

HOT SPRINGS STAR.

Official Paper of the City.

By JOHN A. STANLEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1892.

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Republican Ticket.

- NATIONAL. For President: BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. For Vice-President: WHITEHAW REID, of New York. CONGRESSIONAL. For Representatives in Congress: J. A. FICKLER, of Faulk county. W. V. LUCAS, of Fall River county. STATE. For Governor: C. H. SHELDON, of Day county. For Lieutenant Governor: C. W. BERKHOFF, of McPherson county. For Secretary of State: THOMAS THORSEN, of Lincoln county. For State Treasurer: W. W. TAYLOR, of Spink county. For Attorney General: COLE CRAWFORD, of Hughes county. For State Auditor: J. E. HUBLE, of Hutchinson county. For Superintendent of Public Instruction: CORTEZ SALMON, of Turner county. For Commissioner of School and Public Lands: THOS. H. RUTH, of Kingsbury county. For Commissioner of Labor and Statistics: WALTER MCKAY, of Lawrence county. For Presidential Electors: C. A. HUBLE, of Bonnington county. G. W. KINGSBURY, of Yankton county. JOHN PROBST, of Codington county. G. A. MURPHY, of Davison county.

The nomination of Capt. Lucas for congress is meeting with general favor all over the state.

For the first time in years it is said there are from fifteen to twenty federal appointments seeking candidates. There are vacancies to that number to be filled, with no applicants. What an opportunity to become famous!

Capt. Lucas will depart for the eastern part of the state about the first of September, and together with other candidates upon the state ticket will open up the campaign in earnest. The Captain will make friends for himself and the ticket wherever he goes.

The Custer Mail has been resurrected by the independent party and is being nourished by R. W. McHoes and his printer boys, with the aid, of course, of aspiring candidates of that political belief in Custer county. The Mail is better from a mechanical stand point than before its transition, and, as an exponent of independentism is all that could be expected.

The people's party first insisted upon Judge Gresham becoming their nominee for president. He flatly refused. Then they circulated the report that he would take the stump for the people's party; and this he also contradicts emphatically, saying that he is a republican. The independents seem to be having considerable difficulty in securing any drawing features for their campaign.

McKinley's trip west seems to have worried the democrats very much. We do not wish to probe the wound any deeper, but we can assure democracy that he is coming west again, and it is quite likely that he may come to the Hills on his second journey. McKinley's bill is able to do its own talking all right, but it seems to be difficult for some democrats to get a proper understanding of it and no one is better qualified to post them than the author of the famous bill.

No resident of Hot Springs will lose anything by lending a hand in aiding the Black Hills college in its efforts to gain rank among the best educational institutions in the west. It has already earned a good name; it is doing well; all connected with it are satisfied, and with the generous assistance of the citizens of Hot Springs it will continue to grow in favor and prominence and will be a great benefit to the city. It will materially help in growth and advancement of Hot Springs, and the residents of this place should take it upon themselves to lose no opportunity to say a good word for the Black Hills college.

Hyattsville, Md., a suburb of Washington, is attracting no small amount of interest just now, as an election contest is being stubbornly fought there between single taxers and the antis. The single tax people won the local contest, but their action in abolishing all taxation except on land values, and exclusive of improvements on the land, was promptly contested in the courts as being unconstitutional. The circuit court has rendered a decision sustaining the single taxers, but it is proposed to carry it to the highest tribunal before either side will be satisfied. The contest will be watched with much interest as it is not at all unlikely that this question may some day attain national proportions.

Captain Lucas is so well known among the old soldiers of Iowa, that it will cause general rejoicing among the vets, regardless of party, to know that he is nominated for congress in S. Dakota. It will be still more joyful to us all, when we hear of his election this fall.—Hull, (Iowa) Index.

We predict that W. V. Lucas will be a host in the halls of congress in the interest of the state. There is no bancombe about "Old Shady", he is all business, and a great stayer. We were close by him once during the war where staying qualities were given a hard test and he fought it out on that line, but did not use up the whole summer for it, was done in a couple of hours, and all hands ready for another job.—Gettysburg Courier.

The world, outside of Hot Springs, is hereby notified that this city is growing and is on the eve of the biggest boom that any northwestern city has participated in for a long time. No place in the northwest equals it in improvements going on at the present time, but the best of all is coming and is near at hand. A boom is coming.

In his speech before the Chautauqua Assembly Col. Steele reviewed the work of the fifty-first congress (republican); raised the cry of extravagance and arrogance. That congress, however, made a record that the American people are proud of, and no democrat has yet had the temerity to compare it with the one just adjourned. Democrats will probably continue to harp upon the awful laws that the fifty-first congress forced upon the people, but will fail to allude to the democratic fifty-second congress neglecting to even attempt to correct these alleged wrongs. If the fifty-first congress is to be censured for any laws that it made, the fifty-second congress is still more blamable for not making an effort to right the wrongs that seem to be painfully apparent to democrats.

Protection, according to Captain Lucas, has done some wonderful things. It protects American labor against pauper labor in Europe and against fertile fields and industry in Canada. On one hand it makes the foreigner pay the tax then. Hey presto! abracadabra! and the consumer pays sixty cents for barley that he has been paying twenty-five cents for.—Hatchet.

There seems to have been a general desire upon the part of political parties to do something to help out the farmer, and if the republicans have so well succeeded there will not be a very great objection raised among the masses. Beer is quite a luxury these days and those who can afford to drink it can save the tax—and the farmer will receive the benefit.

For the State Senate. So far the Pilot has only heard of one name mentioned for the senate and that is W. J. Thornby, and the Pilot believes that he fills the measure of the man that should be sent to the state senate. A resident of Custer county for sixteen years, he is thoroughly acquainted with her needs. He is a most indefatigable and effective worker, has an extensive acquaintance in the state, is capable and honest. The Pilot is reliably informed that Fall River concedes the senate to this county this year, and it is only for Custer to name her man to get the support of her sister county. The Pilot asks the people to carefully consider the question of state senator and after so doing we believe they will agree with us that W. J. Thornby fills the bill.—Hermosa Pilot.

The Star believes the republicans of Custer county would make no mistake in bringing forward the name of Col. Thornby, for state senator. His extensive acquaintance throughout the state, together with his experience as an officer in the legislature fits him for that position better than any one we know of in that county. And Mr. Thornby is not a stranger to the wants of Fall River county, having been here much of the time during the past two years. It seems as though the republicans of this district would have no trouble in uniting upon Col. Thornby.

On the Verge of a Real Estate Boom. Booms are not always attended with good results; as a general thing they are not to be courted. Hot Springs has never had a real boom. It has enjoyed a lively real estate market upon two or three occasions, and has had no small stir in building improvements; in fact its progress in building has been unequalled in the west. All through the past three years of poor crops and depressed conditions in financial circles Hot Springs has continued to grow and improve in a manner that has surprised visitors, and even some of our own citizens. Its advancement in building improvements has far excelled the stir in real estate lines, and this we believe has been a good thing, for property was held too high when we had no substantial business blocks and no fine residences. Now we have both and real estate has not advanced; yet there has been a steady sale of real estate in various parts of the city.

With the valuable improvements that have been made, the large amount of money that has been expended in both public and private improvements, real estate is far more valuable than before, and this fact is being realized by visitors who are every day manifesting a desire to invest, and they have no trouble in finding suitable property. It is believed by all visitors that Hot Springs has a future that is scarcely realized by its residents; all are infatuated with the location, the climate, and above all the medicinal properties of the water. They believe its advantages and the curative properties of the waters are sufficient to warrant the building of a city of no small proportions.

The city has been well begun and will be pushed to a most successful termination, and we wish to remark here and now that no one will ever find a better opportunity for investment than in Hot Springs. The place is going ahead faster than any other town in the northwest and is going to continue. Property is now cheap; it can be purchased for one-half what it can be in another year.

Improvements are under way and in contemplation that assures us of a constant and increasing growth. We believe we are on the verge of a real estate boom; it must come to keep pace with the city, and anyone who has any spare dollars will do well to secure all the Hot Springs reality they can.

Pledges Versus Deeds.

The Fifty-second congress, with its 158 Democratic majority, the largest majority which any party has enjoyed since the war, says the Minneapolis Tribune, made these pledges to the people:

- 1. To repeal the McKinley tariff.
2. To carry free coinage of silver.
3. To kill the "reciprocity fraud."
4. To repeal the bounty on sugar.
5. To stop the subsidies for ocean mail.

This Democratic majority of 158, after eight months of prolonged session and faithful salary drawing, fulfilled the above pledges as follows:
1. Made no attempt.
2. Split its vote and did nothing.
3. Made no attempt.
4. Made no attempt.
5. Made no attempt.

Increased the appropriations \$44,322,870. After squandering more money than any other American congress, and failing to carry out, or in most cases even to attempt, the measures to which it was pledged, the Fifty-second congress amended five little flea-bite tariff duties—namely, those on wool, barley, twine, lead and cotton ties. The removal of the sugar duties by the Republican congress amounted alone to many times all of these Democratic flea-bites combined.

The tariff was to be slaughtered in order to kill off "the trusts and tariff barons which prey on the people." It appears, therefore, that the trusts and tariff barons on which this brave Democratic congress had its eye were the fellows that raise wool and barley, mine lead and make cotton ties. "The people" who suffered were the manufacturers who consume wool and lead, the distillers who use barley, and the plantations that use cotton ties. As five-sixths of the duty on binding twine had already been removed by the preceding Republican congress, that duty was not a party issue.

The Fifty-first congress had a Republican majority of only seven; and yet it fulfilled its pledges and gave to the country such an array of important legislation as this:

- The agricultural college act. The anti-lottery act. The anti-trust act. Various army legislation. The McKinley tariff, including reciprocity. Four minor custom laws. The land grant forfeiture act. Meat and live stock inspection laws. Increase of navy act, and other navy legislation. Admission of Idaho and Wyoming. "Original package" legislation. Several pension acts. The present silver law. The World's Fair bill. Immigration legislation. Indian legislation. Public land legislation. Comparisons are odious, especially when made between a congress which breaks all records for progressive and aggressive statesmanship.

Gladstone's victory is a bitter pill for the queen. She hates Ireland with the bitterness of a most bigoted tory. Home rule she detests. This is natural, says the Sioux City Journal. The sovereigns of England have stood for outrage upon Ireland from time immemorial, and it is perhaps impossible for Victoria to free herself from the influences and traditions of her throne. But she has to swallow Gladstone just the same.

Weaver's Opinion of the Democratic Party.

Inasmuch as it is probable that the democrats of this state may decline to nominate presidential electors, but that they propose to cast their votes for the independent party electors, it might be interesting reading for them to peruse some of his expressions concerning them. Here are a few extracts from some of his speeches:

"I want to congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the suppression of purely democratic rebellion, gotten up by democrats for the democratic purpose of dissevering this union. Now and forever it is established as an eternal truth that the democracy in no place nor state can ever be trusted with government."

"I am astonished beyond measure that a party with a record so utterly vile, wretched and wicked as the democratic party, should be so lost to all shame and decency as to make an appearance before the loyal people of Iowa. It should be trampling in the wilderness of oblivion, and never more return."

"What is the use of further arraignment of the defunct democracy, with all its hoary crimes, at the bar of public opinion? We know that its acts comprise murder, treason, theft, arson, fraud, perjury and all the crimes possible for an organization to connive at."

Mr. Weaver must allude to the "golden era" to which the democrats so frequently refer. But then democrats will support Weaver rather than have the republicans win.

"It would be a mercy to put its record a million miles deep in the pit that is mentioned in holy writ—and I may add that if a large and distinguished assortment of its alleged statesmen were sent along it would only be common justice."

Again the "golden era" from 1846 to 1860 is alluded to, for democrats seldom refer to any "record" of its existence excepting that.

"The same old gang are again conspiring to get possession of the government. Woe to them! for the loyal hosts will crush them, and crush them forever and forever out of all possible danger of such a misfortune to our common country. The name of democracy is a name so full of stench and poison that it should be blotted from the vocabulary of civilized man and handed over to the barbarism that it so fitly now and in all the past has represented."

Gen. Weaver probably refers to their conspiracy to get control of the government by their supporting the independent electors and throwing the election into the house. At least that is about the only manner in which they appear to be "conspiring" at the present time. One would judge that the old general would prefer defeat for himself rather than a democratic victory.

"But, then, what could you expect from the poor, blind, diseased, decrepit, dismal, damned old democratic party? * * *—a party which through its financial legislation inflicted untold wrongs and robberies upon the people by permitting banks without a solid basis to issue a circulating note. * * *

The fact is, gentlemen, the democracy never has been able to comprehend the financial question. Between its inherent dishonesty and apparent senility it makes a petty but not unusual exhibition of its corporate, consolidated idiocy."

Yet, after these bitter denunciations, the democratic and independent parties propose fusing upon the electoral ticket in some states, in which event democrats would be expected to vote for Weaver. We imagine it will be a cold day when they do.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the Seventh Judicial Circuit in and for Fall River county and state of South Dakota.

George J. Saquety, Plaintiff, vs. Anna G. Saquety, Defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff, a copy of which is herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned at his office in the city of Hot Springs, South Dakota, within thirty days after this summons is served upon you, and if you fail to answer this complaint within that time the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.

Dated at Hot Springs, South Dakota, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1892.

A. M. APPELGET, Plaintiff's Attorney. To the above named defendant: Please take notice that the above and foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. J. O. Andrews, Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit of the state of South Dakota, acting in the absence of the Hon. William Gardner, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, state of South Dakota, from the state of South Dakota, and the complaint herein was filed with the clerk of the said Circuit Court, at Hot Springs, South Dakota, on the 14th day of July, 1892.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, ss. Seventh Judicial Circuit, ss. In the Circuit Court within and for Fall River county.

B. H. Allen, trustee estate, William S. Peterson, vs. Benjamin F. Donahy and Frank Hill & Co., et al. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale in the above entitled action, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1892, and a special execution issued upon said judgment, the subscriber, Seth Gifford, Sheriff of Fall River county, South Dakota, for that purpose appointed will sell at public auction at the front door of the court house in the city of Hot Springs, county of Fall River, South Dakota, on the 30th day of August, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real estate and mortgaged premises situated in the county of Fall River, State of South Dakota, and directed in said judgment and execution to be sold and thereon described as follows: The north half of the south east quarter and the north half of the south west quarter of section thirteen township ten south of range eight east B. H. M., or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting in all to four hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-three cents, (\$474.73) with interest thereon from the date of said judgment and all accruing costs of sale. Dated Hot Springs, South Dakota, July 7th 1892. SETH GIFFORD, Sheriff of Fall River County. First publication July 8th, 1892.

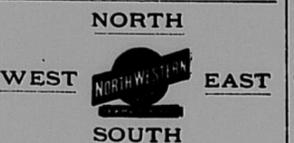
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NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, ss. Seventh Judicial Circuit, ss. In the Circuit Court within and for Fall River county.

Edwin Pierce, plaintiff, vs. Thomas Shean. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale in the above entitled action on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1892, and a special execution issued upon said judgment, the subscriber, Seth Gifford, Sheriff of Fall River county, South Dakota, for that purpose appointed will sell at public auction at the front door of the court house, in the city of Hot Springs, county of Fall River, South Dakota, on August the 30th, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real estate and mortgaged premises situated in the county of Fall River, state of South Dakota, and directed in said judgment and execution to be sold and thereon described as follows: The south west quarter of the north west quarter and the north west quarter of the south west quarter of section fifteen and the south east quarter of the north east quarter and the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section sixteen, township ten, south of range seven, east the B. H. M., or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting in all to eight hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-one cents, (\$841.31) with interest thereon from the date of said judgment and all accruing costs of sale. July 7, 1892. Dated Hot Springs, South Dakota, July 7, 1892. SETH GIFFORD, Sheriff of Fall River County. First publication July 8th, 1892.

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