

Gore gave their name to the range of mountains forming the western rim of the Middle Park, and the trail across that range is called Gore's Pass.

Baker married a Shoshone woman, by whom he had a son and a daughter, both living with him at his ranch here some time after I came to Colorado. Baker's wife went back to her tribe, the Shoshones, and never returned, and he remained a widower until his death.

About 1874 or 1875 Old Jim sold his ranch on Clear Creek and took up another on Snake River, in northwest Colorado, where he spent the remaining years of his life, stock-raising and farming a little, and died there at about the age of eighty-three. Like Kit Carson, Jim Baker was a kind-hearted, pleasant man to all whom he met of his own race. Another old mountaineer, Jim Beckworth, came in and lived above Denver on the Platte for a year or two about 1866-7. He was a colored man, a negro. He came to the Mountains in the "thirties." He was adopted into the tribe and was made a war chief of the Crows. He was quite decrepit when I knew him by reason of varicose veins in both legs, below the knees, caused, he told me, by reason of a hurried flight he made many years before, from pursuit by a war party of the hostile Blackfeet, who had defeated the Crows.

He said he fled ninety miles, without food or rest, before reaching a place of safety and saving his scalp. His pursuers were on horseback and he was afoot; it takes a good runner to beat a horse, but such are sometimes found among Indians and white hunters as well. I have no photograph of Beckworth, nor do I know where one can be found, if indeed he ever had one taken. I think he went back to the Crows in Montana when he left here in 1867, and he is probably dead long since.

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WHAT SHAPE IS YOUR HEAD? There is a school of anthropologists according to whose views there are on-

ly two European races at bottom, namely, the long-heads and the broad-heads. As far back as geology gives testimony of mankind's existence, these two types of skulls are found, and they persist just as sharply in the men of today. If you will examine the outline of your head, around its broadest part above the ears, you will find that it is either long and narrow, and of nearly the same width throughout, or else shaped something like a pear, with the bulge back of your ears and the stem above your eyes.

You will then have the advantage

of knowing to which race you belong, and can inform your family that you are dolichocephalic or brachycephalic, as the case may be.

The significance of the matter lies in the different work that the two types have accomplished in the past, and their probable destiny for the future. They are characterized by a recent writer somewhat as follows: The long-heads are usually tall and fair-haired, active, ambitious and courageous, the locomotive element of mankind. They fight for the sake of fighting; they are explorers and adventurers; the whole world is their country. They gain riches with ease, but are not so well adapted for keeping hold of them; they prefer action to much talk, and in religion are mainly protestant.

Their type prevails in the north of Europe.

The broad-heads inhabit more southern countries, and are more docile to guidance, in religion and other matters as well. They are more likely to be short in stature and dark of skin. They are prudent, hard-working and economical, and though not cowardly, not warlike either. They accumulate goods slowly, but keep what they get; they are easily taken in with words, love authority and tradition, and are suspicious of change.

The long-head, as may be supposed, is usually found in control of things. It is he that has the bulk of the world's wealth, and he is the scholar and the athlete as well. But he does not last; he is the one that does the great things; but he may not leave any children behind him. Some of the long-headed races of history, who were known for conquerors, have died out entirely, and it is suggested that his day may be past, and that the broad-head may be the one whose qualities best fit him for the work of the future.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. A classified service is disciplined merit. Disciplined merit renders a steady and efficient service, and steady and efficient service is economy.

Good government is the chief conservator of the welfare of all legitimate business and gainful undertakings. It must, therefore, if it is to be made better and perpetuated, be itself administered in harmony with business principles and methods. Just government is economical—not wasteful; frugal, not extravagant. An ounce of economy in executive affairs is worth more than a pound of revenue. More economy, through a judiciously organized and efficiently directed departmental service, will bestow upon this government

and American citizenship far greater benefits than more revenue. By the aid of a completely classified service to which there is no ingress, save through competitive examinations by the United States civil service commission, the department of agriculture—the smallest and youngest of the executive departments—has demonstrated the truth that the civil service law, regulations and rules, vigorously carried out, are the best forces for economy yet tested in this form of government. In four years' trial, from March 6, 1893, to March 6, 1897, of the merit system more than two millions of dollars were saved to cover back into the treasury out of appropriations made during that period for that department. And as employees become more skillful, more expert and adept from experience in the service, the labor-cost of administration will continue to decline. Thus it will be easy to continue, proportionately with the growth of the department of agriculture, a reduction of expenditures and an enhancement of the value of its work in behalf of that advanced and successful agriculture upon which all other callings depend for existence. Sneeringly the practical politician denounces civil service reform as an illusion of doctrinaires, theorists and school-men—a theory from Utopia. But what great movement for the elevation and improvement of humanity ever came from any other than a scholarly or thoughtful source? And can there be a more sincere tribute to the merit system in the public service than its vituperation by those who have no merit. Only those political pirates who by retrospection, introspection and prospection are convinced that with a firmly established merit system in the civil service of municipal, state and federal government their calling as plunderers of the public has been abolished, now openly denounce the reform. Therefore, it will win its way to greater victories for honesty, economy and efficiency and its triumphs will be equally enjoyed by all good citizens upon whom rest the responsibilities and burdens of maintaining for this republic a government which "will sell to no man" and "will not deny to any man, either justice or right."

POPULISTS. Populists eulogize poverty as the badge of merit and a guarantee of honesty. And in their platforms and pronunciamentos populists denounce capital. But a wise man said: "Poverty takes away so many means of doing good, and produces so much inability to resist evil, both natural and moral, that it is by all virtuous means to be avoided."