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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

—BY—
JAS. W. McEWEN,

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One Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Three months50

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Rensselaer

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* Driven by Children Jockeys and Charioteers. *

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Bengal Tigers, White Bears. Black Ostriches, Drove of Giraffes.

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8 Separate Bands. Children's Tally-ho. Fire and Drum Corps.

3 Steam Organs. Troupe Jubilee Singers. Chime Bells.

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300 Horses! 100 Ponies! 60 Children! 100 Knights in Armor! Herds of Elephants,

Camele, Elk, Giraffes and Buffaloes.

2 PERFORMANCES DAILY. DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7.

LOW EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

STEALING SENATORSHIPS.

In his speech on the Montana senatorial steal, Senator Turpie draws the following word-portrait of one of the republican claimants:

"There is a very curious postscript to this history, a postscript very nearly related and bearing as evidence directly upon the vote of precinct No. 34. We, of the minority here, have alluded to this testimony. It is a considerable tract of testimony. It is published at the end of our portion of the report. We say that where a party undertakes by irregular means to vitiate or destroy a record, or the evidence of it, the fact that he uses such means is not only criminative testimony against himself, but it is evidence of the best character as to the truth of the record which he attempts to destroy.—Here is an affidavit of Mr. Gallagher attached to the report, showing that he was a voter and legal resident of precinct No. 34, showing that he was approached and offered, if he would furnish evidence to defeat the return of the precinct, first \$1,000, \$2,000, even \$3,000, all of which he answered he was not in that kind of business.

Mr. George—Who made that offer?

Mr. Turpie—Some person who was interested in defeating that return. Here is another affidavit of a person named Whalen, who was offered in the same manner a reward for swearing that he had voted a straight republican ticket, and he declined it in the same way, evidently having for its object to impeach the returns. There are six affidavits of voters and residents, among others of Lewis Fish, testifying to conduct of the same kind, showing a prolonged and continuous series of action by some party in the Territory designed to impeach, to impugn, and to vitiate the integrity of the return from precinct No. 34. There is another affidavit also, made by Mr. Pennycook, one of the judges of election at precinct No. 34.

AFFIDAVIT OF W. A. PENNYCOOK.

In the matter of the election in precinct No. 34, Silver Bow County, State of Montana.

State of Montana,

County of Lewis and Clarke:

William A. Pennycook, being first duly sworn, on oath says that he was one of the judges that conducted the election held at precinct 34, county of Silver Bow, State of Montana, on the 1st day of October, 1889. That he is over the age of 21 years, and has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and is a resident of said Silver Bow county, State of Montana. That Mr. Thomas C. Power, of Helena, Mont., the same person claiming to be elected United States Senator from Montana, sent word to him by a friend, to come over to Helena, Mont.; that he wanted to see him. That he came over to Helena, on the 9th day of January, 1890, and saw Mr. Thomas C. Power, at his office, in said city of Helena.

Mr. Power told affiant that he (Power) wanted to see him about the election at precinct No. 34, Silver Bow county, and that he wanted affiant to throw out precinct 34. That affiant could do it easier than what they could. He said he would pay all the expenses, and pay affiant for all the time he lost; he showed affiant a list of names of men who had voted at precinct No. 34, and had not been in the Territory for six months. Affiant examined the names and knows that a large number of them had been in the Territory more than two years, he, affiant, being personally acquainted with them for that period, and affiant so told Mr. Power. Power repeatedly told affiant that all he wanted affiant to do was to throw out the precinct, using whatever means he liked.

Said Power talked the matter over for some time, the foregoing being the substance of the conver-

sation, affiant listening patiently; but as affiant was cognizant of the fact that said election was conducted fairly, and the voters at said precinct being duly qualified so to do, as affiant confidently believes, affiant told Mr. Power that he would see about it, and shortly after affiant left Mr. Power's office. He also told affiant that he had been corresponding with C. H. Wallow, at St. Paul, concerning the men sent out by him from St. Paul, and who were not in the Territory six months prior to the election, and that this he could prove through Wallow, but that Wallow wanted too much money.

[Signed] W. A. PENNYCOOK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, A. D. 1890.

H. R. COMLY, [L. S.]

Notary Public in and for Lewis and Clarke Co., Montana.

It seems after all that there was one person in Montana, and he a Republican, who was dissatisfied with the action of the Territorial returning board, who was fully convinced that there was nothing of value or validity in any of the objections that had been made to the return of precinct No. 34, and who was determined as far as he was concerned, in the language of the old conveyancers, to have a "covenant of further assurance." We know nothing of Thomas C. Power except what this record shows. It seems he is a man of wealth. He is an old resident in the Territory. He is a man of a good deal of prominence. The returns in this election show that he was an unsuccessful candidate for a very high office. He had an office in Helena. He sent a messenger to Mr. Pennycook. He was leader in the party to which both of these persons belonged.

Mr. Pennycook obeyed the summons. He went to the office of Mr. Power at Helena. Mr. Power told him that he wished to see him about the vote of precinct 34; that he wanted that precinct thrown out; he did not care what means might be used to do it; and that he would pay him for his time and pay him for his expenses and pay him for all the expenses occurring in what might be necessary to throw it out at whatever cost.

Now, what would have been a reasonable account of expenses in such a transaction? There would have been the cost of a journey to the capital and return, including railroad fare both ways. There would have been the cost of the sojourn there, including hotel bills during his stay. Then it would have cost him the falsification of his official oath. It would have cost him the betrayal of the trust which the appointing authorities had placed in him in giving him that position. It would have cost him the denial of his lawful return, sworn to as genuine and true of that precinct. It would have cost him the disfranchisement of all his friends, and neighbors, and acquaintances who had voted at the polls over which he presided. It would have cost him the branding with lasting disgrace—a disgrace that no gold could gild and no shameless indifference could hide or cover.

The younger of these two listened to these proposals patiently, but he decided that although this Cæsar or Crassus of Montana might count his wealth by millions, he did not have enough to defray the expenses of a journey undertaken upon such a design. The tempter had approached Mr. Pennycook very warily, especially on the subject of expenditure. He did not expect a refusal, but he must not make his charges too high; that Wallow's charges were exorbitant. The natural tendency and bias of this somewhat remarkable character to corruption seemed to have been tempered by the shrewdest and most prudent parsimony. He may have been a dishonest man, somewhat unscrupulous, unprincipled, impure, defiled; he may be a political and social leper, loathsome, with the stench

[Concluded on 4th page.]