

THE PHILIPSBURG MAIL.

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PHILIPSBURG, GRANITE COUNTY, MONTANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

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WAITING ON BRITAIN

The Policy of the American Tories of To-Day.

WHY THEY'RE DELUDING THE PEOPLE

It is a Futile Hope that England Will Join in Any International Agreement for Bi-Metallism Unless She Has to—She Has Fought for Years for the Single Gold Standard.

The question of international bi-metallism presents some peculiarly interesting features. It is a question on which a good deal of light may be shed by those who have hid their goldbug principles behind it or by those who are employing it to shield the Cleveland administration from the just indignation of the public. As the matter stands, there are a great many dark places in the project that need illuminating.

It is not by any means a new question. It has been considered and discussed from all possible points of view. Nevertheless at this moment and by the light of current events it assumes an entirely new aspect. It becomes interesting by reason of the mystery that is thrown around it. We therefore appeal to the financial Tories who are making much of international bi-metallism to give the people a clear idea of the scheme.

About what time are we to expect relief from that source? Every interest in the country is in a crippled condition and growing worse. It is absolutely essential then, if the European skylocks are to dictate our financial laws and fix our currency system to suit themselves, to know when the event is to occur.

But this is not all. There is another question that is still more important. In the nature of things it may happen that England will not agree to surrender the advantages she now has; that her ruling class will not consent to forego the golden profits that are now flowing into their pockets. What then? The American Tories say that there is no possible way to restore silver as a part of our money standard except by international agreement. Are we to conclude that if England fails to recede from a position which she has firmly held for years or refuses to change conditions that she has been striving for half a century to bring about we are to accept these conditions and suffer the attendant and inevitable loss merely because the financial Tories have assumed that the United States cannot open its mints to the free coinage of silver?

England's first official reply to the petitions of the bi-metallists since the administration at Washington adopted John Sherman's financial policy is a contemptuous one. The question has been kicked out of court. The house of commons refused to discuss it. There is no longer any concealment in the matter. There is no longer any reason why England should have any concealment in the matter. There is no longer any reason why British interests should pretend to be anxious to increase the use of silver as a money metal or to restore its money functions. Having made tremendous sacrifices of its own in India in order to drive the United States to the single gold standard, there is no longer any reason why the house of commons or any other department of the government should engage in an effort to deceive us. Consequently, when the question of bi-metallism is presented for discussion in the house, the "faithful commons"—more faithful to the ruling class than to the people—inconsistently kick it out and refuse to consider it.

We should think that this action of the commons would put a very large flea in the ear of those who pretend to believe that England is about to surrender the fruits of the victory it has won at the expense of much conspiring and maneuvering. At any rate, the event that has just occurred in the house of commons ought to open the eyes of our own people to the futility of any hope or relief that England is likely to make any move that will divert from her coffers the constantly increasing treasure that the single gold standard is pouring into them.

Whatever the American Tories may say, whatever pretenses the adherents of John Sherman's financial policy may put forward, the fact remains that the constantly increasing value of gold is making England richer. Her home interests are infinitely more powerful and important than her colonial interests, and it is her fixed and unalterable policy to sacrifice the latter to the former whenever the necessity arises. We have lately seen a remarkable example of that policy.

Under the stimulus of the single silver standard the manufacturing interests of India were rapidly taking away from Lancashire the riches of the east. The appreciation of gold was a premium to the Indian manufacturers and enabled them to undersell Lancashire in China and the markets of the east to just the extent of the difference between the value of gold and silver.

England did not hesitate to sacrifice her Indian interests to those of Lancashire, particularly when the policy she adopted was likely to influence the United States in repealing the Sherman law. She closed the government mints in India to silver and in effect placed the currency system of that country on the gold standard, precipitated silver panic that wrought ruin in this country last summer and set herself down to the enjoyment of securing our cotton and wheat at half price.

In the face of all this there are men among us who pretend to believe and are trying to make the people believe that England is now getting ready to surrender the immense advantages she has acquired by conspiracy, by diplomacy and by the sacrifice of important interests in India. There are American Tories who insist that this republic, which was powerful enough more than a hundred years ago to conquer England by land and sea, is not now able to put in operation and maintain a currency system fitted to the needs of its people and to the interests of its trade and commerce. There are professed bi-metallists who pretend that this republic, more powerful in every way than England and continental Europe combined, must rest in depression and despair until England shall be generous enough to give the signal of relief by graciously permitting Americans to enlarge their money basis. And this act of benevolence is to be performed only when England concludes to present to the rest of the world the trifling sum of \$500,000,000 a year, which represents the profits that accrue to Great Britain's ruling class as the result of the demonetization of silver.

When will England get ready to perform this extraordinary feat of international benevolence? Some of our Tory friends pretend not to know, but we know the exact day. On the day that the czar of Russia advocates in favor of a democratic form of government; on the day that Emperor William leads a mob of anarchists in the streets of Berlin; on that day England will consent to the demonetization of silver.—Atlanta Constitution.

A PLEASANT PICNIC.

A Correspondent Writes of an Enjoyable Affair at New Chicago.

Mr. J. A. Featherman and the Misses Featherman entertained their numerous friends of New Chicago and Drummond at a garden picnic in their extensive grounds on last Saturday afternoon.

For a number of years Mr. Featherman has spared neither time nor money to make his grounds as fine as our rigorous climate will admit of, and the result must be very gratifying to him, for he now has what is conceded by those who have seen it one of the finest gardens in Montana. With its stately rows of cottonwood; its groves of shady cedar, interspersed by shrubbery and such flower-bearing plants as will thrive in Montana; its high swing and level croquet ground; its orchard of apple and cherry trees extending to the rear, it certainly is a splendid place for such an event. This, coupled with Mr. and the Misses Featherman's well known hospitality, assured for their guests a very pleasant afternoon.

After sitting down to a very inviting spread under the trees and disposing of a few of the necessities and a great many of the luxuries of life the party scattered to different parts of the grounds, some playing games while others sat on camp stools or lay in hammocks listening to the musical entertainment.

The merriment was interrupted for a short time only by a dark cloud looming in sight, which, like the Cleveland administration, overshadowed the people and threatened destruction to their hopes and pleasures, but in this case it proved to be a great deal of wind and a small amount of excretion. When it had passed and the bright sky appeared once more everyone took a fresh start and the enjoyment continued uninterrupted until nightfall, when everyone on leaving voted the afternoon a very pleasant one and Mr. Featherman a king among entertainers.

A football had been provided for the use of the "chronic kickers," but on this occasion nearly all of them were so well pleased with themselves and the world in general that they did not feel inclined to kick—not even a football—and so only a few of the most violent cases appeared to wreak their spleen on the unresisting leather.

A carload of Studebaker wagons and carts has just been received by John A. Spencer, near N. P. depot, which will be sold at prices in conformity with times.

OUTLOOK FOR SILVER

The Views of Prominent English Statesmen.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION CAUSE

Henry Chaplain Ascribes It to the Demonetization of the White Metal—It Can Only Be Stopped by Reverting to the Monetary System Practiced Prior to the Year 1873.

An important speech, touching upon wheat, silver, gold and American mining, railroads and land mortgages, was delivered in Edinburgh on May 30th by the Right Hon. Henry Chaplain, Conservative President of the Board of Agriculture in Lord Salisbury's Government. The speech was an address to a crowded conference of the Scotch members of husbandry and had for its subject "Bimetallicism in Relation to Agricultural Depression."

The speaker declared that agricultural depression was chiefly due to the steady and heavy fall in prices of produce, which he claimed was due to the monetary changes of 1873 and could only be stopped by reverting to the previous monetary system. Nobody could foresee where the present fall of prices would end. According to the latest table the fall from 1873 to 1893 of 40 per cent. in wheat amply illustrates this. The British Commissioners, he added, studied the price of wheat in America in 1879 and believed that it never could be exported cheaper than 40 shillings per quarter. The superior Indian wheat was sold last week at Hull for 19s 3d per quarter.

Continuing, he said the majority of the farmers believed that the fall in prices is due to foreign competition, and that the remedy was protection, but the fact that half the countries of the Continent and the United States, while imposing the heaviest duties on import produce complain of agricultural depression, refutes this argument.

Touching upon the farmers of America, he said that they especially were being ruined and becoming bankrupt faster even than the British farmers.

Others contend that overproduction is responsible for the fall in prices, but he claimed statistics show that the production of wheat has decreased, although the prices have fallen. Therefore, from the point of view of the speaker, it was farcical and ridiculous to attribute the fall in prices to that cause. The real cause, he said, was the demonetization of silver in 1873 and the subsequent divergence of the relative values of metals, which enable the silver-using countries like India to export wheat at the present low price.

Mr. Chaplain also said: And if silver continues to fall there is no reason why wheat should not cheapen indefinitely. We propose as a remedy an international agreement to revert to the system which prevailed prior to 1873. The failure of the Brussels conference is no argument against this, as it has since been clearly proved that nothing but the action of the English delegates broke up the conference. Chancellor von Caprivi's subsequent explanation of the conduct of the delegates conclusively proved this to be a fact.

Mr. Chaplain reviewed the bimetallic movement on the Continent and pointed out especially the importance of President Cleveland obtaining power to resumption the conference, adding: "My answer to an agreement as to the ratio between silver and gold is impossible is that the bimetallicists will accept any ratio rather than continue as now, and silver is so sensitive that its market price will conform to any fixed international ratio. The increased output consequent on such an agreement would not in our opinion affect the matter in the least, as it would be infinitesimal compared with the immense exporting mass. The argument that an international agreement would make the fortune of the owners of American and Mexican silver miners does not touch the question of its expediency and general utility.

"The most important adverse argument is that Great Britain, being the greatest creditor nation of the world, would receive payment of her debts in the cheapest metal. We contend that both metals would perform equal functions, while, on the other hand, we say it is not wise for a creditor to embarrass his debtor by monetary changes."

The speaker then referred to American railways, and made the assertion that one-third of their number were in the hands of receivers. Mr. Chaplain followed this by dwelling upon the unfavorable

investment made in American land mortgages, and said:

"From the accounts of the condition of the land and farmers there, especially in the West, owing to the fall in prices, I should be very anxious about such investments if they were mine. In fact, the creditors everywhere are in the greatest danger of losing their capital, or the greater part of it, owing to the appreciation of gold.

"The argument in favor of monometallism is based on the fact that enormous quantities of gold are lying idle in the Bank of England. The bimetallic prospects of the future are most promising and I can assure our foreign friends that the recent bimetallic debate in the House of Commons was devoid of importance. The discussion of the matter was attempted against the advice of its friends and the result was inevitable, seeing that no division was possible. Advances from every quarter of Great Britain show that interest in the question is steadily and widely spreading, and that the city of London itself is coming in."

Mr. Chaplain's speech greatly impressed the audience and he was loudly applauded.

FLORAL EMBLEM.

The Manner Outlined for Selecting One for the State of Montana.

The attention of the people of Granite county is called to the selection of a state floral emblem, for which purpose the Montana Floral Emblem Society was organized last March. It is much desired that a general interest be awakened in the state floral emblem and that a representative and intelligent vote be obtained on the subject. Various methods have been carried out in different counties during the past few months to arouse interest in the wild flowers and acquaint people in general with their characteristics, so that they may vote intelligently. The merits of the floral candidates have been discussed in schools, clubs, churches and other societies, small and large gatherings by all classes of people—business men, miners, politicians, etc.—as well as by ladies and botanists. Floral entertainments have been given in Livingston and in Bozeman and will be held in other places. The Floral Emblem Society has representatives in nearly all the counties, Mrs. C. A. Wilson, of Philipsburg, representing it in Granite county. To this lady may be sent votes by any resident of this county who is interested in what the state floral emblem shall be. It is to be remembered that the Floral Emblem Society has no membership fee and that anyone may record his or her vote who wishes to give expression to a choice for a floral emblem.

The most prominent candidates are Bitter Root Evening Primrose, Calochortus, Rose, Prickly Pear, Wild Syringa, Silverberry, Dog's Tooth Violet, Pasque Flower, Sundial, Bearberry, Ladies' Slipper; though any person may vote for his choice whether it is among the preceding or not. Desirable qualities in floral emblem candidates are abundant growth in all parts of the state and a comparatively limited growth elsewhere; connection with state's history; beauty and grace of flower, leaf and plant; length of blooming season; character of fruit; adaptability to conventionalization of flower and leaf; adaptability to cultivation and improvement; fragrance; utility; hardiness, and traits representative of the ideal character of the Montanian.

The state floral emblem which will eventually find its place upon Montana's coat-of-arms should awaken patriotic sentiment among the people and be an added bond of union between them. Let all become interested and take an active part by sending an expression of choice to Mrs. C. A. Wilson, Philipsburg. A register is open at C. A. Wilson's store, Philipsburg, for all who can call in which to record their choice.

THE MAIL received a letter of correspondence, signed "Electric Light," from Stone Station, too late for publication in our last issue. Our out-of-town friends should endeavor to mail their letters on Tuesday to insure their arrival in time owing to the irregularity of trains.

Try the Boston Cream Bread. For sale at the City Bakery Sansome street.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.