National Municipal League

There are two political reform movements public separately, both of which would gain much at the present moment by a close conjunction. They are naturally and logically inited, and there will be great practical benefit to the public if there is a general popular recognition of the relationship. These are civil service reform and municipal reform. Both movements spring from a deep desire to sustain the American idea of free institutions guarded by law and based upon sound moral and intellectual principles, to guard that idea from the inevitable attacks of ignorinstitutions of learning, are necessary to save the country from that narrow selfish-

idea—or the merit system—a more lucid and descriptive term, is the spolls system. These descriptive term, is the spoils system. These two opposed terms simply represent two irreconcilably antagonistic ideas, which find their origin respectively in good and bad motives of human nature. The merit system is the expression of those who would use all the nonpolitical machinery of the government, federal, state and municipal—all those offices which are concerned simply with the honest and efficient administration of business, not as bribes or rewards for party service, but with a view to the best interests of the public. The spoils system, on the other hand, is the expression of those some of whom do not care primarily, some American politics. But it is inexplicable that a people so keen-sighted, and among whom education is so general as ours, should not have perceived the dangerous nature of the which they were admitting when, in spite of the example and the precept of earler statesmen—of Washington, Madison, John Quincy Adams, Jefferson and others—they opened the door of American politics to the spoils system. As fatal an enemy of our free institutions as the sea to the meadows of Holland, the spoils system once let in by natural folly has ravaged the wide domain of our public life. It has given us machine government—a political monstrosity which destroys conscience, crushes manhood and independence, and is designed only to let greedy men into the public treasury. It has lowered the tone of all our public life, executive and legislative, putting many men in office to make laws and to carry them out who have been forced by the conditions which created their political life to think not of the things which ought to be done for the public good, but of what will help the party, or more frequently, help self. The influence of the spoils idea has been nowhere more apparent than in the great range of public work, whether belonging to the federal, state of municipal service, which is concerned with the education or the care of human beings. and the relief of human suffering—the Indian service, public education, public hospitals, insane asylums and similar branches of public philanthropic work. In such departments of fort it has meant murder, theft, cruelty, inefficiency, infinite loss in various kinds of moral intellectual material. The cold intellectual abstraction which the term civil service suggests assumes a vital meaning to one who, from actual experience, has learned to know and hate the spoils system, because his line of experience has taught him how evil are its deeds. Personal experience in Indian affairs taught the writer that a peaceful and satisfactory solution of that problem was obstructed mainly by the spoils system, which set every sound principle of management at effecting appointments and removals so that faithful and intelligent service vas persistently buffeted and discouraged, while incompetency, dishonesty and vice were rewarded, and a general condition of chaos But this practical experience had also a bright side, since it showed clearly how effectively intelligent work may remove such evils as formerly were rampant in the Indian service. By a systematic constant appeal to public sentiment, based upon actual and clearly stated facts, the spoils system, while it has not yet been wholly destroyed. has been at least greatly weakened, while the merit system has been introduced, has produced hopeful results and is slowly but

steadily winning its way.

It is interesting to note how this encouraging change for the better has gradually been ught in the Indian service—it is valuable also to note it, because the methods by which the change has been effected can be applied equally well to promote civil service reform throughout the full range of our public life. Every effort should be made to interest a much larger number of our people in an un-derstanding and use of such methods, so that they may apply them freely and effectively for themselves, so that harmonious and effective action aiming to secure good government may take the place of an impotent desire to have The civil service reformers have accomplished remarkable results considering their insignificant number and the obstacles opposed to them, but how much larger would ose results have been had funds been at their disposal to effect a more vigorous agita-tion. It may safely be assumed that every public evil will succumb to public sentiment, but the problem is just how to create an intelligent and sound public sentiment, and then give it the chance to act in time before the harm which it is designed to prevent has We must do precisely that for public sentiment which the gun barrel does for the powder which makes the explosion effective and drives the bullet to the mark.

The Indian Rights association planted and fostered civil service reform in the Indian service in a way that a few words will explain. The association's first strong move was to acquaint itself with facts by frequent

SHEARING THE PUBLIC LAMB with authority, and its statement of facts could not be successfully disputed. The association soon learned that its main objective point must be the destruction of the Menacing Evils of the Spoils System in Popular Government.

THE QUESTION OF MUNIC PAL REFORM

Machine Government and Political Bossiam Inimical to American Institutions—
Views of Herbert Welsh of the National Municipal Learner.

Stational Municipal Learner. was trying work; it meant constant persua-sion, struggle, conflict even, with republican and democratic administrations. It means arguing with the officers of the government There are two political reform movements and the public through the newspapers, case which have long been before the American after case. Such work has been carried on for twelve years. The general principles of civil service reform could be elucidated with telling force by illustrations of individual cases of money and folly involved in removals for spoils. But the results were full compensation for the trouble involved. Today 700 places in the Indian service are under civil service rules, and the merit idea is making constant headway. All the while the standards in the management are lifting. It is easy to point out the elements of success in this peculiar work. One or two members of the association gave up almost all their time that idea from the inevitable attacks of ignor-ance, greed and self-interest. Intellectual and moral aspirations, which are so greatly nourished and stimulated by religion and by it was made upon an indisputable basis of fact. When the association made requests or demands of the government it spoke as "one having authority," because it had pub-lic sentiment behind it. Without this support welfare, and from the control of popular sophisms which result from mingled intellectual unsoundness and moral perversity. Men and women who, by reason of individual been, would, in most cases, have accomplished little or nothing. The effective power pature and of education, are peculiarly suspensed. Men and women who, by reason of individual nature and of education, are peculiarly susceptible to such aspiration, who are sincerely and intelligently patriotic, cam with especial profit give close study to these two reforms, their history, characteristics and purpose, and they should use the means at hand to promote them. For not since the civil war, certainly, has there been a moment when a return to foundation principles was more necessary than at present, when there was more need to urge our people to look to the rock whence we are hewn, the pit whence we are digged.

The converse of the civil service reform idea—or the merit system—a more lucid and formed in the property of the civil service reform idea—or the merit system—a more lucid and protect.

ported. The work of the Indian Rights association has been given only as illustrative of the pre-cise kind of effort which at this juncture the country most needs. It is a systematic, well directed effort to turn latent forces for good into active vitalizing connecting with our public and political life. When our institu-tions are subjected to severe strain from po-litical corruptions of various kinds, when grave public questions receive unsatisfactory treatment from poor material with which the spoils system fills our public offices, it is the other hand, is the expression of those some of whom do not care primarily, some not at all about the public welfare, who would use these offices and the salaries and influence which are attached to them for the good of the party to which they belong, or of the clique within the party, or of their friends, or most individually and selfishly of themselves. Of course there will always be until the millennium these two antagonistic classes of men in this or other countries, but the adoption of civil service reform laws and the propagation of the civil service reform spirit will turn the balance of power on the side of the better class of men with the sound principles, inatead of leaving the worse class of men with the false and destructive principle free to get the illicit rewards they are in the other countries, but the adoption of men with the false and destructive principle free to get the illicit rewards they are in the other countries of the course of the question of our politics. We have allowed the poorest, least thoughtful and conscientious elements of our population, acting through the medium of the spoils system and of the machine, to gain control of our politics. We have allowed the poorest, least thoughtful and conscientious elements of our population, acting through the medium of the spoils system and of the machine, to gain control of our politics. We have not taken our public life seriously enough, and now we are apprised of the danger of such peurile and light-hearted indifference when the time of harvest is come. When grave mergencies arise, and we find weak or evil disposed or corrupt men in places of power, it becomes clear as noonday that the question of public administration is among the most serious of all questions. The two routes by which a reform of American politics, which the present condition of public affairs show to be imperative, can best be reached, are, in the opinion of the writer civil service retime to give the question of reform serious consideration. We have allowed the poorest, ples, instead of leaving the worse class of men with the false and destructive principle free to get the illicit rewards they are in search of and do all the harm they desire. The question for us to consider is whether the friends of good government or its enemies shall hold the redoubt. The salaries attached to the federal civil service affices alone represent more than \$60,000,000. It is a serious thing if you say to 60,000,000. It is a serious thing if you say to 60,000,000. William Curtis was the distinguished leader, has already by his efforts and those of the comparatively small number of men associous thing accomplished much but the people that this great sum and all represented by state and municipal service besides, is offered in a game of grab, that it is not to be used as the wage of legitimate service rendered to the public under conditions which shall stimulate motives of self-respect and procure the best work, but that it is the prize of the strongest, the spoil of the fiercest and devour it. The spoils idea appeals to all that it has a leady by his efforts and those of the comparatively small number of men associated with him accomplished much, but the main work is yet to come. It can only come through strong organization acting on public sentiment. The practical step to be taken is to strengthen and develop immediately the National Civil Service Reform league, of which Hon. Carl Schurz is the president and Mr. William Potts is the secretary. The headquarters of the league are in New York devour it. The spoils idea appeals to all that is base and selfish in human nature, and with the immense rewards it has to offer it is not to be wondered at that it has gained it is not to be wondered at that it has gained it can at once promote local organizations in all parts of the country where they are needed, but especially in the south and west. The movement for the reform of municipa government which is at present being agitated in many leading cities of the country, and for the management of which the National Municipal league has been organized. is based on civil service reform principles. The question of getting men of character and efficiency into office and of holding them there despite the importunities or changes of partisanship, is the vital question. To convince voters that national questions should not be discussed and national campaigns fought within the sphere of municipal affairs is the hard task before us; for nothing seems in practice more difficult than to induce otherwise intelligent men to abandon so evident and dangerous a fallacy as that which mainains that good city government can be had by action guided on party lines. The city must be ruled, not with a view to affecting this or that national issue, but to promote the comfort and welfare of its citizens. But it is also true that by setting the city to mind its own business we shall indirectly purify politics at large, for national politics find a great source of corruption in machine rule, which centers in the great cities; free them from that tyranny of the machine and they cannot but be immensely benefited. The nost essential means to the maintenance of any effective municipal league or organizament is some method whereby those who are engaged in the work may have frequent and cussing the problem in its practical and inci-dental phases. There must be the opportunity for easy and frequent associations if any effective organization of the dormant forces of good is to be obtained. Probably the simplest and best means for obtaining such association will be found in "the parlor meet-The politician has the liquor saloon for perfecting his plans and oiling his ma chine. The municipal reformer must have his "parlor meeting." The social quality must mingle with the intellectual and moral in this enterprise. Let some intelligent woman interested in the cause and gifted with social tact invite to her house a few friends of both sexes, some of whom are interested in mu-nicipal reform and some of whom need to have their attention called to the subject or their sympathies aroused. The invitations might, with advantage, be wider than the social lines laid down in the hostess' visiting list. The first hour and a half of the even ing might be occupied in short, pertinent ad-dresses, treating the general lines on which the municipal reform work should be con-ducted, but also leading up to some practical matters of immediate local need. Then let general discussion follow. The remainder of its direction from the addresses and will be as abundant as need be. This is a simple

> that one of the most serious of our present problems centers in the corrupt combination of unscrupulous wealth and machine politics which systematically corrupts legislation.
>
> This dangerous condition, which tends to bring a most important political function into large the combined population may be. Districtly and made to correspond to the control of the senators, and New York and Kings county together shall not have more than half of that body, no matter how large the combined population may be. Districtly may be altered and made to correspond to the control of the senators, and New York and Kings county together shall not have more than half of that body, no matter how more than half of the senators, and New York and Kings county together shall not have more than half of that body, no matter how more than half of the senators. contempt and furnishes a plausible excuse for lawless anarchistic utterances and acts, is most apparent in our great cities. The radical cure for this evil, which menaces our entire government, is to be found in a pro-We should be taught by the alarming events of the past few weeks the folly of delay in undertaking so necessary a work and the magnitude of the task which its accomplish-

HERBERT WELSH.

A NEW LOT OF OVERGOATS JUST RECEIVED

If you have bought your Winter Overcoat we are sorry for you-for we are going to sell Overcoats tomorrow We are going to sell Overcoats at such prices as you nor dealers outside of our corner have ever heard of-We will save you enough money on some of them to buy a suit of clothes with-But don't miss this Overcoat sale tomorrow of all things you do.

Fine Shetland and Frieze Storm Ulsters, \$5.00

Men's Overcoats--Blue and black, plain beavers, cut medium long; these garments are dressy and need no guaranty as to their wearing qualities, staple as sugar, worth \$15.00—sale price..... Fine Beaver Overcoats, in single or double breasted, blues, blacks or browns, tans and oxfords — your \$10.00 choice at this sale..... Overcoats, just the thing for short and stout people, in beavers, kerseys and chinchillas, sizes 37 to 46, go in

this sale at Extra size Overcoats, from 44 to 50two shades, blues and blacks, in kerseys, chinchillas and worsteds, go in this sale at.....

Fine kersey and beaver Overcoats, the best made in these fabrics, wool lining, silk yoke, 50 inches long, in loose or tight fitting, single or double breasted, in blues and blacks, sizes 34 to 42, at this sale anly

The pick of over 350 suits from some of the finest all wool cheviot sacks made will be in one lot tomorrow to stir up the business at less than half former price

The M. H. Cook Clothing Co.,

Successors to Columbia Clothing Co.,

13th and Farnam Streets.

Powerful Foes Battling Against Its Adop-Pool Selling and Other Clauses -A Serious Error.

The amendments to the constitution of the state of New York, drafted by the late con- juvenile delinquents, and the duty of regustitutional convention, are to be passed upon by the electors at the approaching election. towns are at liberty to provide for orphan The proposed changes in the organic law are asylums and other institutions for the care the voters in three parts. The amendment are under public or private control. They soverning the apportionment of the state governing the apportionment of the state into senate and assembly districts, and that relating to the canals, are submitted separately, and the remaining twenty-nine must be therein pursuant to the rules established by voted on as a whole.

The first amendments propose a radical change in the first article of the present onstitution. They authorize the passage of general laws for the drainage of agricultural lands across the lands of others, prohibit pool selling, bookmaking, lotteries and all forms of gambling, and repeals the clause divides the cities of the state into three limiting to \$5,000 the amount of damages classes—the first class consisting of cities recoverable for injuries resulting in death.

The second clause of the constitution, relating to the suffrage, is amended by making General laws may be passed governing the ninety days the minimum time in which a cities in each class. All special laws are to foreigner shall be a citizen before he can vote. It also directs the legislature to pass disapproved by the city speaking through its laws excluding from citizenship persons consystematic opportunity for studying and dis- victed of bribery or other infamous crimes. Inmates of charitably institutions not wholly supported at public expense are not to be deprived of their votes, but they are pro-hibited from voting in the district in which he institution is situated. Only by going to their former residence can they exercise the but the manner of submission is

Regarding registration, an amendment is communities having less than 5,000 inhabi-tants. The legislature is given discretionary ower to adopt other means of voting than by pallot. This is intended to permit the use of and all the independent newspapers of

The amendments relating to the legislature effect several important reforms. In event of the lieutenant governor falling or refusing to act in his capacity as presiding officer of the senate, the senate is authorized to elect a president, who shall perform the duties of the office. This is designed to prevent a repetition of an offense committed last winter, when the lieutenant governor attempted to block legislation by refusing to entertain motions. Every hill shall be office. general discussion follow. The remainder of the evening is likely to manage itself and to flow along smoothly enough. Conversation, sided by some light refreshment, will take the desperation of members. "In its final form," for three terviews with horsement country fair officials the days before it can become a law, and others, published in the New York Heritage for the existence of their favorite sport. unless the governor certifies under seal to the necessity for its immediate passage. As an additional safeguard against hasty legislation at the closing bours of

results which cannot be attained by more formal and expensive public gatherings.

To the mind of the writer it seems clear apportionment departs from the common rule apportionment departs from the common rule of numerical representation in restricting the county representation, regardless of population. No one county can have more than one-third of all the senators, and New York tricts may be altered and made to correspond with population within the limits named, after the state census of 1905, and every ten years thereafter.

The amendments relating to the judiciary

appointed by the governor. Appeals from this court to the court of appeals is limited to questions of law. As the judges of the new court are not to sit in department courts, as is now the journeys of its members and agents upon the Oregon Kidney Tea cures nervous healwestern reservations. Thus it came to speak school. Trial size, 25 cents. All druggists. Two amendments cover very completely

NEW YORK'S CONSTITUTION

vexing question of appropriating public moneys for other than public institutions. The legislature is prohibited from granting money to any sectarian school, nor shall any subdivision of the state appropriate money for the support of any school or institution of learning "wholly or in part under the control of any religious denomination, or in which any denomination tenet or doctrine is taught." The "state shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools, wherein all the children free common schools, wherein all the children of the state shall be educated."

A state board of charities is provided for and vested with the supervision and regula-tion of all charitable and correctional institutions in the state not a state prison. The commissioners are appointed by the governor the senate concurring. The legislature is authorized to make what provision may seem proper to it for the blind, deaf and dumb and lating such institutions devolves on the commissioners. Counties, municipalities and under private control, but no public money expended for any inmate of an institution who is "not received and retained the State Board of Charities."

The separation of federal and state elec-tions is provided for by an amendment making the next state election in 1897 and thereafter every alternate year. The terms of state officers are reduced from three to two years.

having more than 250,000 people; the second, cities having more than 50,000 and less and council, it must be again passed by the legislature before it can be sent to the

Other amendments relate to matters of purely local interest. Of the thirty-one amendments submitted to the voters only four provoke opposition. the opposition threatens to defeat the entire Regarding registration, an amendment is work of the convention. The apportionment submitted prohibiting the legislature from articles, against which the democracy is requiring personal registration of voters in communities having less than 5,000 inhabitants. The legislature is given the convention of the convention. The apportionment is work of the convention. The apportion articles, against which the democracy is battling flercely, is submitted separately and communities having less than 5,000 inhabitance. mainder. Not only is the Hill democracy arraigned against it, but the mugwumps also voting machines. All registration and elec-tion boards shall be bi-partisan. Hitherto this plan has been confined to New York

city districts. The twenty-nine amendments submitted as a whole have provoked opposition of a dangerous kind in unexpected quarters. The principal opposition comes from patrons of the as abundant as need decreased of the expedient, but a very effective one for the spread of ideas and the creation of public provided that no amendment shall be ofspread of ideas and the creation of public spread of ideas and the creation of public provided that no amendment shall be orporations. The proposed constitution. The corporations will undoubtedly fight the amendment repealing into fifty senate and 150 assembly districts, the \$5,000 damage clause and leaving the \$5,000 damage clause and leaving the provided that no amendment shall be orporations will undoubtedly fight the amendment repealing into fifty senate and 150 assembly districts. Their opposition, however, is carried on under cover, as a public demonstration would prove a boomerang. But there are many ways of killing a cat without working a brass band while the massacre is on. Sharp opposition has also developed against the amendment limiting the employment of convicts in prison. Another obstruction to success is the growing fear that the clause relating to "other forms of gambling" may, if adopted, imperil speculation in the various commercial and financial exchanges of the state. The fear is accelerfound exigent public sentiment, working in numerous practical ways toward the accommune make many important improvements in the atted by the announcement of the prosecuting make many important improvements in the attention attorney of New York City that he will, if existing system. An intermediate appellate attorney of New York City that he will, if

Two amendments cover very completely the legislature until 1896,

BATTLING FOR THE CAPITOL PRIZE

Unique and Vigorous Contest for the Sent testing Cities, Their Surroundings

and Characteristics.

The ruddy glow of prospective gore singes the hilltops of Montana. From the placid plains of Miles City to the rugged cliffs of the denizens of Last Chance are in a per-Kalispell, and from the meadowy moorings of spiration, and scarcely know which way Missoula to the variegated shacks of Virthirty-one in number, and are submitted to of the unfortunate, whether those institutions ginia City a thrill of anxious suspense pervades the land. The solemn hush that precedes a battle envelops town and trail, and these peacefully inclined are scooting bing it a jay town in jeans and similar entering the state of the precedence of the prec for shelter before the crash comes.

The immediate cause of these wide wild alarms is the contest between Helena Anaconda, Boulder Bozeman, Butte, Helena, Deer Lodge and Great Falls. It was agreed inserted, of which the following is a sample that the two cities receiving the highest vote should be the final contestants for the prize. Thus it happens that Helena, which received 14,010 votes, and Anaconda, 10,183 votes, are now in the race for blood and votes, are now in the race for blood and votes. victory.

Helena has been the territorial and temporary state capitol since 1874. It is conceded to be the most accessible, convenient and attractive site for the seat of government, and having in possession a decided advantage over its competitor, it expects to be the winner. But talk and hope and superior advantages are not effective votegetters when pitted against boodle, booze and set Helena by the ears and raised town pride corner lots. Ascend the barren crest of to a fighting pitch. Daly's campaign scavenger imagined the pamphlet would arouse the city and the every series of the workingmen in favor of Anaconda, but the city, and the eye rests on an enchanting perspective. A well built city of 20,000
people, surrounding the old diggings of "Last

The ladies of Helena, feeling grieviously insulted, are up in arms, organized and going Chance," and a gently sloping valley, twelve miles wide, through which the crystal Missouri meanders, flanked with timbered foothills. Toward the northwest, pierced by the Northern Pacific, the countless tops of the Bitter Root range unfold themselves to view, presenting a picture of marvellous mountain beauty. To the west mountain peaks rise to loftier heights and kiss the eceding sun. Southward the spurs of the Pear valley and the snow capped dome of Old Baldy, forty miles away. The pioneers of the city, fortorn and fatigued prospectors though they were, might have scarched the valley in vain for a more de-lightful spot to pitch their tents and found a city. Little did they dream when, dis-couraged by months of fruitless prospecting, they threw themselves on the rocky sides of a purling creek, exclaiming, "This is our last chance," that a city would rise above the graveled earth from which fortunes were extracted. The city is substantially built, stone buildings predominating. I has all the accessories of a progressive wealthy and prosperous community of 20,000 people, and is surrounded by mineral wealth in product and value second only to Butte.

Anaconda is on the west side of the Bitter Root range, twenty-eight miles from Butte. It is wedged in between two mountain spurs enclosing a narrow valley through which flows a branch of the Silver Bow river. The town was founded by Marcus Daly, and was named after the mines in Butte, owned by the company of the same name, of which he is president and general foghorn. The company owns the town and Daly runs it Here the company's smelters are located, and when in full blast give employment to 3,000 men. Outside of the smelting plant and a handsome hotel, the finest in the state, the buildings give one an exceedingly tired feeling. They lack the metropolitan mold, for the reason that the town, dependent as it is on one chief industry, furnishes no incentive for the enterprising investor. Mr. Marcus Daly is the autocrat of conda and exerts a powerful pull in Butte

to sit in department courts, as is now the practice in the intermediate supreme court of the state, it is expected they will have sufficient time for deliberation and consultation and thus expedite the hearing of appeals.

The amendments court are not to the final clause of the proposed constitution and more remote points. He struck the site of Butte on foot with a bianket on his back, touched the carri with a pick, and is now election of members of the next legislature, and if adopted will leave the state without a like in a democrat when the ticket is to his lateral and an are remote points. He struck the site of Butte on foot with a bianket on his back, touched the earth with a pick, and is now election of members of the next legislature.

He is a democrat when the ticket is to his lateral and an are reported points. He struck the state without a like and are reported points. He struck the state is a democrat when the ticket is to his lateral and an are reported points. liking, and a republican when his interests archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the bishop there was anything you wanted me to do.

IMPERIOUS CAESAR CUFFED tend that way. At all times he is for Marcus Daly and Anaconda. He makes and unmakes politicians, as several distinguished aspirants know to their sorrow. Thomas H. Carter, ex-congressman, land commissioner under The Autocrat of Anaconda Rouses the Ire of Helena People.

| CAPITOL PRIZE
| C back Clarke purchased at a nominal figure a water right which was necessary to the successful operation of Daly's mills at Ana-conda. He pinched Daly for \$100,000 on that deal, and Daly is squaring the account by de-grees. Clarke was defeated for congress in 1888 and his defeat for United States senato in 1892 was due to Daly's power in perfecting

a deadlock in the legislature. with money, unscrupulous as means, and a spirit that knows no defeat, Mr. Daly and his town will give Helena a lively chase for the capitol prize. No wonder turn to circumvent the combinations of th terror of Silver Bow.

The unique campaign is getting decidedly warm and vituperative. Helena at the outset dearing terms. Daly retaliated with what he conceived to be a knock-out—a pamphlet profusely illustrated with pictures showing wild alarms is the contest between Helena and Anaconda for the capitol prize.
Two years ago a preliminary bout was had, in which seven cities participated, viz; showing clear a series of statistics were

Helena. Manhattan cocktails, daily consumption 17,699
Gin fizzes, daily consumption 18,123
Heers, daily consumption 4,988
Ladies who nurse their own
bables 124
Ladies who do their own washing 8
Ladies who dance the minuet 3,773
Ladies who do the skirt dance 81
Ladies who kick the chandelier 140
Ladies who kick the chandelier 140
Ladies who rip other ladies up
the back 1,296 2,876 the back..... Skeletons in closets....

The shabby contrast of brawn and sulted, are up in arms, organized and going from town to town exposing Daly and his town to the snears of the multitude and lauding their home city to the skies. Their missionary work is actively supported by the men of Helena, who are not only out for scalps, but propose to put up two dollars to Marcus Daly's one and fight it out on that line till the last vote is counted on Novem-

Helena expects to hold the vote cast for her two years ago, and in addition the votes of east side towns, which were acattered at that election. This alone would give her 20,000 votes, about one-half of the number expected to be cast. She also expects make inroads in Anaconda's strength on the side by working on the jealousy of rival towns. The battle is an interesting spectacle at ong range and the result will be awaited

with impatient interest

Had a Serious Time of It.

While in Chicago, Mr. Charles L. Kahler, prominent shoe merchant of Des Moines, lows, had quite a serious time of it. He took such a severe cold that he could hardly talle or navigate, but the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured him of his cold so quickly that others at the hotel who had bad colds followed his example, and half dozen persons ordered it from the nearest drug store. They were profuse in their thanks to Mr. Kahler for telling them how to cure a bad cold so quickly. For sale by druggists.

RELIGIOUS.

much the average child or the weakest child can stand at each age.

The Swedish Parliament has shown its in- I shall bring home some mudturtles

for church work among those who are gathered in foreign harbors. In Madrid recently Lord Plunket, the



Arnold's Bromo-Celery. Scientid curative agent for Nervous or Sisk Headache, Brain Ethaustion, Sheeplean, special or general Neuralgia, also for Alest-matism, Gout, Ridney Disorders, And Dys-peptia, Amemia. Antidote for Alcoholic and other ercosses. Price, 10, 25 and 50 central Efforweapen. THE ARNOLD CHEMICAL CO. 151 S. Western Avenue. CHICAGO.

For sale by all druggists, Omaha.

of Clogher and Down, consecrated the protestant church and immediately after consecrated Senor Cabrers, a Spanish clergyman, as the first protestant bishop of Madrid. Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell of Chicago has opened the subscription list for a Swing Memorial chapel with a check for \$10,000. The University of Chicago will be the place for the memorial.

The Pennsylvania railroad department of the Young Men's Christian association of Philadelphia keeps its buildings open all night for the accommodation of crews run-ning into the city late. There are beds for fifteen men. The library contains 2,000 volumes. The membership of the associa-

Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, the author of the popular hymn, "Onward, Christian Sol-dier," is at once a country parson, a country squire, a lord of the manor, a sermon a student of comparative religion, a popu-iar novelist and a poet. He has written sifty books, is deeply versed in mediaeval myths and legends, and at the same time is sympathy with modern life and progress, He is sixty years old, and lives in the beautiful old Elizabethan manor house at Lew Frenchard, where the Gould family have lived ever since the days of James I.

In order to allow tired mothers, who can not leave their children at home, to attend public service on Sunday, Rev. Charles Town-send, pastor of the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian church of Cleveland, O., has established a sort of nursery in the chapel of the church. Mothers bring their little children there and leave them during the service in the hands of trustworthy persons. The privilege is a free one open to all mothers, and it is said that many have enjoyed it.

Dr. Good, a missionary in the interior of Africa, mays that the poverty of the native languages is a serious hindrance to mis-sionary effort. In the Bule language, for instance, there is no word for "thanks" or "thanksgiving," "To believe," "to trust," "to have faith" are all expressed by one verb to which there is no corresponding noun. There is no word for "spirit." The Bule have always believed in an invisible god, but they have never given such a being a name. With the Bule a living man has a body and a shadow—the literal shape cast by the living person—which at death leaves the body and becomes a disembodied spirit with a new name which can not be used to apply to God and the angels. So Dr. Good is driven to say that God is a "shadow" and that Christ will send His holy shadow" into men's hearts, etc.

A boy who was recently sent to a boarding school, says the New York Tribune, has just sent the following letter to his loving and anxious mother: 'I got here all right and I forgot to write before. It is a very nice place to have fun. A feller and I went out in a boat and the boat tipped over and a man Tests on fatigue for different kinds of work should be made to let us know how much the average child or the weakest child can stand at each age.

Bishop Newman of the Methodist Episcopal church attended the recent international church attended the recent international are going to set an old barn on fire tonight, and I should smile if we don't have bully and was chosen president. terest in religious influences for Swedish shal bring home a tame woodchuck if I can sallors by an appropriation of 10,000 crowns get 'em in my trunk."

Mother-Horrors! How did you get so muddy? Small Son-Runnin' home to see if