

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN.
Diamonds - Watches,
120 Central Avenue.

VOLUME XI.

The Boston
GREAT FALLS MONTANA



ON NOVEMBER 4TH, 1791,
General St. Claire with 2000
men, was totally defeated by
the Indians on a tributary of
the Wabash.

The savages made the attack
while the troops were preparing
breakfast, and in the confusion
over 800 soldiers were killed.
St. Claire after having three
horses shot under him, with
difficulty effected his escape to
Fort Washington, now Cin-
cinnati.

FRIDAY
NOV 4
92

ELEGANT
FALL SUITS

We call your special attention
to our very complete stock of
fall made Suits for Fall and
Winter. We venture the assertion
that our stock is the largest as well
as the cheapest in price, consider-
ing quality, of any house in Great
Falls. Come and look them over.

MOBBY OVERCOATS.

Ah! Here is where we shine this
fall. We show a beautiful as-
sessment of the richest things the
market affords this year, at very
low figures. Yours for trade.

THE : BOSTON,
Clothing and Shoe House.

MILLINERY
SALE.

New Fall Millinery
ARRIVING DAILY.

DRESSMAKING
A Specialty.

Miss M. A. FINNEGAN'S
MILLINERY STORE.

CORY BLOCK,
424 Central Avenue.

Chowen AND Wilcox
REAL ESTATE,
INSURANCE,
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SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST.
5000 shares Cornucopia. 50
2000 shares Ingersoll. 16
3000 shares Benton group stk 32

City Lots and Acre Property for
sale. Two nice residences for
sale.

Business and Residence Lots in
Neihart for sale.
Two beautiful corner lots on
the Boulevard for sale cheap.
Office. Opp. Park Hotel

IF YOU SEE IT IN THE TRIBUNE YOU CAN BET ON IT,

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mont Historical Bo

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1892.

NUMBER 140

THE PEOPLE WERE PLEASED.

An Enthusiastic Democratic Demonstration Which Was Gratifying to the People.

The Most Interesting Meeting of the Campaign Held in This City Last Night.

Governor Toole and Other Prominent Democrats Deliver Addresses to a Large Audience.

The most enthusiastic political demonstration of the present campaign was that of last evening. The democracy of Great Falls have reason to feel greatly elated. It was a rousing demonstration to which every event of the last few weeks lent an inspiration. It portends triumphant victory on Tuesday next. The republican party, which has heretofore been trembling in the balance, is no longer a factor. It toppled over in the early part of last evening and before the end of the demonstration was relegated to oblivion's lumber yard by a tidal wave of public opinion. Its death and burial had few sympathizers or mourners, and it has no hope of resurrection save as a memory of misdirected ambition and vain, delusive hope.

Green be the grass above thee,
Party of former days,
None think of thee save to condemn thee,
No more will the towns of praise
Arise at the bidding, the morning
And staling of winds sound thy knell,
Till our song to the land of the green,
Forever, G. O. P., farewell!

Headed by a band which discoursed most excellent music the procession marched through the principal streets in the early part of the evening. The Collins Guards, under Captain Verge, were out in force, and their flambeaus and fireworks added much to the parade. At intervals along the line of march, colored fires were lighted and the streets were beautifully illuminated. Enthusiasm was everywhere apparent, and the streets were thronged along the route traversed by the procession.

Long before the hour announced, the crowds began to assemble at the opera house, and when the speaking began the structure was filled. It was particularly noticeable that many workmen were present, and another especially noticeable feature was the fact that few persons left the opera house during the meeting. No previous political gathering has been held in the city where the attention of the audience was held so closely throughout the evening.

Governor Toole arrived shortly after 8 o'clock, accompanied by Hon. R. S. Ford, Judge Huy, Dr. Sweet, Chairman P. B. Gallagher of the county central committee, R. W. Cooley, Alderman Cornelius, Charles Wegner, chairman of the German-American democratic club; Dr. Gelstorp, W. G. Downing, Theo. Gibson, A. W. Prall and other prominent democrats, who took seats upon the stage, where they had been preceded by the band. The Collins Guards filed in and took seats reserved for them in the orchestra. The band then played an instrumental selection, which received hearty applause.

Hon. R. S. Ford presided. He said he was proud to see such a representative audience assembled. That he had attended several political gatherings this season and that he would vary the opening exercises of the present meeting by announcing a selection by a quartette from the Afro-American Democratic club. The singers then came upon the stage and rendered a song in a manner which elicited deserved applause and they responded to an encore with another equally melodious selection.

Mr. Ford then said the audience had assembled to listen to two governors of Montana—the one that now holds that office and the one who is to succeed him. He spoke in fitting terms of Governor Toole and the mention of the popular executive of Montana elicited hearty applause. He referred to the disappointment caused by Mr. Collins' failure to arrive, but said it was due to accident, and that while he was left by the train at Helena he would not be left when the votes were counted on the eighth day of November. He was pleased to be able to address an audience composed of so many workmen. God had created man in His image, and His edict had gone forth to man, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." The creator, who made man, made labor a means of value. He had listened to every republican orator who had been here during the campaign, and if they were to be believed the prosperity of the American continent and of the world in general depended upon the republican party. But this he denied. The democratic party is the party of protection in its broadest sense. They believed all interests should be protected alike and that the poor should not be protected at the expense of the masses. The republican party made a comparison of this country with Europe. There is no comparison. European prosperity and American greatness are not to be compared. The resources of America have made this country prosperous, and not the republican party. A few nights ago he was present in the opera

house at a meeting of laboring men. All honor to the laboring masses. They are the bone and sinew of the country, and to them must be accorded praise for their earnest and honest efforts to aid in the development of the resources of the nation.

Mr. Ford was heartily applauded during his remarks, and at their close he introduced as the next speaker the Hon. George W. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor said that he had been unexpectedly called upon at a late hour to come to the gathering he addressed, and that he had not expected to make a speech, but that his love of the principles of democracy and his loyalty to its standard bearers prompted him to respond with no preparation aside from the general knowledge he possessed of the great party to which he belonged and of its candidates for office. It was a great disappointment to him that Mr. Collins, the next governor of Montana, was not present, and he felt disappointed at the feeling of disappointment was shared by Mr. Collins himself. All who know Mr. Collins know the feeling of kindness he entertains toward the city of his home. Mr. Taylor said he came to the meeting to talk of T. E. Collins. He was proud of his fellow townsman, whom the democracy of the state had selected as the candidate for governor. At 7 years of age Mr. Collins came to America, and at 17 he was found teaching in the public schools; in the pioneer days of Montana he enlisted in the occupation of a wage-earner in the placer mines of Alder gulch. Last Chance and Confederate gulches. He told of his selection by the miners to represent them in the legislature, and of his services as county clerk and recorder and probate judge in Meagher county, and traced his career as a successful business man. During all these years he has proven steadfast and true. His name is a synonym for honesty and integrity and it will make him invincible against any man whom the opposition parties may choose to put against him. And the people of Great Falls should feel proud of their candidate for governor, for as much to him as to any one else is due the prosperity of this city. He aided the late Colonel Broadwater and Paris Gibson in the creation of Cascade county, and he has been an ever-true friend to the city of Great Falls.

In closing his remarks, which were greeted with frequent applause, Mr. Taylor made the most telling point yet made in the campaign against the republican candidate for governor. He said he had no desire to detract from Mr. Rickard's standing, nor to say anything against his character, but from the same platform he had listened to Mr. Rickard's speech in accepting the nomination. That gentleman had said when he accepted the nomination that he did not want his friends to make any apologies for his official acts in the constitutional convention or in the council, and yet Mr. Rickard goes about the state and devotes his speeches largely to explanations of his official actions. If it was unnecessary for Mr. Rickard's friends to apologize, why was it necessary for the gentleman himself to enter into these explanations. This saying of Mr. Taylor brought forth vociferous applause.

After selections by the Glee club and the band Mr. Ford introduced Governor Toole, who was given an ovation. He said that he shared with the audience the evident disappointment they felt in not being able to hear Mr. Collins. The gentleman was unavoidably detained. He was traveling over the state and wherever he has gone his arguments have carried force and conviction. It was natural the audience should be disappointed. As illustrating his position the governor told how John G. Carlisle and Roger Q. Mills were announced to speak in New York, but the former gentleman was taken sick and the latter gentleman missed the train. His people expected them and filled the large auditorium where the speaking was to be held. But they were compelled to listen to an address "by a distinguished gentleman from Mississippi" and in the present case the governor said he was like the Mississippi orator who filled the auditorium of the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky and Texas.

He had not delivered an address of any character during the campaign, and had attended but one meeting before, and that was one in Helena addressed by Mr. Miller, a distinguished gentleman from Utah, and the gentleman who now occupies a seat in the United States senate from Montana—Colonel Sanders. He listened to their addresses, but learned little of the real issues of the day. Their language was flowery and eloquent, like the traveling showmen who raised one for an hour, the stream from their mouths oratorical ribbons, and engaged the prominent republicans, the soldier heroes, but refrained from a mention of equally prominent and equally deserving democrats.

The importance of the coming election cannot be overestimated. Montana will, for the first time, have a voice in the election of a president. It now stands upon an equal footing with the most favored state in the union. He then recounted the manner of the fraudulent election of United States senators in the last legislative body of the state and urged the democrats to do their duty in supporting the party nominees and thus prevent the possibility of the repetition of so great an outrage. In 1880 there was a great public meeting held in Helena and W. W. Dixon was nominated for office. He was elected. In the present campaign there are three men before the people who aided in the perpetration of a great wrong. They are the candidate for governor, J. E. Rickard, the candidate for chief justice, H. N. Blake, and the candidate for presidential elector, W. E. Hall. They are before the people for the first time since 1880 and will get their deserts. He had nothing to say against the lieutenant-governor affecting his honor or integrity, but his official acts are public property and the party to which he belongs is waging a warfare against democracy. If

Mr. Rickard's acts need not the apology of friends why should that gentleman devote his speeches to explaining his actions.

The democratic party is a party of principle. New parties have come and gone, and new parties will come and go, but the democratic party will continue to exist, its principles are invincible because they are just.

Protection from a republican standpoint favors the few at the expense of the great masses of the people. The protected industries are the places where the lowest wages obtain and where lock-outs are the most frequent.

James G. Blaine had been followed all over the country for an expression of opinion. He was finally found at the home of Whiteley Reid and serenaded. In his response he said: "The United States of America under the protective system is the most prosperous place on the globe." But Mr. Blaine had dined and drank several kinds of wine and he was feeling prosperous just at that time. Drinking makes even poor men feel prosperous. The governor illustrated this with a story of a Missourian who was starving when first approached, but developed into a rich man after taking a few drinks.

On the subject of silver he said there should be no man in Montana opposed to its free and unlimited coinage. There is not today one-half the men employed in the mills there should be, nor in the mines, nor in the mountains cutting wood, and every industry is depressed because silver has fallen from \$1.20 to 82 cents. Every man who has kept up with the political history of the country knows the republican party is responsible for the low price of silver. He quoted from Senator Frye's Minneapolis speech showing the hostility to silver, and told of his own attitude in the mining congress when he advocated the silver states uniting to support silver men. This was frustrated by designing politicians. Silver may not be in the democratic platform, but it is in the democratic party.

The governor spoke at some length on the people's party movement. He said it was largely composed of laboring men. He told how they had been befriended by the democratic party. The eight-hour law introduced in the last legislature was drawn by a democrat and championed by democrats.

Referring to his own action in refusing to consent to the military hunting the Court d'Alene miners like wild animals he said he did so for the simple reason that he wanted the laboring men to know it was the act of a democrat who, if he knew his heart and his conscience, was not a candidate for office and never would be. He opposed the military rule and would never consent to it. The civil authorities should control such matters, and they should have been called at Homestead instead of Minkerton men.

The governor next gave a succinct history of the mineral land bill. He read from the Congressional Record showing that when a delegate in congress introduced a bill similar to the bill of Mr. Dixon. On the 23rd of February, 1888 this bill was passed by the house of representatives by a practically unanimous vote. It went to the senate and was killed. Pressure of business also prevented a consideration of the Dixon bill at an earlier day, and the only thing which defeated it was Brown's objection to a consideration of it. Mr. Dixon had made an honest, able and efficient representative and should be re-elected by a handsome majority.

The lateness of the hour prevented the publication of additional things said by Governor Toole in an address which was a magnificent tribute to democratic principles and party, a vindication of the action of Mr. Dixon, and a deserved endorsement of the candidates before the people. The governor was continuously applauded during his speech, and it was the most brilliant and convincing of the campaign. —EDITOR TRIBUNE.

CHOYNSKI THE WINNER.

Fifteen Rattling Rounds.

It Was Anybody's Fight Up the Knock-out Blow.

The Coney Island Athletic Club Was Crowded With Eight Thousand Spectators.

New York, Oct. 31.—Eight thousand men cheered Joe Choynski to the echo when he landed the knockout blow in the fifteenth round at the Coney Island Athletic club tonight. It was a hard fight for George Godfrey to lose, but he, like the great and only John L. Sullivan, fought "once too often." It was really anybody's fight from start to finish, and when the fifteenth round was begun no one dreamed that it was going to be the last, but in just one minute and eleven seconds it was over.

The crowd was too large for comfort and standing room only was to be had by the time the first bout began. Peter Jackson came just before this bout and his reception was most hearty. He was cheered to the echo as he took his seat in his private box.

It was nearly 9 o'clock when the contestants, Kid Hogan of Brooklyn and Dolly Lyons of this city climbed over the ropes. The boys fought at catch weights owing to the fact that Lyons could not get down to weight. 122 pounds. They put up a rattling fight full of science and hard knocks combined. Lyons scored two knockdowns, one in the third and one in the seventh, but Hogan displayed more science and landed frequently without any return and was awarded the fight.

Choynski was the first to enter the ring, but Godfrey was not far behind his opponent. Choynski fought at 138 pounds and Godfrey at 175 pounds. J. P. Lechardt acted as referee.

It was 10:10 o'clock when the men stepped to the center of the ring and began to spar. They sparred for an opening during which Choynski cleverly ducked some very wicked blows. They clinched toward the close of the round and Choynski got in a good left on Godfrey's jaw. He also landed a good right just before the call of time. Choynski slipped down.

Round 2—Cautious sparring, with Choynski running away, but ducking some ugly leads. Godfrey led but fell short; Joe landed a good left, which did no damage. Godfrey landed a light left on the face and was countered on chest; each man acting cautiously when the bell rang.

Round 3—Godfrey went into the man from California quickly, but he got away by ducking. Choynski began pumping his left into Godfrey's face at intervals, and getting away from counters. He landed so many times on Godfrey's eye that it soon began to bulge. The colored man hit Choynski a number of good stiff punches, but he missed so many others that the western man had decidedly the better of the round.

Fourth round—Joe led with left and landed lightly. Godfrey led with left and right but fell short, when they clinched. Godfrey showed a swollen left eye which was rapidly closing. The men were apparently fighting on the defensive as honors were even at the end.

Fifth round—Choynski landed his left twice in rapid succession on Godfrey's face and got away with light returns. Godfrey was dazed and went at his opponent when he fell. He kept at Choynski till he hadly got an opening and sent his right in as straight as an arrow, landing on Choynski's left eye with such force that it could be heard all over the house. It had the eye open and marked the young man's face.

Sixth round—Choynski came up with a hard left eye which was bleeding profusely. Godfrey leading and landing on that optic four times. Choynski fell short on all his leads. Godfrey followed him all over the ring.

Seventh round—The colored man got in some telling blows while Choynski saved himself by clinching when he was in too close quarters to duck. The Californian planted on Godfrey's mouth and stomach to good advantage.

Eighth round—Joe let swing a right hander, which missed. The crowd smiled and it was quickly followed up by Godfrey with a right-hand swing that brought Joe to his knees. He stopped there six seconds when he chased Godfrey all over the ring, landing a clean left which forced Godfrey to the ropes.

wind and was cleanly countered by a right swing which forced Godfrey's head back.

Eleventh round—Was very light. Both men had their left eyes closed. Twelfth round—Choynski led for wind and landed lightly. Godfrey swung hard right which was cleverly ducked. He followed this and as Choynski led, Godfrey hit him a right hand swing at the back of the head which forced Joe to the floor. Joe landed on Godfrey's eye and almost completely closed it. Just as time was called Godfrey sent Choynski to the floor with a clean knock-down.

Thirteenth round—Godfrey started in to rush his man but fell short on both his left and right hand swings. He still forced Choynski to the ropes and the Californian went down to avoid punishment. Godfrey sent a straight left into Choynski's mouth which split his lower lip.

Fourteenth round—Choynski landed three good blows with left in stomach, followed by a hard left in face. Godfrey led but fell short twice, Joe led and landed again for the stomach, when Godfrey upped cut, but Choynski was not there. When time was called Choynski was forcing Godfrey to the ropes and he seemed to be unable to get away from Choynski's left which was playing the principal part.

Fifteenth Round—Godfrey rushed at Choynski like a blind bull and got a straight jab in the closed eye that made him stagger about three feet. He was totally blind in the left eye, and thus placed at great disadvantage, as Choynski kept on his left side, and the more Godfrey rushed him the harder Choynski got onto that damaged eye. The knock-out blow was a swinging right on the damaged eye which knocked the colored man completely out.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA DEAD.

He Was Found on the Streets of Portland Oregon.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 2.—Lieutenant Schwatka, the Alaskan explorer, was found on the street unconscious and died at 1:30 this morning. A bottle of laudanum was found near the body. When found he was lying on the sidewalk apparently in a drunken stupor. All efforts to arouse him were futile. A two-ounce vial found near him was about half full of laudanum. He was carried to a hotel where a further attempt to awaken him was made, but without avail. He manifested symptoms of opium poisoning and a physician was summoned who, after a hasty examination, ordered him conveyed to the hospital, where after a few minutes he expired. He never regained consciousness. The body now lies in a cold storage room where an inquest will be held tomorrow morning. Dr. C. H. Wheeler, the attending physician, was this afternoon asked for his opinion as to the cause of death. He stated that he would insist upon a post-mortem examination and before that was held he could give no opinion; that although the symptoms indicated opium poisoning, there might be other causes, such as apoplexy. He would rather think that Lieut. Schwatka carried laudanum for some other purpose than suicide. Lieut. Schwatka had just returned from a visit to Salem, Ore., his former home.

McAuliffe Wins More Laurels.

New York, Nov. 2.—Jack McAuliffe is anxious to meet Dick Burge, the Englishman, who recently vanquished Jim Carney, and in answer to the latter's challenge to meet any man at 138 pounds for the light-weight championship and a purse of \$2,500 a side, called to London that he would accept if the fight would occur in America.

Montana Weather.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Montana. Generally fair; southeasterly winds.

THE MARKETS

CATTLE.	
Chicago, Nov. 2.—Cattle.—Steady.	
Best natives, per head, \$1.25-1.50	
Others, per head, \$1.00-1.25	
Texas, per head, \$1.25-1.50	
Western, per head, \$1.00-1.25	
Cows, per head, \$1.00-1.25	

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Nov. 2.—Money easier; at 100 per cent; last loan, 10 closing offered 100; open 100; prime mercantile paper, 95-100; sterling exchange firm; with actual business at 110 for 60-day bill and 110 for 90-day bill.
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METAL MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 2.—The iron steady; fair demand. American, \$1.00-1.10; Copper, dull; also \$1.00-1.10; Lead weak—Domestic \$2.50-3.00; Tin steady; straits, \$2.00-2.25; Bar silver, 85.
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RAILROAD STOCKS.

NEW YORK, NOV. 2.	
Canadian Pacific, preferred, 100	100
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 100	100
Great Northern, preferred, 100	100
St. Paul & Duluth, 100	100
Northern Pacific, 100	100
Northern Pacific, preferred, 100	100
Northwestern, 100	100
Northwestern, preferred, 100	100
St. Paul, 100	100
St. Paul, preferred, 100	100
Omaha, 100	100
Omaha, preferred, 100	100
Union Pacific, 100	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis, 100	100

Remember GREAT FALLS when you vote for the Capital. Mark your Capital Ballot thus:



GREAT FALLS X