

IT IS SETTLED.

The State Canvassing Board Complete the Official Count.

Silver Bow County Canvassed as Returned by the County Canvassing Board.

The Legislature is Republican by Six Majority.

Toole and Two District Judges the Only Democrats Elected.

At 10 o'clock this morning the State Canvassing board, consisting of Governor White, Chief Justice Blake and Secretary Walker, resumed the official canvass of the State vote.

The abstract of the votes and the report were then placed on the Secretary's table, where the press reporters and groups of politicians immediately gathered to inspect them.

Following is THE REPORT OF THE CANVASSERS.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA, COUNTY OF LEWIS AND CLARKE.

We, Benjamin F. White, Governor, Henry N. Blake, Chief Justice, and Louis A. Walker, Secretary of said Territory, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct abstract of the votes cast in said Territory at the election held on the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1889, as appears by the duly certified returns from the counties named, and as counted and canvassed by us this, the fourth day of November, A. D. 1889.

And we further certify, that having convened as such Canvassing Board on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1889, the same having been the 30th day after the close of said election, and having received no duly certified returns from the county of Silver Bow, in said Territory, we duly appointed and commissioned Benjamin Webster a special messenger to proceed forthwith to the said Silver Bow county, and to demand and receive from the County Clerk of said county a properly certified copy of the abstract of votes cast in said county at said election as canvassed and declared by the proper Canvassing Board.

That the said messenger, Benjamin Webster, duly appointed as aforesaid, did proceed to the said Silver Bow county, and did demand from the county clerk of said county, the duly certified copy of said abstract of votes as aforesaid, and thereafter returned to Helena and made his sworn return that the demand for said abstract was by the said county clerk refused.

Being therefore without any proper copy of the abstract of votes cast in Silver Bow county, and having exhausted the authority given by the statute, in endeavoring to obtain the same, it now becomes their duty to ascertain and declare the same from the best sources of information obtainable.

We have before us the official certificate of Chas. F. Booth, county clerk of Silver Bow county, showing that a certain number of votes were cast for the different candidates in that county, in the different precincts thereof, naming each of them, and the number received by each of the candidates in each precinct, and including the 34th precinct as having voted at said election. We also have before us an official notice signed also by Mr. Booth as county clerk of said county, stating in effect that the Board of Canvassers in said county met as such on the 14th day of October, 1889, and did then and there canvass and count the vote of said Silver Bow county, and declare the result thereof, and that they did not count, but did reject as false, fraudulent and declared to be reported as cast and counted in election precinct No. 34, in said county.

No other or further action having been had by the canvassing board of said county in relation to the canvass of the vote therein, we conclude that the result as canvassed and declared must be found by eliminating from the list of votes cast by County Clerk Booth the vote of precinct 34, which was rejected by said canvassing board as stated in the certificate of said county clerk, and which shows the true vote of said Silver Bow county to be as follows:

Silver Bow's Vote.

For the Constitution 3,962 votes. Against the Constitution 467 votes.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Thomas H. Carter 3,596 votes. Martin Maginnis 3,456 votes.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Joseph K. Toole 3,420 votes. Thomas C. Power 3,644 votes.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

John E. Rickards 3,320 votes. J. H. Conrad 3,408 votes.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Louis Rotwit 3,442 votes. Joseph A. Browne 3,458 votes.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

W. Y. Pemberton 3,382 votes. Henry J. Haskell 3,382 votes.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

R. O. Hickman 3,302 votes. Jerry Collins 3,404 votes.

FOR STATE AUDITOR.

Thomas D. Fitzgerald 3,453 votes. Edwin A. Kinney 3,427 votes.

FOR SUP. PUB. INSTRUCTION.

John Gannon 3,372 votes. James B. Guseell 3,650 votes.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE SUP. COURT.

Henry N. Blake 3,320 votes. Stephen DeWolfe, Dem. 3,466 votes.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUP. COURT, 7 YEAR TERM.

W. M. Rickford 3,482 votes. William H. DeWitt 3,482 votes.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUP. COURT, 5 YEAR TERM.

Frank K. Armstrong 3,432 votes. Edward N. Harwood 3,346 votes.

FOR JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, 3D JUD. DIST.

Levi J. Hamilton 3,334 votes. John J. McElhinney 3,334 votes.

FOR CLERK OF THE SUP. COURT.

George F. Cope 3,317 votes. William J. Kennedy 3,454 votes.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

Charles W. Goodale 3,283 votes. Daniel J. Hennessey 3,597 votes.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Votes. Lists members of the State Assembly.

That the foregoing is, and the same is hereby found and declared to be the result and a true and correct statement of the votes cast at said election held on the first day of October, A. D. 1889, in Silver Bow County, Montana, according to and in strict conformity with the abstract of votes made and certified to by the duly and legally constituted Board of Canvassers of election returns for said county at said election, and we hereby further certify that the following named persons, having received a majority of all the votes cast for the respective offices named and hereinafter designated, are, and they are hereby declared to be duly elected:

For Representative in Congress—Thomas H. Carter. Governor—Joseph K. Toole. Lieutenant Governor—John E. Rickards. Secretary of State—Louis Rotwit. Attorney General—Henry J. Haskell. State Treasurer—Richard O. Hickman. State Auditor—Edwin A. Kinney. Superintendent of Public Instr.—John Gannon. Chief Justice Supreme Court—Henry N. Blake.

Associate Justice Sup. Ct. 7 yrs.—William H. DeWitt. Associate Justice Sup. Ct. 5 yrs.—Edward N. Harwood. Clerk of Supreme Court—William J. Kennedy.

STATE SENATORS. Beaverhead County—Lawrence A. Brown. Chouteau County—Joseph A. Baker. Cascade County—J. T. Armstrong. Dawson County—Wm. S. Becker. Deer Lodge County—Wm. M. Thornton. Dergus County—C. J. McNamara. Gallatin County—C. W. Hoffman. Jefferson County—Robert Fisher. Lewis and Clarke County—Cornelius Hedges.

Madison County—Loren B. Oids. Meagher County—Wm. Parberry. Missoula County—M. E. Rutherford. Park County—James S. Thompson. Silver Bow County—Daniel J. Hennessey. Yellowstone County—Albert L. Babcock.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MONTANA. Beaverhead County—A. C. Witter, R. T. Wing. Chouteau County—John M. Boardman, Samuel L. Mitchell. Custer County—Charles H. Loud, Hugh C. K. Hardenbrook, Frank Hollywood, J. R. Lewis and Clarke County—Cornelius Hedges. Deer Lodge County—J. W. Blair, C. M. Crutchfield, Silvan Hughes, R. G. Hubner, C. K. Hardenbrook, Frank Hollywood, J. R. Lewis and Clarke County—Cornelius Hedges. Fergus County—John R. Barrows, John D. Waite. Gallatin County—C. P. Blakely, D. P. McElwain. Jefferson County—Peter Breen, Gus. E. Fox, James C. Twombly. Lewis and Clarke County—Elizur Beach, Alexander F. Burns, Harry Comly, David A. Cory, Anton M. Holter, John Horskay, Robert H. Howey, William Wallace, Jr. Madison County—Patrick Carney, Fayette Harrington. Park County—E. H. Goodman, John A. Woodson. Missoula County—A. S. Blake, Thos. L. Greenough, W. B. Harlan, F. G. Higgins, J. T. Phillips.

Park County—Charles H. Clark, Charles H. Helber. Silver Bow County—Joseph K. Toole, F. B. Bray, Peter R. Dolman, Henry L. Frank, Frank H. Hoffman, James H. Montearth, W. J. Penrose, Wm. H. Roberts, Leopold F. Schmidt, Wm. Thompson. Yellowstone County—Wm. H. Norton. Dawson and Cascade counties—Martin Newcomer. Jefferson and Gallatin counties—Wm. C. Whaley.

(Signed) BENJAMIN F. WHITE, Governor. HENRY N. BLAKE, Chief Justice. LOUIS A. WALKER, Secretary of Montana.

REPUBLICAN MONTANA.

EVERY CANDIDATE ON THE STATE TICKET, EXCEPT POWER FOR GOVERNOR, ELECTED.

The result of the official count in the State shows little difference from that announced in the HERALD shortly after the election. The Republican candidate for Congress and every candidate on the State ticket is elected with the exception of T. C. Power for Governor, who is defeated by J. K. Toole by the narrow margin of 576 votes. The total vote of the State on Congress was 38,176 and on Governor 38,552. Taking the latter as the vote of the State, the result shows a decrease of 1,462 votes since the election of 1888, when the total vote on delegate to Congress was 40,014.

Appended to the foregoing report is a statement of the votes cast for the Constitution, Congressmen, State officers, members of the legislature and district judges, as officially announced by the State canvassing board. The figures on members of the legislature and district judges have already been given by the HERALD. Following are the official totals on the balance:

For the Constitution 24,676 votes. Against the Constitution 2,574 votes. Total vote on Constitution 27,250. Majority for Constitution 22,492.

FOR CONGRESSMAN. Thomas H. Carter, Rep. 19,912 votes. Martin Maginnis, Dem. 18,264 votes. Carter's majority 1,648.

FOR GOVERNOR. Thomas C. Power, Rep. 18,998 votes. Joseph K. Toole, Dem. 19,564 votes. Toole's majority 576.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. John E. Rickards, Rep. 19,784 votes. J. H. Conrad, Dem. 18,198 votes. Rickards' majority 1,586.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE. Louis Rotwit, Rep. 19,803 votes. Joseph A. Browne, Dem. 19,048 votes. Rotwit's majority 755.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL. Henry J. Haskell, Rep. 19,351 votes. W. Y. Pemberton, Dem. 18,517 votes. Haskell's majority 834.

FOR STATE TREASURER. Richard O. Hickman, Rep. 19,726 votes. Jerry Collins, Dem. 18,126 votes. Hickman's majority 1,600.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Votes. Lists members of the State Auditor and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE FUTURE. Now that the late political contest has been finally settled a feeling of gratification possesses men of intelligence of all parties. The material prosperity of the new State is now assured, and we shall move forward on planes of prosperity and progress hitherto unknown. It is a great transfiguration from territorial existence to the dignities and duties of Statehood, and it will not be ungrateful to Democrats even that Montana has declared herself in political harmony and sympathy with the people along the lines of latitude conformable to her own. She pays homage to the morning and evening star. She will require the services of her best citizens to do for her all that men can do to make her great and renowned in the sisterhood into which she will this week enter, and we can but hope that there will be between parties and individual citizens an emulation as to who can best serve her in the new relations on which she is now to enter. No intelligent lawyer or person in Montana expected any different result from that which has transpired. No excuse in law or morals can be found to justify any other result, and while our Democratic brethren hoped a month ago for different results, they did not so hope confidently, and they are already reconciled to the result. It is fortunate that the personnel of our State canvassing board was of such a character and quality as to assure impartiality and give confidence to their determination.

It is fortunate that the Republican party is entirely free to select from the ablest men of the new State the persons to represent it in the Senate of the United States. Unlike the Democratic party it owes to no man this position by reason of monied contributions to the campaign, nor is the party owned by any one or four men. Great questions will hereafter arise profoundly affecting our welfare and the prosperity and good name of the country and men who can deal with new questions as they arise in a spirit of wisdom will be selected. The duty of the hour is apparent and supreme. If faction shall intrude its hydra head, if course or corrupt policies shall be suggested we may confidently rely on the Governor elect of Montana, the only Democrat in the list of candidates of that party for State officers chosen at the October polls. As declared by the State Canvassing Board, which to day completed the canvass of all the votes, Mr. Toole's majority is 576.

Mr. Toole was born at Savannah, Missouri, in 1851. His early school days were at St. Joseph, in the same State. He entered the Western Military Academy at New Castle, Kentucky, in 1867. In 1869 he removed to Montana, making Helena his residence. He was admitted to the bar and elected District Attorney by the time he attained his majority. In 1880 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Montana. He was made President of the Council. Mr. Toole was elected delegate to Congress in 1884, and has served two terms as a Democrat in the National House of Representatives.



J. K. TOOLE Governor Elect of the State of Montana.

Without flattery him, our portrait is a fairly good one of Hon. Joseph K. Toole, Governor elect of Montana, the only Democrat in the list of candidates of that party for State officers chosen at the October polls. As declared by the State Canvassing Board, which to day completed the canvass of all the votes, Mr. Toole's majority is 576.

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NATIONAL SILVER CONVENTION.

We publish below, from a letter just received from E. A. Elliott, Chairman of the Press Committee, some account of the preparations that have been made in St. Louis to entertain the delegates to the National Silver Convention. No State has a greater interest in the results of this convention than Montana. In common with all the Western and Southern States, our people want an expansive as well as a coin-based currency. The free coinage of silver as well as of gold will hardly keep pace with the growth of our wealth and the volume of our business. But Montana is interested equally as much also as the foremost proponent of silver. The enhancement of silver that must follow its free coinage, will give an impetus to silver mining such as it has never before seen, and mines now of little value will be worked to profit. It is not too much to say that the aggregate of benefit to Montana from the free coinage of silver will reach hundreds of millions.

The arrangements for the National Silver Convention, to assemble in grand Music Hall, St. Louis, November 26th, have been closed. The promoters of the movement in that city have shown a great deal of earnestness in the work, and from advice received, the business people of the city appreciate the importance of the convention by the manner in which they have subscribed to the fund for the entertainment of the delegates and visitors. The indications are, that the convention will attract an attendance of upwards of 20,000 people, coming from all parts of the United States. From the mining centers there will be several special cars and displays of minerals from leading camps. The grand Music Hall, which has been secured for the convention for November 26, 27, 28 and 29, is one of the largest and best arranged halls in the country. It has an adequate seating capacity for both delegates and spectators, while at the same time the former are placed compactly and advantageously. The entertainment being arranged by St. Louis will include a grand Thanksgiving dinner. This will be of an elaborate description, and a decided novelty. It will probably be held in the hall of the Merchants' Exchange, which has the largest floor area of any hall in the country. The hall will be elegantly decorated with flowers and the trimmings usually used. There will also be entertainment during the other four days of the session of the Convention, and St. Louis will make every effort to surpass herself in caring for her guests. The delegate representation will be large from all the States and Territories of the Union. The Governors of the States and Territories to whom is delegated the authority of appointing delegates, have shown a great care in selecting the best possible men for the positions. The same care will be taken by the executive committee in its selection of 100 delegates-at-large, provided for from the United States. The attendance from members and ex-members of Congress, will also be large. From present indications, the convention will result in a great deal of good, and in educating the people of the country, particularly of the agricultural districts, up to the importance of the silver question, outside of what benefit it may be to those actually engaged in the mining industry, there can be little doubt.

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THE NEW ALLIANCE. There is a pretty solid alliance now in Europe with Germany as the head center, including England on one side and Austria, Italy and Turkey on the other. It includes all the center of Europe, and cuts off the two great powers that threaten the peace of Europe, France and Russia, from cooperating effectively. The present visit of the German Emperor to Constantinople emphasizes the change that has taken place, and the transfer of the leading role in Turkish protection from England to Germany. England's fear of Russian aggression in Asia makes her a ready ally of Germany to resist Russian influence in European Turkey. It looks to us as if it were an almost invincible alliance, calculated to possess permanency, too. The other countries of Europe are of little significance in affecting the balance of power, as none of them would be likely to side with France or Russia in case of war.

Besides there is no natural alliance between Russia and France. One is actuated by ambition and the other by revenge, as against this German alliance. At the Berlin congress England was the principal power, but under Salisbury England has abandoned her lead in European affairs. England has the support of Germany, not only as against Russia, but as against France in retaining her hold on Egypt.

Perhaps with a younger Prime Minister England might reassert her old influence, but it looks very much as if it had gone forever.

Our interest in the dismemberment of European Turkey is to see Greece built up into a powerful state occupying all that country that still remains in Europe. And besides this we should like to see Palestine wrested from Turkish control and erected into an autonomous state whose independence and security should be guaranteed by the joint Christian nations of Europe.

OUR declared opposition to having our elections controlled by the vote of men who cannot read the ticket they vote, whatever else it may be called, cannot come within the widest bounds assigned by name or substance to "know-nothingism." It is a part of the "know something" rather than the "know nothing" policy. A country that, like ours, depends as much upon the intelligence of its voters, and that spends so many millions every year for public schools, cannot consistently endow confessed ignorance with the highest privileges of citizenship.

THE ownership of the Times-Democrat plainly accounts for the Louisiana half million defalcation of ex-Treasurer Burke. His was one of the "boom" papers of the Pelican State preceding and during his term of office, and the presumption is that it took all the treasury swag to satisfy the double-header's debt.

As to those holding County Clerk Booth's certificates taking their seats in the Legislature, we venture the remark that the decision of that question does not belong to the editor of the Independent. The adoption of the constitution provided the rule to determine who should issue the legal certificates. That constitution was adopted by the vote on the first of October and has ever since been the only rule of action. It provides how the votes for members of the Legislature shall be canvassed and that supersedes the method provided in the Territorial statutes. The adoption of the constitution and the admission as a State are two very different matters. Our constitution derived its breath of life from the votes cast on October 1st, and has been our controlling law since its adoption.

THE columns of Mr. Daly's paper, the Anaconda Standard, are thrown wide open to the Democratic attorneys and their clients, and it is expected that they will explain their failure to steal the State. Says the Standard: "If any gentleman having average horse sense can explain how the situation got into its present muddle he can have in this newspaper all the space he needs to put his explanation into type."

WE publish to-day at the request of many of our readers the beautiful address of Grand Orator Charles H. Gould, at the recent session of the Grand Lodge at Great Falls. Its beautiful sentences will charm all readers and stamp Bro. Gould as a natural orator.

A St. Paul special to the HERALD gives the views of a representative of the Northern Pacific railroad as to its position on the mineral land question. It differs widely from that held by the people of Montana. They hold that the surveys made prove absolutely nothing as to the mineral character of the land. No means were possessed and no attempt made to determine the character of the lands by the surveyors. The grant of Congress was only of non-mineral lands, and our people hold, and we think justly, that either the Northern Pacific railroad must present positive proof that the land claimed and every section of it within the mineral producing portion of the Territory is not mineral, or that the government should make a mineralogical survey and determine the character of these lands.

The fact that the Northern Pacific has already made conveyances of some of these mineral lands and that it will produce a confusion of titles is of very little importance in comparison with the more important consequences that would follow from adopting the course insisted upon by the company. While we have always favored living up to the agreement with the Northern Pacific, and overlooking the fact that the road was not completed on time, we could never go further and by any neglect or favorable construction allow the company to gain possession or control of any portion of our mining grounds.

If patents are issued to the company anywhere within the mining portions of Montana, they should expressly reserve any portions containing mineral not included in the grant.

EDUCATIONAL TEST.

We would no more disfranchise foreigners who could not read and write, than native born citizens. In relation to the Southern blacks, their case was exceptional in this that until set free they were prohibited from instruction. Still we have always felt that it would have been better if there had been an educational qualification to a right of franchise in the Southern States. Very few negroes at first would have been qualified to vote, not enough to excite race prejudice. With such a stimulus before them as citizenship to be acquired by their own efforts, they would have addressed themselves to the subject with such general enthusiasm and success that they would have become voters, but the awakening world extended to the industrial interests. Such a general cry for education would have brought out the means for its accomplishment from some source, either by aid from the general government or by charitable contributions from the North. The folly of giving the ballot to ignorant men is illustrated by the fate that has overtaken it among the Southern blacks. Ignorance is weakness. Knowledge teaches men to combine for mutual protection. This is the reason that most Southerners oppose educating the blacks. They know that they would thus become conscious of their strength and exert it for the assertion and protection of their rights. If the Blair bill ever does pass, it ought to be accompanied with a provision that none shall vote for members of Congress and presidential electors who cannot within two years after the passage of the act read the constitution intelligently and write their own names. And in every State where public free schools are maintained such a law should exist. In the New England States where such legislative restrictions have existed for years, it works with the very best results, and none would hear to their repeal.

SHARP PRACTICE DEFEATS ITSELF.

Perhaps the Democrats conceived it impossible for the State canvassing board to do its duty without their permission. If so, they have mistaken egregiously. After waiting the utmost limit of law and exhausting all proper means to secure the properly certified returns of Silver Bow county, they have gone on with such evidence as they could procure and fortunately found it at hand, furnished by those who were attempting to prevent their action. We commend for aptness, if not consolation the following from Bryon: "So the struck eagle stretched upon the plain, / So more through rolling clouds to soar again, / Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart, / And wings'd the shaft that quivered in his heart."

Iowa Probably Democratic. CHICAGO, November 6.—A special dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, at 3 a. m., to the Herald (Dem.), says the Republican State committee concedes the election of Boies by 5,000 to 8,000 plurality. Later returns show the election of the entire Democratic State ticket by a majority probably exceeding 10,000. A dispatch to the Tribune (Rep.) admits that if the gains so far keep up the Republicans are defeated.

The Outlook Favors Campbell. CINCINNATI, November 6.—Incomplete returns from all the counties in the State except twenty-six give Campbell a plurality of 4,725. The twenty-six counties not heard from gave Powell, Democrat, in 1887 a plurality of 19. The outlook from these figures is that Campbell's plurality in the State is about 8,000.

Bay State Result. BOSTON, November 6.—Eleven towns are still to be heard from. The total vote, with those towns lacking, is: Brackett, 124,747; Russell, 118,202; Blackmer, 14,159.

"BOOMS" AND THEIR PENALTIES. The "boom" reactions and the loss and suffering entailed upon thousands of settlers in Kansas and Dakota prompts a sensible article found in the New North-West, from which an extract is printed below. The article emphasizes views held by the HERALD and from time to time expressed in these columns when the "boom" frenzy has shown in these parts evidences of undue encouragement. Helena has never experienced a "boom," nor, we hope, ever wants anything that takes on the semblance of experiment in that line. It is a vigorous, enterprising, progressive, substantial city, bound to grow just as rapidly as we could reasonably wish, and become one of the great communities of the Northwest just as soon as the people rationally desire to make it. Helena has had no reverses simply because it has had no "booms," and on this line let our people proceed, as now and heretofore, to build up the healthiest, wealthiest town of Montana and realize, too, the destiny which marks it for the largest and most enduring. Says our Deer Lodge contemporary: "Last spring a leading paper of the Territory attempted to inaugurate a real estate and immigration boom for Montana. The attempt failed, as it should always fail, in this fair land of ours. Fictional values and stimulated industries benefit the few at the expense of the many. So it has been in Kansas, in California and in Dakota, and so it will be in Washington unless a halt is speedily called. Montana, content in its conservative prosperity, has thus far escaped. Let us thank God that it is so. It is but right to extend a welcome hand to all who come among us of their own motion, but let us keep the inexorable law of supply and demand in mind, remembering that capital, ever alert, will seek out our avenues of profitable investment, and that labor will follow where capital creates the demand. A natural, healthful growth will carry with it continued prosperity. Forced immigration will bring down upon us the disastrous condition in which Dakota, Kansas and Southern California now find themselves. Montana is rich in resources, but the greatest of these, her mineral wealth, is hidden beneath walls of earth and granite. Money and muscle are both required to remove these. Let the world know this and then, if it will, let the world come. Why paint the lily or perfume the rose?"

NEW JERSEY re-elects Abbett (Dem.) for Governor. BEACHT (Rep.) is elected Governor of Massachusetts. THE Republican estimate is 20,000 majority in Nebraska. MARYLAND, yesterday, was riotous and of course Democratic. MISSISSIPPI reports no vote in the State that was not Democratic. THERE is no "disrupt" of the Solid South. The Old Dominion votes Democratic. WYOMING waits Statehood, as evidenced by a pronounced vote for the constitution. IOWA Republicans met with more than the usual mishaps incident to an off year election. THE State Canvassing Board knocks the stuffing out of the shrieks of the Big Four organs. JERRY COLLINS is for wuh. We thought Jerry had enough in that little skirmish of October 1st. THE anti-prohibition sentiment reveals itself in the general and local contests in Iowa and Kansas. STEVENS, Republican, succeeds the late Col. Wiley S. Scribner as Recorder of Deeds for Cook county, Ill. It is the exception and not the rule that the "boom" newspaper escapes the clutches of the money-leader. JOSEPH K. TOOLE is the one and only Democrat whom the Republicans of Montana have elected to office. HONORS are divided in New York, the Democrats retaining the State officers and the Republicans the legislature. ELECTION advises to-day show that the Ohio Legislature is Democratic; also Foraker's defeat for a third term. THE Democratic lawyers made the best fight they could, and the Democratic press should give them the credit justly their due. SUBTRACT the Senatorial squad and their few and widely scattered skirmishers, and there isn't a Democratic kicker in all Montana.

THE lamentations of the Democratic brethren are that the law wasn't on their side and that Knowles and Campbell were on the other. WYOMING and Idaho voted yesterday on their constitutions. If they are approved by a general vote, we hope to see admission follow as soon as practicable. "SHINING lights of the bar!" Sharper than a serpent's tooth is the sarcasm of the Anaconda Standard leveled at the Democratic barristers who "made such a muck of it." HAVING completed the count and issued certificates to all the elects, including members of the Legislature, the State Board of Canvassers, this forenoon, adjourned sine die. THE Anaconda Standard as much as declares that the lawyers who appeared for the Democrats in the Silver Bow mandamus cases proved themselves of little or no worth to the party. If the water service proves to be all that the consolidated company promise, the contract can be extended. Five years seems a reasonable period for the contract to run, to commence with. NEW MEXICO has been visited by a snow storm of unusual severity, even for midwinter. We should be glad even for a good snow storm for Montana. Moisture in any shape or quantity would be acceptable and no questions asked. THERE were three Congressmen elected yesterday to fill vacancies caused by death, one in the Second Nebraska District and two in New York, in the Ninth and Twentieth districts. Two Republicans and one Democrat were elected, but it makes no change in the relative position of the parties. THE shrieks of Attorney McConnell in Judge DeWolfe's court are likened by a Butte writer to the old rebel yell heard in the wilds of Tennessee during the time of the war. The ceiling of the Silver Bow court house was cracked and the walls rent, to say nothing of the damage sustained in other quarters.

Be Sure. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation, curative power superior to any other article. A Boston lady who knew what she wanted, and whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below: "When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable, suffering a great deal with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked, and had for some time, like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. ELZA A. GORR, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

To Get. "In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other."

Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable, suffering a great deal with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked, and had for some time, like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. ELZA A. GORR, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apocaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.