

LABORING MAN'S HOME.

Resolutions Adopted at a Mass Meeting of the Workingmen of Great Falls.

Earners Take an Active Interest in Selecting a Site for Montana's Capital.

Great Falls the City Which is Today Recognized as the Bread-Winners' Home.

It was announced this week that a meeting of laboring men would be held at the opera house on Thursday night, but it was not expected by many there would be such a general gathering. There were hundreds in the building, the wage earners occupying seats in the parquette and dress circle, which were filled, and the other parts of the building were also occupied by citizens of the city.

On the stage were the delegates from the Great Falls Trades and Labor Council, some twenty-five in number, with President L. L. Harmon in the chair. In the evening the assembly to order the president and the workingmen were desirous of furthering their interests socially and generally, as well as to work in every way for the interests of the people at large. They said the Trades and Labor Council had adopted resolutions at a recent meeting which were to be submitted to the members of the different organizations for their approval. He then called for resolutions, which were read by Secretary Aaron James, as follows:

Whereas, The people of the state of Montana being engaged at the present time in an issue of vital interest to every citizen, to future generations as well as present—namely, that of choosing the location of the permanent capital,

Whereas, The laboring men throughout the state are especially interested in this issue, as every law and ordinance bearing on their future welfare and prosperity will be modeled, enacted and put in force from the city which will be chosen as the seat of government and legislation; and,

Whereas, We feel that the moral, social and intellectual influence of the capital city will have a great tendency to influence the men to whom we look for the upholding and protection of our rights and privileges as American citizens and American wage earners; and,

Whereas, It being an acknowledged fact that nothing is more destructive, degrading or demoralizing to the best interests of our young state, and especially to the American laborer than the deplorable competition and contact with the Chinese who are now overwhelming every section of our fair land where they are tolerated, making their evil influence felt in every branch of industry in the displacement of American labor and taxpayers, and filling their places by a new inferior in all respects, a race who will contaminate every city and every individual with whom they come in contact morally, physically and socially, by their habits, their modes of living and by diseases brought with them from their own overcrowded country, a race who will never become American citizens, Christians or in any respect the equals to the free and enlightened laborer of the United States of America; and,

Whereas, We, the members of the various labor organizations of Great Falls, having the interest of the state and our common cause at heart, and desiring to see the only anti-Chinese city in the state endorsed and supported for the permanent capital of the state of Montana; be it resolved, That we earnestly ask the members of all organized labor of Montana to consistently stand by their former and frequently declared resolutions opposing the selection of any city but Great Falls as the permanent capital of the state; and to reward by their ballots the only city in the state that has continuously excluded every Chinaman, viz: Great Falls; and by so doing prove those cities that now seek our support, but have in the past refused their support by neglecting to drive out the Chinese labor competitors.

Labor organizations would be inconsistent, unjust to themselves and their common cause, if they should ignore this opportunity of showing their appreciation of the city which has from the first, before there were any labor organizations here, by showing a large of public-spirited, excluded Chinese absolutely.

In conclusion, we beg to remind every laborer of the resolutions passed by the great labor convocation held at Anaconda in January last, which read as follows:

"Eleventh. That we oppose the selection of any town or city for the permanent capital whose inhabitants tolerate the employment of Chinese labor."

In accordance with that resolution, consistent with the principle for which we are striving in justice to ourselves, to Great Falls and the state at large, we believe Great Falls to be the logical candidate of organized labor for the location of the permanent capital of Montana.

JAMES H. JAMES,
A. M. JAMES,
J. E. FOX,
Committee of Trades and Labor Council of Great Falls, Mont.
Adopted Oct. 27, 1892.

During the reading Mr. James was frequently interrupted by applause. When he had finished a motion for their adoption was made and seconded and President Harmon asked those in favor of the motion to rise to their feet. The response was unanimous and they were adopted amid applause.

The president then introduced Mr. F. D. Joslyn, president of the Great Falls Carpenter's Union, who said through unexpectedly called upon for an address he wanted to endorse the resolutions by saying he was heartily in favor of Great Falls for the capital. This city is the home of unionism and unionism is the result of organization. It was a matter

of much pride that the business men of Great Falls were in hearty accord with the laboring men. Two years ago there were no local unions in this city. The carpenters were organized with twelve charter members. In this organization they had the hearty cooperation of the citizens of the city, and the last quarterly report showed there were 174 members of their union in good standing. In addition to the Carpenters' union Great Falls has today the following labor organizations: Stone-masons' union, A. F. of L. No. 529, Builders' L. I. P. No. 2, Plasterers' National union No. 119, Lathers' union, Brotherhood of Decorators and Painters, Stone-cutters' union, Bricklayers' union, Clerks' Protective association, Cigarmakers' union, Tailors' union and the Typographical union. All the labor of Great Falls, skilled and unskilled, is organized, and there is not a non-union man at work in the city today. This, Mr. Joslyn said, was a good thing to tell the workmen of Montana. Two years ago a business man had said that a \$1 rate to carpenters would kill Great Falls—that eastern capitalists would not invest their money in a place where such a rate of wages obtained. That same man was today one of the best friends organized labor had. He had seen the falsity of his prophecy in the great business blocks and palatial homes which today ornament this city and are a triumph of the work of organized laboring men. High wages paid to laboring men are beneficial to a city. The workman is enabled to build a home of his own and to live in comfort and plenty. The city of Great Falls must continue to prosper. It is a city where labor and capital are in hearty accord. The business man and the wage earner co-operate to work for their mutual interests, and the result is a city where peace and plenty reign. It is to a place of this kind the working men of the state should turn to select a site for the seat of government of Montana.

D. W. Beecher was next introduced by the president. Mr. Beecher is still quite lame and weak from the injuries he received, but he laid aside his crutch and, aided by a cane, walked to the front of the stage and stood by the side of the representative of the laborers of Great Falls. He was proud to stand there and represent laborers who were several degrees higher and who walk in a higher plane of morality than the Chinese. He was in hearty accord with the resolutions read, and said they should be sent to every workman in Montana and receive his careful consideration. There are, he said, various reasons why Great Falls should be selected as the most suitable place for the capital of the state. Primarily the workmen had declared in favor of a city not cursed by the Chinese. Great Falls presented her claim. It was the desire of the wage earner that the law makers of the state should assemble in a city free from the vice, the degradation and the awful consequences consequent upon Chinese settlements. No other place in the state can set forth as just a claim for the capital as the city of Great Falls. It was to the interest of every workman to cast his vote for this city. In doing this he would be carrying out the principles enjoined upon him by the organization to which he belonged. Mr. Beecher said he would like to speak at length, but was prevented doing so by the weakness resulting from his injury, but he would simply say in conclusion that he was hopeful the result of the meeting might be made known to every workman, and that at their hands he did not fear the result.

Mr. T. W. Brosnan was the next speaker. He said the action of the workmen in the adoption of the resolutions was not that of hatred to any nation. It was to counteract the degradation brought about by Chinese in the cutting down of wages. As a case in point he cited the fact that in California in 1870 the Chinese commenced to pay attention to the manufacture of ladies' shoes. At that time workmen were paid \$18 per dozen for a department in that trade. In 1872 the price fell to \$15; in 1874 to \$14; in 1876 to \$10; in 1878 to \$9; in 1880 to \$7; today it is \$6. In 1876 tailors received \$25 per week in less than five years the wages fell to \$15, and the tendency is still downward. In 1872 sempstresses could make from \$15 to 20 a week. Today the entire trade of underwear is absolutely under the control of Chinese and women have been forced out of that avenue of employment. The moral effect of a Chinese settlement in a community is known to all. The Chinatown of a city is simply a materialized hell.

Mr. Brosnan said he was not a representative of any particular branch of organized labor, but that he was in hearty sympathy with every movement looking to the bettering of the condition of the laboring man. The Chinese question is the most important one which confronts the workingman today. The workingmen should be made acquainted with the situation in this city in relation to the Chinese, and the object of this meeting was to let them know it in an official manner. He believed that when the wage earners of the state were made acquainted with the condition of affairs here they would give this city their unanimous support.

He had heard it stated that a vote for Great Falls in the capital contest was a vote thrown away. This was untrue. A vote for principle is not a vote thrown away, and a vote for Great Falls is a vote for a principle. He had been a member of national K. of L. conventions, and to them came the prayers of the people of the Pacific coast, asking for relief from the pestilence of the presence of Chinese. Master Workman Powderly had his attention directed to the seriousness of the situation and he said:

"The men of the west must not be allowed to fight the battle single handed and alone. The evil they complain of is no longer confined to one section of this country. It is spreading and its evil influence are being felt in all our industrial centers, and if a desire to assist our brethren in a righteous cause is not sufficient to animate us and stir us to action, then self-interest will soon prompt us to bestir ourselves. The order must act as a unit in this matter."

If the Chinese are not excluded the time will come when they will control the affairs of the country. The gradual inroads thus far made have a frightful significance. The Chinese cannot be elevated to a higher plane of civilization, they drag down those they come into contact with. Spain and Holland had contact with the Chinese. They had experiences to come and hoped to educate them up to the standard of the citizens of those countries, but the reverse was the effect and it was only after a frightful massacre the Chinese were

driven from the countries they had so degraded. The workmen will not be alone in the contest, they wage against the Chinese, but will receive the united support of the business men. Act it was time for the workingmen to act. Even now the business men of Butte, where the Chinese have a strong hold, are greatly alarmed at a threatened invasion, and have appealed to the laboring men for support, as is witnessed by the following circular:

WILL YOU HELP US?
MERCHANTS AND CITIZENS

Do you know that the CHINESE SIX COMPANIES of San Francisco intend starting a new General Merchandise Store in our midst? Already their plans are laid.

WILL YOU PATRONIZE THEM?
Their restaurants are supplied with the refuse of the city. Do you eat there? Assist White Labor by withdrawing all patronage from the Starvation Wage-Workers.

Per order
SILVER BOW TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.

In conclusion Mr. Brosnan said he was very glad that official action had been taken here and that he was firmly convinced that when the workmen of Butte, Anaconda, Granite and Helena were acquainted with the situation in Great Falls they would rally to the support of their brethren here. This is distinctly a workingman's town and skilled and unskilled labor is as well paid here as in any city in Montana or in the United States. Chinamen were excluded from the town when it was first settled, and will be forever barred. He hoped the resolutions adopted would be placed in the hands of every workman in the state, and when this is done Great Falls will receive their cordial and united support.

The meeting then adjourned with three rousing cheers and a tiger for Great Falls for the capital.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

What It is and How It is to be Voted Upon on November 8.

The people of the state of Montana will, in addition to the candidates to be voted upon, pass upon a proposed amendment to the constitution, changing the terms of county commissioners so that an entire board will not go out of office at one time. The amendment is to section 4, article 16, of the constitution, which it is proposed to have read as follows:

"In each county there shall be elected three county commissioners, whose term of office shall be four years; provided that the term of office of those elected to succeed those elected October 1, 1889, shall expire upon the first Monday in January, 1895; and, provided further, that at the general election to be held in November, 1891, one commissioner shall be elected for a term of two years, and two commissioners for a term of four years. A vacancy in the board of county commissioners shall be filled by appointment by the district judge of the district in which the vacancy occurs."

The vote upon the amendment will be counted as others are, and if a majority is in favor of it, the governor is to issue a proclamation so declaring. The official ballots used at the election will have printed on them these words: "For the amendment to the constitution." Against the amendment the words "Against the amendment to the constitution." In voting on the amendment, however, preference for or against it is not expressed as when voting for candidates for office, or in voting for the capital. The Australian ballot law of 1889 provides, in section 24, that "in case of a ballot containing a constitutional amendment," the preference shall be shown "by crossing out parts of a ballot in such a manner that the remaining part shall be submitted." Attorney General Haskell, speaking of this matter, says that when a person wants to vote in favor of the constitutional amendment he must run his pencil through the words "Against the amendment to the constitution," and under this the words "Against the amendment to the constitution." In all other cases, that is, in voting for candidates and for the capital, the cross mark opposite the names shows who the voter desires to vote for.

MARRIED IN MINNESOTA.

The Nuptials of Mr. W. J. Kennedy and Miss Winifred Maude Goss.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Goss announce the marriage of their daughter, Winifred Maude, to William J. Kennedy, Thursday, October 27, 1892, Anoka, Minn. At home after December 1st, 1116 Third avenue north, Great Falls, Montana. The foregoing is the reading of invitations received in this city yesterday. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy left for the east to spend their honeymoon. The bride is already known in this city, having visited here as the guest of her brother, Mr. Frank Goss, of the Great Falls Iron Works. She is a most estimable lady and will be cordially welcomed as a permanent resident of the city. Mr. Kennedy is a popular and successful business man, being a member of the Great Falls Meat company. The Tribune unites with their many friends in wishing the newly married couple a long life of wedded bliss.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach is disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your kidneys are affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic and acts directly on these organs. Cures Pimples, Blisters, Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold at Lapeyre Bros' Drug Store; 50 cents per bottle.

THIS IS AN AMERICAN CITY.

What a Well-Known Newspaper Man Thinks of Great Falls and Its Prospects.

One of a Series of Letters Which Will be Published in the Eastern Press.

An Interesting Communication About the City and the Country Tributary to It.

In the Minneapolis Journal of a late date the following appeared from the pen of Mr. James A. MacKnight, who has arranged to furnish prominent eastern publications with letters descriptive of Montana and her matchless resources. Mr. MacKnight is thoroughly conversant with the various industries of the state. Mining, now recognized as the most important of these, will form the subject of several letters, and to this task the writer brings the invaluable knowledge acquired by residence in the state and personal inspection of the different mineral producing sections while engaged in the preparation of an exhaustive work entitled "The Mines of Montana," which he prepared for the National Mining congress in session at Helena last summer. Every industry in the state will be given deserved mention. The following letter relative to Great Falls will prove of especial interest to readers here:

Julian Ralph is writing a series of articles in Harper's Magazine which have been most gratifying to the people of the entire west, including those of Montana, about whom Mr. Ralph has had many pleasant things to say, calling this state "Montana the Golden." His accurate descriptions have enabled his readers to form some pretty correct ideas about this wonderful country, its resources and its possibilities, but in the nature of the case it was not possible for Mr. Ralph to give much attention to details.

That the readers of the Journal may judge for themselves as to what kind of a country Montana is, I will take for the subject of this letter the city of Great Falls, which sprang up at the junction of the Sun river with the Missouri river seven or eight years ago. The city is on the line of the Great Northern railroad, and is also the terminus of the Great Falls & Alberta railroad, a narrow gauge running to the Lethbridge coal fields in Canada. Surveys have been made by the Burlington which indicate that the western extension of this road will pass through this city in the near future.

Besides these lines of communication several stage lines run from this point to the adjoining stock country and mining camps, and a branch of the Great Northern was completed last year giving the city railway facilities to Neihart and Barker and the great coal fields at Sand Coulee. From these circumstances it will be seen that the city is already a center of considerable activity. It has a population by actual count of 10,000, and is substantially built with elegant and expensive business blocks, and private residences, and all the adjuncts of modern civilization. The city is provided with an excellent service of street cars, electric lights, and one of the best supplies of pure water enjoyed by any city in the west.

The designers and promoters of the town were far-sighted men, as will be understood when it is remembered that among their numbers were such men as James J. Hill, Colonel Broadwater, Paris Gibson, T. E. Collins and their young and active lieutenants. They laid their plans for a great city, and it is now apparent to the experienced observer that their most extravagant dreams will be more than realized within the coming years. They were not content to merely lay out streets and blocks by the points of the compass, but they reserved for the public use a superb park and driveway on the river bank and reserved several spacious squares for interior parks in the heart of the city. Already the limits of the town have gone beyond the barriers which they had down and new additions are being settled on every side of the original townsite. At the present moment, though there has been more building at Great Falls than in any other city of the state during the last year, it is impossible to rent a desirable house in the town, and small cottages with modern comforts are held at very high prices.

The growth of the city is due to several causes. In the first place it is located in the heart of a very rich sheep and cattle country, and is the shipping point for an enormous quantity of wool, many train loads of live stock each season. Then, on account of its splendid water power the Boston & Montana Mining company has recently completed one of the largest smelting and refining plants of the state, which employs upwards of 1,000 men, and new enterprises in the way of manufactures are constantly on foot. The town is also the point of supply for the rich mining camps of the Belt mountains, a region which, though comparatively little known, contains a mining population of several thousand souls and some of the most valuable deposits of minerals that exist. The population of the surrounding country is rapidly increasing, which will enable manufacturing establishments to increase as power can be had at a nominal figure and living expenses are very moderate. The wages of working men are still very high and the supply is not equal to the demand. This is especially true in regard to domestic servants. Such a thing as a good cook or house maid can scarcely be obtained, and there is a lively demand for them among persons of moderate means who would be willing to pay from \$20 to \$30 a month

for a good general servant. White labor is a premium in the town because no Chinamen are admitted on any pretext. In every instance where they have sneaked in they have been expelled without any formalities. It is a strictly anti-Chinese town, and any white person who is willing to work can find employment here at good pay.

The entire state is in need of immigration. Thousands of fine farms, now wild land, can be had for the taking, and it is really on agricultural development that the future importance and prosperity of the state must rest. By this it is not intended to depreciate the mining industry, but it is a well known fact to those who are informed on the subject that every dollar of gold or silver taken from the ground costs from \$1 to \$5. This calculation does not refer to a paying mine, which is taking out \$100,000 ounces of silver at a cost of \$50,000. It refers to the mining industry as a whole. The time and labor and money spent for prospecting, in exploring and developing prospects which turn out to be useless, and the machinery that is purchased for the working of the mines which are exhausted before they reach a paying basis, Great Falls, being situated in one of the richest agricultural regions of the west, a country of boundless possibilities, will never be entirely dependent upon the ups and downs of mines, and its growth will therefore be entirely independent of the rise or fall of the metals. As a smelting and manufacturing center it will receive all the benefits when the mining industry is prosperous without feeling to any marked extent the embarrassments of a mining town when mining is depressed. Being surrounded as it is by many rich districts that are open to settlement, the town presents extraordinary advantages to settlers, investors, capitalists and business men.

It is pre-eminently an American town being composed largely of New England men of education and refinement who are determined to make it a credit to themselves and their posterity.

Men and families who contemplate settling in the west will look far before finding such opportunities as are presented in this region. The climate is one of the finest in the world, the winters being generally short and not severe, and the summers presenting every charm of the temperate zone without the drawback of excessive and sweltering heat. New comers with a little capital who know how to invest it wisely are soon able to place themselves in positions of independence, because every product of the farm and garden has a ready sale at good prices, and the value of property in the towns and country increase rapidly with improvement, and on account of the surrounding development. The land is extremely productive, growing the cereals and root vegetables in the greatest perfection, and in quantities which often seem almost fabulous. In a subsequent letter I will some figures on this subject which will be a revelation to people who have been wrestling with the earth in other sections.

It is to be said at this time that gold and silver mining were never before so depressed in Montana. Where gold is found alone it pays to mine, but where the principal product of ore is silver, it does not pay to take it out of the ground at the present price. This great industry is being killed by the shortsighted policy of the government, starting with demoralization of silver in 1873, and culminating in the defeat of every measure which has looked to the reinstatement of silver as a money metal. No one who has not been in the mining regions can realize how strongly the people feel on this question. They are aware that millions of men in Europe are receiving \$1.20 to \$1.35 for the silver that we are selling them for 82 or 83 cents, and they realize that the day is not far distant when our silver mines will be exhausted and when we shall have to pay the coinage price for the silver we purchase back from European holders. The degradation of this metal is regarded as a personal affront by every man in the far west.

There is imminent danger that the big silver mines will be entirely shut down in the near future, as the owners feel that their product is being sacrificed as things now are. There is no prospect of relief, and many mine owners are today keeping up their properties by revenues from sheep, cattle or other enterprises.

WASTELAND EXTRAORDINARY.

What a Republican Taxpayer Has to Say of the County Commissioners.

Editor Tribune: It was with interest that I read the Leader's attempt at an exposure of the prosraul county commissioners. There never has been in this county such an arrogant, self-important and wasteful board. They have violated the law and the constitution. Article XV, section 13, of the constitution provides that no county shall incur an indebtedness for any single purpose in excess of \$10,000 without a vote of the people. They have set this at naught. The lower Sun river bridge, two Deep creek bridges, and by the Leader's own account grading of roads in 1892, were all beyond the limit of \$10,000. Only last year the grand jury called attention to their defiance of this provision. The second subdivision of section 7, page 244, of the revised statutes orders the auditing and settling of county bills only at the March, June, September and December meetings. They have continually violated this. Only recently, at their first special session of October, 1892, they audited and allowed a claim for several hundred dollars. They have deliberately squandered the county money on roads, and there is scarcely a man who they have allowed to pass without having been legally awarded a business tax. The tax assessors should know, as the source of great trouble to the board. It is a time for a sweeping trip at the expense of the county, \$5 per man for each man and expenses extra.

They had recently to pay nearly \$300 for a suit in which they had already unlawfully paid to another business \$200 attorney's fees for a lawsuit, when the county attorney advised them never to undertake to "sue a republican but to

quietly swallow any attempted justification of the acts of this board, I cannot and shall not.

It behooves all taxpayers of this county to see that no member of this board is ever returned, to run up taxes on us as this outfit has. Mr. Downing may well try to diffuse information on this topic. Their conceit stands boldly out on an iron plate at the south end of the Fifteenth street bridge, where their names are all engraved, recalling the lines of Swift:

"So great was their bonny,
They erected a bridge at the cost of the county."
TANPAYER.

THINK WELL OF HIM.

What Newspapers at His Former Home Say of Mr. M. M. Lyter.

Mr. M. M. Lyter, the gentleman nominated by the democrats of Cascade county for the office of district attorney, has also received the endorsement of the people's party for that place. Mr. Lyter formerly resided in Missouri, and the following excerpts from papers published there show the esteem in which he is held in his native state:

Clarksville (Mo.) Sentinel: We notice that our former townsman, M. M. Lyter, is the democratic and populist candidate for county attorney in his present home at Great Falls, Montana. For about three years, Mr. Lyter acted in that capacity under Hon. Champ Clark and Mr. W. J. Matson in this county and demonstrated by his legal ability and personal energy his eminent fitness for that most important and responsible position. We should be glad to hear of his success for we feel assured that the interests of the community where he now resides would be safe in his hands and that the duties of his office would be honestly and fearlessly discharged.

Pike County (Mo.) Post: Information has reached us that M. M. Lyter, who was born and raised in this county, and who for more than four years successfully practiced law here, has been placed upon the democratic ticket at his present home in Montana. The people of the place where he now resides have discovered in Mr. Lyter the true steel that makes men worthy and successful in life, and they have accordingly nominated him for county attorney. He is a deserving young man, self-made in every respect. His record as assistant public prosecutor here, first under Hon. Champ Clark and then under Hon. J. W. Matson, is one characterized by those attributes that make a public official the pride of his constituents. Fearless in the administration of his duty, he fully exemplified that trite saying: "A public office is a public trust." The people, wherever he may be, can make no mistake in trusting him.

"During my term of service in the army I contracted chronic diarrhœa," says A. E. Bending, of Halsey, Oregon. "Since then I have used a great amount of medicine, but when I found that you would give me relief they would injure my stomach, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy was brought to my notice. I used it and will say it is the only remedy that gave me permanent relief and no bad results follow." For sale by Lapeyre Bros. druggists.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

The Ticket as Arranged for the Voters of Cascade County.

The official ballot which is to be used in Cascade county on November 8 next has recently been corrected by County Clerk and Recorder Crosby and has been sent to the printer at Helena. It will be returned to this city next week and will shortly be forwarded to the various voting precincts. It will contain 123 names and will be arranged in three columns on one sheet. The different officers to be voted for are arranged according to their rank in the following order: Presidential electors, congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, chief justice of the supreme court, district judges, state senators, members of the house of representatives, clerk of the district court, sheriff, county clerk and recorder, county treasurer, county auditor, county assessor, county attorney, county superintendent of schools, public administrator, county surveyor, coroner, county commissioners, justices of the peace, constables and amendments to the constitution.

The presidential electors are arranged on the ticket according to the parties they represent, the three democrats together, the three people's party, etc. The democratic electors come first, then the people's party electors, the prohibition electors fourth, so arranged that one cross mark can be made to vote for all three of any party, or so that the names can be marked separately, as the voter wishes.

Below the presidential electors the candidates for various offices are arranged under the title of their respective offices, but alphabetically instead of by parties, as with the presidential electors. For instance, in the case of the governor the candidates will run in the order Collins, democratic; Kennedy, people's party; Rickards, republican. Under the head of lieutenant governor the names will run: Belding, republican; Collins, people's party; Matson, democratic. The ticket will be about twenty inches long and about twelve inches wide.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will contribute to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Sarg of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more people will become.

Have removed their Land and Abstract office to First National bank building on first floor. Third street entrance.

Important to Settlers.

Chas. W. Vowens, United States commissioner has removed his land office to room 14, Vaught building one door east of First National bank.

Unlike unstable
Coacts which are
digestible & absorb
with sugar.

Van Houten's Cocoa

BEST AND COES FARTHEST
leaves no Sediment on the bottom of the cup.