A POPULAR PROTEST

Entered Against Water Debt at a Great Mass Meeting.

STRONG, CONVINCING SPEECHES

Able Men of All Parties Unite in Opposition to the Scheme.

The Armory Crowded to Its Doors to Hear Republicans, Democrats and Populists Unite Their Voices in Condemnation of Further Increase of the City Debt—Ovation to Gov. McGraw.

There have been big meetings at the Armory before—ther were a good many people within its walls last Thursday night, when the advocates of the water ordinance gathered together—but seldom in the history of the building has it held within it so large an assemblage as was gathered there last night, to listen to good speeches, good arguments from well-known men, able to speak on the subject with knowledge and intelligence, to show why the voters of Seattle should vote "No" next Tuesday on the ordinance, the success or defeat of which means so much to the credit, the good name, the future of this city.

The hall was literally jammed with people, down stairs and in the gallery above, and though they may have expected much, they were not disappointed, for there was an array of eloquent and able speakers on the platform, who, for nearly three hours, poured out such a flood of argument, convincing and irrefutable, that those who came with minds fully made up to support the measure must have gone away doubting, and those who doubted must have been convinced that there was only one thing to do next Tuesday, and that to defeat the proposition to spend $1,250,000 of the people's money for something that is not needed, and at a time when the city's burden of taxation is bending the bow of the city's life so far that it would take but little to break it.

Will H. Thompson was chairman of the meeting, and with him on the platform were John H. McGraw, Judge Richard Osborn, S. H. Piles, Rev. D. C. Garrett, E. O. Graves, H. C. Henry, W. E. Boone, C. F. Gund, Joseph Shippen, Daniel Kelliher, C. F. Fishback, E. F. Blaine, M. F. Knox, John Wiley, D. T. Cross and Dr. W. A. Shannon.

The meeting was one to be remembered for the speeches, the crowd of people present and the interest taken in the subject discussed, and it was notable for another thing, and that was the wiping out of party lines. On the platform were Republicans, Democrats and Populists, united, perhaps for the first time in this city, in opposing with all their force a proposition which they believed would do much for the injury of the city. It was not a question of party politics, and it certainly must take a matter of importance to bring together such a gathering of opposing forces. But they were all represented, and they all talked on the same line.

An Unexecuted Threat.

It had been told on the streets during the day that some of the Populists were going to attend the meeting for the purpose of preventing M. F. Knox, one of their number, from speaking. It was a vain threat, however. Mr. Knox was there and he spoke, and although he was met with hisses from a few of the audience, he seemed to speak with all the more fire and enthusiasm—and the hissing soon ceased. With this exception the meeting was an exceptionally orderly one, and one could see from the upturned, expectant faces of those who listened to the speakers, that nearly everybody there was there but for one purpose, and that was for knowledge. Some of the speakers were occasionally interrupted by questions, most of them plainly put for the purpose of being "smart," but the questions were taken up and answered so quickly, and so much to the point, that the questioners were laughed at.

Gov. McGraw came upon the platform a little late, and as soon as the crowd caught a glimpse of him a great roar of applause broke out from all parts of the hall. There were several speeches to come after he arrived, but before each one was introduced there were cries for "McGraw, the governor," and Chairman Thompson had to secure quiet by promising the expectant people that their governor would surely address them.

It was just 8 o'clock when Chairman Thompson called the meeting to order, and his opening address was a gem of quiet oratory. He was followed in quick succession by the other speakers of the evening, and it was nearly 11 o'clock when Gov. McGraw said the last earnest words, after which the meeting adjourned.

Good Time to Take in Sail.

Mr. Thompson said it was a very interesting thing to see the intelligent citizens of a city gathered together for the purpose of discussing their public affairs. Within the last few years the city had passed through an unexampled period of prosperity, and many thought we had gone further than we should. At any rate, we were confronted by certain conditions, and had met to discuss a matter of the highest import. We could shackle, but not destroy, a city like this, and they were shackles difficult to remove. Whether we are about to do so or not merits the gravest consideration. He trusted that none of the speakers would deny the right of any adversary to differ with him, or believe or say that anybody who took the opposite view was an adversary of the city. The speaker was sufficiently liberal to believe that the people who were opposed to him had the best interests of the city at heart. The only question was the question of method, and they were there to discuss the methods, and to arrive at the truth.

"Whenever a vessel goes to sea, if the weather is fair, if no storms portend, every sail is spread, every part of the favoring breeze is caught, and the vessel booms on under full sail towards its haven. But if the time of adversity comes, if the clouds begin to gather, if the storms begin to crawl up, and the winds move ominously along the face of the deep, a good skipper begins to trim his sails. The sails are taken down, they are clewed up close and the vessel is prepared to meet the storm.

"Now, when we had favoring weather, when the world seemed with us and every breeze of prosperity seemed to be filling our sails, no wonder we spent money with a lavish hand. But the time has come when the clouds have lowered, when there is such a moaning upon the face of the deep that it is time for us to clew the sails a little closer, to batten the hatches down, and wait and see whether the waves are going to roll over us, before we spread any more canvas. We are here for the purpose of discussing whether the people are satisfied to vote at this nearly approaching election to place a larger and apparently unnecessary, to some of us, additional burden of debt upon us."

Chairman Thompson then introduced S. H. Piles, who was received with a burst of applause that illustrated the warmth of the feeling which the people have for him.

Time to Get Out of Debt.

Mr. Piles said that ordinarily a Kentuckian was not supposed to know anything about water, but he had been away from that state long enough to learn something about it. This water question had turned out to be an important one. A few weeks ago he supposed that this city had the best water in the country. He lived near Lake Washington, and had an affection for it. Many cities, if they were situated as Seattle is, would think they had the best water supply on earth. Yet now there was talk of disregarding it. It was the biggest fool proposition he ever heard of. The people were frightened out of their wits. It had been said that there was an individual who was going to bring water down from Cedar river, and that the city would be at his mercy. How was any individual going to hurt the city? The city could meet him at the city limits and make its own terms and say whether he can come in or not. And yet they would spend $1,250,000 to keep a private company out of the city when the city had the power to compel it to keep outside the city limits. But some people said they were afraid of the council; afraid they might be bought. Anybody should be ashamed to make such an argument as that. The councilmen were elected by the people, and the people were the ones to blame if dishonest men were elected. But if the people were afraid of their public servants, the charter was going to be changed and the city could be protected in every way possible.

This was an important matter. There was not a city on the Pacific coast that had stood the financial storm like Seattle. She had maintained her population better than any of them, her financial standing better than any. And now he could not believe it could be possible that the people wanted to spend $1,250,000 for something they did not want. The people should think of these things before they voted on this proposition. He wanted the people to look at it squarely, and then if they came to the conclusion that they wanted to spend $1,250,000 for a thing that was not needed, why then could go ahead and do it. Another man had said it would not be a debt, that the man who used the water would have to pay for it—the poor devil who had to have water in his house for his wife and babies. He drew a picture of the poor washwoman who had to have water to earn her bread and butter, and yet those who favored the ordinance would have these poor people pay the cost. Such an argument as that was unworthy the intelligence of the people of Seattle. It was a debt in a moral, a business sense; the world looked upon it as such. If a man can get along without getting into debt he would better do it. Is it not time that we were beginning to pay off, rather than contract more; instead of sending out hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to pay interest? Let us get down to business and pay off our present debt. This country wants business. (Applause.) If it is necessary to put on a patch, put it on, but get out of debt. Let's get down to business, and pay off our debts.

From the Populist Standpoint.

M. F. Knox said: "We are here tonight on the same battle ground as we fought on six long years ago. We said then: 'Let us not swamp ourselves with debt;' I am here on the same battle ground tonight. (Cheers.) Three times a year for four years you have walked to the polls and voted yourselves further into debt, and now they ask you to do it again, although we cannot hold our heads above water. The newspapers which then were against me are tonight all with me. (Cheers.) In the name of liberty, in the name of your homes, don't go into debt any further. (Cheers.) You cannot carry the debt you have already.

"What is the condition of the city of Seattle? Statistics show that we are now under a bonded debt reaching in the neighborhood of $6,000,000. This, with 50,000 people. The annual interest upon that bonded debt, at 6 per cent., is $360,000. If you had not voted that debt, the authorities of the city could put 1,000 men at work tomorrow, and begin them working on the improvement of the city with the interest you voted and that is sent across the ocean to Shylock. You are paying out $750 a year interest. (Oh! Oh! and roars of laughter. John Wiley whispered to the orator.) The gentleman tells me it is $750 a day. Well, that is not much, is it? Are you going to vote for a continuance of it, and even an increase of it?" The question was answered with shouts of "No!" and cheers.

A Comparison of Figures.

John Wiley, who was next introduced, said: "When a witness is called he usually testifies for the contention of the one who calls him. The two parties in this case you have to decide on Tuesday have called their witnesses, and the one holding the affirmative has put on the stand Alderman J. Eugene Jordan. He gives figures showing that the interest on $1,200,000 at 5 per cent. is $60,000 per annum, and then the learned doctor turns from mathematics and dives into expert testimony. He says the cost of the maintenance of the pipe line of twenty-four miles would be $2,500, and that is the expense of the gravity system. That is, he would have you believe that the entire cost of maintaining this gravity system is the $60,000 of interest and the $2,500. Now, I give you the evidence of J. M. Colman, who is an expert on the subject. The witnesses agree so far as the amount of interest is concerned, but Mr. Colman says the operating and distributing expenses of the system would be $17,741. This Dr. Jordan leaves out of his testimony. It is what it costs us for distributing our present supply. The care of the proposed pipe line, according to Mr. Colman, will cost $10,000, the repairs $5,000 more; the deterioration $25,000, which gives a total of $117,740—a difference between the two witnesses of $55,240."

At this moment Gov. McGraw entered the hall and was loudly cheered, the cheers continuing as he made his way through the crowd and took his seat on the platform. Mr. Wiley, continuing, told some stories illustrative of the city's financial condition, and came to the position held by J. J. McGilvra on this water question.

"When I came here Mr. McGilvra was pointed out to me as the great objector of the city, just as Holman was in the United States congress. I was curious to know why he objected to the popular feeling on this water question, so I went up and inquired of one of his neighbors. 'Pat,' says I, 'will you tell me why Mr. McGilvra objects to our water supply?' 'Certainly,' said Pat, 'he has a spring there at the bottom of the hill, and he washes his feet in Lake Washington.' (Roars of laughter.)

A Most Convincing Argument.

"Not a single argument has been used in connection with this question," continued Mr. Wiley, "that cannot be used against the proposition. Its promoters say that it ought to receive your support because, forsooth, the Post-Intelligencer is against it. This argument is most convincing, there is so much hard reasoning in it, it evidences so much economic thought, it rests upon such faultless logic, it has every element of fairness, there is a total absence of bias, it is entirely devoid of anything like an appeal to passion or prejudice, it recalls such pleasant traditions, it arouses such tender emotions, it appeals to such noble sentiments, it reveals so much Christian character, as to make one stand uncovered in the presence of the author and deem him more than man. (Roars of laughter).

"The Post-Intelligencer is a newspaper; it has a right to its opinions and a right, aye more, it is its duty to express them. (Applause). This is a public question, and it is particularly the province of a newspaper to discuss it. The man who approaches a question of this character in this manner and asks the support of his fellow citizens, for or against a proposition, for such a reason, is unfit to exercise the elective franchise, and is already a worthy candidate for the highest honors in the most exalted rank of the order of bomb throwers." (Applause).

Not a Political Question.

Rev. D. C. Garrett, who was next introduced as one who would argue the subject dispassionately, said: "I feel tonight that it is time for gentlemen like myself to take an interest in politics. This is a political question, and yet one in which political lines are lost, and the Republican, Democrat and Populist can meet here on one common ground, to do the best they can, at this critical moment, for our beloved city. Many of you may have come here with your minds made up upon this question. Several years ago, during the course of a political campaign, after careful inquiry and reading, I changed my views. I am not ashamed of it. I don't think any man need be ashamed of changing his mind. Remember, that a man with no mind can never change it. (Cheers.) I hope many in this hall may go home with an entirely different conception of the question than they came here with.

"There is one point for consideration, and that is the scare raised by the word 'corporation.' Ignorance is at the bottom of that. I want the city to own the water works. I believe in the municipal control of all public necessities. I believe water is almost as necessary as air, and that our people should have water at merely a nominal cost. (Cheers.) But it cannot be made cheaper if you go into this further indebtedness. Seventy-five per cent. of the revenues are to go to pay off this indebtedness, and one condition of the proposition is that the price of water shall not be reduced. I would like to see municipal control of electric lights. (Cheers.) Then we should have lights that would be lights and should not be left half the time in darkness. (Cheers.) I am willing to see the transportation facilities of our city belonging to the city (cheers), and I wish to say to those who believe with me in these matters that if you vote in the affirmative on Tuesday you are going just in the opposite direction. We can never get control of these important matters, such as water, lighting and transportation as long as we are overwhelmed with debt. I think, too, that it is wrong for a municipality, as much as for an individual, to load itself up with debts it cannot pay. Let us stop this nonsense; this sham business, and go about our ways in an honest, business-like manner. (Cheers.) Vote a 'No' in capital letters against this proposed increase of our debt."

Not Legal or Expedient.

C. F. Fishback was next introduced. He said there were two questions that had to be answered by everybody who was to vote on the ordinance. One was is it expedient, and the other was is it legal. He was in favor of a gravity water supply from Cedar river (applause) and he was in favor of the city owning its own water system (applause.) But that was not the question. The plan of the ordinance was not expedient and it was not legal. Would a man take the advice of an enthusiast, a demagogue, or the advice of our judges and nine-tenths of the business men on our streets? The proposition was not timely. It was not needed for several years yet. The city could not legally expend any such sum of money for such a purpose. The city should retrench. The sentiment in favor of the ordinance was based on nothing else than fear that the water supply of the city would pass into the hands of private owners. It was fear, not good business sense. The conclusion must be arrived at by everybody who would vote for the ordinance that he was doing a very foolish thing. The city had reached its limit of indebtedness and could not legally issue another dollar of debt. But the ordinance says "Go ahead and incur the debt anyway." The form of the warrant to be issued in payment for the construction of the system was like a city warrant. The treasurer shall pay the money out, it shall be countersigned by the mayor and the comptroller, and it shall be paid out of a fund of the city of Seattle by the officials of the city of Seattle. It was not the money of any third party. It was the money of the people of Seattle. Why was it not a debt? These warrants, if issued, will probably go all over the country, and when they are to be presented for payment, where will they be sent? They will be sent to the treasurer of the city of Seattle. And if the warrants are not repudiated the city of Seattle must pay them. It is a debt the people have no right to contract, and if this ordinance carries your election will be in vain. The courts will say that the city cannot incur any more debt. When an injunction is served at the outset you will see that you have had an election for nothing, because you have been afraid of something. As it is not expedient, not legal, you cannot carry it out. He appealed from "Philip drunk to Philip sober." The ordinance was inexpedient, illegal and fraudulent.

Mr. Fishback was received with much applause, and when he closed, Daniel Kelleher was introduced.

The Time to Retrench.

He said that it was just such meetings as this that made him believe that he and all the young men here had made no mistake when they came to Seattle to make it their home. There were two sides to this question, as to every question, and the reasons why he was going to oppose the ordinance he could tell in two minutes as well as in an hour. He was in favor of the city owning its own water works (applause) and if the question was whether the city should or should not own them, the situation would be different. But that was not the condition. Lake Washington was as good a source of supply and better than many cities had. The city could not afford to incur such a debt when it was not necessary. The rate of taxation was already so high that it was no time for experiment, the people should not try to find ways of scattering money; they should retrench.

A Mortgage on the Whole City.

A. D. Warner came next, and he made a neat five-minute speech. The figures that the press had been forced to give to the public showed that more than $6,000,000 was now outstanding and a lien against the property of the people. Yet there were people who insisted that the city should get a luxury it could do without. The present taxation was a mortgage of 25 per cent. on every dollar's worth of property in the city. And yet they would have the city spend $1,250,000 more.

There were men on the platform, able, illustrious men, men from the pulpit, who had come to plead that the people should not take upon themselves this debt. (Applause.) The business men were suffering today from the heavy burden of taxation. It was their own fault. Time and again they had voted for bonds, and they had sworn to their God and to their wives that they would not vote for another bond. The taxpayers appealed to the people today for God's sake not to plunge them in more debt. He would give the people Cedar river water. He would make a contract and give bonds today to build a dam across Black river, turn the water of Cedar river into Lake Washington, open the gates at the north end, and Cedar river water would be plowing right around the city, and he would do it for $5,000. (Applause.)

He did not believe the people of this city, who loved it so well, would go to the polls on Tuesday and vote "yes." If they felt as he did, they would cut their right hands off before they would vote for the ordinance. He pleaded for the citizens to protect the city's interests, and not make it a city of repudiation.

Blaine's Forcible Argument.

Mr. Warner was followed by E. F. Blaine, who, in a clear and concise manner, made one of the most convincing arguments of the evening. He said when he was invited to speak he laid aside the duties of his office and began to think. The thought came to his mind, what fools we are—what monuments had been erected here to the folly of men. The graded streets, unused, the buildings unoccupied, the monument to the folly of a number of citizens, the Denny hotel; he thought of the South sewer tunnel, constructed a year or two ago, and not a gill of sewage passing through it. He thought of a thousand persons in the city who dared not stop to think of their financial condition, because to do so would be to knock at the door of the insane asylums. All these things were done on an extravagant scale in anticipation of a large influx of people and wealth that had not come. The East was better today for the laboring man than the West; they could get more work there; the conditions were better. And then he thought of the proposition to spend $1,250,000 for Cedar river water, and again he thought "what fools we are." Is it business to send money to the East in interest rather than to spend it in coal? The coal was mined here, and the money was paid out in wages to men who lived here.

Gov. McGraw Declares Himself.

As the speaker closed the shouts for "McGraw," which had followed the conclusion of every speech since the governor's appearance, were started with a vigor that would not brook denial, and continued even while the chairman was courteously introducing the state's executive. As the latter came forward some one asked: "What about digging that canal?" and Gov. McGraw retorted like a flash:

"Never mind, my friends, about the canal at this moment. Our uncle is getting ready to handle that proposition; and when he is ready, we shall roll up our sleeves and dig that canal (cheers), and don't you forget it, for a moment. (Renewed cheers.)

"I did not come here tonight for the purpose of making an argument on this important question, and at this late hour I shall not attempt to make one. I shall make my argument next Tuesday, when, as a loyal citizen of this city, desiring only her prosperity and the greatest good to the greatest number, I shall go to the polls and cast my vote against the proposed ordinance."

When the enthusiastic cheering had partially subsided, the chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

HAVE YOU READ IT?

Seattle, Dec. 7, 1895.

To the Editor: If the proposed city ordinance upon which the people will vote on next Tuesday is all that its champions claim for it, it seems singular that it has not been printed in circular form and gratuitously distributed among the voters.

Is it a document that will not bear careful, intelligent study? If so, it is unworthy the indorsement of an intelligent voting public. High-sounding and misleading circulars have been lavishly distributed, but the measure itself has been published but once in the daily papers, and fully one-half of those who will vote for or against it have never seen it, much less carefully considered its dangerous provisions.

The one who votes upon this question should understand before he votes that it is the ordinance as it came from the city council which he is voting for or against, and not the ordinance as liberally construed by its champions in their circulars and in their oratorical utterances. If its champions are such cautious politicians that they will not furnish you the means of voting intelligently upon this important question, voters of Seattle, you owe it to yourselves and to your fellow citizens to possess yourselves of a copy of this ordinance and carefully read it before voting upon it. Yours for intelligence in using the ballot, JOHN W. GILSON.

Plenty of Debt and Water.

George F. Gund, the investment broker, said yesterday, when asked for his opinion regarding the Cedar river ordinance: "In my opinion the ordinance should not have been submitted to the people. We already have plenty of debt and also plenty of water, and I think that to incur an additional obligation at this time would be unwise."

Mackintosh Sale.

Here's your chance. The Washington Rubber Company, 714 Front street, is offering their entire stock of mackintoshes and rain coats at greatly reduced prices. Store open evenings.

Notice to the Public.

Messrs. Crawford & Conover have been appointed agents of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, of Manchester, England, and the American Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., to succeed Messrs. Calhoun & Co., and a continuance of the patronage extended these companies is respectfully solicited for their new representatives. BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., General Agents.

By H. McD. Spencer, Special Agent.

A Petty Thief Driven Into a Corner.

John Mitchell, a small thief, was sent to the county jail yesterday for six months for stealing a lot of meat fixtures from the Pacific Meat Company. Mitchell had placed the goods in a sack and hid them behind a pile of wood, while he went into the Mission Home. When he came out he was met by Officer Brennan, and asked why he hid the sack and dodged into the home. The thief was somewhat "rattled," and said: "The cook called me." He was promptly taken to the station, and tried to lie out of the difficulty yesterday, but got the full extent of the law.

A Veteran Thief Sent to Jail.

O. F. Vesey, an old-time petty larcenist, was found guilty yesterday of stealing a gold watch and chain from Charles Johnson, an employe of the navy yard, last Thursday, and sent to the county jail for six months and fined $100. Much of the credit of Vesey's conviction belongs to Detective Philbrick, who located the watch in a down-town store and found witnesses who saw Vesey take the watch from Johnson's person. Judge Glasgow is becoming tired of these small thieves, and is giving them all the full extent of the law.

Furs for Christmas.

The selection of a nice fur garment as a Christmas gift to a lady would be most appropriate. At R. Petkovitz's fur establishment, Frye block, Marion street, between Front and Second streets, is the finest and largest stock of furs north of San Francisco. People purchasing furs at this store secure the best qualities at prices which cannot be duplicated on this Coast. Mr. Petkovitz is an experienced furrier and positively will not carry furs that are not of reliable quality. At the special prices he is now making a nice fur garment costs very little money. A large number of garments already made up are shown, all of the latest style. Garments will be made to order at most reasonable prices. Furs made over into the latest style at moderate cost. When seeking a handsome Christmas gift be sure and examine this stock.

Absence Conquers Love.

It takes presence to hold it—holiday presents. In the haberdasher's line there are many useful and beautiful articles suitable for gifts for the men of the family. For instance, smoking jackets, bath robes, umbrellas, canes, mufflers, gloves, handkerchiefs, suspenders, night robes, pajamas, cuff buttons, golf caps. We will be pleased to show you the new creations in the above lines, and also to show you our holiday neckwear; it is the only complete stock of men's high grade neckwear in Seattle. Cheasty's, Second and James streets.

Seattle's Gain.

Every enterprise coming to this city is an added sign of confidence, particularly from so important center as New York. Seattle has gained a scientific Graduate Optician in Miss F. Wilzinski, now permanently located here, who will make careful examinations of the eyes absolutely free. Only centered lenses used. Any lens duplicated. Prices on eye glasses low as consistent with skilled labor. Office 801 Front street, corner Columbia, in drug store.

Silverware and Clocks

Must go for any price at our special Christmas sale. Frisch Bros., jewelers, 720 Front.

Now, everybody likes hot pancakes for breakfast when they are nice. Ask your grocer for "Imperial Self-rising Pancake Flour." Every pound guaranteed.

Special Sale of Watches.

Silver and gold watches at wholesale prices. Frisch Bros., jewelers, 720 Front street.

The Northern Pacific flyers between Seattle and Tacoma exactly meet the wants of the traveling public. Leave Seattle 9 a. m. and 2:45 p. m. Leave Tacoma 10:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Fare $1 for round trip. Time one hour.

Burn Newcastle coal. $4 per ton.

Hard to Beat.

PATENT EXCELLENT and NOVELTY A FLOUR.

Easy to Get.

GAS HEATERS.

Odorless,
Economical,
Effective.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made.
40 Years the Standard.

SEEKERS FOR HOMES.

Indianians Search Out Mild Climate of Puget Sound.

VANGUARD OF MANY TO COME.

Their Native State Unproductive—Too Cold in Winter and Too Hot in Summer.

Too deep snow in winter and too great heat in summer have influenced a number of Indianians to seek more favored homes on Puget sound. With the arrival of yesterday's Great Northern overland came a party of nineteen, under the leadership of Abner Giffin, from La Porte City. There were eleven men, three women and three children, and they have come into the Puget sound region to settle and to develop the country.

"If we find everything as we expect, there will be several hundred immigrants to follow us. We have come to the Pacific Northwest because we think we can do better here than in our old homes, but we have not yet decided where to go. Three of our party will at once proceed to Tacoma, but the rest of us, together with myself," said Mr. Giffin, "will remain in this city probably two weeks before settling our party in any particular locality. We are agriculturists, and are quite as willing to go into the country as to remain about the towns."

Accompanying the party was John V. Shaw, Mr. Giffin's father-in-law, who has come West temporarily, as he intends to return the coming season. "The settlers have come to better their condition," said Mr. Shaw. "They are from the northern part of Indiana, and have become discouraged on account of the continued unfavorable weather. For twelve years there has been but a half crop of corn yearly, and for three years past the wheat crop has failed utterly. In summer time the lakes and water courses have gradually dried away and are becoming smaller and smaller, and in winter the snow is objectionable. There are many steady, thrifty, industrious people watching the result of our experiment, and there is a strong probability that we will be followed by other parties next season."

Mr. Shaw is an Indiana pioneer, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He grew up, he says, among "the wild men of the West," but he has seen the country transformed from a timber region in the olden time to what it is today.

There are three engineers with the party, but the main object of the new-comers, although they inquired particularly about wages, according to Mr. Giffin, is to build up homes for themselves and their families.

Great competition sale now on at Cowley's Basement Store, corner Second and Columbia.

Scorching damaged grain slightly will make it suitable for feeding poultry.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

WATER QUESTION.

Mass Meeting at Armory, on Monday Evening, December 9, 1895.

AT 7:30 O'CLOCK

By friends of Ordinance No. 3990, to discuss the water question.

The speakers will be: Judge McGilvra, Judge Jacobs, Hon. John Leary, Dr. Samuel Ramsey, Henry W. Stein, Maj. Rinehart, Judge Winsor, B. C. Van Houten, E. W. Craven, J. G. Barnes, Solon T. Williams, Cyrus F. Clapp, W. R. Andrews, Boyd J. Tallman, Morgan J. Carkeek and other able speakers. Ladies invited.

The following have been selected as vice presidents of the meeting:

Amos Brown,	J. E. Crichton,
G. W. Perry,	Charles Hill,
L. A. Treen,	John C. Whitlock,
C. F. Eggert,	Frank Goodhue,
Frank P. Lewis,	George Kinnear,
John Simison,	T. M. Daulton,
Griffith Davies,	Alexander Allen,
Dr. F. A. Churchill,	James Gleason,
A. L. Palmer,	Wm. Fransen,
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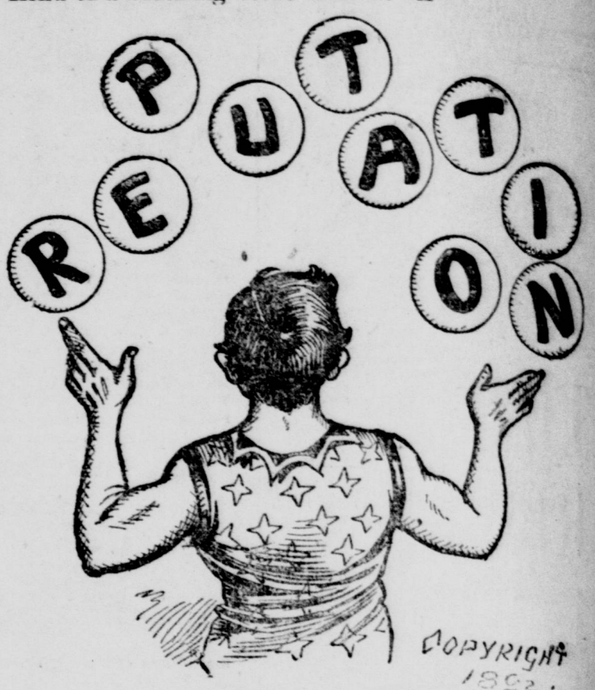

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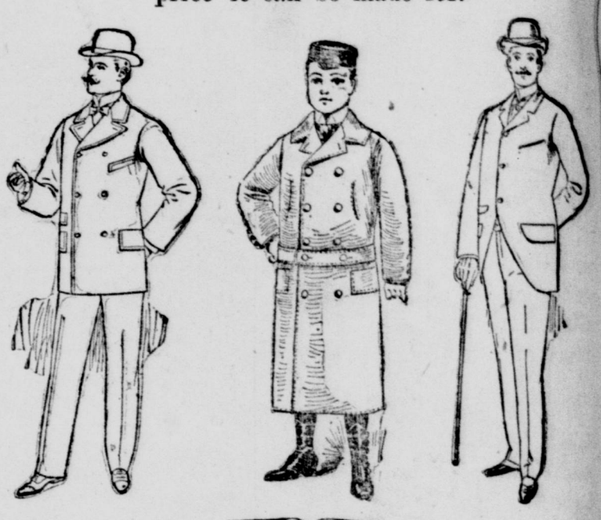

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