ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1894-SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

HAVE YOU BEEN TO

FALCONER'S GUST

OUR ENTIRE IMPORTATION OF LINENS GO RIGHT IN THIS SALE.

Profit No Object.

All Prices Cut.

Unprecedented Values.

Tomorrow we start in upon the third week of OUR GREAT COST CASH SALE. Our January importations of Linens have arrived, are all marked off, and will ced on sale tomorrow at their actual cost to us, thereby giving our friends an opportunity to buy linens at a less price than was ever known before. All odd lots of linens will be closed out at less than cost. We would also call your attention to the under cost bargains in the new skirt-coat. Silks, black and colored dress goods, etc., etc. Read carefully this entire ad. it contains a world of interest to you. Right in line with your economy.

SILK UNDER COST.

Our under cost specials in silk for Monday will consist of Colored Crystal Baga- | MONDAY line, worth 874c, Black Surah, worth 75c. 42 c Black Satin worth 62c. Per Yard.
All the rest of our silks go at cost.
That means if you buy your silk of us you save at least 20 per cent.

UNEXAMPLED. INIMITABLE BLACK DRESS GOODS. A ROYAL BANQUET

BREEZY BARGAINS

PRIESTLEY'S

Cannels Hair regular price \$1.50 a Monday and Tuesday we lower the

674c \$1.50 672c

Colored Dress Goods. Under Cost Bargains for Monday.

French Broadcloth, 52 inches wide; regular \$1.50 quality, at 89c. Imported Hopsackings, strictly all wool; our 65c quality, goes Monday at

DRESS PATTERNS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

\$15.00. \$20.00 and \$25.00. High Novelty Dress Patterns, only one to a customer Monday at \$5.00. All other dress goods go at actual cost.

MILLINERY DEPT.

MONDAY'S CREAT SALE. One lot of Trimmed Hats, former price \$3.00 to \$6.00. Your choice tomorrow

\$1.50 each. \$5.60, \$7.00 and \$8.50 hats and bonnets. all trimmed, your choice Monday \$3.00

each. All French Felt Untrimmed Hats, small, medium and large, go at 95c. Fancy feathers, birds' wings, ostrich tips, 25c and 50c.

TOILETS.

TOILETS.

Ed Pinaud's triple extract. 50c an ounce; sold everywhere at \$1.

Pure cocoa soap, 30c a dozen cakes.
Cotgates lace sone. Kira's Pilgrim, Dusky Diamond, Motted Castlie and Pure Glycerine

EM ROIDERY

UNDER COST. Embroidery, 7 1-2c.
5,000 yards of embroidery, bought to sell for 15c and 20c, go on sale at74c; no limit.

Embro dery, 1 c.

2,000 yard of embroidery, new coods, the latest in design, bought to sell for 40c, go during this sale for 19c; no inmit.

500 veils tomorrow, all colors, all styles, to close them out only 10c each. MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

for 48c.
GOWNS AND SKIRTS 78c tomorrow. 300 gowns and skirts, all size, fice made and beautifully trimmed: your choice 78c.
GOWNS AND SKIRTS 98c tomorrow. 200 gowns and skirts, an extra special, made of Lonsdale muslin and cambrie, extra wide, nic 1y made, worth \$1.50 and \$1.75, your choice, while they last, only 18c.

Our corset sale still continues.

EVERYTHING GOES AT COST. new goods included. Laces at cost. Blub.ns at cost. Trimming at cost. Buttons at cost. Fur trimming at cost. Unbrellas at cost. During this month. Don't

They Co at 19c Pair.

DRESS FINDINGS.

2-inch 4-yard length blas velvet facing, best quality, isc.
Pate at thooks and eyes, 2 \(\) is a dozen.
Stockinet dress safelds, we a pair.
Fair and square rubber-lined dress shields.
No. 1, Dec. No. 2, 12\(\) is no. 3, Dec. No. 18c; No. 5, Dec. every safeld goar arteed.
The velvet dress shield, worth 25c to 35c, will go at the a pair.

NOTIONS In spool.
Heavy nickin-plated safety pins at 4c a ozen; all sizes.
Horn hair pins, shell, amber and black, at

c a dozen.

The best horn halr p'ns 10c a dozen.

Large size horn halr pins, shell imber and dack, worth 10c, Monday 4c each.

All 25c horn pins with fancy tops at 10c each.

En incled hat pins 12/4c.

The best full count o n. to a paper.

Linen thread, 2c a spool.

Bars, at it a cake.

Swan's Down powder, 7c a box.

2c Swan's Down powder, 1c a box.

Dust of Roses at 10c a box; 1 curling from goes with each box.

Embroidery, 13c. 4.325 yards of embroidery, all new, elegant goods, bought to sell for the and life, go on sale at the; no limit.

VEILS, 10c.

at a great sheriftee.
COURSET-COVERS 15c tomorrow. 106 corset covers, all sizes, worth 25c, will be sold at 15c each.
GOWNS 48c temorrow. 200 gowns bought to sell for 65c, all nice goods, full size, will be sold

CORSETS.

The velvet dress shield, worth 35c to 35c, will
go at 15c a pair.
Our rest tubular hone cosing at 15c a bolt.
Gince serge belting at 35c a bolt.
10c and 15c tolting at 5c.
Caroline dress stays, all colors, 15c.
All our woot, silk and mobair trimming
braids at 15 pelce.
Dressmakers should not miss this sale.
WO FLOWS

Brooks' cotton and Kerr's 200-yard cotton at

OW8 S OWE'S. Boarding houses, hotels and restaurants. Here is your opportunity, 100 dozen pure linen nuck towels, fringed and hemmed at 12 gc; well worth 15c to 18c. too dozen large and fine back towels will be

losed out at 15c cach.
5) dozen line nuck towels, will be closed out A big lot of huck and damnsk towels will be rlosed out at 25c each.
Then see the towels we are offering at 35c and 68c. You never saw the like before.

A lot of bleached damask Table Cloths will be closed out at the following prices: 2 yanis long \$2.15; well worth \$1.74.
21; yards long \$2.5; well worth \$4.00.
39; add long \$4.15; well worth \$4.00.
31-4 Napkins to match \$4.15 dozen; worth \$3. Greatest sile of Nankins over attempted by any one house in the country.
190 dozon Napkins at \$1.48; worth from 75e to 100 dozen Napkins at 41.68; worth from \$2.25 to \$1.03. 10 dozen Napkins at \$2.58; whereh from \$3.50 to \$4.00.
5) dozen Napkins at \$2.58; worth from \$4 to \$4.50.

Greater and Grander Than Ever.

Muslins and Sheeting at Actual Cost.

Odds and Ends will be sold at Less Than Cost.

Bed Spreads.

We have too many Bed Spreads. We must close them out at once.

50 honeycouth Bed Spreads at Sc; worth \$1.00

100 large and heavy Bed Spreads, worth \$1.50

for \$1 each.

50 cenuine Marsellies Bed Spreads; well worth \$1.50 cenuine Marsellies Bed Spreads. Bad Spreads.

50 genu ne Marsallies ! \$5,00 goods, at #2.48 cach. We are offering great value in crash. You ought to lay in a big supply now. Never were they sold so cheap as now. Never wait they be a rain.

Bleached Table Linen.

10 pleces 98-inch damask at 75c; worth 90c, 5 pecca 68-inch damask at 95c; worth \$1 In 3 pieces 72-inch damask at \$1.10; worth \$1.50. Unbleached damask from 35c to \$1.50 per

HEMSTITCHED

15) pales pure linen pillow cases, worth \$1.75, will be closed out at \$1.10 pair. We defy competition on these pillow cases.

All kinds of hemstitched and stamper linens will be sold at a discount of 20 per cent. Lay in your supply now.

Muslins and Sheeting will be offered at net cost. A full line of all the popular brands now in stock.

LADIES' HOBIERY UNDER

COST.

BOYS' WAISTS UNDER COST. On Monday we will make a special effort to reduce our stock of Boys' Waists. Every-thing in the department in one lot 78c.

They are worth all the way up to \$1.50 and \$1.75 each. Laundered and unlaundered. Madras and Percales and Fine French Finnnels in black, white and colors, all 78c each. All Sizes.

UNDERWEAR UNDER COST. All our heavy winter weight men's under-wear in all wood, plain and ribbed: also fine medium weight merino, sold usually at \$1.00, \$1.20 and \$1.50. All in one lot at 785 garme it-

HOSE.

I case Ladies' best quality of fine French Cashwere and heavy weight seamless only dyel fleerelined hose. Qualities always soid at 50c and 50c For Monday. 38c pair. only they go in one lot at LADIES' VESTS UNDER COST

I case extra heavy renuine combed Egyptian cotton vests silk tane in neck and silk finished fronts, high neck, long sleevest regular the quality. On Monday they go at 33%.

CHILDREN'S MOSE UNDER COST.

200 dozen Childs' fine quality heavy seam-less Wool Hose, regular use quality. On Mon-day they go at 19c pair.

Domestics Under Cost.

15 pes double fold Sieillian cord, rez. 15c, for 5c Browns and drab, piain cotors, 20 pes fleece lined cachmere, regular 20c, for 15c Fancy flurred and stripes 15 pes 35 in. henr. etta cloth, rezular 20c, for 11c Navy and black ground flurred, 30 pes bost dress style gluzhans, rez. 12%c. 5c 25 pes fancy sateens for comforts, rez. 25c, 8)je

Flannels Under Cost. 15 pes dark outlief flannel, regular 15c, now 5c 10 pes eream shaker flannel, regular 10c, now 5c 10 pes fancy gigured elderdown flannel, regular 40c, now 15c 15 pes wool figured Jersey flannel, regular 85c, now 50c

Blankets Under Cost. A few pairs white blankets, slightly soiled. Our regular \$1.50 per pair for \$2.60 Our regular \$4.25 per pair for \$2.75. Our regular \$5.00 per pair for \$3.25.

100 ladies' new style winter cleaks, 38 inches long, made of black cheviot or brown beaver, trimmed with electric seal edging, our regular retail price \$12.50. On Monday we offer these stylish

Week.

Parisian tight fitting garments, extra long, with Hading cape, regular value \$18.75. On Mon-

\$35.00 Prince Albert coats will be sold Mon-

\$17.85 \$55.00 Redfern garments will be sold Mon-

This \$22.00 Garment Monday

Our entire line of ladies' silk waists, all new and correct styles, either black or colors, ranging in price from \$7.50 to \$12.00, will be sold Monday

We have also a few opera waists in cream, gold, pink and blue, worth \$12.00. which are included in this lot at

Ladies' ready-made skirts, made of wool material in navy blue only, regular value \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$6.75, will be sold on Monday at

\$2.85 EACH

Mail Orders Always Filled

Agents for Her Majesty Corsets and | 1505-7-9 Onyx Dye Hosiery. Gloves Cleaned.

DOUGLAS

RISE OF NEBRASKA CITIES

Development of Municipal Government Since Territorial Times.

FROM VILLAGE TO METROPOLITAN LIFE

A Paper on Municipal Government in No braskn Read by Dr. Victor Rosewater Before the State Historical Society at Lincoln.

Paper read before the State Historical society at Lincoln, January 9, by Victor Rose-

water, Ph. D.: I deem it proper at the outset to define briefly the scope of this paper. Of simple historical narration but little will enter into my exposition of this subject. Instead of going into the incidents and controversies, the factional fights and jealousies which have existed in Nebraska cities from the very be ginning of their careers, I propose to omit all allusion to social development or political nomination and to confine myself solely to a sketch tracing the growth of that governmental organization to which has been given the administration of local affairs. My paper, then, so far as it constitutes history at all, is a history of legislation-an attempt to trace the evolution of our city governments from the comparatively simple machinery of the early days to the complex and complicated system which prevails in cities of the

metropolitan class today. A word, too, may be necessary as to the method which I have pursued. The materials have been sought in the constitutions, laws and statutes of this state. My purpose being this state. My purpose being, however, as I have just explained, to trace the development of our system of municipal government, I have considered it unneces-sary to analyze each and every city charter and the many amendments made thereto pecause in very many cases the changes ar mmaterial for my purposes. It is enough to examine the simplest and earliest city char ters and to follow up the changes relating always to the cities of the highest class. This shows the highest development of municipal government in Neoraska at each successive period of time, although at the same time the smaller cities may have been administered under statutes belonging, in character at least, to an earlier period.

Power of Creating Municipalities. Municipal government being the creation of a higher or more central government could not exist in Nebraska until after the territorial organization. The Kansas-Ne-braska law in 1854 vested all legislative powers conferred by it in the governor and legislative assembly of the territory. This, according to logal construction, included the power to grant charters of incorporation to local communities. But, although the first election proclamation of Governor Cuming mentions Omaha City and Brownville among the list of election precincts and although a later proclamation fixing the judi-cial districts for the territory named Omaha City, Bellevue, Nebraska City and Florence city, Bellevae, Nebraska City and Florence as the places where court should be held, yot no true municipal government existed until the legislature at its first session passed an act approved March 2, 1855, incor-porating Nebrassa City, Omaha City, the territorial capital, remaining uniscorporated until two years later.

From the territorial legislature the power to incorporate municipalities passed naturally to the state legislature as its successor. One significant innovation was brought out by the adoption of the constitution of 1866, in that it did away, once and for all time, with the peraicious system of granting

special charters to cities and commanded the legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages by general laws only, requiring it, moreover, "to restrict their powers of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting dobts and loaning their credit so as to prevent the abuse of such power." This provision, literally construed, was mandatory upon the leg-islature. Among the legislative purposes enumerated in the call for the special session of the new state legislature in the spring of 1868 was this: "To provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages;" but yet nothing was accom-plished under this heading until the first general municipal incorporation act became

The constitution of 1875 leaves the power of incorporating municipalities of incorporating indistantially re-chacts state legislature and substantially re-chacts the clause requiring it to do so by general the clause requiring it to do so by law. Additional restrictions are upon the extent of local powers to be granted, namely, that taxation other than special assessments must be uniform with respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same; that no municipality be permitted to secure any interest in the stock of any railway or private corporation; that no city be allowed to make donations to promote any internal improvement, unless authorized by a vote of the people, which vote must show two-thirds of the voters in the affirmative if the dona-tion exceeds 10 per cent of the city's valuation, and must not exceed 15 per cent in any

lost no opportunity to take the utmost ad-vantage of these powers vested in them. The first territorial legislature at its first session in 1854-5 passed no less than fifteen special charters for whatever paper cilies might have made application for incorpora-tion. These charters were all very similar in character, modeled upon the Nebraska City charter, which in turn was most probably copied in all essen-tiat particulars from charters of cities in lowa, from which state most of the earlie territorial laws were derived. They defined the territory subject to municipal government, conferred corporate capacity upon its inhabitants, prescribed the qualifications of voters, vested the local legislative powers in the mayor and common council comprising three to nine aldermen, enumerated the powers of local administration and ordained frame of governmental offices. The elective officers were the mayor, aldermen, marshal recorder, treasurer and assessor, each serv ng terms of one year only. These special charters were amended, modified, consoilinted from year to year and new ones added to the list with appalling frequency—fifteen in 1858, nine in 1859. In 1862 the territorial gislature even went so far as to repeal the harter it had granted to Fontenelle and to name a board of trustees to wind up its affairs. How many of the charters went unaccepted I have no means of knowing.

General Municipal Corporation Acts. There had been a general law passed as early as 1857, providing for the incorporation of towns under a system of government by at towns under a system of government by trustees, and this had been revised and reenacted in 1864. But up to the attaliument of statehood numerical government in Nebraska had been
practically a government under special
charters. The first state constitution forbade the continuance of this practice and as a consequence we find municipal corporations divided into two classes and organ-ized under general laws after the session of the legislature in 1869. The first class comthe legislature in 1869. The first class com-prised cities having 3,000 qualified voters as shown by their registration lists, and whenever this should become apparent the governor was to proclaim the fact, where-upon the city would become subject to the statute relating to cities of the first class. Cities of the second class were to be re-cruited from the incorporated towns that should find themselves possessed of 500 legal voters. The determination, then, of

voters. This was soon changed, however, by the laws enacted two years later (1871) which made all cities having over 15,000 inhabitants cities of the first class, and all having over 1,500 and less than 15,000 cities of the second class. The number of in habitants was to be certified to the governor by the mayor and council of the city or town, and upon his proclamation the city was to become subject to the act govern-ing the class to which it belonged. The lower limit for cities of the second class was reduced to 500 inhabitants in 1873, and raised again in 1879 to 1,500. In 1881 only cities having over 25,000 inhabitants were to be termed cities of the first class,

It is evident that these changes were made solely for the purpose of either including or snutting out particular cities, and to that ex-tent were evasions of the constitutional in-hibition against special legislation. The same intent is seen in the act of 1883, creat-ing an extra subdivision known as "cities of the second class having more than 10,000 in habitants," amended in 1885 to apply to "cities of the second class having more than 5,000 inhapitants." In the latter year the limits for cities of the second class were also made from 1.000 to 25,000 inhabitants. development was carried a step further two years later by the creation of another extra lass designated "cities of the metropolitan class," including cities having over 60,000 in-habitants, the other classifications remainng as cities of the first class (25,000 to (0,000); cities of the second class having over 5,000 inhabitants (5,000 to 25,000) cities of the second class (1,000 to 25,000). This classification was again changed in 1889 Early Municipal Charters. as follows: Cities of the metropolitan class (over 80,000); cities of the first class (25,000 The territorial and state legislatures have o 80,000); cities of the first class having

ess than 25,000 inhabitants (8,000 to 25,000); cities of the second class (over 1,000). The Mayor. The corporate capacity of Nebraska nunicipalities has always been vested outly in the mayor and city council. The offices of mayor and members of the city council, moreover, have always been elective. The mayor is denominated the chief executive officer of the city and conservator of the peace. Under the special charters his term was one year. The act of 1869 governing cities of the first class made it two years, but it was shortened to one year in 1871 and remained so in cities of the highest class until 1881, when it again became two years. The mayor, at first, himself presided ove the deliberations of the council and was al lowed the casting vote in case of a tie. The general act of 1860 took this power away in favor of a president elected by the council and gave him a limited veto power subject to be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the legal number of councilmen, while that of items of the appropriation pills.

In addition to this the mayor was originally a justice of the poace, by virtue of his office, with both civil and criminal jurisdic-

tion over offenses committed within the boundaries of the municipality. His court resembled the old mayor's court of times, from which appeal the higher tribunal. The vivil jurisdiction was later cut off and in 1800 the court was turned over to an dective police judge, but the mayor was till to act pending his absence or disability. Inder the act of 1871 he retained his power to remit fines, and to grant reprieves and pardons for violations of city ordinances, and the mayor may still remit police court fines in cities of the metropolitan class, sub-lect to regulations to be provided by ordinance of the city council. The City Council.

The city council has varied greatly in number and composition. The first charter of Nebraska City provided for three alder-men and that of Omaha City for nine, all elected annually. They were called conneil-nion in the act of 1869 and were to be elected two from each ward, one from each ward retiring annually. By the act of 1881 there were still to be twice as many councilmen as

affairs and to provide for deciding contests in the election of its own members. The later laws also require a property qualifica-

The City Clerk. The early charters provided for an elective recorder to keep the records of the municipal corporation with term corresponding to that of mayor. By an amendment to the Omaha, arts above the second ment to the Omaha city charter in 1858 he was designated city clerk and made appointive by the council. The act of 1871 made the office again elective. It was made appointive by the council by an amendment in 1877; made elective in 1883; appointive in 1885; elective again in 1891. The city ship, it is thus seen, has been made the buf-

fet of legislative deference to charter com mittees. The office of comptroller has been the outgrowth of the offices of city clerk and city treasurer, first appearing as an elective office under the name auditor in 1885, and called comptroller since 1887. The term of this office, as well as the other elective city offices, has constantly corresponded with that of the mayor. The incumbent's main duty comprises the auditing of public ac-

counts. The City Treasurer. The treasurer has from the first been an elective officer, upon whom has been enjoined the safe keeping of the public moneys.

The Marshal. Excluding the assessor, in reality a pre-fact officer, the marshal completes the list of original elective charter officers. Under the first special charter he was not only conservator of the peace, but also chief ex-ecutive officer of the mayor's court, and at the same time collector of taxes. The marshal became the mayor's appointe ander the act of 1881 governing cities of th first class and an appointee of the Board of Fire and Pelice Commissioners, with the title, chief of police, under the act of 1887 governing cities of the metropolitan class. The last named act gave over the ontrol of the police and fire departments to the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners consisting of the mayor as ex-officio mem ber, and four others appointed by the gov ernor for terms of low years, two retiring blennially. This movel tenure and composition of a metropolitan administrative board was adonted to give it a greater independence. Responsible to the governor, a state officer, and chosen from the representatives of at least three political parties, its nonpartisan characterss still further guarded by the subscription of each member to an oath, "That in making appointments or considering promotions or removats the will no be guided or actuated by political motives o influences, but will consider only the interests of the city and the success and effectiveness of said decartments." This board has also been given the supervision and granting of liquor licenses under the state law, a duty that previously rested upon the city council and city clerk. It would be interesting in an excursus to trace the extent of the powers of Nebraska municipalities over the licensing of the liquor traffic, but such deviation would, I fear, unnecessarily predone my party. prolong my paper.

Minor City Officials and Boards.

Having hurriedly sketched the develop-ient of the original elective charter officers n our municipalities, the subsequent addilists: the street commissioner from the general act of 1871 to that of 1881, all of which are now appointed by the mayor. A chief of the fire department came into the same category from 1881 to 1887, when he was made responsible to the Board of Fire and Police Commissioner.

tions to the administrative machinery must be passed with a very brief mention. Other officers busides those already alluded to have been elective at different times. The city engineer, beginning with the general act of 1809 until that of 1881; the

Recent legislative acts have introduced a emplication of administrative boards of

prising the mayor, chairmen of certain council committees and certain subordinate officials whose duties lie in the line of sanitation. We have the board inspection of buildings, of certain specified subordinate comprising We have a public library board of nine members appointed by the mayor. And finally we have a Board of Park Commissioners, comprising five members appointed one each year, for terms of five years each, by a majority of the judges of the district court in which any city of the

metropolitan class may happen to be situated. Other offices that may be found neces-

sary may be created and the duties pro scribed by ordinance of the city council. Powers of Local Administration. Into the powers of local administration, which have been at different times vested in which have been at different times vested in our municipal government, I shall go but in a general way. It has been the evident in-tention of the legislature at all times to leave all metters of strictly local moment to the municipal government under restrictions calculated to prevent abuses and to protect both the people and the state government. These powers roughly speaking, refer first to providing the requisite ordinances and regulations for the preservation of the health, safety and good order of the com-munity, and second, to the raising of a revenue necessary to defray the expenses of the government and of the machinery and improvements required for the efficient exer-

cise of these powers. Under a system of jurisprudence which demands that every municipal government show an expressly delegated authority from the legislature for every act of its officers, the development in Nebraska has been necessarily in two directions. There has been a constant increase in the number of specifically mentioned powers conferred y special charter and general act, and at the same time a constantly increasing num-ber of minute restrictions and limitations upon the exercise of those powers. Take, for example, the system of a ments for benefits from local ments for benefits from local improvments. They were first authorized in Omaha by its charter amendment of 1895, and then only for sidewalks and in case the propert wners failed to construct them when erly notified to do so. An amendment of the following year provided for special assess-ments "for improvements to any extent," to be levied upon the abutting property, pro vided they were demanded by a patition rep-resenting two-thirds of the assessed value of the property affected. The details of the system were further evolved in the general acts of 1869 and 1871 and in successive enactments until at present the complicate procedure is authorized for a great number of expressly designated purposes, while the property—owner liable to special assessment is hedged about by innumerable safeguards intended to prevent ble safeguards intended to prevent arbitrary action on the part of the city council, and to-insure to each the due respect of his property rights. A de-velopment, similar in nature, may be dis-cerned in very many of the other powers of municipal government.

Conclusion.

In conclusion let me present two or three points which have been suggested by this study. First, the general form of municipal covernment in Nebraska has existed un changed to spite of much experimentation Corporate capacity has been exercised by the mayor and council, assisted by such officers as have been found necessary or desirable. The bleameral council, which has been tried in many others, has never commended itself to Nebraska legislator and the one chamber council has thus far sufficed. Second, with the increasing number of

city officers and the increasing complexity of their duties and functions the responsi-bility of municipal officers has been aftered and shifted. The two classes of officers elective and appointive, have varied in composition, the city cleritable for example legal voters. The determination, then, of the determination, then, of the character of the municipal government was made to rest not upon a particular designation of territory, as under the special charters, but upon the number of qualified the designation of them were to be elected to the designation of them were to be elected the designation of the mayor, nothing each the designation of the mayor, nothing each the designation of the mayor, nothing each the designation of the determination of administrative body of general the determination of the d

now making in certain eastern cities of holding the mayor responsible for the efficiency of all the executive departments and vesting in him the entire control over the appointment and dismissal of the departmental heads has as yet made no headway in this state. On the other hand, the desired independence has been sought by di viding responsibility and taking it away from the voters as directly expressed by the ballot and placing it elsewhere. Members of the board in control of the fire and police departments look to the governor for appointment. Members of the board in control of the park system owe their selection to the judges of the district court. Certain members of the Board of Health owe their places to the president of the city council others to the mayor and council, while the voters select but four of the executive officers directly. I wish merely to call at-

tention here to this development, not to A third point upon which this sketch ha thrown some light is the practical failure of our constitutional inhibition against special legislation to effect any material reform. While the legislature no longer designates the community to be incorporated by its name or by describing its boundaries. does substantially the same thing by creating classes and subdivisions of classes based on population intended to include parties lar cities under the guise of being general in character. Nor has this change abolished the regular blennial application for charter amendments or the interminabl charter tinkering. Its abuse has not gone quite so far as it has in Ohio, which passes general laws relating to cities which had by the last census, say, more than 25,300 are habitants and less than 25,310 inhabitants but it has given every influential city

statute affecting itself only.
Incorporation of municipalities by general laws has been an advance over incorpora-tion by special charter in form rather than in substance.

CONNUBLABILITIES.

"Did Madge marry a man of regular habits?" "Mercy, yes; he has allowed her to support him from the very first." That engaged girl who gazes at the dia ond ring on her finger can also be excused

f she thinks business looks brighter. "Why did Ethel Robinson marry Harold Smithers, I wonder?" "She admired his nonogram It looks so like the dollar sign." "I know I'm a little irritable, John, but if had to live my life again I'd marry you ust the same." "H'm!—I have my doubts

Ethel-My husband is a perfect jewei-anything sittsdes him. Clarissa-I believe it. I felt it when you told me he had proposed to you.

"Whom shall our girls marry?" asks a

New York editor with considerable anxiety Out here the experiment is being tried of having them marry our boys. Old Hardcash-Yes, Miss Youngthing ha given me some encouragement; at least she masn't refused me. She says she first wishe to see my family bible. I presume that sh wants to make sure that I am no older tha

I say. Friend—No. she doesn't. "Eh, the what can she want!" "She wants to see a you come of a long-lived family." A Chicago man is asking a divorce on th round that he was led to the altar blind olded and wedded to a woman he had neve een. He parted from her on the day afte seen. He parted from the on the day are the marriage, and it appears that she was a anxious for the separation as he. Under the creumstances the court thought it proper to sever the ties that bound a reductant groom to an equally rejuctant brile.

Announcement is made of the engagemen of Miss Virginia. Bonynge of the democracy of America to Visco int Deerhurst of the pristocracy of Great Britain. The bridge groom is the son of the earl of Coventry, who is master of her majesty's buckhounds and captain and goldstick of the honorable rps of gentlemen-at-arms. How much the hings is not mentioned in public, but maexpected in due time through the usual

THE PIONEER. Maurice Thompson in Youth's Companion. If I could flute. O thrush, like you, I'd swing upon the hedge, And trill a pastoral strong and true About the maul and wedge.

The gnarled maul my grandsire swung And made the forest boom. While his good wife a-spinning sung, Or swayed across the room.

O hark! I hear his rhythmic stroke On glut or wedge descend, What time the fragrant logs of oak, Resisting, crack and rend.

Give him a song, the brave and true, Him of the wedge and maul, Whose hero heart and hand could do The drudgery for us all! O high on honor's eminence His lonely cabin rose, He burst grand boies to build the fence

That circled freedom's clo He was a giant and he tore Our roadway with his hand; Across the wild frontier he bore The burden of the land.

Give him, the brave old pioneer, A century-closing song.
The whole choir sing, the nation cheer,
A hundred million strong!

A dispatch from Amsterdam, N. Y., says that the Mohawk Valley mills will resume work on Monday. The Pittsburg Steel Casting company plant, at Pittsburg, is again in operation, giving employment to 600 men.

REVIVING INDUSTRIES.

The Riverside Steel works at Wheeling, W. Va., which had been shut down for some time, resumed Monday, giving employment to about 1,000 men. The Ensign Car Works at Huntingdon, W. Va., announce that they will resume work at once after an idleness of over seven

nonths. The works employ between 1,200 and 1,500 men. The Globe Iron company at Cleveland, O., has decided to build a large freight steamer to keep its workmen employed. If a buyer is not found the company will put the boat

The Galesburg, Ill., Paving Brick com-

pany resumed work Monday with a large force of hands, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will put new men to work in the machine shop Monday. The Singerly Pulp and Paper Works of Elton, Md., which have been closed down for about two months, partly started up last Monday, and by Monday next will be run-

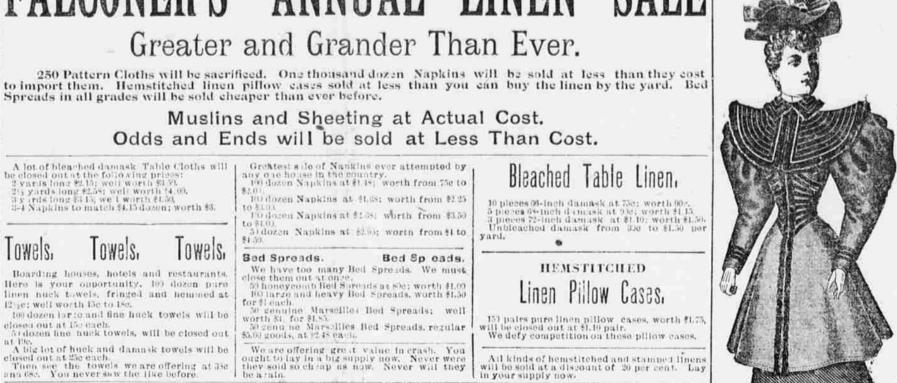
ning a full force. This will give employ-ment to about 200 men. The New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company of Pittsburg has conceeded its employes an advance of 5 cents per ton in their wages. This brings the rate up to 60 cents per ton, or 5 cents below the district price. The concession was a great surprise to the

The Pittsburg Plate Glass company of Creighton has resumed operations, and the wages have been cut from 714 to 3334 per cent. The company states that the general depression in trade has compelled it to re-duce wages, but that the old wages will be paid as soon as business brightens up. Homer Laughlin, the East Liverpool, O.,

pottery manufacturer, on Saturday proposed to his employes "to resume operations if he will be allowed to retain 50 per cent of their wages pending the settlement of the tariff question. If the tariff affecting his manuactures is untouched he agrees to pay the decrease retained." The men refused the President Havemeyer of the American

President Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining company save the recent decline of 14 cent per pound in refined sugar is "to induce the country to buy and to preclude the necessity of a prolonged stoppage at the refineries. If a further reduction is necessary it will be made as it has been determined to continue the operation of the refineries to keep the workmen employed and sell the sugar below the cost of manufacture if necessary."





Handsome braided skirt garments, sold regu-