

CONTEST FOR THE CAPITAL

Town of Anaconda vs. City of Helena

AND THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA.

Plain Facts and Figures For the People on the Installment Plan—Why You Should Vote for Helena.

Now comes the city of Helena and for answer to the petition of the town of Anaconda to be made the permanent capital of the state of Montana sets forth the following reason why it (Helena) should be selected as the permanent capital and why Anaconda should not, viz.

1st. Helena is located geographically nearly in the center of the state, while Anaconda is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of the state. Helena can therefore be conveniently reached from all parts of the state whereas Anaconda cannot.

2d. Helena is the railroad center of the state with lines diverging in every direction. Anaconda is isolated on a spur. One can, therefore, easily reach or leave Helena by a choice of several trans-continental routes, while Anaconda is dependent wholly on her "spurs."

3d. Helena is situated near the center of the state's population and will remain so. Therefore it is and will continue the most accessible point to a very large majority of the people of the state. Anaconda is as remote to center of population as it is geographically and will grow still more so as the population of the state increases.

RESUME FIRST INSTALLMENT.

Helena is the geographical center, the railroad center and the center of population of the state of Montana. As to these three essentials for a capital city Anaconda "isn't in it."

4th. Helena is the social, religious and moral center of the state of Montana. Here have gathered the best elements of society in the state. Here reside innumerable families with all the incident ties which tend to purify the moral atmosphere. Here are found churches of all denominations with large and attentive congregations. Here the rising generation have pure religious surroundings that the exacting parent so much craves. Here the typical moral surroundings prominent in eastern capital cities are found to an abundant degree. Anaconda makes no claims to pre-eminence in these essential particulars and simply argues that they are not requisite to a capital city—that they are eastern notions but no good in this state.

5th. Helena is the educational center of the state. Here is as fine a school system as will be found anywhere in the country with teachers ample and pre-eminently fitted for their calling. Fine and commodious buildings grace and ornament every ward in the city. The high school has few if any equals for architectural beauty and perfect arrangement. The higher branches may be pursued in our excellent university with its corps of proficient and learned professors. Here are public libraries filled with valuable and useful books where the young and old may satisfy their literary cravings. Anaconda makes no pretensions in these directions. While she has schools to be sure, they don't come up to the metropolitan standard now demanded in cities aspiring above the ordinary village. Anaconda has not, neither does she crave for fine and commodious school buildings, neither does she care for such things as public libraries. Anaconda is a strictly business town and is in it to make copper and when that is done the tale is told.

RESUME SECOND INSTALLMENT.

Helena is the social, religious and moral center of the state. Anaconda is the copper center of the state and makes no claim otherwise. Helena is the educational center of the state, with all the concomitants incident thereto. Anaconda makes no claim in this line, being satisfied with the simple rudiments for the young sending to Helena those of her youth who desire to pursue the higher grades of study.

Mme. Carnot. Mme. Carnot, who was the first lady of France until the hand of the assassin laid her statesman husband low, was a model social leader. Before her marriage Mme. Carnot was Miss Dupont White. She was a mere girl, not out of



her teens, when she married the then obscure Marie Francois Sadi Carnot in 1824. M. Carnot's married life was very happy, and every hour not devoted to the affairs of state was spent in the company of his charming wife. Four children—three boys and a girl, who is now the wife of Procureur General Canisiet of Dijon—were the fruit of their happy union.

When Coxe's commonweal army passed through Pittsburg on its way to Washington, an ex-millionaire marched afoot at the head of the motley column as its escort. The ex-millionaire was Samuel Duncan Karns, familiarly known as Dunc Karns. Now the Populists for the Twenty-second Pennsylv.



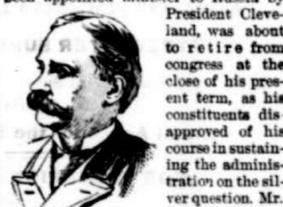
vania district have nominated Karns for congress. Karns "struck it rich" in the oil regions, and in 1873, when oil was \$2.50 a barrel, he had one well producing 2,000 barrels a day. Besides this he had a number of other profitable wells, and his money soon ran into the millions. When he came in contact a few years later with the Standard Oil company, he was crushed and today is a poor man.

Matthew Calbraith Butler, who has been called by some connoisseurs the handsomest man in the United States senate, is just now engaged in a very active campaign for re-election, Governor Tillman being his opponent. Senator Butler was born near Greenville,



B. C., 58 years ago. He received a college education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1857, when he was but 21 years of age. In 1860 he was elected to the state legislature and the following year entered the Confederate service as captain of cavalry. He lost his right leg at the battle of Brandy Station in June, 1863, and during the war rose to the rank of major general. He was sent to the United States senate in 1877 and has been there ever since.

Clifton R. Breckinridge, who has been appointed minister to Russia by President Cleveland, was about to retire from congress at the close of his present term, as his constituents disapproved of his course in sustaining the administration on the silver question. Mr. Breckinridge has been in congress 11 years. He is a son of John C. Breckinridge, who was vice president under Buchanan, a candidate for president against Lincoln and a general and secretary of war of the Confederacy. The present Mr. Breckinridge was born at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 22, 1846. He served in the Confederate army and was educated at Washington college, Virginia.



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A COMPLICATION.

The very first time he saw her he said to himself, "Now, there is the girl I should like to marry." She had a pensively way of contemplating one with her great blue eyes that was altogether fascinating. Bob Helmsleigh went down before that look like a leaf before the wind. Now, Phil Marsden was the sort of a man that lady novelists describe as "one of fortune's favorites." A lucky mortal all round, but it never occurred to Bob to envy his friend until he saw Gwen Warrington.

The officers of Bob's regiment took it into their heads to give a ball. It was at this ball that Bob was introduced to the future Mrs. Phil Marsden, and they danced a good deal together. Gwen gave Bob more waltzes than she gave Phil, but the latter did not seem to mind, and that, of course, was rather a queer state of things. Bob noticed it.

He saw nothing more of either Phil or Gwen until the autumn, and then he ran into them at the house of a friend. This time the idea that all was not right between the lovers struck him more forcibly than before.

One day he found Gwen in the library, crying. He never could bear to see a woman in tears, and when it came to the woman he loved, why— "Miss Warrington," he said hurriedly, "Miss Warrington, you are in trouble of some sort. Will you tell me what it is?" "Oh, Mr. Helmsleigh," she exclaimed, "I am in great trouble, and—and you are so good and kind! If only you could help me!" "Give me a chance," Bob returned shortly. "I am a stupid sort of chap, I know, but if there's anything in the world I can do for you I'll do it. Do you believe me?"

"It's about Phil," said Gwen, mopping her eyes obediently. "Of course, it's about Phil. Oh, Mr. Helmsleigh, you have known Phil so much longer than I have, and you must understand him better! Can you tell me why he is so—so queer with me?"

This was somewhat of a fiasco. "Don't you know?" he asked. "Gwen shook her head and then went on in a low, hurried tone: "Phil has never been to me what other girls' lovers are to them, but I don't know why. He seemed fond enough of me before we were engaged, but now—well, the whole thing is a miserable failure, and it gets worse."

Her voice broke with a pathetic little quiver that went straight to Bob's heart. He looked down at the childish, forlorn figure and felt a wild impulse to take it in his arms. But he restrained the impulse somehow.

"Well," he said as quietly as he could, "it's a riddle, isn't it? Old Phil must be a lunatic—nothing less than a lunatic." "No," Gwen answered sadly, "he is not a lunatic—far from it—but there is something I don't understand." She looked up at Bob again and laid her hand gently on his arm. "Such a pretty little hand! It looked like a snowflake on his rough coat sleeve. "Will you do something for me?" she asked.

Bob turned his head away, for he dared not meet her eyes just then. But he took hold of her hand and squeezed it hard. "Anything," he said.

"Then," Gwen went on, "try to find out from Phil what it is that has come between us. Will you try?"

"Yes," said Bob. "The very evening he broached the subject to Phil. It was rather a big fiasco to tackle, but he shut his eyes and rode hard at it, going straight to the point. Phil hesitated a little at first, but in the end he told the truth.

"You see, old chap," he said, "it's like this: 'The whole affair is a ghastly mistake all through. I never proposed to Gwen at all.'"

Bob gave a great start. "You never proposed to her at all?" he echoed. "Then how, in heaven's name, did you get engaged?"

"Well," said Phil, addressing himself to the fire, "it happened in this way: I met Gwen. She took my fancy awfully at first, and I seemed to take hers so we started a flirtation, and that worked all right until her sister Lily appeared upon the scene. When I saw her—Lily, I mean—I knew I was done for. She—she's different from other girls somehow. Well, I soon made up my mind to ask her to marry me, but I was a bit shy about it, and, like a fool, before speaking to her, I thought I would try and find out from Gwen if there was a chance for me. I mentioned it to her one evening and tried to get her to put in a good word for me, but I must have made an idiot of myself, for, to my horror, she thought I was proposing to her, and before I knew where I was she had accepted me. I've behaved like a fool and a scoundrel all round, and the worst of it is no one is satisfied. I am miserable, so is Gwen, and so is Lily—and all through a misunderstanding. Now, what would you do if you were in my place?"

Bob thrust his hands deep in his pockets. "Tell the truth," he answered tersely. "If I thought Gwen had given up caring for me, I'd tell her fast enough," Phil rejoined, "but I don't think she has, and—and how can I tell her? No, hang it all, I can't!"

Bob was silent for a moment or two. "Tell you what it is," he said at last. "Miss Warrington has plenty of pluck, and she's as straight as they make 'em. You ought to be straight with her, Phil. It seems to me that the more she cares for you the more right she has to know the truth."

The story is quite an old one now. It all happened last year, and Phil and Lily are going to be married next month. And the others? Well, it was only one day last week that Bob said suddenly to Gwen: "I say, do you remember what happened a year ago today?"

And Gwen flushed a little as she answered: "Yes, of course I do. I was in trouble, and I asked you to help me—and you did."

"And I did," said Bob, and then he put his hand over hers as it lay idly on the arm of her chair. "Tell you what it is," he went on, looking at her with all his honest heart in his honest eyes, "I wish you would let me go on helping you—through life, I mean. I'm not much good at talking, but I know what I mean, and I'll always do my best by you. Will you try me? Will you—Gwen?"

And Gwen said, "I will."—Boston Gazette.

The Reason. He (in a spirit of investigation)—Why don't you marry? She (softly)—Nobody ever asked me to. He—Oh!—New York Herald.

Where Billions Will Change Hands. The New York Clearing House association, the most important piece of financial mechanism in the United States, if not in the world itself, is building a new home. The building will be of



NEW YORK'S NEW CLEARING HOUSE. White marble, in Italian renaissance style, and will be an ornament to the financial quarter of New York city. The site is Cedar street, near Broadway and not far from Wall.

An Eminent Lawyer. Thomas M. Cooley, who recently retired from the presidency of the American Bar association, was born in Attica, N. Y., 70 years ago and when 21 years of age was admitted to the bar of Michigan, much to the surprise of the lawyer he had been studying with. This worthy



disciple of Blackstone had previously told young Cooley that he would never make a lawyer, and that chopping cordwood was more in his line. Mr. Cooley now stands very near the head of his profession. He has been chief justice of Michigan and president of the interstate commerce commission.

Globe Trotter Wilkie's Tour. Edward A. Wilkie, a young New York student, recently made a tour of the world in a year in a novel manner. He started out without a cent and either walked or worked his way around the globe. He pushed chairs at the World's fair, worked for farmers, broke coal for Southern Pacific firemen in re-

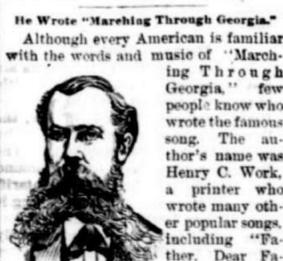


turn for rides on engines, was a "barker" for attractions at the California Midwinter fair and was carried to Australia as a stowaway on a steamer. From Sydney he worked his passage to London on a steamer. From London a steamer took him to Baltimore, and from Baltimore he tramped back to New York, arriving in the metropolis a few days before his year ended.

The Grand Old Man's Daughter. The Grand Young Daughter of the Grand Old Man "is the way Newnham college girls speak of Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of England's premier and vice principal of the college at present. She was graduated from the college not long ago, and the faculty at once engaged her to fill the important post she now occupies. She is a MISS HELEN GLADSTONE, woman of rare intelligence and education and ranks high among the emancipated daughters of England of whom the world hears so much nowadays.



He Wrote "Marching Through Georgia." Although every American is familiar with the words and music of "Marching Through Georgia," few people know who wrote the famous song. The author's name was Henry C. Work, a printer who wrote many other popular songs, including "Father, Dear Father, Come Home." He was born in Middletown, Conn., Oct. 1, 1832, and died in Hartford June 8, 1884. He was buried there in the Old North cemetery, and his friends propose to erect a suitable monument to his memory.



SECRET SOCIETIES. MASONIC. Grand Secretary of North Dakota—Chips From the Temple. Bro. Frank J. Thompson, grand secretary of the grand lodge of North Dakota, is probably the best known Mason in the state. At the organization of the grand lodge of North Dakota he was elected deputy grand master and in 1891 became grand master. He was elected grand secretary of the grand lodge and grand recorder of the grand commandery in June, 1892, which offices as well as grand secretary of the grand chapter he now holds by virtue of a unanimous ballot in each. Bro. Thompson was conferred an honorary inspector general of the thirty-third degree Dec. 9, 1888.

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When a secretary asks a brother for his dues, he is not begging for himself, but he is discharging his own duty and reminding the brother of his.

Fidelity, obedience, secrecy and charity are unmistakable characteristics of the true Mason.

While Masonry is not a religion, having no creed but the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, it is intensely religious in that it teaches its votaries to reverence all that is holy and good and to abhor all that is vicious and bad.

The well informed Mason will be kept humble because of his attainments. He will never be heard boasting of his knowledge.

The first Masonic sermon preached for 90 years in Limerick cathedral, Ireland, was preached to the Masons of North Munster on summer St. John's day last, Canon Wills of Rathkeale officiating as special preacher.

St. Andrew's chapter of Boston, the oldest Royal Arch chapter in Massachusetts and one of the strongest capitular bodies in existence, recently celebrated its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary.

RED MEN. The Order Perpetuates the History of the Indian—Along the Trail.

The time must come when the history of the aborigines, their traits and habits will become a subject of supreme interest to every student of American literature or American history. The Improved Order of Red Men, in the guise of a fraternal beneficial organization, seeks to perpetuate the history of the peculiarities and the virtues of these liberty loving men and women. If the order sought no other end, it should invite a large membership, and when combining the best features of fraternity its success seems but a natural and proper sequence.—Philadelphia Press.

On the whole the order has progressed and is stronger in many ways than ever.

Governor Flower participated in the parade at Binghamton, N. Y., during the meeting of the great sun council of the United States.

For the last six months it cost the Red Men of Massachusetts 2 fathoms 62 inches per member for management.

The great sun council of the degree of Pocahontas has been authorized to elect a past sachem to be its representative in the great council of Massachusetts.

New York has 14,428 members of the order, a gain of 1,398 for the past year.

UNITED WORKMEN. Good Results From Lodge Visitation. Workshop Gleanings.

Illinois is experiencing good results from the system of lodge visitation and supervision inaugurated in that jurisdiction. In one lodge visited by a deputy 40 new applications were received, and in all the lodges visited a great revival of interest was observed.

Members in good standing Aug. 1, 1894, 332,118. A new lodge of 50 members has been instituted at Monson, Me., by Grand Master Wor' man Mitchell.

Missouri had two assessments for September.

The heat of the summer being over, there is no reason why lodges should not meet regularly, have their meetings well attended and build up their membership.

The A. O. U. W. is the oldest society of its kind in the world.

Dearborn lodge, Roxbury, Mass., has a membership of 470.

Secret Society Decision. A case of unusual interest to members of the Home Forum Benefit order and all secret societies was decided in the circuit court of Moline, Ill., recently. Mrs. Bridget Mooney brought suit to recover on a \$2,000 policy held by her husband in the Home Forum. In September, 1892, he made application for membership. The certificate was issued and received by the clerk Dec. 30. Mooney left the city before being initiated or receiving his certificate. Jan. 16 following he died in Davenport. The following day members of the family called for and received his insurance certificate, paying one advance assessment, which was received by the clerk, who did not know that Mooney was dead. The order refused payment on the policy, but after a hotly contested case a verdict for plaintiff was returned.

Knights of the Red Cross. The sovereign grand council of Knights of the Red Cross and Constantine and Knights of St. John and the Holy Sepulcher, held at Rochester, elected these officers: Sovereign grand master, C. L. Stowell; Rochester, grand vicerey, George Scott, Paterson, N. J.; grand senior general, George F. Lester, Rochester; grand junior general, William H. Whiting, Rochester; grand treasurer general, Christian F. Knapp, Bloomsburg, Pa.; grand registrar general, Charles E. Delaney, Buffalo; grand marshal, J. L. Harvey, New York.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Powers Given the Supreme Lodge by the New Constitution—Spear Points.

The following powers are reserved by the supreme lodge: To determine qualifications for membership; to enact laws for its own protection and prescribe rules of procedure; to prescribe powers and duties of committees; to prescribe powers and duties of officers; to provide revenue; to make appropriations; to provide and regulate nonritualistic ceremonies; to define offenses; to enforce decrees of supreme tribunal; to provide for issuance and revocation of grand lodge charters; to provide for institution of grand and subordinate lodges; to secure conformity to supreme law; to fix uniform conditions for attainment of ranks; to prescribe benefits and privileges of membership; to prescribe emblems and jewels; to control the use of the name of the order; to provide certificates, receipts and supplies; to regulate passwords; to prescribe "good standing;" to provide laws governing suspended members and their reinstatement; to provide for severance or transfer of membership; to provide for executing the powers of the supreme government.

The new constitution took effect and became of force immediately after its adoption by the supreme lodge.

No meeting for the transaction of business or work shall be held and no excursion or entertainment shall be had by a subordinate lodge on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

Each grand lodge may provide by law that the subordinate lodges within its domain shall or shall not pay weekly benefits, or that the question of the payment of such benefits may be determined by each subordinate lodge for itself.

Should a vacancy occur in the membership of the supreme tribunal during the recess of the supreme lodge the supreme chancellor shall fill the same by appointment until the next convention of the supreme lodge.

Each subordinate lodge shall provide for and pay upon the death of a member thereof in good standing a funeral benefit of not less than \$20.

The operation of the statute relating to the formation of the supreme council of the uniform rank begins April 1, 1895, and a resolution was adopted providing that on that day all surplus moneys remaining in the exchequer of the supreme lodge to the credit of the military branch of the order be placed to the credit of the newly created supreme council.

ODD FELLOWS. Increase In Membership of the Order. Lodge Gleanings.

The net increase in membership during the year had been 33,000. This was less than the year previous. In Canada the order has made greater progress than in any year of its history. The total membership of the order is now 780,000, or, including the sisters of the Rebekah degree, 889,000. To this should be added in foreign jurisdictions a membership of 25,000, making a combined membership of over 900,000 men and women.

It costs no more to pay dues in advance than to let them run behind, and it saves a world of trouble.

As adjutant general of the Patriarch Militant Mr. Ross reports that during 1893 11 new cantons were mustered.

A charter has been granted for a grand lodge in Sweden.

It would not be a bad idea for lodges to have a roll call of their membership at least once a year, at which every member would be expected to be present.

Why is it that secretaries of lodges and scribes of encumbrances are negligent about making returns to the grand secretary?

Glorious Pennsylvania—108,789 members at the beginning of the year 1894! Every brother is an Odd Fellow for what he is and not for what he has.—Boston.

The next meeting of the sovereign grand lodge will be held at Atlantic City.

Per capita tax in New York the coming year is to be 12 cents.

No member has a right to deliver lectures on Odd Fellowship either in lodges or in public unless authorized to do so by a lodge or an encampment.

The grand lodge of Washington was in session 30 hours, at an expense of \$6,892.84, or \$3.83 per minute.

General William S. Frost of Chicago, grand marshal of the sovereign grand lodge, wore at Chattanooga the regalia worn by his father when a grand representative from Massachusetts in 1818.

A veteran Odd Fellow association has just been organized in Utah.

Knights of the Maccabees. The net increase in membership last year in the Knights and Ladies was 28,207; the net increase in tents and hives, 636; the number of deaths claims paid by the Knights of Maccabees alone 14,945 and number of payments on disability claims 128, marking the total disbursements throughout the country during the year of \$1,054,210.

Grand River hive of Detroit paid Frank Burke, beneficiary of Mrs. Kate Burke, the death benefit of \$1,000 nine days after the proof of death had been furnished.

The net increase in the Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees in Michigan during the past year amounts to 8,452.

Workmen's Benefit Association. During the months of July and August there were 37 Workmen admitted to membership. At the present time there are 126 paid applications on hand awaiting medical examinations. Total number of members secured in 13 months, 1,810. Present membership, 1,900.

Lodge No. 1 will soon be instituted in Rhode Island.

Calvin B. Brockett, general deputy for Connecticut, reports a general resumption of business, which promises well for fraternal associations.

Order of Sparta. The first six months of the current year showed a net gain in membership of 176.

The fifteenth anniversary of the order will be celebrated on Nov. 19 by a big entertainment at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia.

The great senate at its last session changed the territorial limitations of the order so that operations are now confined to the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey.

Colored Knights of Pythias. The convention of international colored Knights of Pythias, held at Indianapolis adopted a unification resolution. The result of the action in adopting this report will be to bring the colored Knights, 14,000 strong, into one body within a few months.