

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Representative in Congress, HON. CHAS. S. HARTMAN, Of Gallatin County.

For Associate Justice Supreme Court, JUDGE WM. H. HUNT, Of Lewis and Clarke County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator, OLIVER C. COOPER, Of Grantville.

For State Senator, GEORGE P. BAGGS, Of Stevensville.

For State Senator, AARON CONNER, Of Darby.

For State Senator, B. S. CHAFFIN, Of Corvallis.

For Clerk and Recorder, LEW E. WILLIAMS, Of Hamilton.

For Treasurer, JOHN DOWLING, Of McKees.

For Clerk of the District Court, FRANK J. MORRIS, Of Hamilton.

For Assessor, BOBE NELSON, Of Victor.

For County Attorney, C. B. CALKINS, Of Stevensville.

For Sup't. of Public Instruction, MISS ANNA BOND, Of Victor.

For Public Administrator, J. W. LANCASTER, Of Stevensville.

For Coroner, DR. D. N. REBER, Of Hamilton.

For County Commissioners, J. F. HENDRICKS, Of Hamilton.

JOS. WAGNER, Of Phoenix.

N. P. WILKERSON, Of Darby.

STEVENS TOWNSHIP.

For Justice of the Peace, W. B. PAULDS, Of Stevensville.

For Justice of the Peace, CAL COOK, Of Stevensville.

For Justice of the Peace, CLAS C. WELCH, Of Stevensville.

JAMES T. FARRIS.

That is my ticket! Why? Because he is a good man. I have known him for many years and have always found him the same kind, courteous, and true friend.

Because he is well qualified for the position. He has lived in the Bitter Root valley for many years and knows the people and the conditions of the county in the two years which would have to elapse before the people could get rid of him.

Because he is well qualified for the position. He couldn't even keep straight the books of a country weekly newspaper when here, so as to make an intelligent four months' settlement. Then what would be the condition of the books of the county in the two years which would have to elapse before the people could get rid of him?

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the silver using countries, as proposed by Mexico or whether this country shall conclude to force the issue by independent action—by simply restoring free coinage—whichever and whatever plan is adopted, that plan will be formulated and carried through by the republican party.

The democratic party—always stupidly conservative or less incoherently and visionary reactionary—is utterly incapable of originating or carrying forward affirmative constructive legislation.—New York Recorder.

THE SELF-INTEREST OF LABOR.

The president of the United States, in his annual message to congress, talks very glibly about the reduced price of goods compensating for any reduction of wages which might be brought about by his tariff policy.

Oh, yes! Cheap goods and cheap products of the workshop and farm are the things to make men happy and contented with their lot in life. We say it utterly. Adults, with no one depending upon them, may be satisfied with a bare living. But the wage worker, the toiler in summer's heat and winter's frosts and snows, wants more than a living. He wants something for his old age—something for his children.

Go talk to the toilers in the iron hills and coal mountains in Pennsylvania and Virginia, or the bluminous deposits of the great west about the advantages of cheap food and cheap clothing, and cheap commodities of every description, and they will tell you very quickly that what they want is steady employment at good wages, and they will take care of the food and clothing part of this whole business.

We are opposed to cheap goods and cheap agricultural products. Cheap goods and cheap products means cheap labor—starvation wages for toiling slaves, without wages and with at ambition for the future. Buts and hovels, and nakedness and pauperism and crime follow sadly after the procession of cheap labor.

Don't vote for cheap labor. Don't vote for Corbett or Bob Smith, who would bring American labor into competition with that of Europe. Don't vote for a democratic legislature that would elect two free trade senators to vote to fasten upon this country the blight of free trade and more anti-silver legislation.—Bitter Mountain.

A Humiliating Contrast. The present administration and congress are democratic because it was supposed that the party, in fulfillment of its own promises, would make it impossible for a trust to live in this country.

The laws against trusts are simple and ought to be effective. The democratic president and attorney general could enforce them if they would. If Mr. Cleveland were sincere in his democracy he would compel Mr. Olney to enforce them.

The first law against monopoly was the work of a republican senator, Mr. Edmunds. The violations of this act were open and notorious when Mr. Cleveland's administration began, and they continue to be open and notorious; but Mr. Cleveland's attorney general, who is a trust attorney, has not taken a step to prevent or restrain such violations. On the contrary, he has done his best to encourage them by declaring in an official report that the law cannot be enforced.

In order to meet his obligations Senator Morgan moved and congress adopted an amendment to the Edmunds law, which is part of the new tariff act.

This was designed to meet the case of the sugar trust. It did meet it. The sugar trust is guilty under it on the testimony of its own president and treasurer taken before the senate committee. But Attorney General Olney has done nothing to bring the guilty parties to justice. The administration has exhibited nothing but laxity and paralysis in its treatment of the sugar trust. Mr. Secretary Carlisle, who has ostentatiously befriended the sugar trust, turns all the mighty energies and power of the government against the poor unfriended, helpless Englishman, Howard, because he dared to come here to earn his livelihood in the employment of Mr. Morton, who has since become the republican candidate for governor of New York. What a shameful contrast!—New York World (item).

Miss Anna Bond is not making a personal canvass for the office of county superintendent, leaving the handshaking and interviewing to her male opponents. But her friends are working faithfully and earnestly for her, knowing that she is worthy and competent for the position she seeks, and every indication points to her election.

"NOT ONE, BUT BOTH." "PROTECTION AND FREE COINAGE." "Vote for COOPER, BAGGS and CONNER, and two Republican United States Senators."

PRICES AND WAGES.

Statements made by Democratic stump orators and editors relative to the existing prices of commodities must be taken with some allowance. Two years ago these same teachers were telling the wage worker how shamefully they were being robbed by their employers—how the tariff was making them poorer while it was adding to the wealth of their oppressors, and all that sort of thing. Now they are taking most rosy and encouraging views of the situation. They flatter themselves that the McKinley law has been repealed and that as a consequence "everything is lovely and the goose hangs high."

It may be conceded that the cost of living has been reduced since the work of tinkering the tariff commenced. Everything else has gone down with such fearful velocity that it would be strange if food and clothing would not also decline. But the cheapening process went on quite actively under a protective tariff. The same quantity of fourteen articles of daily household consumption which cost \$62 in 1869 can now be purchased for \$30. During the last quarter of a century, under high protection, the cost of staple food products has been reduced so that \$1 now is worth in purchasing power \$2 as compared with 1869. It is not claimed that the cheapening process has been wholly due to protection, but it was an important factor in producing the result.

There is one point which the democratic vote seeker carefully shuns in connection with the prices of commodities—that is, the great reduction in wages and the scarcity of work. No democratic editor has ever yet attempted to figure out how much better off the wage worker is now than he was in 1862, when work was abundant and wages were at their highest. They have been holding up for the inspection of the toiling masses the most superb bargains ever offered in clothing, blankets, etc., but they say nothing about the workman's pocketbook. What doth it profit the wage worker that he can buy household supplies at from 10 to 25 per cent less than a year ago, when his wages have fallen 25, 30 or 40 per cent and he cannot find constant employment at even starvation wages? The pledge of the democratic party in 1892 was to better the condition of the working classes. Has this promise been redeemed? Let the working men answer at the ballot box.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The indications are that the celebration of Thanksgiving this year is going to be a piece of republican partisanship.

I hope and trust that in the coming election they will send us such true and tried friends of silver as Charley Hartman of Montana.—Lafe Pence (Pop.) of Colorado.

It seems pertinent to say that at present any definition of democracy is like the house tariff bill constructed on the democratic national platform, subject to about 600 amendments.

The Colorado miners are beginning to realize that by electing Waite they will be closing the mines, and thus killing the goose that lays for them the gold and silver eggs of so many dollars a day.

Those who know Lew Williams and Jim Farris know there is no comparison in the capacity of the two men to run such an important office as that of county clerk. Therefore Lew will get their vote.

John Dowling, the republican candidate for county treasurer, is making a strong canvass and winning friends wherever he goes through the county. And join will be the next county treasurer for the next two years.

Henry L. Meyers, the democratic nominee for county attorney, is like Hal Corbett, the democratic nominee for congress. Each wants the people to give him an office before he has been long enough in Montana to cast a vote.

With the closing of mills and factories throughout our land, beginning most abruptly after the election of 1892 was known, multitudes of laboring people were forced into idleness.—Senator H. C. Hansbrough of North Dakota.

Sig. Chaffin has lived every year of his life except about one in the Bitter Root valley. Every man, woman and child, almost, knows him and his record and know that they lean trust him in any official capacity. He is honest, fearless and temperate in habits, and would make an ideal sheriff. Vote for him on November 4.

Vote for Calkins for county attorney and have a conservative man there who will not run the expenses away up for the taxpayers to stand. If you want to vote right place an X opposite every Republican on the official ballot. Don't cross out your name or make any marks on your ticket other than the simple X. If you do your ballot will be thrown out as the law requires.

I came here believing that the congress of the United States was elected to legislate for the people of America, and I find here a bill advocated by every prominent paper in Canada, by every trade journal in England.—Hon. John A. T. Hull of Iowa.

Why theorize when the air resounds with facts? A McKinley bill clouds the sky with smoke by day and lights the clouds with fire by night. A Wilson bill, even when only pending, carries gloom and ruin in its very promise.—Hon. John F. Lacey of Iowa.

The republican state and county ticket represents everything that is decent and patriotic in politics. It is worthy of every good man's support. It is made up of well-known and representative citizens and it should be elected from Hartman to constable.

Frank J. Morris, our candidate for clerk of the district court, is one of the most competent men in the county for the position. He exemplifies the expression of "a gentleman and a scholar," and his nomination was one of the best made by the republican convention.

Bob Nelson, republican candidate for assessor, is honest and capable. The loss of his leg incapacitates him from doing hard manual labor in the fields or mines—as he used to do—and the honest old timer ought to be given the place he is asking at the hands of the people.

A vote for Grant, Pope and Bond is a vote for two United States senators who may possibly vote for the free coinage of silver, but who will vote for such an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper money as will ultimately retire all gold and silver as currency and close up every mine in the west.

A vote for Johnson, Faulds and Chambers is a vote for two United States senators who may possibly vote for the free coinage of silver, but who will yet endorse Cleveland's financial and tariff policy, and who will vote for free wool, free lead, free lumber and a protective tariff on sugar and peanuts.

Reciprocity versus free trade. Reciprocity means more products and manufactures at home and more sales abroad. Free trade means less products and manufactures at home and more purchases abroad. One way lies thrift and prosperity; the other way hard times and distress.—Senator Eugene Hale of Maine.

A vote for Cooper, Baggs and Conner is a vote for two United States senators who will positively vote for the free coinage of silver, and who also will vote to protect the wool and lead interests of Montana and the general business interests of the county, which have been badly hurt by the enactment of the democratic tariff bill.

We hereby call attention to the fact that from the day of the passage of the McKinley act to the day of its repeal, the price of wool continually decreased; and that from the day of that repeal to the present the price has continually advanced.—Montana Democratic Platform.

With materials cheapened by their freedom from tariff charges, the cost of their products must be correspondingly cheapened.—Cleveland's letter to Catchings.

Bob Smith says the populist members of the state legislature will vote with the democrats in electing United States senators. Therefore, all good citizens who do not want free wool, free lumber, free lead and taxed sugar; who do not "cordially endorse" the administration of Grover Cleveland will vote for Cooper, Baggs and Conner, and help send protection senators to Washington.

Two years ago Judge Dixon and Bob Smith were stamping the state for democracy and telling the workmen that the McKinley bill raised the price of their dinner pails about 3 cents. The workmen of the United States voted for Cleveland and the free trade party, and now they have saved the entire cost of the dinner pail, because they have no work to carry their dinner to and nothing to put in the pail.

Is there a man in the county who is better known than J. W. Lancaster, republican candidate for public administrator? And is there a man in the county who is more respected? Is there any comparison between him and his opponents? The people of Ravalli county, on the 6th day of November will say, and they will say it emphatically.—No! And Mr. Lancaster, whom we all know and love for his sterling honesty, will serve the people for the next two years in an office which calls for the very qualifications he possesses.

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THE CLUB Restaurant. THE POPULAR DINING PARLORS. Main Street, Stevensville; First-Class Service, First-Class Meals, MEALS 25 CENTS STRAIGHT. Elegant Rooms with Heat connected with Restaurant. MEALS AT ALL HOURS. DAN WENTWORTH Prop.

FOR THE STATE CAPITAL. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Helena, Montana, Sept. 26, 1897. Following are the names of the cities nominated for the place of permanent location of the seat of government of the State of Montana having received the highest number of votes at the recent election held in the State of Montana on Tuesday, November 4, 1896: City of Anaconda. City of Helena. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss. I, Louis B. Rottitt, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the following cities have been named, and that the same and all thereof were presented to the place of permanent location of the seat of government of the State of Montana, and that the same were submitted to the people of the State of Montana, and that the same were voted for at the general election in 1896, the "City of Anaconda" and the "City of Helena" were the two cities receiving the highest number of votes. And I further certify that at the general election in the year 1896, to wit: on Tuesday, November 4, 1896, the question of permanent location of the seat of government of Montana was submitted to the qualified electors of the State in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An Act providing for the establishment of the seat of government of the State of Montana," approved March 8, 1889, and Section 2, Article XX of the Constitution. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Montana at Helena, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1897. L. B. ROTTITT, Secretary of State of the State of Montana.

HORSES! I have for SALE or TRADE a Clyde and Shire Horses, consisting of Colts and Geldings. Will sell for OTHER STOCK OR FOR GRAIN JOHN A. SHEPARD, Corvallis, Mont.