

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF U. S.

THERE WERE 33,000,000 CHURCH MEMBERS IN THE COUNTRY ACCORDING TO A BULLETIN ISSUED BY CENSUS BUREAU.

That the church members in the United States numbered nearly thirty-three millions in 1906; that there were a billion and a quarter dollars invested in church edifices; that every day eight new churches sent their spires skyward; that males formed considerably less than half the total church membership; that a larger percentage of Catholic males than Protestant males were members; that in 16 states the majority of the total church membership were Roman Catholics; but that the grand total of church members reported for the United States 61.6 per cent were Protestants and 36.7 per cent Roman Catholics; these are the salient and conspicuous facts appearing in the proof sheets of a United States census bulletin prepared by Chief Statistician William C. Hunt of the division of population, of the United States census bureau.

The bulletin will be issued this month. It is in the nature of an abstract of the comprehensive report now in press, giving the results of the fifth census of religious bodies of the United States.

Fewer Males Than Females Members.
It is stated that United States cen-

sus statistics of church membership by sex were collected for the first time in 1906. Of the total number of members reported by the various religious bodies and classified by sex 43.1 per cent were males and 56.9 per cent females. Among the Protestants the difference was greater, only 39.3 per cent being males. In the Roman Catholic churches there were relatively more males, the number forming 49.3 per cent of the total membership.

Fewer males than females were found among the Latter Day Saints, the Lutherans, Disciples, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Protestant Episcopalians, the percentages of male membership decreasing in the order shown, and there being but 35.5 per cent males among the Episcopalians. Among the Christian Scientists, only 27.6 per cent were males; and of the Shakers but 21.3 per cent; but, in the Greek Orthodox church, 93.9 per cent were male, as practically all Greek immigrants have been males.

Proportion of Church Members.
Of the total estimated population of continental United States in 1906, the church members formed 39.1 per cent, as against 32.7 per cent for 1890, amounting to 6.4 per cent more in 1906 than in 1890. Of this 6.4 per cent increase, the Roman Catholic church is credited with 4.4 per cent, and the Protestants with 1.8 per cent; the remainder being divided among all other denominations.

It is stated in the bulletin that the total number of members reported by the various religious bodies for 1906 was 32,936,455, of which number the Protestants were credited with 20,287,742 and the Roman Catholics with 12,079,142. Of the Protestant bodies the Methodists numbered 5,749,838; the Baptists, 5,662,234; the Lutherans, 2,112,494; the Presbyterians, 1,830,555, and the Disciples or Christians, 1,142,359.

Of the total of 32,936,455 church members, 61.6 per cent were Protestants; 36.7 per cent Roman Catholics; and 1.7 per cent members of other religious organizations. The rate of increase shown for the Roman Catholic church is 93.5 per cent, which is more than twice that for all the Protestant bodies combined. The Methodists reported 17.5 per cent of all Protestant church members; the Baptists, 17.2 per cent.

The total number of local religious organizations in 1906 is given as 212,230, an increase since 1890 of 47,079, or 28.5 per cent. The Protestants are credited with an increase in this particular amounting to 27.8 per cent; the Roman Catholic church, 21.9 per cent; the Jewish congregations, 231.9 per cent, and the Latter Day Saints, 38.3 per cent.

The Methodists reported the largest number of local organizations,

64,701; the Baptists reported 54,880; the Presbyterians, 15,506; the Lutherans, 12,703, and the Roman Catholics, 12,482.

Other interesting features of the bulletin are those showing that the total seating capacity of churches was 58,563,830, an increase over the 1890 United States census figures of 34.4 per cent; that the rate of increase was practically the same for both Protestants and Roman Catholics, and kept pace with the increase in population; and that \$1,257,575,867 was invested in church edifices in 1906. The total amount of debt was \$108,050,946, or 8.6 per cent of the total value; of this total the Protestant bodies owed \$53,301,254 and the Roman Catholics, \$49,488,055. In 16 states a majority of the church members were Roman Catholics; in 29 states, Protestant; and in 1, Utah, Latter Day Saints.

STORIES ABOUT PEOPLE.

An Amateur History Specialist.

Senator Joe Dixon of Montana is getting quite the amateur specialist in American history, of the upper chamber. The Montana man—who is not yet 42 years old, by the way—was born in North Carolina, though he has lived in the north almost all his life. Naturally, being both a northerner and a southerner, he has taken a deep interest in the campaigns of the Civil war and knows the era with remarkable accuracy. He had a chance recently to revel in the old battlefields which lie all about Washington, and he was a liberal education to the party of friends who had gone out with him in his big touring car for a general sight-seeing trip.

At Gettysburg he almost wore out his party with chasing over the field and insisting on verifying certain theories he had long entertained about that battle.

On the way back to Washington the party passed through Frederick, Md., the alleged scene of the alleged Barbara Freitche's alleged adventure with Stonewall Jackson. He insisted on seeing the house where Barbara waved the flag, and an accommodating guide was able to point it out.

"It has been historically demonstrated that Barbara Freitche is a fabrication," suggested an iconoclast. Mr. Dixon proceeded to elucidate the historic data in support of the theory that Barbara really did live and wave the flag; and he got his way, too; nobody else knew anything about her.—New York Sun.

Smart Lawyer Takes a Tumble.

"Were you ever in prison?" demanded the prosecuting attorney insinuatingly.

"Yes, sir," admitted the gray-haired witness for the defense.

"Aha! I thought so. And what for, may I ask?"

"Assault and battery with intent to kill."

"And how long were you in prison?"

"Until I escaped, sir."

The prosecutor turned triumphant to the gentlemen of the jury.

"So, gentleman," he said, "we have here, as the chief witness for the defense, an ex-convict and fugitive from justice by his own confession!"

He turned again to the witness.

"When and where were you in prison, sir?" he sneered.

"I was captured, sir, at the battle of Fort Harrison on the 29th of September, 1864, and sent to Libby prison, Richmond. I effected my escape while being transferred to Salisbury, North Carolina. As to—"

But that was already more than the prosecutor wanted to know.—Rochester Herald.

He Was Well Equipped.

A Methodist bishop was recently a guest at the home of a friend who had two charming daughters. One morning the bishop, accompanied by the two young ladies, went out in the hope of catching some trout. An old fisherman, out for the same purpose, wishing to appear friendly, called out:

"Ketchin' many, pard?"

The bishop, straightening himself to his full height, replied, "Brother, I am a fisher of men."

"You've got the right kind o' bait, all right," was the fisherman's rejoinder.—Success Magazine.

Not De Luxe Edition, But—

Colonel John I. Martin, sergeant at arms of the Democratic national convention, lives in St. Louis, where he built himself a fine house. He thought it well to have a library, and went down to a book store, where he ordered some books, according to an apocryphal story.

"What kind of books?" asked the clerk.

"Why, books," replied the colonel. "Books, you know; reading books."

The books came and were installed in the library. Soon after the colo-

nel's friend, Hugh O'Neil, came up to look over the place.

"Here, Hugh," said the colonel, "is my library. Here is where I love to get with a book and a pipe and forget the outside world."

O'Neil is somewhat of a book sharp. He took down a book, looked at it and put it back; took down another, looked at that and put it back, and repeated the process several times.

Then he asked: "John, where did you get these books?"

"Oh," replied Martin, "I picked them up here and there. Whenever I found one I liked I bought it. It has been the work of many years."

"But, John," commented O'Neil, "isn't it strange that you should have bought 600 copies of McGuffey's Fifth Reader?"—Washington Star.

Bringing Him Back to Earth.

Henry James, the American novelist, lives at Rye, England, one of the cinque ports, but recently he left Rye for a time and took a house in the country near the estate of a millionaire jam manufacturer, retired. This man, having married an earl's daughter, was ashamed of the trade whereby he had piled up his fortune. The jam manufacturer one day wrote Mr. James an impudent letter, vowing that it was outrageous the way the James servants were trespassing on his grounds. Mr. James wrote back: "Dear Sir—I am very sorry to hear that my servants have been poaching on your preserves."

"P. S.—You will excuse my mentioning your preserves, won't you?"—Exchange.

Judge Lindsay.

It is a story of achievement. Without money, without powerful friends, without the dominating qualities of a personal popularity, this one man, in an obscure struggle, has written upon the statute books of Colorado, laws that have been copied around the world. He has codified probate laws, purged election laws, and instituted a reform in criminal jurisprudence that is as revolutionary in our day as the teachings of Christ were in the "eye-for-an-eye" days of the Jews. This list of reforms he has obtained, charities founded, public improvements instituted and political steals balked, shows nearly a hundred items. He has obtained nothing for himself but the praise and support of some citizens of Denver and the curse and

enmity of others. The Rev. Henry Augustus Buchel, chancellor of the Denver university and ex-governor of the state of Colorado, in the year 1904 coupled his name with Christ's—no less!—and in the year 1907 called him, through the newspapers, "a nincompoop" and a "fice dog!" Those are the two crowns that have been offered him: a halo and a fool's cap. Which shall it be? To which is he entitled in the eyes of the democracy whose battle he is helping to fight?

Here follows the evidence. The choice shall be your own.—Harvey J. O'Higgins, in the September Everybody's.

Colville Local Option Election.

Colville, Aug. 26.—The city council appointed Louis G. Keller, C. M. Durland and A. F. Perkins to be the officers for the local option election September 7. A rumor to the effect that the ministers were divided and could not be forced into the fight for local option this week brought a signed statement by all the ministers that each is in the fight against the saloons.

Salmon in Wenatchee River.

Salmon are now running in the Wenatchee river, this being the time for the steel head salmon to spawn. The salmon come from salt water at spawning time into the streams, going as far up as possible. A few have made their way up nearly to the head of the Wenatchee river. These salmon enter the mouth of the Columbia and in ascending branch off into its tributaries.

Woman's Home Missionary Society.

Miss Carrie Barte, the national field worker of the Woman's Home Missionary society, will be in Wenatchee Friday, August 27, to Monday, August 30.

This will be a rare opportunity to hear a talented speaker along the missionary line. We desire to have the Home Guard and Queen Esther present at the Junior League meeting, which she will address.

There will also be a meeting in the M. E. church Saturday afternoon, August 28, by the ladies of the church and all others who wish to attend.

Miss Barte is especially interested in the young members and it is hoped that many may be out to hear her. MRS. NINA T. BLAKE, Corresponding Secretary.

ELECTRIC ROAD TO MT. RAINIER

R. Green, a San Francisco promoter, after spending 10 days on Mount Rainier and vicinity, declares an electric railroad can be run to the top of the mountain, and he says he will organize a company at San Francisco to build the line. The road he contemplates will be patterned in part after the line constructed from Calcutta to Darjeeling, and which reaches an altitude of 14,000 feet, states an exchange. The summit end of the road would have its terminal in the crater and one of the features of the line would be a large hotel in the crater, which will be constructed of stone from the crater rim.

Green declares the road with the hotel will be one of the greatest scenic features of the world. The plans for the hotel contemplate a massive structure with a sanitarium attachment and every advantage taken of the unparalleled view. Green, with capitalists back of him, is now materializing his ideas into plans and says he will at once ask the government for a permit for the line. Details of construction will be kept secret. The power for operating the line and supplying light and heat in the hotel on the summit would be generated at a power station which will be operated by water from some of the mountain's waterfalls. Green believes that the Mount Rainier region will within a few years have a greater travel than the entire Yellowstone National park.

The route selected for the road leads from Reese's camp up by Alta Vista to snowline and thence across the wide snowfield wastes to Camp Muir and thence along the crest of the cleaver separating the Nisqually and Cowlitz glaciers to the foot of Gibraltar rock. The rock will be tunneled, the bore emerging on the ice cap of the mountain above Gibraltar. From this point a straight-away uphill climb to the crater is contemplated.

H. A. Manchester returned to Spokane yesterday after a short visit with his brother, Dr. Manchester, and family in this city.

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