

# Yellowstone Monitor

## WIBAUX PAGE

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THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1908.

### TERSE TALES OF THE TOWN.

When you have some insurance to be written call at the Dawson County Bank. We can give you a good policy at the same price you might pay for a poor one.

The Dawson County Bank of Wibaux, Mont. has made arrangements whereby it can draw drafts direct on all the large cities of Europe and the British Islands and solicits the patronage of persons desiring to send money to foreign countries. Rates reasonable.

### DENVER GETS CONVENTION

Washington, Dec. 12.—Aftea deciding to hold the next democratic national convention at Denver and fixing the date of the meeting for July 7, 1908, the democratic national committee late today entered on a spirited debate on the propriety of accepting more of the \$100,000 offered by Denver for the convention than is actually needed to pay the convention expenses in that city.

The opposition to the acceptance of the contribution took the form of a resolution by Representative Clayton of Alabama, declining money not actually needed for the convention, but after a long debate the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 31 to 14.

Mr. Clayton, Representative John S. Williams of Mississippi and Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia all spoke in favor of the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Williams spoke in a similar vein, as also did Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Taggart advocated the acceptance of the \$100,000, saying it would be needed now even worse than it was needed in 1904, and that at that time it would have been practically impossible to have opened headquarters for Judge Parker if they had not had the extra money secured from St. Louis, where the convention was held.

Senator Stone of Missouri made a long speech in which he favored the acceptance of the money.

Mr. Clayton declared that acceptance of this money would be in line with the very practices in campaign contributions that had been condemned by the committee.

Mayor Tom Johnson advocated the acceptance of the money offered by Denver.

Senator Tillman opposed the acceptance of the money. "Let the local democratic organization of Colorado," said he, "have the money to fight their next campaign."

The motion to table Mr. Clayton's motion prevailed by the following vote: Yes, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, District of Columbia, Alaska, Indian Territory: 31. Noes: Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Porto Rico; 14.

On the first ballot Denver received thirty-two votes, as against seventeen for Louisville, five for Chicago and one for St. Paul. July 7 was selected as the date for the convention after a very brief discussion. The committee held two sessions during the day and adjourned finally at six o'clock.

Charles W. Franklin of Denver was the first speaker to be heard in advocacy of the claims of any of the cities as a place for holding the convention.

The invitation, said Mr. Franklin, was first suggested by the Denver Convention league, incorporated for the purpose of bringing conventions to Denver. From 150 to 200 are held there every year. "The people of Denver are enthusiastic about conventions, and we have come here with money for its expenses," he said. He spoke of the ample accommoda-

tions both in the matter of hotels and the Auditorium, which he said was built by the city at a cost of \$550,000, and was capable of holding 14,000 persons.

Mr. Franklin made a strong point of the climate of Denver. He declared the railroad facilities to be ample in every respect.

Continuing, Mr. Franklin said that since 1832 there has not been a national convention held beyond the geographical center of the United States.

He said the people of the west had been paying the additional fare to the eastern cities for all these years, and that it was now time to give them the advantage of the reduced rates they would get if the convention should be located in Denver.

Mr. Franklin said the Denver committee had \$100,000 to cover the expenses and he guaranteed every facility as to hotels, committee rooms, press accommodations, etc.

W. F. R. Mills of the Denver Business Mens' league presented the formal invitation of Denver. He gave assurances as to the location, climate, scenery, facilities, etc., and repeated the offer of \$100,000.

Senator Teller supported those who had preceded him in all they had said about Denver.

He guaranteed there would be no robbery of delegates by the hotels. He said it would encourage Colorado democrats to have the convention in Denver. There was a good democratic following in that state, and he said "Twice we have given that incomparable democrat, W. J. Bryan, our electoral votes. We can do that again, either Bryan or some other good democrat."

Senator Teller was loudly applauded.

Speaking for Chicago, James Hamilton Lewis said that city would offer a convention hall, rent free, and \$25,000 cash for immediate delivery in order to secure the convention. If more money was necessary to pay the actual expenses of the convention, it would be forthcoming. He spoke at length of the central position of Chicago and mentioned the many hotels.

Representative Sherley of Kentucky presented Louisville's claim. "While," he said, "we have no snowcapped mountains to boast of, we have other white things, and our green is more verdant and more fragrant than any that can be supplied by the valleys of Colorado."

Mr. Sherley said Louisville would furnish free the convention hall and would guarantee \$30,000 payable by January 10 to meet the expenses of the convention.

The claims for St. Paul were put forth by Charles D. Autremont Jr., a proxy delegate, who contended that the climate of St. Paul in summer time was far preferable to that of any other city farther south.

### THREE THOUSAND POUND CAKE

Chicago, Dec. 29.—The prettiest girl of Chicago's Italian colony to be married this winter will have a wedding cake which weighs a ton and a half.

The cake already is baked and on exhibition at the Great Northern hotel. It is the largest cake in the world. Bon Moggi chef of the hotel, spent six months in making it. The prettiest Italian girl who eventually will receive it will be chosen by vote. A number of the belles of the Italian settlements are to be married soon after New Year's and the prospective brides include some of the most beautiful girls of their race in the city. Competition for the prizes therefore, will be of exciting interest.

The cake is fifteen feet high and six feet square. Seven hundred pounds of sugar and a barrel and a half of raisins were used in its construction. It is a marvel of elaborate ornamentation. It is covered with angels, figurings, and decorative forms in icing.

Worked out in marble-like frosting on top stands a life-like bust of the late President McKinley.

### Montana Patents

Granted this week. Report by C. A. Snow & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.—Joseph Oettinger, Missoula, typewriter attachment—Silas E. Gates, Bigtimber, halter. For copy of any of above patents send ten cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

# THE ASSOCIATED SANTA CLAUS

By CHARLES FREDERIC GILLIAM

"HELLO, George, what's the matter with you?" asked Will James, as George Johnson stepped into his office in one of the sky-scrapers, and sank wearily into a chair.

"I'm clear fagged out," was the reply. "Do you know, this Christmas business is something awful?"

"James laughed. "Are you finding that out for the first time?"

"No, but it seems worse than usual this time. It appears that my folks have nearly every little thing they need, and when I find some particular thing that strikes my fancy, it costs so much, by the time I even up all around, I can't afford it."

"Well, if misery loves company, you've got plenty of it. We're all in the same box. I confess it strains me so that it takes all the pleasure away from the giving, because the expense is really greater than I can afford."

"That's it exactly. It wouldn't be so bad if the gifts were restricted to one's own family, but some relative or friend makes some of the family a present and it has to be met in kind, or with something a little better, in order to relieve one's self of the sense of obligation. If these presents were all dictated by affection, a fellow wouldn't object to making considerable sacrifices, but when a large proportion are merely for the purpose of keeping even, it's a horse of another color."

"Yes, and our most expensive presents go to those who are better fixed financially than ourselves, and who have the least need for them. Why,



Joy Over a Cherished Toy.

Just last week one of my nieces, who is in very moderate circumstances, and of whom I think a good deal, was married, and we sent her a piece of plated silverware that cost four dollars. At the same time we sent Miss DeForrest for her wedding present a cut glass dish that cost \$15, and she'd hardly recognize us if we met her on the street."

"I'm glad you told me that, Will. I had a sort of a sneaking idea that I was about the biggest fool in town in that direction, but I guess you and your family and I and my family and everybody else and his family are all in the same boat. But what's to be done? Can't we make a declaration of independence? My wife and I make resolves every year, but we keep stretching the limit a little, until by the time we get through the list we find we have sent more than the preceding year."

"I'm with you on two things, George; that is, that we economize some on our expenditures, and that what we do spend shall be in a way to bring most enjoyment to ourselves, by giving the most enjoyment to others. Let's give, what we give outside our own families, to those who need it."

"I don't think I follow you exactly." "Well, take myself, for instance. I am very fortunate if I get off with a hundred dollars. How much does it cost you?"

"I can't say definitely, but fully that much, I should judge."

"Suppose, then, we take our families into the scheme with us and agree to spend only \$50 for ourselves. Then we can spend \$25 each for a number of worthy poor families who are unable to provide for themselves, out of the ordinary, yet too proud or have too much self-respect to avail themselves of the public charities on that day. In that way we would be \$25 ahead, and at the same time be able to furnish 10 or 15 families with a turkey and the other necessities for a good Christmas dinner, and some candies and toys for the children."

"Good for you. Will, that suits me down to the ground, and I know my wife will be right in for it!"

"I'm glad it strikes you so favorably, George. But if it's a good thing for us two, why not push it along a little? What's the matter with getting four or five or a half dozen of the other boys interested?"

"Nothing at all. There's Scott and Corwin and Wilson and Thompson and Smith, all of 'em good, whole-

souled fellows, and all here in the building. Suppose I 'phoned 'em to come up, and we'll talk the matter over. They're all pretty well fixed, too, and I believe will be glad to take a hand."

"Just the thing, George. The sooner we take hold and get it under way, the better."

Accordingly an urgent message was telephoned in a half jovial, half mysterious way, to each one mentioned, to come to James' office at once on important business. All responded promptly, undecided as to whether it meant a practical joke or business of pressing importance.

Will called the meeting to order in a very formal manner and requested George to state its purpose.

Every one seemed to enter into the spirit of the object of the meeting, as well as into the half jovial, half formal, parliamentary manner in which it was conducted, and they were soon discussing the various suggestions offered with the enthusiasm and abandon of a lot of school boys.

While there was no posing as philanthropists, there was a whole-souled spirit of consideration shown for the worthy unfortunate, that gave them a much deeper insight into each others' characters and drew them into closer bonds of sympathy than would a year of ordinary intercourse.

It was found that after they had all pledged themselves to the fund in accordance with the rule laid down, as to ability and percentage of ordinary expenditure, there would be something over a hundred and fifty dollars available.

It being essential to the carrying out of their plan that their families should be interested, a meeting was called for a subsequent evening at the residence of Mr. Corwin, at which all were represented.

The ladies and other members of the families entered into the movement with even more enthusiasm than the originators. Before the labor was completed of making out the list of those to be aided and the various things to be contributed to each one, several meetings were required. More enjoyment came from these meetings, twice over, than if the money expended had been for gifts for themselves.

The organization was kept secret from the public, but at the laughing suggestion of Mr. Scott, adopted the name: "The Associated Santa Claus." With each basket, delivered late on Christmas eve, at the door of various homes, was an envelope addressed to the recipient, containing a postal directed to "The Associated Santa Claus," Box 619, City; requesting that the receipt of the basket be acknowledged, so that it might be known that it had not gone astray.

It is not the province of this story to tell of the joy of the little children in these 30 or 40 homes, over the receipt of some cherished toy and the ever welcome candy and nuts, or of the heart-felt gratitude of the parents, that, for that one day of all others, their families had been permitted to partake of the comfort and luxury of a well filled table.

At the final meeting of the year, held the night after Christmas, at which the acknowledgments were read to the association, more than one woman's eyes were brimming with tears, and more than one man had a lump in his throat that was difficult to swallow, as he listened to the burning words of gratitude, for the joy that had been brought to their homes. Some were expressed in uncouth, and some in the most refined language, but all bore the impress of sincerity.

There was not a dissenting voice, when Mr. Wilson presented the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Christmas just passed has been the happiest one of our lives, and that we continue, as a permanent organization, "The Associated Santa Claus."—Ohio Magazine.

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