

RES ON GAMBLING

Council Bluffs Frank About Its Depravity.

CRUSADERS BEGIN ATTACK

Iowa Town Whose Gambling-Houses Thrive on Earnings of Omaha and Other Places—Backed by Church Members.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Jan. 11.—(Special.)—The Monte Carlo, which thrived in this city and over whose heterogeneous assortment of gaming tables it is estimated millions of dollars have passed, appears to be in a fair way to be cast in the swift current of reform which has been sweeping the country, and pass out of existence. Asserting that the Council Bluffs Association of the city has taken up the gauntlet and from now on will, according to a prominent member of the association, give its best attention to removing what they characterize as a "stigma on the fair city on the Missouri, founded by the Mormons and built up by present pretensions dimensions by the Gentiles."

The first step was taken ten days ago, when the Ministerial Association called a special meeting, to which Mayor McCrea, Chief of Police Richmond, City Treasurer True and other city officials were invited. The doors were closed to newspaper men, but the proceedings were later taken to the press. The startling revelation was made that the city administration has for years depended on the contributions of gambling houses in the way of fines, and other similar vices, and the receipts from saloon licenses, for one-half of its entire running expenses. City Treasurer True and other city officials expressed their belief that with a strict enforcement of the Iowa mule law and the closing of gambling houses and similar institutions, the city would have been run practically without police protection.

Iowa's Only Gambling Town.

Council Bluffs is one of the belated cities of Iowa, and of the country for that matter, to consider, seriously, the matter of closing up gambling houses. In no other city of the country have gambling houses been given wider scope, and in no other city have they flourished more than here. Backed by the population of Omaha and South Omaha, and many smaller towns in the immediate vicinity, four large clubs, all within half a block of each other and all within a hundred feet of the busiest corner in the city, are run "wide open" without police interference. Two blocks west a fifth club is headquarters for the colored race. The expenses of these places amount to not less than a quarter of a million dollars a year. To this may be added fines amounting to \$25,000, and other expenses such as "bush money," another \$25,000. It is easily plain that the city in a year runs far into six figures, and some have estimated them as high as a million dollars a year.

Church Members Approve Games.

With this immense amount of money flowing into the town, the reformers have learned that they have a long, hard fight before them. Every person interested in the retention of the gambling houses says that they keep the town alive. Indeed, the city officials told the Ministerial Association that they were supported in their stand for a continuance of these places by many prominent church men, and had accepted their advice in the matter.

As soon as this statement was made public the Epworth League took up the matter and appointed two members from each league in the city to secure the names of church members who had advised such action.

All bets are paid in checks in the larger clubs. No money is in sight, except when a member buys checks for the losses. The proprietors admit that a limit is placed on bets. The fact that no person is permitted to "shoot" more than \$10 at a single throw at the roulette table, and place more than a dollar on a number at roulette, marks the precision with which the proprietors have figured out the way to require to keep down the winnings. One of the leading gamblers explained this fact like this:

Moderation in Their Greed.

"We don't want to win all the money at one time. If we did so, the business soon would be spoiled. Gambling in Council Bluffs is an established business, and we expect to maintain it as such. Saratoga, Hot Springs, Denver and other cities were killed by heavy play on other gambling houses. We have gone the same route. And then, when the losses are small, we have fewer complaints." The people of Council Bluffs, generally accept gambling as an institution, and many of them freely admit that they go through them that they are able to get some Omaha money. Several politicians of prominence, one or two bankers and other men of standing in the community are said to have monetary interests in the clubs, and it is true that in many instances prominent business men "wink the other eye" when anything is said about closing up gambling houses.

MILITIA COMPANY TROUBLE

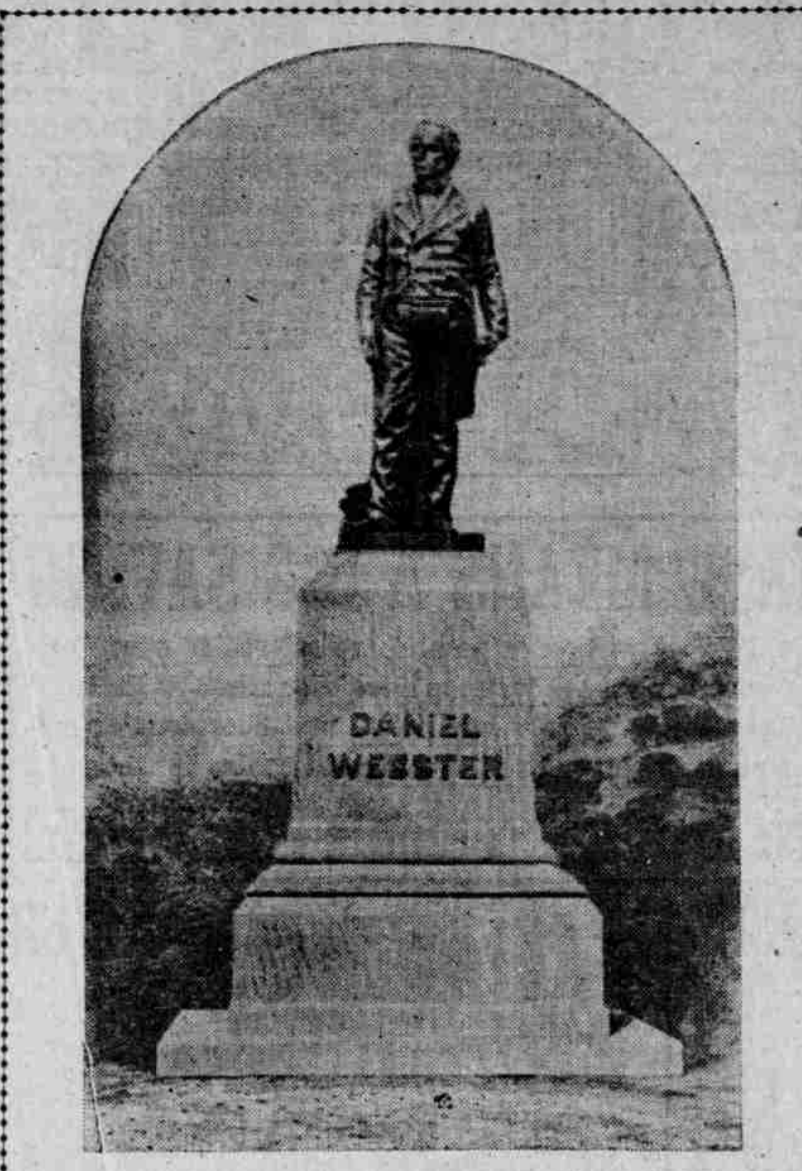
Explanation is Made for Company G, National Guard, Washington.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 11.—(To the Editor.)—Colonel John Kenzie, Inspector of Militia for the State of Washington, summarily disbanded Company G of this city. This caused considerable dissatisfaction. Later Colonel Kenzie made a statement through 'The Oregonian' to the effect that the officers of Company G were "run" by the regular soldiers who were discharged from the regular Army and who had afterward joined the militia. This charge is disputed by the officers and men of Company G and the following statement is submitted and signed by the Sergeant of Company G:

In answer to Colonel John Kenzie's statement in 'The Oregonian' of January 5, for the benefit of the public who might be interested in the matter of the disbandment of Company G, at Vancouver, Wash., it may be well to say that the Colonel must have been misinformed in regard to the number of men who have been trained in the regular Army and who now comprise the membership of Company G, when the statement is made that "the company was disbanded because of the fact that the majority of the enlisted men in it were old veterans, while the officers were young and inexperienced men."

It may be that from appearance, the majority of the soldiers are old veterans. But in fact there are but four private soldiers of the company who have served in the regular Army. Three of these have been non-commissioned officers in the company until recently, when they resigned on account of being unable to attend drill regularly.

WEBSTER STATUE AT CONCORD



In view of the fact that the American Patriotic Club is to celebrate Daniel Webster's birthday with a dinner at the Hotel Portland next Saturday evening, a picture of the Webster statue at Concord, N. H., is timely.

This statue stands in front of the State House and is of bronze, with a granite pedestal. It was presented to the State of New Hampshire by Benjamin Pierce Cheney, and executed by the sculptor, Thomas Ball. Cast in Munich, Germany, it was regarded as so perfect a work of art that it was placed on exhibition there by general request.

The unveiling and dedication of this statue took place June 17, 1858. It was a notable event in the history of the Granite State. The venerable George W. Nesmith, ex-Senator from New Hampshire, presided, and the orator of the day was President Samuel Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, Webster's alma mater. The Rt. Rev. William W. Niles, D. D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. D. D. Phelps, of New York, also participated. The occasion was marked by the opening prayer and addresses were delivered by Governors Moody Currier, of New Hampshire; David B. Hill, of New York, and George D. Robinson, of Massachusetts, besides other distinguished men.

Among those having a place on the program was the Rev. William C. Shepard, now pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Vancouver, Wash., but at that time a college student, and residing in Massachusetts, although a native of New Hampshire. He had been chosen the poet of the occasion, and the original poem which he read in the course of the dedicatory ceremonies follows:

ODE TO DANIEL WEBSTER.

O fair New Hampshire's noblest son, The mighty, glorious, and great, Most cherished of thy native state, The immortal and the godlike one!

To thee we rear the modest token, Of love and gratitude and praise; And offer speech and song and lays; But speak and sing in accents broken.

We praise thee for thy strong right arm, On which the Nation leaned secure; Thy heart so tender, fond, and pure, That loved her with a love so warm;

And for thy tongue so eloquent, And full of sweetest melody; Whose tones rang out from sea to sea, Enrapturing a continent.

Thy hand Columbia's lyre swept o'er, And made all jarring notes agree; Awoke the strains of liberty, And unity for evermore.

What though thy body's by the sea, Beneath the Pilgrim's hallowed hill? Thou ever livest, event still, Embodied in grateful memory.

Within thine arms the Nation lies; Thy mighty heart throbs yet, she feels; And as of old thy music peals Throughout the land, along the skies,

Descend, ascend, ye cherubim, Upon the ladder of thy glory; And bear aloft to God the story, Our praises for the gift of him—

Him! him! Columbia's greatest son, The mighty, glorious, and grand, Most cherished of his native land— The godlike and the immortal one!

DIVORCE BASED ON AGE

PARISIAN SUES BECAUSE BRIDE DECEIVED HIM.

When He Finds Wife Is Older Than She Said, Husband Alleges "Mistaken Identity."

PARIS, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—After sad experiences in his youth a provincial official determined to contract a marriage in which he would have no cause to fear in his ripened years the frivolity of a young bride. But now he is suing his bride. Not that she is of unsafe age. On the contrary, his grievances is that her age is only three to ten years less than the bride-to-be. He wanted a young bride, but had not bargained for an excess of maturity. When he first met her, three years ago, it was in her drawing-room at tea-time, by the mellow light of shaded lamps, and when she mentioned that she was 39 it sounded plausible. He was then 33 and the difference in ages was not too great to be got over.

Six weeks later he led his blushing bride to the altar, and two minutes before saying "I do" he discovered her to have been born in 1858. She was 46 instead of 39, and the revelation was a shock. Still he said yes, as it seemed too late to back out, and she became his wife.

He made other discoveries. Creditors poured in and records of his wife's name to his knowledge. He had not expected that at 46 she had no past, but she appeared to have more of a past than he was prepared for. Three convictions were proved against her, and she had been famous in the demi-monde for ten years. One day his brother-in-law said thoughtlessly before him, "Our mother, who died in 1858," "That was a fresh blow. How could his wife have been born in 1858 if her mother died in 1857? She confessed then that her birth dated back to 1848. She was ten years older than he thought when he married her, and 17 years older than she told him when he proposed to her.

He wondered how much older she might not become if he went on making discoveries and brought this action. He petitions for annulment of the marriage on the ground of "mistaken identity." The wife rejoins that she knew very well what he was doing when he married her. "I don't care if she is 80, I will marry her. I want the money," he told a third party, according to one witness. Besides, he said many Parisians were still charmed by the marriage on the ground of "mistaken identity." The wife rejoins that she did not guess his bride's age, he was the only one who did not.

Maire Demange argues that deception is an age, even if proved, could not amount to a substitution of persons, and that the suit must fail. The woman was a step-mother, even though she turned out to be 60, instead of just over 40, as plaintiff pretended he believed her. Under the circumstances the question is whether the woman is or is not the same in the eyes of the law who the plaintiff meant to marry? It is a nice point for the courts to decide.

TAKES SLAM AT CLERKS

SHAW STIRS UP ENGLISH OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

Deprecates Calling to the Utmost and Declares It Elicits the Superlative of Cowardice.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—"Of all the qualities of man I find nothing so astonishing as his sheepishness, docility and cowardice. When these qualities are developed to their utmost by civilization and poverty in the middle class you get the clerk. I have been a clerk on a stool in a very genteel office myself, and probably I would have been there yet if I had not broken loose in defiance of all prudence and become a professional man."

That is part of an interesting article by George Bernard Shaw, based on a chapter in his life and apparently intended to call attention to his greatness. But on closer scrutiny all this is seen to be one of Mr. Shaw's characteristic showman's tricks for arousing his reader's interest before preaching a serious doctrine. So, after leading up to a hard rap at the poor middle-class parents who over-estimate the dignity of clerkships and underestimate the dignity of labor, Mr. Shaw continues:

"You cannot make an Arab a clerk; you cannot make a North American a clerk, but you can make an Imperial Englishman a clerk quite easily. All you have to do is to drop him into a poor middle-class family with a father who cannot afford to keep him, give him capital to start in life with or carry his education beyond the elementary stage, but who would yet be disgraced if the son became a 'workingman.' Given these circumstances, what can the poor wretch do but become a clerk?"

"In a genteel modification of this course I became a clerk myself. My father was a corn merchant and millowner, and like 50 men out of 100, pursued a routine life. I didn't know anything about and attributed his difficulties vaguely to want of capital. He landed in the bankruptcy court, and as a result I spent 4 1/2 years in an office before I was 20 years old.

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"One of my clerical acquaintances was an ancient bookkeeper—long since dead—whom I asked one day if he intended to make a bookkeeper of his son. He was usually mild-mannered, but suddenly he became vehement to the verge of fury and declared that, rather than see his son a clerk, he would have let him die in the cradle. I wondered whether there was any clerk alive who really liked being a clerk and who would choose that occupation for his son.

"When the bookkeeper died my employer offered me his job, but I refused. He wanted my place for a relative."

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- Eagle Skin Soap, reg. 10c cake, per box 3 cakes, 6c; per dozen 21c
- La Pompadour Glycerine, reg. 15c bar; doz., 90c; per bar 8c
- La Vogue, asst. odors, reg. 50 box, per dozen, 90c; per box 27c
- Savon Violet, reg. 65c box, per doz., \$1.20; per box 37c
- Armour's Arbor Soap, 4 odors, reg. 25c box, per doz., 55c; per box 16c
- Jergens, 8 cakes in box asst., reg. 50c box; per box 31c
- Jergens, 12 cakes in box asst., reg. 60c box; per box 39c
- Juanita Toilet Soap, reg. 10c cake; per doz., 60c; per cake 6c
- Pure Palm Toilet, reg. 10c cake, per doz., 40c; per cake 4c
- Ruby Glycerine, reg. 10c cake, per doz., 39c; per cake 4c
- Arcadia—Rose, Violet, Santal, Lilac—reg. 25c box; 3 cakes 18c
- Jumbo Face Soap—Tar and Glycerine—reg. 15c; per doz., 60c; per cake 6c
- Transparent Tar Shampoo, reg. 20c cake; per box, 30c; per cake 11c
- Fragrant Glycerine, reg. 15c. per box 10c
- Glycerosa Soap, reg. 25c box; per box 16c
- Fine Art Soap, reg. 25c box; special per box 14c
- Oatmeal Soap, reg. 60c doz.; special per doz. 39c
- Turkish Bath, reg. 60c doz.; special per doz. 39c
- Pure Tar Soap, reg. 15c cake, per doz., 55c; per cake 6c
- Cotton Soap, Floating, reg. 50c doz.; special per doz. 33c
- Klean Ezy Scouring, reg. 10c cake; per doz., 60c; per cake 6c
- Andressa Castile with wash rag., reg. 10c; special 6c
- Superior Barber Bar, per doz., 30c; per cake 3c
- Mi Lady Toilet Soap, reg. 25c box; special per box 11c

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AFTER CONNAUGHT FAVOR

TWO LADIES VERY MUCH AT RIVALRY.

Mrs. Leslie Springs Coup Over Mrs. Maxwell by Accompanying Family to Malta for the Winter.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The "Connaughts' American ménage," say the society wits when they speak of Mrs. "Jack" Leslie and Lady Maxwell, without one of the other of whom the Duke and the Duchess of Connaught seem reluctant to cross the street.

The rivalry between Mrs. Leslie (nee Jerome) and Lady Maxwell (formerly Stella Bonnyngs) for undisputed possession of the Connaught family excites amusement among the two women's friends. They believed Mrs. Leslie to be the one indispensable to the Connaughts until Lady Maxwell got in the good graces of the Duchesses, who, people say, rather resented Mrs. Leslie's "bossing" the family, particularly the Duke. Lady Maxwell, more diplomatic, does not try to manage the Duke's brother and his wife, carefully avoiding any proprietorial airs.

The betting was all on Lady Maxwell, and Mrs. Leslie's fondest friends and dearest enemies were awaiting her final discomfiture, when she made a splendid coup this week.

She left London with the Connaughts for Malta, and it was thoughtfully announced that she was "going all the way with them"—which, the wits said, she

HAS BEEN DOING FOR SOME TIME

Lady Maxwell went no further than the railway station with the Connaughts' other friends to see them off.

Two days afterward the newspapers announced that Mrs. Leslie had returned from Paris, an announcement so gratuitous that it is suspected an enemy of Mrs. Leslie prompted it. It was immediately whispered, too, that Mrs. Leslie had a row with the Duchesses.

However, this counter blast was given publicly: "Mrs. Jack Leslie will be the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in Malta until Spring."

It remains only to add that Lady Maxwell has been invited to visit their royal highnesses but for a short period.

AGED PAIR IN ELOPEMENT

Man of 80 Runs Away With a Bride of 72.

GENEVA, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Being refused permission to marry, a man aged 80 and a woman aged 72, eloped from a home for aged people at the little town of Dornbirn, near Lake Constance. The couple were married and passed a week away from the home. Having spent all their money they then returned, and as they agreed to live separately were allowed to re-occupy their former quarters.

Norwegian Storming Meets.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 11.—The first session of the Storming was held today. The sitting was brief, as the ceremonial opening by King Haakon in person will not take place until January 12. M. Berner was re-elected president.

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