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NO. 1.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ELECTORS FOR THE WHITE METAL

HELENA, MONTANA, October 12, 1896.

H. E. STEFFENS, ESQ.,
County Clerk and Recorder, Madison County,
Virginia City, Montana.

DEAR SIR:

This office has received so many inquiries of late concerning the question of registration that we deem it advisable to call your attention to such questions, and suggest that you prepare a circular letter of instructions which should be given as wide a circulation as possible in your county.

The principal inquiries so far presented to this office are as follows:

1. Are we obliged to register this year?
2. Having been registered in 1894, can we not send our name to the registry agent and have him place our name on the official register?
3. Where a naturalized citizen has presented his certificate of naturalization in 1894, and had the same stamped as required by section 1212, is he obliged to present the same for the year 1896, and have it stamped or marked by such registry agent?
4. How long does registration hold good?
5. Are the children of naturalized persons who were and now are citizens of the United States, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, required to present a certificate of naturalization of their father to the registry agent when they apply for registration?
6. Are the children of persons who have been duly naturalized under the laws of the United States, being under the age of twenty-one at the time of their naturalization of their parents, required to present to the registry agent a certificate of the naturalization of their parents?

Section 1224 of the Political Code provides that all registry agents shall be appointed bi-annually and shall hold their office for two years. In section 1227 of said act registry agents are required in the month of October to receive and register the names of persons legally qualified and entitled to vote at the next preceding general election to be held within the state. Therefore the first question must be answered in the affirmative.

Every elector applying to be registered must before he is entitled to have his name registered take or subscribe the oath or affirmation required by section 1209 of the Political Code. Therefore the registry agent cannot register any elector unless such elector presents himself at the office of the registry agent and there takes the oath required by said section.

Although a naturalized citizen who heretofore has presented his certificate of naturalization at the time he registered has had the same stamped, he must each time he applies for registration present his certificate of naturalization, or a certified copy thereof, and have the same stamped or indorsed as required by section 1212. From this rule there is no departure, and any registry agent who registers a naturalized person without requiring him to produce his certificate of naturalization or a certified copy thereof, violates the law and is liable therefor.

The period of registration holds good for two years only. See section 1229 of the Political Code.

Section 2172, Revised Statutes of the United States, declares that "Persons who now are, or have been, citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States be considered as citizens thereof." The parents being citizens of the United States the children, though born out of the United States are citizens thereof, and as the parent has no certificate of naturalization the son applying to be registered cannot obtain one and is not required to present one to the registry agent, but the registry agent may put such elector under oath concerning his citizenship and make full inquiries concerning the time and place where he was born and the residence of the parents at that time.

Section 2172 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that the children or persons who have been duly naturalized under any laws of the United States being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States be considered citizens thereof. Therefore the children of persons who have been duly naturalized presenting themselves to be registered should present to the registry agent a certificate of the naturalization of their parents, or a certified copy thereof, or if the same cannot be procured, the registry agent should interrogate such applicant under oath concerning the time and place when his parents were naturalized.

(Dict. W.)

Respectfully Yours,
H. J. HASKELL,
Attorney General.

A HUSBAND'S REVENGE WILLIAM SHELDON TREATED TO A COAT OF TAR.

And as a Result Some of the Alleged Regulations Will Have to Explain Their Actions in the District Court—Result of the Preliminary.

The preliminary examination of Adolph Lavander, Wm. Lafoon, James Cole, and Wm. Peck, held before Justice Gould at Twin Bridges, Saturday, resulted in Lavander and Lafoon being held to appear before the district court, while Cole and Peck were held as witnesses.

These are the men, who it is alleged, played a prominent part in the sensational tarring of Wm. Sheldon, at Twin Bridges.

They claim that Sheldon had broken up the home of Wm. Lafoon; that after having accomplished his base purpose he persuaded Mrs. Lafoon to leave her husband and accompany him to Twin Bridges.

Mrs. Lafoon, who is said to be quite a handsome young woman, denies flatly the unchaste imputations directed at her. She says she was forced to leave her husband because he had abused her, and that he had neglected to provide for his family with the ordinary necessities of life.

And there are others, disinterested people, who say that both husband and wife are in error, and that neither of the two can be placed in the class of which Caesar's wife is queen.

At the same time Sheldon's friends, and he has many of them in the Twin Bridge country, assent that he is an innocent party—that he is not mixed up in the affair—and that the everzealous friends of Lafoon have simply made a scapegoat of him; that he brought Mrs. Lafoon to Twin Bridges and was paid for so doing.

County Attorney Callaway went to Twin Bridges, Saturday, to conduct the case for the state. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Lafoon, Cole, Lavander, Peck, and Sisler. The latter is said to have been the leader of the crowd that tarred Sheldon. Sisler had gotten out of the country. Consta-

bles Pollinger and Scales arrested the men, and at the preliminary, on Sheldon's testimony to the effect that he recognized among his assailants Sisler, Lavander, and Lafoon, the two last were held. Cole gave bail, but as the others could not furnish the requisite bond they were committed to jail.

The charge against the men is assault in the second degree—conviction means not less than one nor more two years in the penitentiary.

The Monitor of last Saturday had the following account of the assault.

About two weeks ago, a woman and four children were removed to this place from Iron Rod, a man named Fred Sheldon bringing the family and their effects in a wagon which he hired at Joe Albert's livery stable. They occupied the building between Mrs. Pennington's millinery store and the assay office, and nothing extraordinary occurred to attract attention until Wednesday evening. When Sheldon, who had been working for Dr. Pease, and was about to go to work for Wm. Trostle, was standing in the Club saloon watching a game of poker which was in progress. About 10 o'clock, a man came in, tapped him on the shoulder and called him outside. As soon as he reached the sidewalk, seven or eight men jumped on him, choked him to prevent any outcry, and after a brief scuffle threw him into a wagon and drove rapidly away over the Beaverhead river. The night was dark, all houses except the saloon were closed, and the only witness to the outrage was Charley Bartruff, who had just locked up his place and was about to start out for home, when it occurred, but he was too far away to recognize any of the kidnapping gang. However he came over and gave the alarm, telling what had happened, and saying that the victim attempted to shout as the wagon crossed the bridge, but was evidently being strangled into silence. On account of the darkness pursuit was out of the question, and the players resumed their game. Bartruff again started for home, and on his way went to his place to make sure he had closed it securely. Just as he had satisfied himself on that score, a wagon, containing some eight or ten men, came dashing down River street, and turning northward went toward the Jefferson valley with headlong speed. During

the night the doings of the men and the fate of Sheldon were enshrouded in mystery; but next morning Sheldon showed up, and told that his captors had taken him a short distance beyond the Orphan's home, where they took off his shirt and deluged him with tar. On being asked the cause of the act, he said that he had been accused of breaking up the family of Will Lafoon, a laborer who has been living in the valley for about three years. He said there was no truth in the accusation, and that all the relations he has had with the woman were that she had done washing for him when he lived at Iron Rod, and had been employed to bring the family to Twin Bridges, as above stated. Later, the woman, Nannie Lafoon, was seen and corroborated Sheldon's statement, and added that she had never given Will, her husband any cause for jealousy, whatever; that Lafoon was an idle, thriftless fellow, who would not provide for his family, and that she had been compelled to support the children by washing until she was almost broken down. Lafoon came to town soon after and his version of the case was entirely different. He accused his wife of infidelity and general dissolute conduct, and claimed that he worked whenever he could get work to do, and had always amply provided for his family. He denied having been implicated in the shanghaiing of the night before, and at first professed no knowledge of it, but subsequently admitted that "some of his friends might have done something about it."

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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

CITIZENS OF VIRGINIA CONTRIBUTE

Nearly \$200 Subscribed in a Few Hours—
The Money Sent to W. R. Hearst, of
the New York Journal, Who Will Dup-
licate It.

The silver club, which was to have been organized last Saturday evening, did not materialize. Quite a number of enthusiasts gathered at Armory hall Saturday evening, but a locked door barred their way and the unlighted building proclaimed that there had a miscue.

Tom Farrell, who was one of the principal promoters of the club proposition, had been called out of town Saturday and his exit from the city was of such haste that he did not have the time nor opportunity to make the necessary preliminary arrangements.

That's the story of the locked door and the dark building. Now for the sequel.

Mr. Farrell was very much chagrined when he returned to the city and learned the condition of affairs, and he resolved upon doing something forthwith. His idea of a silver club is that it should be a medium through which money might be raised for the cause of the white metal, so he acted accordingly. He drew up a subscription paper and accompanied by Julian A. Knight, started out. For a few hours Messrs. Farrell and Knight did some tall hustling with splendid effect. When they quit they had raised \$195, the various contributors being as follows:

J. M. Knight	10
Julian A. Knight	10
T. J. Farrell	10
C. W. Rank & Co.	10
Jos. I. Haines	10
W. W. Cheely	10
Robert Vickers & Co.	5
P. J. Hogan	5
Geo. W. Reif	5
C. H. Buford	5
O. D. French	5
E. F. Johnson	5
T. F. Pollard	5
P. H. Gohn	5
W. A. Clark	5
Geo. Gohn	2.50
Joe Smith	2.50
I. H. French	2.50
A. J. Bennett	2.50
James Summers	2.50
Musser & Rogers	2.50
J. Albright	10
Frank McKeen	5
Frederick Kraemer	5
S. R. Buford	2.50
M. Ma'land	2.50
S. E. Bickford	2
Eugene Stark	3
J. S. The Witt	1.50
H. S. Gilbert	1.50
Thomas Dugan	5
Solomon Wales	2
Frank Ken-sella	1
Peter Strupp	1
Geo. Crowley	2.50
Julius Kobis	5
Martin B. McLean	1
LeRoy Southmayd	5
Cheong Lee	2.50
C. A. Skully	1
H. L. White	1
G. H. Row	2
Closser & Germain	5
Total	\$195.00

There were but few refusals. The contributions came cheerfully. It should be explained, however, that many were not seen on the proposition on account of limited time. Before the banks closed a New York draft was purchased, and after the draft was bought there were a number of voluntary contributions declined.

The draft was enclosed with the following letter to Hon. W. R. Hearst, of the New York Journal:

"We have the honor to send herewith draft on New York for one hundred and ninety-five dollars, as the contribution of the citizens of Virginia City, Montana, to the New York Journal's campaign fund. Although this is a gold camp, Madison county being in the gold belt and producing one hundred dollars in gold to one in silver, a great majority of the people here are in favor of free silver.

No funds are needed in Montana, which state will be sure for Bryan by at least forty thousand majority. If possible we would like our mite to go into a doubtful state.

We desire to express our gratification at the course taken by your paper. It is a tower of strength in silver's cause, and we deem it America's foremost journal. Respectfully yours,
T. J. FARRELL,
J. A. KNIGHT,
Committee.

It should be stated in this connection that W. R. Hearst, the enterprising young Californian who bought the New York Journal, which, by the way, has become one of the best newspapers in the United States since he acquired it and is for silver, offers to double any contribution sent to the Journal fund. In this manner he has raised about \$30,000. Virginia's contribution is therefore, not \$195, but \$390.

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for 30 days the wearer

state that no benefit
has been received, we

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cases. Worth trying

since if it fails it costs
you nothing

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is nothing like it.

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Clothing Money since I began
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and wear longer, fit better and
hold the shape until worn out.
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no matter if you are slim or
stout, you can be fitted out from
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and Underwear, Hats and caps
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