THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1891.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD ELECT.

The introduction of a bill in the senate by Wolcott of Colorado providing for the election of president and vice-president by a direct vote of the people, and the introduction of a joint resolution in the same body providing for an amendment to the constitution of the United States by which United States senators shall also be elected by a direct vote of the people, are in harmony with the sentiments of the masses of the people upon those questions. It has never been clearly shown why those offices should be otherwise filled. There has been so much said about senators representing the sovereignty of a state and should therefore owe their position to the state's representatives in legislature assembled. There has also been more or less nonsense written and spoken about the beauties of electing a president and vice-president by a body of men who are called presidential electors whom the people elect when they elect their constables and county officers. Still no good reasons exist why those higher officers should be so elected.

The framers of the constitution of the country had not gotten entirely rid of their respect and veneration for rank when that great instrument was drawn up and the idea of electing a president and vice-president and United States senators by plebeian votes was a too violent departure from patrician customs to be entertained at that time. But the country has outgrown that view of the question. The people are the sovereigns and the officers are their servants. They demand the right to choose their public servants themselves and not through "middlemen," as electors and legislative bodies may be regarded in this connection.

There is no question that a constitutional amendment providing for the election of the officers named by a direct vote of the people could easily obtain the sanction of the legislatures of two-thirds of all the states in the union—the number necessary to carry the proposition. This being done the rest is simple enough. The same political machinery by which governors and justices of state supreme courts and other state officers are nominated and elected will place candidates for the United States senate directly before the people for their suffrages. Presidents and vice-presidents could be nominated by national conventions as they now are but instead of the people voting for electors as they now do, they would vote directly for the candidates when they voted for their governor and other state officers. This is simple and what is more the plan approaches nearer to true democracy than does the present complex and roundabout one.

The question of electing presidents and United States senators by a direct vote of the people is not a new one. It has been discussed by the press for several years, and while it is generally favored by newspapers, politicians as a rule oppose the departure. They would find the field of their operations greatly reduced by it. Hence their opposition. There is another powerful factor which will oppose the amendment—the minority party. But the TRIBUNE has faith in the people and believes that upon a fair, square vote they would be found in favor of an amendment to the constitution providing that they—the people—shall elect their state senators and presidents by a direct vote.

A MINNEAPOLIS man recently had a "long and earnest conversation" with Mr. Blaine, and here is what he says about it: "I came away utterly in the dark as to his intentions in allowing or not allowing his name to be used in the Minneapolis convention as a candidate for the presidency. I came away feeling that circumstances were of such a character that Mr. Blaine himself did not know whether he would allow his name to be submitted or not. I found him in the most perfect health, and entirely submerged with the important business of his office." And this is a fair sample of the stuff that is sent from Washington every day about Blaine's candidacy for the presidency.

THE friends of Senator Palmer recognize in the Illinoisan excellent material for a democratic president. Nominations will be in order in about six months. In the meantime as name after name is paraded before the public popular sentiment will be forming as to the most available candidate. His name may be Palmer.

IF Springer be selected as chairman of the committee on ways and means the tariff will be attacked by separate modifying or repealing bills. If Speaker Crisp select Mills and he accept, one bill providing for a general revision of the tariff will be introduced. Both men have the same object in view, but propose different ways to reach it.

THE mugwump New York Times says that: "Of all the men prominent in the councils of the democratic party Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, is the most dangerous." Yes, Mr. Gorman is a most dangerous man for republican leaders to toy with. He is an able statesman and tactician and generally accomplishes what he sets out to do. Therefore he is dangerous to republican success next year.

CHRISTMAS.

It is supposed the Savior was born on the 25th of December, and hence the name given to the day—Christmas. The date of its first observance is placed by some writers in the year 161 A. D., but the first certain traces of it are found about the time of Emperor Commodus, who reigned from 180-192 A. D. In the reign of Diocletian in the years 284-305, while that ruler was keeping court at Nicomedia, he learned that a multitude of Christians were assembled in the city to celebrate the birthday of Jesus, and having ordered the church doors to be closed he set fire to the building and the worshipers perished in the flames. It does not appear, however, that there was any uniformity in the period of observing the nativity of Christ among the early Christions. Some held the festival in the month of May or April, others in January. It is, nevertheless, almost certain—so say the writers—that the 25th of December can not be the nativity of the Savior, for it is then the height of the rainy season in Judea and shepherds could hardly be watching their flocks by night on the plains.

But the average man, woman and child of these latter days do not stop to inquire whether this or that historian is right or wrong in the day to be observed. Each takes it for granted that tomorrow is the true Christmas and each is making preparations to enjoy it. The small boy and girl, and the man and the woman of all ages, conditions and circumstances are all busy just at present putting their houses and themselves in order for the festive occasion. Christmas is a gala day for all. The stores, those especially which advertise in the TRIBUNE, are full of good things purchased singly for those who propose to indulge themselves in some of the pleasures which the day brings. Shop windows are teeming with tempting things which appeal so strongly to the heart that the purse strings are parted with quick fingers until the last dollar is brought from its hiding place.

The day is full of tender memories and pleasing associations. Many in this far western country will recall the time when the same roof covered an unbroken family and a gray-haired father and mother, long since gathered to the silent majority, smiled as only happy fathers and mothers can smile as the little ones eagerly and delightedly exhibited the gifts which Santa Claus had put upon their plates or in their stockings which had been carefully placed or hung by the expectant owners. Those were happy days which the buffetings with a cold and selfish world can never erase from the memory. They are milestones in the journey of life, gleams of sunshine in its pathway which can never be forgotten.

WITH Harrison at the head of the presidential republican ticket next year the democratic party will have a "pudding." The methods by which Mr. Harrison obtained his election in 1888 will not be repeated next year. "Blocks of five" will never again be voted in Indiana, nor will colonizing Kentucky negroes in that state again be permitted. The open purchasing of votes in New York will not be attempted, but a stalwart corruption fund from protected manufacturers will be raised and expended secretly where it will do the most good. Wanamaker will doubtless be on hand with another $400,000 and Elkins will boss the crooked end of the campaign. But Harrison will fail. The people are not with him nor his methods.

SPEAKER CRISP is a gentleman of very equable temper and never gets in a passion. This is evidenced by the fact that the publication of bogus interviews with himself provokes nothing more than a smile upon his pleasing countenance. A man who can thus stand off the army of Washington newspaper liars can stand the fire of a score of petulent house members who all want to be recognized or to speak at once without a frown or showing the whites of his eyes. Crisp will make Czar Reed very, very weary if that gentleman get too fresh during this term of congress.

PIG-TIN brings about $400 a ton in American markets. About all of it is imported. Its market price has steadily advanced during the last few weeks. It is higher today than it was when the McKinley bill became a law. A dispatch says the Temescal mines have recently shipped a carload—thirteen tons—to Chicago. It costs the Temescal miners $1,000 a ton to put it on the market. Query: What do they make, and what will the Chicago parties do with it if purchased there? There are no tinplate plants in Chicago. They are located at Piqua, O., where McKinley made tinplate for electioneering purposes.

THE South Dakota divorces are pronounced equal to any in the market, and are attracting investors from all over the country. A Washington attorney, C. A. Snow, and his amiable late wife relate a pleasant experience in their case. They came out to Sioux City together for a divorce, and, after tenderly and affectionately kissing each other good-bye, he returned and she remained to complete the arrangements to secure their mutual freedom and felicity. Having obtained the divorce, she also returned to Washington, to be a social star and the pride of her late partner. The Chicago divorces do not afford this genial glow.—St. Paul Globe.

POWER'S INTERVIEW.

Commodore Power fell into the arms of a St. Paul newspaper reporter the other day and what he failed to tell was thought of sufficient importance to be wired to Montana. Power has learned a thing or two since he went to Washington, one of which is to put the break on his tongue when a newspaper man happens around. He didn't know nor would he hazard a guess as to what congress would do with the silver question. The commodore thinks congressmen shouldn't place themselves on record on silver and so he very discreetly knew of nothing to say. He believes, however, the "brainy" men of the west are satisfied with the present silver law. He didn't say so in the interview but he placed himself on record as saying it sometime ago. The wily Thomas was equally ignorant as to what will be done with the tariff, and couldn't say whether Crisp's election meant Hill or Gorman or Cleveland for the presidency. But he puts in an oar for Blaine and gave Harrison a left-handed compliment. It is evident Mr. Power will pull the wires in this state for Blaine if that gentleman consent to become a candidate. But when he says he knows of leading democrats in Montana who would subscribe to a Blaine fund the TRIBUNE feels like calling the gentleman down. "Leading democrats" who are Blaine men are not democrats at all. They are republicans in all that constitutes a republican. The line is drawn on Power at the paradox. By the way, who are the "leading democrats" who are so ready with their purses to help elect Blaine? Of course the wily Power will never tell but he might jerk his finger over his shoulder at one or two that others may see the color of their hair and the manner of men they are. Thomas, that yarn doesn't go. It is as diaphanous as the fabric of a vision.

THE News, of Denver, thus presents the gold—not the silver—question: "Senator Sherman, the New York Evening Post and the other experts, that are so handy with their figures, to show that it does not cost a dollar to mine a dollar's worth of silver, should read that dispatch of yesterday from Denver, which tells how a man with a little cheap machine is able to work 1500 yards of gravel or dirt in a day, and that the ground is paying from $2 to $3 per yard, and some of it much more; and take those figures to prove that in point of fact it costs only 10 cents, or possibly 5 cents to produce a dollar in gold. They ought to press the matter further and discuss gravely whether with such an influx of gold it is worth while to use that commodity as a precious metal any more, and whether it would not be right to treat it as a mere commodity, and so make the proposition to change all existing contracts now payable in diamonds. It would not be any more outrageous than was the work which was so successfully carried through in 1873."

THE renomination of Governor Enery by the democrats of Louisiana, means a determined fight against the lottery. It means an obstinate and desperate encounter with the giant concern which is attempting to dominate the politics of that state in its own interests. It means a square up and up fight of the moral forces of that state against the lower and brutish elements of its population. The lottery party has the money; the McEnery democrats have the moral support and good wishes of the civilized world. The democrats will win.

Now that the senate has confirmed the appointment of Elkins as secretary of war President Harrison should no longer refuse to entertain "blocks of five" Dudley or John I. Davenport at the White house. The admission of Elkins into the cabinet should pave the way for Dudley and all others of his feather to the sacred precincts of the executive mansion.

IT would appear that Pension Commissioner Raum proposes to stand congressional bombardment if it knocks his reputation as an honest official into smithereens. He will not resign under a threatened investigation and he is too healthy to die just at present. Raum is to be admired for his pluck even if his discretion may be impeached.

THOSE who possess an abundance of the good things of this life should not forget those tomorrow who are not so richly blessed. If there is a time in the year when acts of charity are fully appreciated it is on Christmas day. Do not forget the poor.

CAPT. LYONS is something of a jumper. If we mistake not he is the gentleman who jumped the school section in Missoula on the claim it was mineral land. He is now after the great sapphire mines at El Dorado bar on the Missouri.

MAJOR MCKINLEY beat the grippe by a large majority and is again doing business at the old stand. The grippe shouldn't fool with a man who can make bright tinplate out of lead and old sheet iron. It will get the worst of the fight every time.

IF it take "a green Christmas to make a fat graveyard" the cemetaries of Montana will wear a lean and hungry look for a season at least as every indication points to as white a Christmas as ever gladdened the eye of the superstitious.

THE TARIFF A TAX.

The chief reason why the internal revenue tax was retained was because there is a large number of American people who believe that taxes on whisky and tobacco are a sort of castigation deserved by those who use them. That the internal revenue tax is, and always has been, a tax, there has been no doubt, and the sentiment of the nation was almost unanimous in favor of its removal from every article excepting spirituous liquors and tobacco.

The above is from the San Francisco Chronicle. The admission is here made that the users of whisky and tobacco pay a tax "as a sort of castigation." The admission is also made that the internal revenue tax is, and always has been, a tax. These admissions are made noticeable by the fact that the credulous and unthinking are made to believe, or rather it is sought to make them believe, that the tariff is not a tax upon the consumer of the tariffed article, but that the importer reaches his hand in his pocket and pays the duty upon his goods and the consumer gets the articles without reembursing the importer. We say that protectionists seek to make men believe this. But at the same time they admit that the consumer pays the tax or tariff on whisky and tobacco because the tax is added to the first cost of the articles and charged up to the consumer.

Now if this be so in the case of whisky and tobacco it is also true of clothing of all kinds, tinware, and crockery and every other tariffed article consumed by the people of the country. The importer of woolen cloths adds the tariff or tax, which he must pay for the privilege of selling his cloths in an American market, to their first cost. When the consumer or last purchaser buys the article he pays all that it has cost his merchant with profits added. He is placed in just the same position that the last purchaser or consumer of whisky and tobacco is placed—he pays the tax. Take any other tariffed article and place it on the merchant's counter beside a plug of tobacco and a bottle of whisky. All are tariffed or taxed. A purchaser takes all three articles. Does any sane man believe that he gets the tariffed article minus the duty paid upon it and the others plus the tax? Not one. The consumer pays the tariff upon the one and the revenue tax upon the other when he hands over his money for them. The tariff is a tax just as the internal revenue tax is a tax—a tax which the consumer must pay.

CONGRESSMAN DIXON is placed upon one of the most important committees for the west—the committee on irrigation. It would have pleased Montana democrats to see the gentleman on the coinage committee, but the interests of the state, and of the people at large—gold bugs excepted—will be taken care of by Chairman Bland. Mr. Dixon's legal attainments, conservative views and ripe judgment were required upon the committee on which he will serve. The appointment is a fitting one and reflects credit upon Speaker Crisp's discernment.

MATT ALDERSON'S latest is "A Sigh for the Girl that's Left." It is a pretty little thing in which Matt tells that he is married and has two as "smart little babies as they are made" and then he reminds the girl that jilted him—she who is "left"—what she has missed by not marrying him. It was intended for a cruel stab, but the girl evaded it by marrying a widower with nine children and now she goes Matt seven better. The author of "How She Felt in Her First Corsets" is the one that is "left" in the race for a family.

EX-SECRETARY of State Soper, of Michigan, is a wiser man than he was a few days ago. The next time he hands in his resignation to the governor of any state it will have a cable, not a string, attached to it, so he can get it back without injunction proceedings. But Soper—what a euphonious name!—will never have another opportunity to resign the secretaryship of the state of Michigan so long as Governor Winans occupies the executive chair.

SPEAKER CRISP has evidenced his friendliness to free silver coinage by appointing Bland, the Missouri champion of silver, chairman of the committee on coinage. The appointment of Bartine of Nevada, another stalwart friend of the white metal, is added testimony that Crisp is with the west in its war against gold bugs. Crisp is all right, Bland is all right, the coinage committee is all right, and now what has our growling, snarling, kicking republican contemporaries in Montana got to say about it?

AS WE go to press news reaches this office that Johnnie Read, of the Inter Mountain, has been presented with a Christmas present in the shape of a brand new girl baby. This makes the twenty-ninth female heir to the Read estate.

IT is said that a man in New York has invented a system to teach apes to talk. The next thing we expect to hear is that some man has invented a system to make republican editors write sensible articles on the tariff. The seeming impossibilities may yet be overcome.

E. M. FIELD escapes all punishment for his wreckage of his firm on the ground of insanity. Business men looking for partners would better have examinations made before rather than after the smash up.

THE MASK THROWN OFF.

The aggregation of politicians and strikers calling itself the Tinplate Manufacturers asociation of the United States has held a meeting at which a bill was drawn to be presented in congress asking that the duty on tinplate be increased one cent a pound. This is one of the checkiest moves that has been made by ultra protectionists in a long time. But it means that the association throws up the sponge, virtually acknowledging that it can not make tinplate in this country. It throws off the mask under which it has been parading before the public for campaign purposes and now comes out in its real form and figure.

Let us look at this tinplate business a few moments. Under the old tariff tinplate was tariffed at one cent a pound. No duty was imposed on pig tin—that is raw material. Major McKinley increased the duty on tinplate from one cent a pound to 2.2 cents per pound. In the course of his speech in support of the increased duty he stated that if the increase in the tariff were made there were several powerful syndicates of capitalists that stood ready to go into the manufacture of tinplate and that there were two or three establishments in the country which, by slight additions to the plants, could be transformed into prosperous tinplate factories. He said the industry was an infant one—it was not born—and must have protection to enable it to stand on its feet and grow up with the country. The increase in the duty was allowed by his party in congress and the article stood tariffed at 2.2 cents per pound.

Now let us look at the "industry." Preceding and during the state elections last fall republican journals abounded with accounts of the establishment of tinplate plants all over the country. Shrewd reporters for eastern democratic newspapers were sent out in search of the tinplate plants. They couldn't find them and so reported. These reports were met by McKinleyites with a fresh batch of lies and as a clincher McKinley, himself, rolled up his sleeves before a soap boilers' cauldron at Piqua, Ohio, and dipped some sheet iron in molten lead, borrowed for the occasion, and holding the stuff up before a gaping crowd of suckers, called it "tinplate." Several honest men really believed tinplate was being made in the country and felt indignant that democratic newspapers should doubt it. Not a few gullible republican editors also believed the transparent yarn and daily ground out long-winded articles on what was being done by tinplate plants in the country, and wound up their diatribes by extolling the McKinley tariff and damning democratic editors for not taking stock in the tinplate stories.

The mask is now torn off and an expose made of the whole matter. No tinplate is being made in the country, and with present appliances, none can be made in it. The association knows this and has known it all along. It now proposes to back out of the whole business. It wouldn't do to let it die on the hands of the so-called tinplate association without a kick, and so the kick is made in the form of a request to congress that the duty on tinplate be increased 1 cent a pound. The reason given for the request, as the dispatches put it, is: "As the tariff now stands—duty 2.2 cents per pound the duty is insufficient to afford adequate protection" "adequate" is good—as it leaves an opening for old-established tinplate factories in the old world to deluge the American market at a time when such action would be decidedly detrimental to the industry." What a confession!

In the face of this declaration what becomes of McKinley's promises of the establishment of tinplate plants all over the country, with a duty of 2.2 cents a pound on tinplate? What becomes of the repeated assurances of republican newspapers and republican speakers that tinplate is being successfully made in several establishments in America? What becomes of the stories about the locking out of 25,000 Welsh tinplate makers by their Welsh employers on account of the McKinley tariff on tinplate? What becomes of the neat little yarn that Welsh tinplate manufacturers were going to remove their plants to this country and go into business? What becomes of all these campaign yarns? Proven to be lies, every one of them.

Will this congress increase the duty one cent, making the duty on tinplate 3.2 cents per pound? Will a democratic house of representatives impose another unjust burden upon the laboring men and their families of this country by increasing this tariff? Not much! Not in a thousand years! And the aggregation of protection bloodsuckers styling themselves "A tinplate association" know it. They know their bill will hardly get a respectful hearing in the house. But its appearance there and inevitable defeat will give them all the reason—pretence—to throw the failure of "our tinplate plants" upon the democrats. They wouldn't give it "adequate protection," they will say, and so the "infant" industry must die "a 'bornin'." If it depend upon this congress to give it the added protection asked it will die. That is certain. And with it will die the oft-told stalwart lie spoken and printed about the successful manufacture of tinplate in this country. *Requiescat in pace.*

When in Great Falls stop at the Milwaukee house.tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

OF GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Authorized Capital.....$
Paid up Capital.....

OFFICERS:

P. E. Collins.....President
J. T. Armington.....Vice President
A. E. Dickerman.....Cashier
H. H. Matteson.....Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS:

C. A. Broadwater, John Lepley,
Paris Gibson, Ira Y. Eyra,
Robert Vaughn, H. O. Chowen,
I. Bookwalter, J. H. McIntosh,
L. G. Phelps.

A general banking business transacted. Exchange drawn on the principal points in the states and Europe. Prompt attention given to collections. Interest allowed on time deposits.

THE CASCADE BANK

OF GREAT FALLS, MONT.

[Incorporated under the laws of Montana April 5, 1889.]

Capital.....$
Surplus.....

OFFICERS:

S. E. Atkinson.....President
Jacob Switzer.....Vice President
F. P. Atkinson.....Cashier
W. W. Miller.....Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS:

S. E. Atkinson, F. P. Atkinson,
Peter Larson, John J. Ellis,
Jacob Switzer, Jere Leslie.

A general banking business transacted. Interest allowed on time deposits.

THE SECURITY BANK

OF GREAT FALLS, MONT.

[Incorporated.]

OFFICERS.

C. M. Webster.....President
Robert Blankenbaker.....Vice President
W. A. Webster.....Cashier

DIRECTORS:

J. S. Pillsbury, H. O. Chowen,
Robt. Blankenbaker, W. A. Webster,
A. W. Kingsbury, C. M. Webster,
Frank Coombs, J. H. Johnson,
Andrew Jensen.

Active accounts solicited. Interest paid on time deposits. Direct drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

OF GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Capital paid up.....$100,000

OFFICERS:

Will Hanks.....President
Wm. Ulm.....Vice President
Chas. D. Witt.....Cashier

DIRECTORS:

E. R. Clingan, H. P. Rolfe,
A. Nathan, Wm. Albrecht,
D. H. Churchill, A. B. Lewis,
C. H. Austin, S. N. Dickey,
S. R. Hotchkiss, John Sinclair,
Geo. A. Wells.

A general banking business transacted. Foreign and domestic exchange. Interest on time deposits.

THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK

OF GREAT FALLS, MONT.

[Formerly The First National Bank of Fort Benton.]

Capital and Surplus.....$90,000

OFFICERS:

W. G. Conrad.....President
C. E. Conrad.....Vice President
Jos. A. Baker.....Cashier
H. B. Hill.....Ass't Cashier

Any business in the banking line transacted. In Bach, Cory & Co.'s new building opposite Park hotel.

GREAT FALLS NATIONAL BANK.

Capital.....$250,000

DIRECTORS.

R. S. Ford.....President
E. C. Maclay.....Vice President
D. L. Tracy.....Cashier
Matthew Dunn.....Real Estate
Charles Wegner.....Holter Lumber Co.
Frank F. Shur.....S. C. Ashby & Co.
Jessie L. Henry.....Real Estate
John T. Murphy.....Helena
David F. Wilson.....Stockman
William Mueller.....Gen'l Mdse., Neihart
J. E. Bower.....Stockman of Stanford

Transact a general banking business. Issue exchange on all principal cities of the United States and Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Eighth Judicial District of the state of Montana in and for the county of Cascade.

Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

In the matter of the estate of Eliza J. Wegner, deceased.

Charles Wegner, the administrator of the estate af Eliza J. Wegner, deceased, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said district court on Saturday, the 16th day of January, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court room of said district court, at the court house in Great Falls, county of Cascade, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell all of the real estate of the said deceased Eliza J. Wegner.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for three successive weeks in the Great Falls Tribune, a newspaper printed and published in said Cascade county.

C. H. BENTON, Judge.

Dated December 21st, 1891.

[First publication Dec. 22, 1891.]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of Eliza J. Wegner, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Eliza J. Wegner, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator at the office of the Holter Lumber Co. in the city of Great Falls, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Cascade.

CHARLES WEGNER,
Administrator of Eliza J. Wegner, deceased.

Dated November 23, 1891.

[First publication Nov. 25, 1891.]

Estray Notice.

Came to Mrs. Ficher's ranch in May two horses, one branded] on right shoulder, and) on right side of neck. One of the horses dark chestnut sorrel and other light sorrel, white in face. Weight about 1,150. Owner will prove property and pay charges on same. Address, R. W. CHEAHAM, Highwood P. O.

Estray Notice.

There came to my ranch, section 33, township 20 north, range 3 east, one bay horse branded T on left shoulder and hip and a small 5 above latter. The owner can have the same by calling at my place and paying expenses.

E. L. BOWER, Great Falls, Mont.

Ingimon & Roberson, City Jobbers,

Can furnish you a man at any time to do all kinds of work—Plastering Calcimining, Whitewashing, Chimney Building a specialty. Orders taken at Calkins' book store, Third street, Postoffice block. Telephone 142.

WHEN IN BARKER

STOP AT

Mrs. Mary Mackie's Hotel

Where you can always get the best meal and bed to be had in the camp.