

A. Nathan, THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER,

Sole Agent in Great Falls
for all goods bearing the trade
mark

MANHATTAN

The Manhattan Shirts are unexcelled
in quality and make and none others ap-
proach them in fit, in fact they lead in
fit line just as hats bearing the trade
mark



to in the hat line. But other manufac-
turers can only try to imitate.

Our Fall Stock

is complete in every respect and better
than ever before. We have been striv-
ing to get the best goods of the best
makers and have succeeded in every de-
partment. In nearly every instance have
secured sole control in Great Falls of the
goods of manufacturers that recognize
a competitor.

Call, examine our stock and be con-
vinced.
Respectfully yours,
A. NATHAN,
222 1/2 Central Ave

THE MANHATTAN

Men's Furnishers

AND Merchant Tailors.

A New and Elegant Line of
Furnishing Goods from the cele-
brated house of Wilson Brothers,
Chicago.

A very fine line of English
Suits imported directly from
Auguste, Durmenil & Co. of
London, England.

H. NALBACH Prop'r.

OHIO'S NEXT GOVERNOR.

James E. Campbell Shatters Each
Argument of the Great War
Tariff Advocates.

AND THE CAMPBELLS ARE MARCHING ON.

Huge Crowds at Ada Hearken to
Two Giants Who Now Hold a
Nation's Attention.

In the College Town of Ada Camp-
bell Carries on His Campaign
of Education.

ADA, O., Oct. 8.—The meeting of the
governors will be a long-remembered
event in the history of Ada and Hardin
county. For weeks the joint debate be-
tween Gov. Campbell and Maj. McKinley
has been referred to as the impending
battle of giants and the discussion today
fully demonstrated that McKinley and
Campbell are indeed the best exponents
of high and low tariffs of the parties
they represent. The little town of Ada
was in gala attire, about every window
displaying a portrait of either
McKinley or Campbell. And from every
limb of the trees above the streets were
swung pictures of the two battling can-
didates for gubernatorial honors. By
noon they were over 5,000 strangers in
the city and although great enthusiasm
was manifested by both parties the
rivalry was friendly and entirely devoid
of unpleasant incidents. All through
the day music from bands resounded
through the streets. There was an object
lesson in the tin horns that were blown
in that they were labeled as being
made of American tinplate. Democratic
ladies were badged which attracted
much attention and received special
allusion by Gov. Campbell. They wore
portraits of Gov. Campbell and below
them were the significant words, "A
merican wool 24 cents on account of the
McKinley bill." The American tin badge
displayed with equal pride by republicans,
contained the portrait of Maj. McKinley
and bore the words: "Protection and
honest money."

Gov. Campbell and Major McKinley
took lunch with Prof. Lehr and a few
personal friends. For a brief hour poli-
tics and the great struggle which is be-
ing waged for partisan supremacy in the
Buckeye state were forgotten and the
two gentlemen met in social friendship
in fulfillment of their mutual pledges
on the evening of the contest that there
should be a campaign of measures and
not of men, of principle and not of per-
sonalities. A better day could not have
been made to order. Benches enough to
seat 50,000 people had been provided. Gov.
Campbell was placed to the right and
Major McKinley to the left on the plat-
form. There were two chairmen—Mayor
J. M. Van Fleet, chairman of the Hardin
county democracy, acting for Gov. Camp-
bell, and James C. Howe, chairman of the
republican committee, acting for Maj. Mc-
Kinley. Under the arrangements for
debate Gov. Campbell had the opening of
one hour and five minutes, Maj. McKinley
the second speech of one hour and a
half. The inclosure was well filled by
the time the candidates arrived. There
were almost as many women as men,
while over in one corner the students of
the normal school were planted in a
body.

Gov. Campbell was greeted with ap-
plause and immediately took up the
question of protective tariff which he at-
tacked as good for the rich and bad for
the poor. He quoted a statement that the
number of people in the United States
who own their own homes have in twenty-
five years fallen from five-eighths to
three-eighths. How many years will it
take for them to fall to one-eighth? He
gave figures to prove the promised busi-
ness boom had not materialized after the
McKinley law. He took up the argument
that tariff is a tax on the consumer and
insisted that genuine reciprocity meant
free trade with England. He believed in-
dustries were reckoned as "infants" for
too long a time. Various products were
enumerated, showing the duty and how it
has been increased since the war and
wanted to know what farmers got out of
the tariff. Governor Campbell here read
from a certificate of the republican
secretary of the Ohio state board of
equalization showing that in ten years
the appraised value of farm land has
depreciated \$28,000,000. Have other
classes suffered alike? In spite of this
depreciation in farm land the report of
Supt. Porter of the census bureau shows
that in ten years the state of Ohio has
increased in wealth \$213,000,000. How
much have farmers gotten of that? [Ap-
plause.] He also said wages have not
been increased, saying: "In this

country there have been more than 300
great manufacturing establishments which
have reduced wages since the passage of
the McKinley bill and I do not know
one which increased them. [Cheers.] In
the iron industry we have had more
strikes which are unsuccessful since the
passage of that bill than in the three
years before. I hold in my hand a list
of thirty establishments, including Car-
negie's, working 36,000 men in which
organized labor is banished."

Col. Howe, the republican chairman of
the meeting, introduced Major McKinley
as "the ideal typical American, one
known not only at home but abroad." [Ap-
plause.] Major McKinley after the
ovation which greeted his appearance
had subsided said that there were two
questions he wanted to discuss. One is
the question of silver and the other the
question of taxation. The democratic
platform declared for the free and un-
limited coinage of silver. The republic-
an party insists that it cannot be safely
done until the great commercial nations
shall have fixed the ratio between gold
and silver. The republican party stands
therefore for the government to buy or
sell whether it be gold, silver or paper
and approves of the legislation of the
last congress which requires the govern-
ment to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver
every month at its market value. That is
a little more than the entire silver pro-
duct of the United States and for every
dollar's worth of silver thus purchased
the government issues its treasury note
which shall be a legal tender for all
debts, public and private, and redem-
mable in coin at the will of the holder.
The treasury note thus issued has be-
hind it a dollar's worth of silver pur-
chased at its market value. The profit
on silver under the existing law goes to
the treasury and all the people whereas
unlimited coinage would give that profit
to silver producers. The republican
party wants the government to get the
profit. Of the issues between the demo-
cratic and republican platforms is one
relating to tariff. Gov. Campbell does
not like protection. Now, I remember
when in a former congress Morrison
brought in a bill which provided for only
about a 20 per cent reduction of the tariff
and asked even the poor privilege of
having it considered and made a motion
that effect, I demanded that yeas and
nays be taken and Gov. Campbell voted
with me then. [Laughter and cheers.]
The governor's platform commits him to
a tariff for revenue only. That is a tariff
upon foreign products levied with no
other object in view but a revenue, un-
mindful of every other consideration but
revenue and not caring for the industries
and occupations of the people. The tariff
that will produce the most revenue is the
tariff which a revenue tariff policy main-
tains today. A revenue tariff will raise
revenue for the government. A practical
tariff will do that and a revenue tariff
will do nothing more. A protective
tariff besides raising the revenue will
also stimulate the industries of the
people, encourage the skill and genius
of American citizens, develop resources
for the government and so secure to us
as it has done in the past thirty years
the first rank in mining, agriculture
and manufacturing. He believed the
foreigner should pay for the privilege of
the American market. If the consumer
pays a tax why does the foreigner make
so much fuss about it? He gave illus-
trations to prove the point. A low tariff
has always increased the importation of
foreign goods, multiplied our foreign ob-
ligations, produced a balance of trade
against us, undermined domestic pros-
perity and robbed labor of its just re-
ward.

After giving numerous instances in
American history where the reduction of
the tariff resulted in disaster to industry
Major McKinley continued: "We have
freer trade under this new protective
law than we ever had under any revenue
law. Fifty-six per cent of the value of
our imports under this new law during
the last eleven months were absolutely
free to the American people. The Mills
bill that Gov. Campbell voted for made
only forty four per cent of them free.
Governor Campbell asked me if it was in
favor of organized labor. I want to
answer him now. I am not only in
favor of organized labor but I am al-
ways have been. I am not only in
favor of organized labor at home but I
am in favor of defending labor at home
from products made by the cheap labor
of other countries. [Applause.] He
made a caustic reference to the doctrine
of disaster and despair preached by
leading democrats of today, adding that
thank God, the republican party never
thought of such a doctrine. "Ours is a
doctrine of hope and cheer." At the
conclusion of Major McKinley's speech
the adherents of the great exponent of
high tariff burst into cheers and pro-
longed applause. It was some minutes
before Gov. Campbell could obtain order
and not until Major McKinley had
signaled to his friends to sub-
due their enthusiasm.

After talking on the sugar tariff the
governor devoted some time to the re-
futing republican claims that tin was
being manufactured in the United States
and insisted that a few samples were
merely being manufactured for campaign
purposes. Voices in the crowd called for
a statement on the silver question but the
governor evaded the subject. At the
conclusion of the joint debate the two
speakers were taken in a carriage and
under the escort of various marching
clubs were driven throughout the city
while cannon boomed and bands played
in triumph.

Take time by the forelock and buy
your comfortables at Joe Conrad's.

CREAM OF THE EMPIRE STATE

A Great Meeting of Enthusiastic
Democrats in New York
City.

CLEVELAND AND HILL EACH SPEAK.

The Ex-President Utters Words of
Truth and Wisdom to His
Auditors.

The Governor Also Breaks a Lance
for the Party of His
Choice.

New York, Oct. 8.—Democrats of this
city assembled in mass meeting in the
large hall of Cooper union this evening
to ratify the nominations made at the
Saratoga convention. When the doors
were opened there was a wild rush and
within ten minutes every seat and every
inch of standing room in the large hall
was filled. Then the gates were closed
and lines of policemen held them fast
against a crowd large enough to fill
three halls as large as the one selected
for the mass meeting. Among the large
assemblage of men were about a hundred
ladies who were accorded seats in the
front rows and on the platforms.

The meeting was called to order by
W. Dixon. Ex-President Cleveland was
president of the meeting and a tumultu-
ous applause greeted his appearance.
Cleveland said the democratic party has
always been the party of the people. A
profession of democratic faith is an en-
listment in the peoples cause. A stern
and inexorable duty is now at our door.
Extortion under the guise of taxation, cor-
ruption, advocates of wrong holding power
and the perversion of good citizenship
were apparent. He said extravagance
prevailed and public economy was ridic-
uled and continued: "We saw a na-
tional assemblage of the people's repre-
sentatives transformed to a mere sem-
blance of a legislative assembly by the
brute force of a violently created major-
ity and by unprecedented arbitrary rul-
ings, while it was jeeringly declared by
those who usurped its functions to be no
longer a deliberative body. Then it was
forth that the democratic party, stand-
ing forth to do a determined battle against
these abuses which threatened the wel-
fare and happiness of the people, called
upon them to trust it and promised them
that the warfare should be relent-
less and uncompromising. As a result
of the struggle then entered upon never
has the resistless force of the awakened
thought of our countrymen been more
completely demonstrated and never
has the irresistible strength of the prin-
ciples of democracy been more fully ex-
emplified. From west and from east
came the tidings of victory. In the popu-
lar branch of the next congress the
party which lately impudently arrogated
to itself the domination of that body
will hardly fill more than one fourth of
its seats. Democratic governors occupy
the enemy's strongholds in Iowa, Massa-
chusetts, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan. In
Pennsylvania the election of a demo-
cratic governor presented conclusive
proof of republican corruption exposed
and republican dishonesty detected. But
with all these results of a just and fear-
less democratic policy our work is not
yet completely done, and I want to sug-
gest to you that any relaxation of effort
within the lines established by the na-
tional democracy will be a violation of
the pledges we gave the people when we
invited their co-operation and undertook
their cause. I do not forget that we are
gathered together to ratify state legisla-
tion, and that we are immediately con-
cerned with the state campaign. It
seems to me, however, that while na-
tional questions of greatest import are
yet unsettled and when we are on the
eve of a national campaign in which they
must be again pressed upon the atten-
tion of the voters of the country, the
democracy of the great state of New
York can not and will not entirely ignore
them. If we fail to retain the ascendancy
in the empire state no matter
upon what issue it is
lost it will be claimed as the verdict of
our people against the principles and
platform of the national democracy. Those
who act with us merely because they
approve the present position of the
national democracy and the reforms we
have undertaken and who oppose in na-
tional affairs the republican policy and
methods and who still think the state
campaign we have in hand has no rela-
tion to the principles and the policy
which they approve are in danger of fall-
ing into a grave error. Our opponents

Continued on eighth page.

FALL :: ANNOUNCEMENTS

Are now the order of the day. You see them in all sizes
and all kinds. There's the storekeeper in the 8x10 shack
that gets a case of new goods every six months containing
three pieces of muslin, one piece of calico, a piece of red
flannel, two dozen spools and a dozen Jews harps. Then
there is the man that takes his wife and goes on a vacation,
and writes to an easten jobber to send him on so many suit
patterns, etc., and then advertises a mammoth fall opening
of new goods personally selected in Paris, or somewhere
else.

Our little announcement is this: **Our Fall Stock is
Now In!** We are satisfied with our selections and judg-
ing by our trade we take it for granted our customers are,
too. Our stock was never so large, never so varied, never
so cheap and never so good in quality. Now we want you
to see it, and to look it thoroughly over. We carry a full
line of Priestley's Black Henriettas (the best in the world),
a full line of Novelties in Colored Dress Goods, Henriettas,
Serges, Broadcloths, Silks and Velvets. We warrant all our
Dress Silks. In Dress Trimmings we are permanently above
any house in the state. Everything we have is a novelty.
Our stocks of Gloves, Corsets, Underwear, Hosiery, Laces,
etc., are complete and varied, and will be found to consist
of a superior quality of goods. In Blankets we make a spec-
ialty of the North Star Blankets of Minneapolis. They are
fine, honest goods. Our Comfortables stock is immense, all
the way from cheap Wool Filled to Eider Downs and Silk
Coverings. Table Linens, Napkins, Towelings, Sheetings,
etc. Our stock is above comparison with any house in the
state.

As to prices, we ask a fair comparison with any house
in the trade. Our Order Department is well organized and
all orders receive prompt attention. Give us a call!

JOE CONRAD, THE RELIABLE AND LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSE OF MONTANA.

THE LADIES THE CRITICS. OUR DOORS ARE OPEN

We cannot often devote the valuable space to
enlighten our competitors as to styles, wearing
apparel, etc., but in justice to the ladies of the
city and no less to the ladies of the north,
south or west) to think we were so far behind
the times as not to know what was the "proper
thing" in dress fabrics for fall and winter wear,
we do not send a buyer to the New York mar-
ket twice a year to bring out only a few staple
goods, such as all small country stores have, but
to look up the styles, visit the importers and
manufacturers and select their latest and most
stylish goods. What lady wants to pay a good
price for a dress (and for making it also) and the
first time she goes down town see the same color
and pattern on a half dozen others. Pleased?
Well I should say not. The husband finds that
when he discovers that the "dress does not
fit." "I'll give it to Miss — and go down to
Haleigh's and buy a dress which I KNOW is the
very latest and no one else can get one like it."
Real novelties are strictly novelties and found
only at the first class houses in any city.



—AND OUR— FURNITURE AND CARPETS

Invite your inspection.

It is really a pleasure (people
have been heard to say) to go
through

Wm. ALBRECHT'S

Furniture Store. You are sure
to find something you have been
wanting a long time, and their
prices are so reasonable.

Do you know we are headquar-
ters for

Lace Curtains, Chenille Curtains, Toilet Sets

Give us a call. No trouble to show
goods whether you buy or not.

Respectfully,
Wm. ALBRECHT.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

Third Avenue and Fifth Street South.
MCKENZIE & RAY, Proprietors.
Best and cheapest house in the city. Rates—
\$1.00 per day; \$3.50 per week. Everything new
and first-class. Free bus to and from all trains

W. B. Raleigh & Co.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS
HOUSE IN THE CITY.

1

DAYS MORE!

SATURDAY, OCT. 10,

WILL wind up our business in Great Falls, and not wanting to pack any
more goods than we can help, will let goods go for any price this
week, so come and take advantage of this offer.

HARRIS, THE CLOTHIER.

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