Daily Press and Dakotaian

YANKTON - - - DAKOTA

Thursday Evening, June 10, 1880.

National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

Of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

Of New York.

It is stated that Horatio Seymour has come to the conclusion that New York will go republican.

The Chicago democratic primaries have been carried for Seymour and Harrison.

Gen. Burnside was re-elected to the United States senate from Rhode Island on the 8th inst.

C. W. Willard, ex-member of congress from Vermont, died at Montpelier on the 8th inst., aged 53.

As the returns come in it is very evident that the nomination of Garfield meets with popular approval, and the indications are that he will unite the republicans of the country as no man has done since 1868. The nomination has played fearful havoc with the democratic slate which had been carefully prepared for a very different emergency.

From a private letter received from one of the Yankton volunteer delegation at Chicago, we select the description of the scene when Grant was nominated:

After Conkling had put Grant before the convention the vast concourse rose and made the building tremble with its applause. For a half an hour the cheering continued. Men stripped their coats, vests, collars and neckties. They tore the flags from their places—they raised the state banners and swung them in the air—they hurrahed themselves hoarse and the chairman was wholly unable to control the crowd. It was the grandest recognition ever given an American citizen.

PEN PICTURE OF GARFIELD.

General Garfield followed Senator Conkling in the Chicago convention Saturday night and made an exceptionally strong and felicitous presentation of Secretary Sherman as a presidential candidate. In describing the proceedings at this stage of the great contest the Inter-Ocean contrasts briefly the appearance and manners of the two men and gives a pen picture of General Garfield that, in view of subsequent events, is of especial interest. The writer says:

There is much of similarity, and, at the same time, great dissimilarity between the two men. Both are large in stature, and both would be noted if strangers among thousands as remarkable types of physical developement. The verdict of the great majority would be probably that Garfield looks more like a statesman than the New York senator. There is a grac and elegance in the person and manners of Conkling that approaches too near airiness to be always strong in its effect, but the figure we now see before us is ruff-hewn in form and rugged in feature. The verdict of the ladies in the gallery, many times expressed during the convention, is that Conkling is "so handsome," and Garfield "so plain." But the Ohio school teacher, minister, legislator, and statesman is not plain looking. To the beauty of great strength is added the grace with which an illustrious and radiant renown will clothe any man. Large of form, with a huge head, the figure fixed like a rock on that table, while the building trembles with applause, is imposing, peerless and grand. To all this, Garfields nature adds a charm possessed by few men—the beauty of a generous and affectionate nature. A big heart, a sympathetic nature, and a mind keenly sensitive to everything that is beautiful in sentiment are the artists that shade down the gnarled outlines, and touch with soft coloring the plain features of a massive face. The conception of a grand thought always paints a glow upon Garfield's face which no one forgets who has seen him while speaking. His eyes are a cold grey, but they are often—yes all the time in this speech—lit brilliantly by the warm light of worthy sentiments, and the strong flame of a great man's convictions.

THE FINAL BALLOT.

The following is the vote by states in the ballot which resulted in the nomination of General Garfield:

STATES.	Grant.	Blaine	Sherman.	Edmunds.	Washburne	Garfield.
Alabama	16	4	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	12	..	..	..	..	..
California	..	12	..	..	..	..
Colorado	6	..	..	..	..	11
Connecticut	..	1	..	..	..	..
Delaware	..	6	..	..	..	..
Florida	8	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	8	10	3	..	..	1
Illinois	24	6	..	..	5	7
Indiana	1	..	..	..	..	29
Iowa	..	..	..	..	..	22
Kansas	4	..	..	..	..	6
Kentucky	20	1	..	..	..	3
Louisiana	8	..	..	..	..	8
Maine	..	..	..	..	..	14
Maryland	6	..	..	..	..	10
Massashusetts	4	..	..	..	..	22
Michigan	1	..	..	..	..	21
Minnesota	2	..	..	..	..	8
Mississippi	7	..	..	..	..	9
Missouri	29	..	..	..	..	1
Nebraska	..	..	..	..	..	6
Nevada	2	1	..	..	..	3
New Hampshire	..	..	..	..	..	10
New Jersey	..	..	..	..	..	18
New York	50	..	..	..	..	20
North Carolina	5	..	..	..	..	15
Ohio	..	..	..	..	..	43
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pennsylvania	37	..	..	..	..	21
Rhode Island	..	..	..	..	..	8
South Carolina	8	..	..	..	..	6
Tennessee	15	1	..	..	..	8
Texas	13	..	..	..	..	3
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	10
Virginia	19	..	..	..	..	3
West Virginia	1	..	..	..	..	9
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	..	20
Arizona	..	..	..	..	..	2
District of Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	2
Montana	..	..	..	..	..	2
New Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	2
Utah	..	..	..	..	..	2
Washington	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	2
Idaho	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wyoming	..	..	..	..	..	2
	306	42	3		5	399

Whole number of votes cast, 755; necessary to choice 378.

Impure Breath.

Among all the disagreeable consequences that follow the decay of the teeth, an impure breath must be the most mortifying and unpleasant to its posessor, and it is the most inexcusable and offensive in society; and yet the cause of it may easily be removed by cleansing your teeth daily with that justly popular dentrifrice, Fragrant SOZODONT. It purifies and sweetens the breath, cools and refreshes the mouth, and gives a pearl-like appearance to the teeth. Gentlemen who indulge in smoking should cleanse their teeth with SOZODONT, as it removes all unpleasant odors of the weed. Ask your druggist for it.—|w1m-deod

PRESIDENT MAKING.

How the Nominations for the Presidency Have Been Made From the Beginning.

Philadelphia Times.

Under a republican form of government, the mode of nominating, as well as the manner of electing the chief officers of the nation are interesting to the people. Washington, owing to his exalted character and invaluable services to his country, was chosen first president under the constitution. He was re-elected by nearly a unanimous vote. During his administration the federal and republican parties sprang into existence. On Washington's retirement, John Adams, of Massachusetts, became by common consent the candidate of the federal party for president, and Thomas Jefferson of the republican party. Adams was chosen president and Jefferson vice president, he having the next highest number of votes. In the year 1800, a caucus of members of congress was held in Philadelphia, which nominated Thomas Jefferson for president and Aaron Burr for vice president. They were elected over John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney. Mr. Jefferson was re-nominated and re-elected in 1804, with George Clinton, of New York, as vice president, over Chas. C. Pinckney and Rufus King. James Madison was nominated by a congressional caucus in January, 1808, and elected president by a large majority. He was nominated in the same manner in 1812. In September of the same year a convention, representing eleven states, was held in New York, which nominated De Witt Clinton. James Madison was re-elected. In 1816 James Monroe was nominated by a congressional caucus, he receiving sixty-five votes and W. H. Crawford fifty-four. The federalists named Rufus King. Mr. Monroe was elected, and in 1820 he was re-elected without opposition. In 1824 the congressional caucus system was opposed by a large majority of the republican party. But sixty-six members responded to the call, and these nominated Wm. H. Crawford for the presidency. Jackson, Clay and Adams were also nominated by various states, and there was no choice by the people. The house of representatives elected John Quincy Adams. Immediately after this election, Andrew Jackson was nominated by the legislature of Tennessee. That action was indorsed by the democratic party of the country and he was elected in 1828 over Mr. Adams.

THE FIRST CONVENTION.

In 1830 the first political national convention in this country was held at Philadelphia. It was called the United States Anti-Masonic convention. Francis Granger, of New York, presided. No business of importance was transacted, but the same convention met in Baltimore in 1831 and nominated William Wirt, of Maryland, for president. In May, 1832, a democratic national convention was held in Baltimore to name a candidate for the vice presidency. Martin Van Buren, of New York, was selected. That ticket was elected. The national republican convention assembled in Baltimore December 12, 1831. James Barbour, of Virginia, presided. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was unanimously nominated for president and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, for vice president. In May, 1835, a democratic national convention was held in Baltimore. Twenty-one states were represented. President, the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia. At this convention the two-thirds rule was adopted. Martin Van Buren was unanimously nominated for president and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was chosen for vice president, receiving 178 votes to 87 votes for Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia. No platform was adopted by this convention. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio, was the opposition candidate to the democracy in 1836. He was nominated in a state convention in Pennsylvania, and several other bodies. In 1839 a whig national convention was held in Harrisburg, Pa. James Barbour was the president. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison was nominated for president on the first ballot, receiving 148 votes. John Tyler, of Virginia, was selected as vice president. In December, 1839, a convention of abolitionists was held at Warsaw, New York. James G. Birney, of New York, was nominated for president and Francis J. Lemoyne, of Pennsylvania, for vice president. May 5, 1840, a democratic national convention assembled in Baltimore. Martin Van Buren was unanimously renominated. No choice was made for a vice president.

CLAY AND POLK.

A whig national convention met in Baltimore on the 1st of May, 1844. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was nominated for president by acclamation; vice president, T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. On the 27th of the same month the democratic national convention met in the same city. The two-third rule was adopted, and after a session of three days James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was nominated for president, and Silas Wright, of New York, for vice president. Mr. Wright immediately declined, and the Hon. G. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was selected to fill his place. On the first ballot Mr. Van Buren had 146 votes, Lewis Cass 83, R. M. Johnson 29, and James Buchanan 4. Van Buren's name was withdrawn after the eighth ballot, and on the ninth Polk received 283 votes to 29 for Cass and 2 for Van Buren. The national convention of the liberty party met in Buffalo, N. Y., on August 30, 1844. James G. Birney, of Michigan, was unanimously nominated for president, and Thomas Morris, of Ohio, for vice president.

The whig national convention of 1848 was held in Philadelphia. It began its session on the 7th of June and ended on the 10th, when General Zachary Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, for vice president. Taylor's principal competitor was Clay.

On the 22d of May, 1848, the democratic national convention assembled at Baltimore. The two-third rule was adopted, and General Lewis Cass selected as the candidate for the presidency on the fourth ballot. The first ballot for vice president resulted in the choice of General William O. Butler, of Kentucky. The free democratic convention assembled on the 22d of June, 1848, at Utica, N. Y. Delegates from three states were present, and they placed in nomination Martin Van Buren for president and Henry Dodge for vice president. The latter subsequently declined. On the 9th of June of the same year a similar convention was held in Buffalo. Seventeen states were represented by delegates. The nominations made by this body were Martin Van Buren for president and Charles Francis Adams for vice president.

THE LAST WHIG CONVENTION.

The whig national convention of 1852 assembled in Baltimore on the 16th of June, and was in session six days. During that time fifty-three ballots were taken, commencing with 131 for Scott, 133 for Fillmore and 29 for Webster and continuing, with very little variation, until the last, when Scott had 159, Filmore 112 and Webster 21. On the 1st of the same month, in the same city, met the national convention of the democratic party, which, on the forty-ninth ballot, selected General Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, as a candidate for the presidency. The first ballot stood: Cass, 116; Buchannan, 93; Douglas, 20; Marcy, 27; Lane, 13; Houston, 8; Dodge; 3; Butler, 2, and Dickinson 1. Cass rose to 131 on the thirty-fifth ballot, when the name of Pierce was presented, and on the fifty-ninth ballot the vote stood: Pierce, 282; Cass, 2; Buchanan, 2; Butler, 2. On the second ballot the Hon. W. R. King, of Alabama, was nominated by acclamation for the vice-presidency. The free-soil democracy held a national convention at Pittsburg on the 11th of August, 1852. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, was named for the presidency and George W. Julien, of Indiana, for vice-president.

The first republican national convention was held on the 17th of June, 1856, in the city of Philadelphia. An informal ballot resulted as follows: Fremont, 329; McLean, 196. John C. Fremont was therefore declared nominated. Upon the same ticket was placed William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, as vice-president. The American national council met in Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1856, and nominated the Hon. Millard Fillmore for president and Andrew Jackson Donaldson for vice-president. Cincinnati was the meeting place of the democratic convention of 1856. The delegates assembled on the 2nd of June and cast seventeen ballots. The first ballot stood: Buchanan, 136; Pierce, 122;. Douglas, 33; Cass, 5. Pierce's votes were given to Douglas on the fifteenth ballot, but without effect, and on the next ballot but one Buchanan was nominated.

CHICAGO AND CHARLESTON.

On the 16th of May, 1860, a republican national convention met at Chicago, Ill. Delegates were in attendance from all the free states, and also Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, the territories of Kansas and Nebraska and the District of Columbia. Three ballots were taken for president, and on the last the following vote was cast: Lincoln, 231½; Seward, 180; Chase, 24½; Bates, 22; McLean, 5; Dayton, 1; C. M. Clay, 1. This gave Lincoln 231½ votes, or within 2½ of a nomination, when several delegations changed their ballots and gave him 354 votes. Hannibal Hamlin was nominated for vice-president. A convention of the constitutional union party convened in Baltimore on the 9th of May, and put in the field John Bell, of Tennessee, for president and Edward Everett, of Massachusets for vice-president. The democratic national convention of 1860 met in Charleston, on April 26. There were delegates present from all the states of the union. After a stormy debate on a platform, a portion of the delegates left the convention, and those that remained proceeded to ballot. The first ballot stood: Douglas, 145½; Guthrie, 35; Hunter, 42; Dickinson, 7; Johnson, 12; Lane, 6; Davis, 2½; Pierce, 1. The fifty-seventh ballot stood: Douglas, 151½; Guthrie, 68½; Hunter, 16; Dickinson, 4; Lane, 4; Davis, 1. The convention then adjourned, to meet in Baltimore on the 18th of June. The meeting took place as ordered, and on the second ballot Stephen A. Douglas was declared the choice of the convention for president and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for vice-president. He subsequently declined, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was put up in his place. The delegates who withdrew from the Charleston convention immediately assembled at St. Andrew's hall, in that city, and after adopting a series of resolutions adjourned to meet in Richmond, Virginia, on the second Monday in June. This body, after a number of meetings, finally indorsed the nomination of Breckenridge and Lane. On the 28th of June the delegates who did not participate in the convention which nominated Douglas and Johnson assembled in Baltimore and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for president, and John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, received the unanimous vote of the delegates present, being 105 from the twenty states represented. For vice-president Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, received the unanimous vote of the convention (105) on the first ballot.

THE CONVENTIONS OF 1864.

On the 1st of June, 1864, a convention under the name of "the radical democracy" met at Cleveland, Ohio, and nominated John C. Fremont for president, and Gen. Cochrane, of New York, for vice president. The republican national convention of 1864 assembled in Baltimore on the 7th of June. The Hon. William Dennison, of Ohio, was president. Abraham Lincoln was re-nominated on the first ballot by a unanimous vote, with the exception of the vote of Missouri, which was cast for Grant. For vice president Andrew Johnson was nominated on the first ballot. The national democratic convention of 1864 convened at Chicago on the 20th of August. Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, was appointed permanent chairman. The vote was: For McClellan, 202½; for Seymour, 23½. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was selected vice president on the second ballot.

The republican national convention met at Chicago on the 21st of May, 1868. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, was selected as president of the body. A ballot was taken and the president announced that six hundred and ten votes had been cast, all for Gen. U. S. Grant. On the fifth ballot for vice president, Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, received five hundred and twenty-two votes, and was placed upon the ticket as a candidate for vice president. On the Fourth of July, 1868, the delegates of the democratic party met in New York to nominate candidates for president and vice president. Horatio Seymour was selected as president of the convention. The first ballot resulted: Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33½; Church, 34; English, 16; Parker, 13; Packer, 26; Johnson, 65; Doolittle 13; Hendricks, 2½; Blair, ½. On the twenty-first ballot the vote was: Hancock, 135½; English, 19; Johnson, 5; Doolittle, 12 and Hendricks 132. On the twenty-first ballot all the states voted for Horatio Seymour, of New York, and he was declared the nominee of the convention for president. Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, was unanimously nominated for vice president.

The national convention of the liberal republican party of the United States met in Cincinnati on the first of May, 1872, and opened the presidential campaign of that year. Six ballots were taken. On the first Horace Greeley received 146 votes; C. F. Adams, 203; Davis, 92½; Brown, 95; Curtin, 62; Chase, 2. On the fifth ballot Greelcy had 268 and Adams 309, but on the 6th ballot Horace Greelely was declared the nominee of the convention for president. On the second ballot B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, was selected for vice president by a vote of 435 to 161. The republican national convention of 1872 assembled in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th of June. The Hon. Morton McMichael was chosen as temporary chairman and the Hon. Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, as permanent president. On the first vote Ulysses S. Grant received the entire vote for all the states and territories in the union. For vice president the Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusett, was nominated over the Hon. Schuyler Colfax on the second ballot. The record of the year was completed by the meeting of national democratic convention at Baltimore, Md., on the 9th of July, 1872. Upon the states being called all the ballots but forty five were cast for Greeley, who was declared the candidate for the party. B. Gratz Brown was nominated for vice president.

THE CONVENTION OF 1876.

The convention of the republican party for 1876 met at Cincinnati on the 15th of June. It consisted of 752 members. Edwin McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was permanent chairman. On the first ballot Blaine had 285 votes; Morton, 125; Bristow, 113; Conkling, 99; Hayes, 61; Hartranft, 58; Jewell, 11; Wheeler 3. The seventh ballot resulted: Blaine, 351; Brestow, 21, and Hayes, 384, or five more than a majority. William A. Wheeler received 366 votes for vice president on the first ballot. The democratic convenmet at St. Louis June 27. On the first ballot Tilden had 403½ votes; Hendricks, 133½; Allen, 56; Hancock, 75; Parker, 18; Bayard, 27. On the second ballot Samuel J. Tilden had 508 votes and was declared nominated, and Thomas A. Hendricks was unanimously nominated for vice president. A convention of the prohibition party met at Cleveland, Ohio, May 16, 1876, and nominated Green Clay Smith of Kentucky, for president, and G. S. Stewart, of Ohio, for vice president. A greenback convention was held at Indianapolis May 17, and nominated Peter Cooper, of New York, for president, and Newton Booth, of California, for vice president. Mr. Booth afterward declined, and Samual C. Cary, of Ohio, was substituted.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Christian Freeman:—We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and the parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say that they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

Brown's Household Panacea

Is the most effective Pain destroyer in the world. Will most surely quicken the blood whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly Relieve Pain, whether chronic or acute, than any other pain allieviator, and it is warranted double the strength of any similar preparation.

It cures pain in the Side, Back or bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, and All aches, and is The Great Reliever of Pain. "Brown's Household Panacea" should be in every family. A teaspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of hot water (sweetened if preferred), taken at bedtime, will break up a cold. 25 cts. a bottle.

Much Sickness,

Undoubtedly with children, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by Worms, Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges, although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfuly usee by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating worms, so hurtfe lo children. Twenty-five cents a box. u

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

A purely vegetable distillation entirely unlike all other remedies.

IN the preparation of this remarkable remedy every herb, plant, and bark is subjected to distillation, whereby the essential medical principle is obtained in vapor, condensed and bottled. What remains in the still is inert, valueless, and totally unfit for use in an organism so delicate as the nasal passages. Vile and noxious and insoluble compounds of woody fibre, all inactive, saturated solutions.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Is a local and constitutional remedy, and is applied to the nasal passages by insufflation, thus allaying inflammation and pain and at once correcting, cleansing, and purifying the secretions. Internally administered, it acts upon the organs of circulation, keeps the skin moist, and neutralizes the acid poison that has found its way into the stomach and thence into the blood. Thus a cure progresses in both directions, and it does not seem possible for human ingenuity to devise a more rational treatment.

SURPRISING CURE.

Gentlemen.—About twelve years ago, while travelling with Father Kemp's Old Folks Concert Troupe as a tenor singer, I took a severe cold and was laid up at Newark, N.J. This cold brought on a severe attack of Catarrh, which I battled with every known remedy for four weeks without avail, and was finally obliged to give up a most desirable position and return home, unable to sing a note. For three years afterwards I was unable to sing at all. The first attack of Catarrh had left my nasal organs and throat so sensitive that the slightest cold would bring on a fresh attack, leaving me prostrated. In this way I continued to suffer. The last attack, the severest I ever had, was terrible. I suffered the most excruciating pain in my head, was so hoarse as to be scarcely able to speak, and coughed incessantly. I thought I was going into quick consumption, and I really believe that had these symptoms continued without relief they would have rendered me an easy victim. When in this distressing condition, I commenced the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, very reluctantly, I confess, as I had tried all the advertised remedies without benefit. The first dose of this wonderful medicine gave me the greatest relief. It is hardly possible for one whose head aches, eyes ache, who can scarcely articulate distinctly on account of the choking accumulations in his throat, to realize how much relief I obtained from the first application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Under its influence, both internal and external, I rapidly recovered, and by an occasional use of the remedy since, have been entirely free from Catarrh, for the first time in twelve years.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. HOLBROOK.

WALTHAM, MASS., Jan. 8, 1876.

P.S.—I purchased the RADICAL CURE of GEO. H. ROGERS, Druggist, Bunford Building.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

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An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly Medicated Plaster containing the choicest medicinal Gums and Balsams known to modern Pharmacy.

These Plasters have now been before the public for two years, and, notwithstanding the immense number of remedies in the form of liniments, lotions, pain-drops, and ordinary plasters, they have steadily increased in sale and met with universal approval, as evidenced by over one thousand unsolicited testimonials in our possession. Many remarkable cures have been certified to by well-known citizens in all parts of the United States, copies of which will be sent free of charge to any one desiring them. Improvements, in many ways, have been added, as suggested by experience and use, until it is believed that they are now perfect in every respect, and *the best plaster in the world of medicine.* All we ask from every sufferer in the land is a single trial. The price is 25 cents, although the cost is double that of any other plaster. But, notwithstanding the efforts of the proprietors to make the best plaster in the world for the least money, any similar remedy can be bought, numbers of unscrupulous dealers will be found ready to misrepresent others to gain a *little money* and endeavor to substitute others. If you ask for

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Have it if you have to send to us for it.

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A DWELLING HOUSE, four good rooms, pantry, front and back porch and cistern. Situated on Green street, between Fourth and Fifth. Apply on the premises.

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Harry Katz,

Yankton, Dakota.

Business Suits!

We are showing a large and elegant stock of Business Suits, in all the newest makes of Goods; Coats cut in four-button single-breasted Sacque and one, three and four button Cutaway Frock Styles. These Suits are made equal to the best custom work and we will sell them from 35 to 50 per cent less than you can have them made to order.

Working Suits!

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MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE!

YANKTON D. T.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

Our Stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing is Complete, both in Quality of Goods and Variety of Styles. We are showing a Large and Elegant Stock of all Grades of Goods from a cheap School to a Fine Dress Suit.
We also have a Full Line of White and Colored Shirts in all Sizes, Qualities and Prices.
Remember, we are not asking any advance on our Goods, but selling Goods at the same Low Prices we did 12st year.

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UNDERWEAR, White and Red Lisle Thread in Great Variety.

HOSIERY, Woolen, Cotton, Silk, Balbriggan, British, and all Styles and and Quality in Fancy.

GENTS Neck Wear, New and Nobby Styles.

Hats and Caps, Latest Spring Styles.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Wear.

We make a Specialty of Fine White and Colored Vests.

Parties wishing to look through our stock to get prices and see the different styles, will receive the same attention whether they wish to purchase or not.

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Because every article required for family use in the line of Groceries can be found there at all times.

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Grateful for the continued favors of the people, this popular House assures its patrons that every effort will be made to keep its stock and prices fully up to the demands of the times. No other Grocery House in the Territory will be permitted to surpass it either in quality of goods or price

Very Respectfully,

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From Yankton to Fort Sully,

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