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Abstracts of Title

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Woodman
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Headquarters
For Stoves

Ideal Steel Ranges
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Woodman
and Charters

Fifth Ave., Opp. Land Office,
LEWISTOWN, - - MONTANA

Hardware

Democratic Dates.

Flatwillow, Oct. 20, at school house H. L. DeKalb, Roy Ayers and David Hilger.

Grass Range, Oct. 21, school house, Roy E. Ayers, David Hilger, H. L. DeKalb and probably Edgar G. Worden.

Forest Grove, Oct. 22, at school house, Roy E. Ayers, David Hilger and Edgar G. Worden.

Garnell, Oct. 24, David Hilger, Roy E. Ayers and H. L. DeKalb.

Garnell, Oct. 25, 1 o'clock p. m., Johnson's hall, Hon. Jos. K' Toole, Col. C. B. Nolan.

Moore, Oct. 25, 3:30 o'clock p. m., Hon. Jos. K' Toole, Col. C. B. Nolan.

Lewistown, Oct. 25, Culver's hall, 8 p. m., Hon. Jos. K. Toole, Col. C. B. Nolan, David Hilger and Arthur T. Dennis.

Kendall, Oct. 26, 2 p. m., Gov. Toole, Col. Nolan, David Hilger, Arthur T. Dennis and Roy E. Ayers.

Gilt Edge, Oct. 26, 8 p. m., Rafter's hall, Gov. Toole, Col. Nolan, David Hilger, Arthur T. Dennis and Roy E. Ayers.

Moore, Oct. 28, H. L. DeKalb, E. G. Worden, at Tooley's hall at 8 p. m.

Lower Cottonwood, Oct. 29, at school house, H. L. DeKalb, A. T. Dennis, Roy E. Ayers.

Upper Cottonwood, Oct. 29, at school house, David Hilger, and E. G. Worden.

Utica, Nov. 3, Gray's hall, B. C. White, David Hilger, Roy E. Ayers and A. T. Dennis.

Stanford, Nov. 4, school house, B. C. White, David Hilger, Roy E. Ayers and A. T. Dennis.

Kendall, Nov. 5, at hall, B. C. White, David Hilger, Roy E. Ayers and A. T. Dennis.

Where to Register.

The registration precincts in this county are as follows:

No. 1. Voting precincts of Stanford, Wareham and Knerrville; registry agent, A. M. Mathews. At John Ross' store, Wareham, Oct. 17, 18, 19; at Knerrville postoffice, Oct. 20, 21, 22; at hotel, Stanford, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

No. 2. Voting precinct of Valentine; registry agent, B. M. Bean. At Valentine postoffice Oct. 17 to 29, inclusive.

No. 3. Voting precincts of Utica and Sapphire; registry agent, Hiram E. Misner. At Dr. David's office, Utica, Oct. 17 to 22, inclusive; at Wm. Cowan's store, Sapphire, Oct. 24 to 29, inclusive.

No. 4. Voting precincts of Philbrook, Ross' Fork and Moore; registry agent, Frank Lamb. At Philbrook hotel, Philbrook, Oct. 17, 18, 19; at Thomas' house on the Clary ranch, Ross' Fork, Oct. 20, 21, 22; at H. G. Phillips' store, Moore, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

No. 5. Voting precincts of Garnell, Trout Creek and Rockford; registry agent, Daniel S. Lutz. At W. H. Peck's store, Garnell, Oct. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22; at Clifford's residence, Trout Creek, Oct. 24, 25, 26; at Dandel Coffman's residence, Rockford, Oct. 27, 28, 29.

No. 6. Voting precinct of Halbert; registry agent, T. L. Halbert. At Geo. Pirrie's Oct. 17, 18, 19; at T. L. Halbert's home ranch, Oct. 20 to 29, inclusive.

No. 7. Voting precinct of Highfield; registry agent, Clare Battams. At Asbridge & Battams ranch, Oct. 17 to 29, inclusive.

No. 8. Voting precincts of Upper Cottonwood, Lower Cottonwood and Brass; registry agent, H. A. Welch. At H. A. Welch's house, upper Cottonwood, Oct. 17, 18, 19; at Mike Brass' house, Brass, Oct. 20, 21, 22; at Herman Otten's, Lower Cottonwood, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

No. 9. Voting precincts of East and West Lewistown; registry agent, Hussy B. Watson. At H. C. Brown's store, Fifth avenue and Main street, Oct. 17 to 29, inclusive, except Thursday, Oct. 27, when the office will be open at W. H. Fernald's store, Main street, east side.

No. 10. Voting precincts of East Ford, Forest Grove and Pine Grove; registry agent, Ernest C. Bush. At Forest Grove postoffice, Oct. 17, 18, 19; at the home of E. C. Busch, East Ford, Oct. 20, 21, 22, and 27, 28 and 29; at Pine Grove postoffice, Oct. 24, 25, 26.

No. 11. Voting precincts of Malden, Moccasin and New Year; registry agent, George W. Eastman. At Victor Langdoe's store, Malden, Oct. 17, 18, 19, 20; at Geo. Eastman ranch, Moccasin, Oct. 21, 22, 24, 25; at Anderson's store, New Year, Oct. 26, 27, 28, 29.

No. 12. Voting precincts of Deerfield, Moccasin City and Kendall; registry agent, E. P. Durnen. At the school house in the precinct of Deerfield, Oct. 17, 18, 19; at stage station, Moccasin City, Oct. 20; at Kendall hotel, Kendall, Oct. 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

No. 13. Voting precincts of Grass Range, Cruse and Edgewater; registry agent, T. H. McMahon. At the office, Cruse ranch, Cruse, Oct. 17, 18, 19, 20; at Grass Range hotel, Grass Range, Oct. 21, 22, 24, 25, 26; at Edgewater postoffice, Oct. 27, 28, 29.

No. 14. Voting precincts of Alder Grove, Box Elder and Wilder; regis-

try agent, N. T. Smith. At hotel, Wilder, Oct. 17, 18, 19; at Roy post-office, Oct. 20, 21, 22 and 26, 27, 28, 29; at W. H. Fergus' ranch, Christina, Oct. 24 and 25.

No. 15. Voting precincts of Gilt Edge, Stuart and Whisky Gulch; registry agent, C. E. McKoin. At Maginnis postoffice, Stuart, Oct. 17, 18, 19; at Chicago-Montana Mining Co.'s office, Whisky Gulch, Oct. 20, 21, 22; at Claridon hotel, Gilt Edge, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

No. 16. Voting precincts of Judith and Everson; registry agent, G. R. Norris. At Judith Mercantile Co.'s store, Oct. 17 to 22 and Oct. 27 to 29, inclusive; at residence of Frank King, Everson, Oct. 24, 25, 26.

No. 17. Voting precincts of Flatwillow and Weede; registry agent, W. J. Wells. W. J. Wells' store, Flatwillow, Oct. 17 to 22, inclusive; at Boyle's ranch, mouth of Flatwillow creek, Weede, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

No. 18. Voting precinct of Musselshell; registry agent, M. Willard Stockwell. At residence of M. Willard Stockwell, Oct. 17 to 29, inclusive.

No. 19. Voting precincts of Lavina and Elso; registry agent, D. W. Slayton. Lavina, Oct. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29; at postoffice, Elso, Oct. 24, 25, 26.

THE CHINESE BABY.

Elaborate Ceremonies That Take Place After Its Birth.

On the evening of the first day after the baby has arrived the paterfamilias, according to the Chinese custom, prostrates himself before a joss and, touching his head to the floor, voices thanks to the gods and to the honorable ancestors for the small son who was sent perfect of body and full of health. On the evening of the second day the ceremony is repeated, and on the third day the voice of the wife joins that of the husband in thanksgiving. Also on the third day a limited number of relatives and friends are called in to witness the first head shave.

The rooms of the home are decorated for this occasion with green branches of either fir, cedar or spruce, to insure fueng-suey, or good luck, to the house. Other ornamentalations in honor of the baby are long silk threads, bearing little circles, squares and hearts of gold and scarlet paper. These are festooned from the walls and are hung from the ceiling. A few feet away the threads are invisible and the gay scraps of paper appear to be floating in the air. For the head shaving the guests are seated in a semicircle before the joss.

The mother is carried to a seat of honor to the right of the joss, and the baby, swathed in yards of scarlet and purple silk, is brought in on an elaborate pillow. The eldest child or nearest relative carries a green branch, crossed with threads of scarlet paper, and waves it slowly over the head of the baby. This wards off evil influences and insures good health. After a quaint ceremony by the father before the joss the tiny forehead of the baby is shaved by the mother and a christening similar to that of the Christian religion—except that the prayer is made to the ancestors and the water used to sprinkle the baby is perfumed with sandalwood—is a part of the ceremony.

The name by which the child is afterward known is also bestowed by the mother. After the shaving of the head a cap of scarlet silk, with decorations of gold and jewels and with a tiny round hole in the top, is placed upon the baby's head, and the christening is completed. In every Chinese family, however poor, at least one banquet is given in honor of the birth of a boy. The banquet viands may be only rice and a bit of salt fish, and there may be only a half dozen or so present. Nevertheless the feast is given, for it is baby's right, and the rights of babies are respected by oriental parents.—Leslie's Weekly.

PITH AND POINT.

As you become older, accustom yourself to neglect.

In promises for the future your friends are all good to you.

Listen sister; if you marry money or a title, that is all you ought to expect to get out of it.

When a man is sick and thinks he is going to die he is so badly scared that he is not cross.

If you want to please the hostess don't accept all the invitations extended by the host and the children.

If a husband doesn't like to have his wife save the old love letters he wrote her let him write her new ones.

A man has many advantages over a woman. A man can stop on the street and watch other men work and make suggestions, but a woman can't do it without being talked about.—Acheson Globe.

The Senator's Italian.

A prominent senator, who claims to be rather more cultivated than some of his colleagues, prides himself on his knowledge of Italian. During a recent visit to New York he patronized a street bootblackening stand and as he got into the seat directed the bootblack in his best Italian to make haste, as he was trying to catch a train.

The bootblack stared at the senator for a moment in apparent perplexity, then answered briefly: "Me no speak English."

A newsboy standing on the corner had witnessed the incident with interest.

"He ain't no Frenchman," he observed confidentially as the senator got down from the stand. "He's a bloomin' dago. Talk Italian."—Harper's Weekly.

THEORY VERSUS FACT.

The Relation of Wages to the Increased Cost of Living.

WRIGHT'S DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

He Endeavors to Show That the Purchasing Power of Wages Has Increased, While Dun's Figures Show That the Cost of Living Has Increased 40 Per Cent.

The Republican argument for protection has been furnished by the department of commerce and labor, as was foretold by Secretary Shaw in his Wilmington speech. The "highest authority" has, after a year and a half of labor by hundreds of experts, endeavored to prove that wages have relatively advanced more than the cost of living. Those who receive wages and have been economizing to make them meet expenses may know better, but the "highest authority" attempts to prove that, although retail prices for necessities have advanced 10.3 per cent, wages have more than kept pace by jumping up 12.3 per cent.

That is extraordinary good news to the harassed housekeeper, who finds she has been dealing with the wrong shop, where prices have been about one-third higher than they were a few years ago. Most wage earners will be very much dissatisfied with their present wages when they discover that the report of the department of labor declares that the wages paid to others than themselves have been increased 12.3 per cent, while theirs have either been reduced or remained stationary.

But let us hope that the government statisticians have made no mistake in their figures, although the well known facts would seem to indicate they have. Nearly every one is grumbling at the increased cost of living, and wholesale prices have advanced, according to Dun's Index Numbers, 43 per cent up to March, 1904. Dun's figures are admitted by all impartial statisticians to be prepared on the best system possible, as the quantity of each article used by each average individual is weighted according to the amount actually consumed. Wholesale prices are considered reliable, as such prices are universally alike and not like retail prices, different in nearly every store.

But wholesale prices and Dun's figures were too unstable for the "highest authority," for too great an advance in prices was indicated, so the "highest authority" started out at government expense to make prices of its own by having the clerks of the department of commerce and labor send all over the country to inquire about prices at the retail stores. As every one knows, it is not difficult to find a vast difference in price for the same or a similar article at retail stores, according to their location and style of business. You can buy beefsteak all the way from 10 cents to 30 cents a pound. Many other necessities show very nearly as great a difference.

The "highest authority" saw this opportunity to juggle the figures and prove by them that there had only been a small advance in prices, and therefore the Democratic talk of high trust prices was nothing but partisan nonsense.

It was also incumbent upon the "highest authority," if it would do its duty to the Republican party, to prove that wages have advanced enormously, even more than prices, for the wicked Democrats were pointing to the numerous strikes that are in progress to prevent cuts in wages and to the reductions made that the men have accepted rather than strike. To accomplish this feat the "highest authority" took pains to select for its figures only those industries that had been able to keep up wages, such as the building trades, piano makers, etc., with which the workers are so strongly organized that the masters have so far not been able to make reductions.

Now, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and those who receive wages know better than the highest authority whether they are getting more or less than they were. The wife who has been going to market for years keeps pretty close run of prices and can tell with much more certainty how much the beef trust, the oil trust, the sugar trust, the steel trust, the hardware trust, the coal trust, the fruit trust, the salt trust, the biscuit trust and the numerous other trusts have advanced prices than the "highest authority" can. If wages have advanced more than prices, so that the purchasing power of wages is 1.8 more than they were, as the "highest authority" tries to show, the high trust prices are rendered nugatory, and the protection the tariff gives the trusts is the blessing the protectionists declare it is. But if wages have not advanced as fast as prices have, and if many wage earners are working short time and many not employed at all, and prices have advanced, as Dun's figures show, about 43 per cent, then the tariff should be revised so that trust prices would fall and the purchasing power of wages be correspondingly increased.

Self Investigation.

Rourke Cockran declared in his Boston speech that an honest investigation of the departments at Washington would be fatal to the Republican party. Letting the departments investigate themselves does not hurt the grafty old party by any startling exposures, but it hurts it just the same.—Atlanta Constitution.

J. Pierpont Morgan is for Roosevelt. He was given the handling of the Panama canal payment with the understanding that he would "let up on Roosevelt," which goes to prove that we all have our price.

OUR FARMERS HANDICAPPED

Must Pay More For Implements Than the Foreigner.

The tariff tax on implements and tools bears most heavily upon the farmer. All or nearly all of these articles—plows, cultivators, harrows, planters, drills, hoes, shovels, axes, wrenches, scales, saws, barb wire, wire nails, etc.—are sold at greatly reduced prices to foreigners. Our farmers, when they sell wheat in England, compete with the wheat from Argentina and from Australia. Our wheat growers are greatly handicapped in this competition by three facts: (1) They have to pay about 25 per cent more for their implements and tools, all made in America, than is paid for those same implements and tools by their foreign competitors; (2) they have to bear the burden of other protective tariff taxes which unnecessarily increase the cost of living and of producing wheat; (3) the railroads over which our farmers must ship wheat pay about 25 per cent more for steel rails and many other materials than is paid for these same materials, all made in America, by the railroads over which the wheat of Argentina and Australia is shipped.

As if this were not sufficient handicap upon our farmers, it is now proposed by the political statesmen in control of the party of this ridiculous system of protection to further tax our farmers to provide subsidy for ships. Should subsidy prevail and this new tax be levied, as is promised by the Republicans, American built ships, drawing heavy subsidy, might replace the foreign ships now engaged in trade between this and foreign countries. These foreign ships in their search for cargo would look to other countries such as Australia and Argentina. Competition in the ocean carrying of the grains and meats of those countries would be very great and would result in benefit to the farmers of those countries.

Our farmers are foolish to support a system of "protection" which operates to their disadvantage as compared with their foreign competitors in producing and transporting products by land. They will be absolute clumps if they vote to tax themselves still more in order to give their foreign competitors an advantage in ocean transportation.

PROTECTION HUMBUG.

It Enables Tariff Barons to Plunder the People.

The protectionists are much exercised at the exposure of the agricultural department plan of estimating the number and value of sheep. The statistical abstract of the United States on page 302 quotes the figures of the agricultural department, and as these statistics show a falling off in the number of sheep of 12,334,732 and a corresponding decrease in value of \$31,785,651 from 1903 to 1904 it would indicate that in spite of the highest protection on wool, sheep are not profitable to farmers and herdsmen. The American Economist, of course, as befis a trust supported organ of protection, comes up smiling and attempts to explain the vast falling off in the number of sheep by saying that the growing fondness for lamb has led to their unusual slaughter. But this lame explanation does not explain, in fact, it befores the question, for the government figures are given for the 1st of January, and lambs are born in the spring and would not be counted until the following year.

The facts are that, like most of the government statistics, the sheep figures are mostly unreliable, for the census report for 1900 on sheep shows the agricultural department figures are not anywhere near the other.

It is certainly rather an awkward matter for the protectionists to explain what is the matter with the sheep industry when wool is protected 70 per cent. If the Republicans had only made the duty on wool 140 per cent they would apparently have wiped out the sheep industry altogether. Great is the protection humbug and plunder, and every one has to hold up his hands while the tariff barons go through his pockets.

HIGH PRICED BEEF.

Relation Between the Packers' Combine and Campaign Funds.

Secretary Shaw's prayer for high prices has been answered even more quickly than perhaps he anticipated. The beef trust was evidently in close telepathic touch with Secretary Shaw and has advanced prices to suit him, although those of us who have small incomes and large families are on the verge of a beef famine. Secretary Shaw may have known that Chairman Cortelyou has invited the packers combine to contribute to the Republican campaign fund. If so the cause of the butchers' strike and resulting great advance in the price of meat is made clearer, for no doubt Secretary Shaw prays also that large contributions may be received.

The administration has the beef trust in its power and can make the beef barons "come down," for, by ordering the district attorneys in the packing centers to present the evidence to the United States grand juries that the beef barons have conspired to restrain trade and put up prices, indictments would follow and their conviction and incarceration in the penitentiary would result. The enormous profits the beef barons made on the meat held in cold storage will more than pay any contributions to the Republican campaign fund.

The Popular Money Plank.

That \$1,050,000 check which rumor says Andrew Carnegie talks of giving toward the Republican campaign expenses is the kind of money plank the whole party can agree upon.—Baltimore Sun.