it as seven and one-half days in the month of September, latitude of Washington, D. C. Upon hatching, the little larva cuts its way through the anterior end of the egg, leaving quite a large exit hole in the egg shell, which retains its shape and place until it weathers off.

The eggs were first observed in nature by Bailey (1879); he found a cluster of them on the under surface of loosened plum bark, about six inches above the roots. Usually, however, they are deposited singly along the trunk of the tree, being placed in crevices, openings or roughened places. Sometimes a few are placed on the ground or high up in the tree on twigs or leaves, but the majority are deposited on the main trunk of the trees. The number deposited by a single female is unknown. Moths kept in confinement refuse to mate, and the female deposits few eggs or none at all. To determine the number resort is therefore made to dissection. Mr. Quaintance dissected two fertile females after death and found 305 perfect eggs in one and 296 in another, in addition to numbers of small undeveloped ones. Each moth had deposited a few eggs before dying, which were included in the count. Dissection of the ovaries of a sterile moth yielded but 58 perfect eggs,

FATALITIES IN AMERICAN WARS

WASHINGTON, June 15.—An interesting statement of fatalities in the various American wars has been prepared by General Keifer, a representative from Ohio and a high officer in two wars.

"In the seven years' war of the American Revolution," he says, "some fifty-five battles and skirmishes transpired, or an average of eight per year. In the Civil War of four years there was fought 2,235 battles, or an average of 559 a year. In the seven years' war of the American Revolution the entire list of killed in battle were 61,362; died of wounds and disease, 183,287.

Seventeen battles of the Revolutionary War show a loss in killed of 917. The total losses, numbering 818, occurred in Indiana massacres and various skirmishes in the other 38 battles and skirmishes of the seven years' war, from Lexington to Yorktown.

"In the war of 1812 we had, all told, 471,000 men enlisted. The official reports in the war office show the entire list of fatalities to be 1,878 killed in battle; wounded, 3,789.

"In the Mexican war, 1846 to 1848, the whole number of men engaged on called was 101,282; killed in battle, all told, 1,049.

"In the three notable wars—the Revolution, the war of 1812 and the Mexican war—the entire loss of killed in battle was 4,562.

"In the battle of Gettysburg alone the loss in killed was 3,072 on the Union side, and died of wounds, about 750 more; wounded and missing, 14,440. Hence the fatalities of that one battle were 3,822, or within 740 of the entire battle loss in all our previous three great wars, covering a period, all told, of eleven years. The record shows that 2,235 battles were fought from Fort Sumter in April, 1861, to General Johnston's surrender near Raleigh, N. C., April 2*, 1865, and that in 1,500 battles more soldiers were killed in each battle than at the famous battle of Bunker Hill, Mass., in April, 1875."

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