

THE ANACONDA STANDARD

STANDARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Publishers and Proprietors. Printed Every Day in the Year. Entered at the postoffice at Anaconda as second class mail matter.

Subscription Rates Payable in Advance.

Postage free for the United States, Canada and Mexico. Elsewhere postage added.

Daily and Sunday, one year.....\$10.00 Daily and Sunday, six months..... 5.00 Daily and Sunday, three months..... 3.00 Daily and Sunday, one month..... 1.00 Sunday, one year..... 2.00

Main Office—Standard Block, Anaconda. TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Business Office.....No. 1 Editorial Rooms.....No. 48

The Standard has branch offices at Butte, Missoula and Great Falls, where advertising rates will be furnished on application.

New York Office—48 Tribune Building. Chicago Office—428 The Rookery. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, Eastern Representatives. Washington Bureau—1415 O st., N. W.

All general business letters and correspondence should be addressed to the STANDARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Anaconda, Mont.

TO ADVERTISERS. The Anaconda Standard guarantees its advertisers a bona fide paid circulation. Daily and Sunday, three times greater than that of any other newspaper published in the state of Montana. Advertising contracts will be made subject to this guarantee.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1899.

TWELVE PAGES.

By Way of Contrast.

If the motive were not so thoroughly understood it would seem strange that certain self-styled silver republican newspapers never present a thought or an argument calculated to advance the cause of bimetalism. Their every effort seems directed to proving that the cause is irretrievably lost, and they divide their time not unequally between falsely berating the democratic party for its supposed abandonment, and gushing over McKinley, whose record for vacillation and treachery upon this subject finds no parallel in the life of any American of national repute.

Not even Carlisle is to be excepted from this eviscerating statement, for his shortcoming consisted merely of a complete somersault, with no elements of vacillation or deception to aggravate the offense. Mr. McKinley has been the worst enemy of the silver cause that the country has produced, because he has employed his assumed friendliness to enable him to get into a position to strike it, what the gold men hope will be an absolutely fatal blow. It is also worthy of note that when some of the time honored leaders of the democracy proved recreant to the cause, they were repudiated by their party and are political outcasts to this day.

In strong contrast to this action it is interesting but not pleasant to observe the attitude of some "silver republicans" with reference to McKinley. There is a man who voted for free coinage in 1877, and boasted of it for a decade and a half; who, only five or six years ago, was denouncing Cleveland because of his adherence to the gold standard, declaring that such a monetary system would have the effect of making "money the master and everything else the servant;" who posed all through the campaign of 1896 as a "better bimetalist than Bryan was;" who, in the perfunctory performance of a campaign pledge, sent the Wolcott commission to Europe to secure a bimetallic agreement, at the same time giving his sanction to Secretary Gage's scheme to more thoroughly commit the country to the gold standard; who is absolutely controlled by the money power of Wall street, and who will implicitly obey every command from that quarter, not merely upon the silver issue but upon every other phase of the money question.

And yet we find men here in Montana pretending to hold silver as the "paramount issue," literally abandoning the field of legitimate monetary discussion and spending a large portion of their valuable time in eulogizing McKinley and holding him up as a model of statesmanship, exalted patriotism, personal and political integrity.

General Warner's Position.

LATELY some effort has been made in Montana to prove that Gen. A. J. Warner has weakened upon the silver issue, which, it is claimed, is another evidence of the backdown of the democratic party. To those who are familiar with the question, who know of his invaluable literary contributions, as also his sacrifice of time, money and health in the work to which the best years of his life have been devoted—to all such it is quite sufficient to characterize the charge as a bare-faced and silly fraud without even a shadow of foundation.

The fact that the names of Warner and Bryan are coupled together and cited as evidence that the silver cause has been abandoned by the democracy, should in itself be sufficient proof of the utter falsity of the claim. Still, even among those who know something of the distinguished Oldham's great work, there may be some who are not aware of the fact that very recently he has published a new Monograph, in which his views are stated with all of his usual clearness and force.

He deals with the money question in

the light of the increased production of gold. While recognizing and admitting the beneficial effects of that increase, as all must who accept the quantitative theory of money, he at the same time emphatically declares that he does not consider the increase to be sufficient in amount, or likely to continue long enough to justify bimetalists in abandoning the cause for which they have so long contended.

He shows by the authority of Jevons, one of England's most eminent monetary writers, that while from 1850 to 1870 the world's stock of gold was nearly doubled, prices rose only about fifteen per cent. If other conditions, that is to say, business in general, had remained the same, a doubling of the money supply would have doubled prices. But they did not remain the same, and they never do. As soon as the increased supply of money begins to advance prices, production is stimulated and this checks the advance, so that the rise of prices will be much less in proportion than the increase of the money.

He also adverts strongly to the importance of the exchange question in its bearing upon trade relations with silver-using countries. If the attempt be made to extend the gold standard into India, China, Mexico and other countries, or even to fully establish it in Russia and Austria, the increased demand for gold from those sources alone will be vastly greater than any probable increase of gold production; while if it be not done the broken par of exchange will continue, making permanent the advantage of silver standard countries in international trade.

Concluding, the general says: "Hence, while admitting and welcoming the beneficial effect of the present increased production of gold, bimetalists believe that it would not only be unwise and unsafe to accept the present gold supply as likely to be permanent and sufficient, but also for reasons given, believe that justice to mankind requires the reestablishment of bimetalism, and that to reestablish it would benefit not only this country, but that it would help the world."

All of this, however, will make no difference with those who challenge his fidelity. They have a motive in doing so, and it is safe to say that the charge will be repeated ad nauseam. It is simply a new form of the old cry of "Stop, thief," and a cunning ruse by which it is hoped to deceive many who, in good conscience, left the republican party in 1896.

French Grotesqueries.

CURRENT French history is a melodrama in which there is a liberal admixture of farce. The grave and the gay, the sublime and the ridiculous, the horrible and the grotesque are thrown in together and coming to the boiling point, the composition is stirred up as by a big iron spoon in the manufacture of hasty pudding. Where else in history is there so exquisite an absurdity as the Guerin episode? Assuredly in recent times there has been nothing comparable to it in extravagant drollery except it be the Americanization of the Sulu sultan, his wives, concubines, eunuchs and slaves.

For more than six weeks this bombastic jany of a Guerin with a few equally fanatical and equally bizarre followers, remained in a two-story house in a narrow street in Paris, defying the republic of France to take him prisoner, haranguing from his window the gathering mobs, taunting the police and military with sneering epithets and threatening the government with disaster and overthrow. There he staid, calling himself a patriot and statesman ready to die if need be for his principles; while the police, instructed and anxious to arrest him for treason, walked up and down in front of the house as timidly and cautiously as if Guerin were a dreadful infernal machine ready to go off at the slightest touch.

It was early in August that the government made up its mind to arrest Paul Deroudele, head of the Patriotic League, Jules Guerin, president of the Anti-Semite League, and several other agitators on charges of treason. Deroudele went to prison cheerfully. He is an old soldier; he has distinguished himself in twenty battles; he is an eloquent orator; he is an intense hater of Germany; he preaches the gospel of revenge for Sedan; he has literary ability and has written patriotic French songs; he is a man of talent and to some extent, at least, a leader; at the time of his arrest he was said to be rallying all the anti-administration factions—the anti-Dreyfusards, the anti-Semites, the Bonapartists, the legitimists and the anti-Loubet generals of the army. He says he is not a monarchist, but is opposed to the present form of the republic. He wants a plebiscitary republic—one in which the president is elected by the direct vote of the people. Against this it is contended that such a republic would open the way for another coup d'etat like that of Louis Napoleon in 1851.

Deroudele goes to jail, like Lafayette. He fancies that his martyrdom will help the cause he represents. Guerin thought he could do the cause more good by defying the government. On August 14, believing that he had exhausted the patience of the police and would certainly be arrested next day, he issued this fanciful proclamation:

Citizens: A handful of men, determined to enforce respect for liberty of the individual by a government capable of every infamy, will to-morrow, Aug. 15, sacrifice their lives for the cause of the liberty of opinion. Will the people of Paris understand the high significance of the act which these men are going to accomplish, and will they make common cause with them, or will they let them struggle single-handed against a government which is executing the orders of cosmopolitan Jewdom? Citizens, whatever may happen, the "Anti-Juifs" shut up in the Grand Occident of France, will do their

duty. Those who are ready to die for the cause of liberty salute you.

Guerin has finally capitulated, theatrical and bombastic to the last. To understand such scenes as are being enacted in France these days, you must understand the French character. William Hazlitt has described it as it existed during the revolution of '93, and the description still holds good—in a century the French mind has gained very little in strength and stability. "They are," says Hazlitt, "a people extremely susceptible of provocation. Like women, forced out of their natural character, they become furies. Naturally light and quick, good sense and good temper are their undeniable and enviable characteristics; but if events happen to stagger or supersede these habitual qualities, there seems no end of the extravagance of opinion or cruelties in practice of which they are capable, as it were, from the mere impression of novelty or contrast. They are the creatures of impulse, whether good or bad. Their very thoughtlessness and indifference prevent them from being shocked at the irregularities which the passion of the moment leads them to commit; and from the nicest sense of the ridiculous and the justest tact in common things, there is no absurdity of speculation, no disgusting redomantole or wildness of abstraction, into which they will not run when thrown off their guard. They excel in the trifling and familiar, and have not strength of character or solidity of judgment to cope with great questions or trying occasions."

Such then is the French character, essentially passionate and weak, ostentatiously daring enough on occasion but lacking the iron resolution and fixedness of purpose so eminently characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon.

The State of Manhattan.

THE New York Herald revives the scheme to create the state of Manhattan out of the seven counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Westchester, Richmond, Suffolk and Nassau. This would give Manhattan a population of nearly 4,000,000, while the state of New York would still be left with about 3,000,000. Manhattan would have an area of 227 square miles—almost exactly the size of Galatin county. Rhode Island has only 1,085 square miles, and Delaware has 1,950.

The arguments offered in favor of the creation of the state of Manhattan are that it would rid New York city of its "up state tax masters"; that it would "end the tyranny of rural rulers that fastened the Raines law on the city and took one-third of the tax"; that it would get rid of "the men who in three years have increased the valuation of real estate for purposes of state taxation \$198,949,021 in New York county, and in the last twelve months have added on \$165,000,000 more in New York county, and in the entire city \$182,000,000"; and that such a state government would much nearer be representative of the great, mixed, cosmopolitan population that would be included within its borders.

The plan may be practicable from the standpoint of New York city, but it can hardly be considered possible—not so long as the republican party is in power. The state of Manhattan would surely be democratic. The Platts and Depews would find their power curtailed, and their patronage diminished. The "up state" republicans would never consent to the project, and not until both branches of congress are democratic could such a bill ever pass. The constitution of the United States provides that a state shall not be divided except by the consent of the legislature and congress. There have been few such instances. Vermont was claimed by both New York and New Hampshire, and was made a state as a compromise. Maine was formerly a part of Massachusetts. West Virginia was erected as a state during the war under abnormal circumstances. No other divisions have taken place, although Texas specifically provided when she came into the union that she might be dismembered into four states.

The Montana reception committee in San Francisco is playing a waiting game, with the certainty of making a brilliant home run.

There will be considerable disappointment if the Montana volunteers are not brought to bay to-day.

More steam to the Valencia and Zealandia.

The Transvaal war seems to be suffering from stage fright.

Venezuela is strenuously endeavoring to follow the new fall styles in revolutions set by San Domingo.

To push the alleged parallel between his case and that of Dreyfus to the limit, Captain Carter would be exceedingly grateful for a pardon.

It's pretty close, but the Montana regiment is beating Admiral Dewey in the home stretch.

The boys will be well received when they land in San Francisco, but they must not expect the hero-kissing to begin until they land in Butte.

There is a well-grounded impression that General Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Transvaal army, is a fighter of the Stonewall Jackson school.

The gentlemen who got up the Chicago trust conference will regard the St. Louis affair simply as a chaser.

The arrival of the Montana volunteers is now a matter of moment.

LATIN ALLIANCE SCHEMES IN SOUTH AMERICA

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

That is an interesting and suggestive translation from the Brazilian Notitia which the associated press has been sending out. Notitia is the organ of the president of Brazil, and it makes public the fact that the Italians have been writing to Buenos Ayres suggesting an alliance between the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Chile, with as many South American states as would come in, to resist the aggression of the United States, and declaring that such an alliance would have the support of Italy, Germany, Austria and France. Since the Spanish war there have been many evidences that the nations of Continental Europe have taken alarm at this country as a trade rival as well as a political power. This Brazilian publication is further evidence of the dread from both causes. It specifically states that the alliance is proposed as an answer to Latin America to the alliance which those countries imagine to exist already between the United States and England. Of course, there is not and will not be any alliance between this country and England, and the political machinations of the Latins need not bother us. We shall not meddle with the affairs of South America, and it makes no difference to us politically whether the Spanish-American republics there prepare to "resist" us, singly or unavailingly.

Our commercial relations are, however, another matter. Of course, we want the trade of South America. We shall need the markets of the world to consume the product of the new energy which is being enlisted in manufacturing here, and the South American markets are nearer and more available than those of Europe, which we have set out of late to capture. As the Carpenter letters in the Eagle last year showed, the South American markets are now German when they are not English. They are German because the Germans study more carefully than we do the habits and tastes of the people to whom they wish to sell. That cannot last, however. Our Cuban, Porto Rican and Philippine connections will throw South America more and more into our way. Capital will seek an outlet in South American steamship lines and it

is the most unpopular American. It would be a close race between General Otis and Admiral Sampson.

President McKinley will go through Ohio in a Pullman car, making a few rear-platform speeches and running over the hopes of a republican victory.

There is every indication that the new Kearsarge is fully capable of sustaining her good name.

From one point of view the Montana regiment cannot be out of sight much longer.

The Butte Inter Mountain is fondly hoping that the Montana regiment is free from anti-Otisards.

One trial was sufficient and President Kruger is not attempting to give England any more Sunday school lessons from the book of Psalms.

Until he gets out again from behind the bars, M. Guerin will be regarded as a closed incident.

Current Comment.

Partisan Investigation.

From the Kansas City Times. The Mazet committee, which has been investigating the Ramapo water scandal in New York city, finds it has been barking up the wrong tree. In his eager desire to catch the Tammany leaders it came directly upon the trail of Tom Platt and his son Frank, General Tracy and Edward Lauterbach of the republican machine. The sham character of the whole investigation was evidenced by the scrambling around of the committee to avoid finding out anything which would involve their own party bosses.

Hanna Sure to Help Quay.

From the Minneapolis Times. Senator Pease intimates that the chances are good for the seating of Matthew Stanley Quay as senator from Pennsylvania by gubernatorial appointment. In violation of recent precedents, he thinks so, too. Mr. Hanna will want many republican votes in the body as possible and Mr. Quay would be a valuable man to the administration if it could put him under strong obligations. Precedents do not amount to anything more than law or justice when the party managers have special fish to fry.

Sixty Tribes to Be Conquered.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The United States army has only one tribe of Filipinos, as Professor Schurman asserts, and the other 59 tribes are friendly to us, what a wonderful feat that one must be! It has fought Spain for more than 100 years and has over a half the heretofore invincible legions of the United States. It has made a better fight than did all Spain in the recent war with this country. "Merely a tribe!" But what a tribe!

Resistance of the Filipinos.

From the Pittsburg Post. If the Filipinos are as intelligent as Commissioner Schurman says they are and as hostile to the United States as he thinks they are it would seem that home or any other kind of rule that was not by a government of, for and by themselves, would result in a large permanent army to enforce it, especially as they have been trying for a century to establish an independent nation.

The Chicago Trust Conference.

From the Boston Traveler. We believe that this turning of the searchlight into the dark corners of monopoly is only the beginning of a great and salutary movement in this country. That such an initial step has been taken at all is a marvelous thing, considering the power and influence of the trusts themselves. To find such a court of inquiry actually in existence fore the close of the 19th century is a happy omen for the future. From its conclusions must come the desire to investigate further.

Substitutes for Beef.

From the Atlanta Journal. No nation eats anything like as much meat per capita as the American people. That they are too carnivorous is certain. They would be healthier, heartier and

will devote itself to making goods for the South American trade. Our commercial progress there would be a good deal impeded by an alliance among the South American republics such as the Italians have suggested. It is, therefore, pleasant to see that Notitia, the organ of President Salles, discourages the idea with emphasis. It doubts the possibility of an alliance of the three chief South American countries, and, supposing it possible, it does not believe that this "union of weakness," as it calls it, could "counterbalance and annul the force of the United States." There can be no South American alliance of any worth which does not include Brazil, and this hostility to the plan indicates that our trade will be left to fight its own way without official hindrances.

But the thing which Italian diplomats behind the proposition sees lies in the evolution of the future. That is the alignment of the Latin nations into one camp and of the Anglo-Saxons into another. As the world grows smaller and intercommunication more easy the combination and consolidation which is the ruling spirit of the age is likely to draw the nations into sympathetic understandings, if not into alliances, and these will run along the lines of blood and feeling. Italy thinks she sees the beginning of the movement in the good understanding between England and this country, and the attempt to extend the triple alliance to South America is a move on the world's chess board in reply. The interesting point in the growth of this tendency in the next country will be the position of Germany. In blood she is Saxon, but her interests and her habits of thought at present agree with the Latin nations as against England. If the plan of Latin alliance were more than a dream to-day Germany would no doubt be found in that camp. That is probably the reason that the Italian letter was written. But the Germany of thirty or forty years hence may not be the absolute monarchy of William III. If the Saxon spirit of self-rule grows there, Anglo-Saxon sympathies and friendships will follow. Then a Latin alliance would be almost feeble enough to welcome Spain.

Looking for a Postoffice. From the Kansas City Times. The news comes from Ohio of the capture of a demented man who has been running wild in the woods near Bowling Green. The dispatches do not state the character of the federal appointment which he failed to secure and which caused his disappointment.

The Distinguishing Mark.

From the Indianapolis News. Secretary Hay is in favor of epaulets, gold lace and trimmings, and regards the citizen's dress for American diplomats as obsolete. Perhaps the secretary has some time or other been taken for one of the waiters.

Men and Women.

Henry James talks as he writes—in epigram.

Two of Queen Victoria's grandsons are now at school at Eton.

Stephen Van Benschel, a New York broker and well known society man, has joined a Wild West show as a broncho breaker. He says that it is his method of enjoying a vacation.

Mrs. Mary S. Wilson, who recently celebrated her 91st birthday at Oyster Bay, L. I., is living in a house which is nearly 300 years old, and on the porch of which George Washington shook hands with the people of the town.

Negotiations between Augustus St. Gaudens, the distinguished American sculptor, and the ministry of public instruction in Paris have resulted in an arrangement which will place several of the works of the former in the Museum of the Luxembourg.

The colossal statue of Ferdinand de Lesseps, which the French are going to erect at Port Said, is ready to be sent out, but no French navigation company appears to be capable of transporting it to Egypt, and so an English or Belgian vessel will have to be employed.

Mr. D. Sankey, the evangelist, has been making complaints to the board of health against the duck farms near his home in Eastport, L. I. The complaints were investigated the other day, and the board came to the conclusion to stand by the ducks and voted against Mr. Sankey.

In the Best of Humor.

Caution and Effect.—Mr. Dnkane—The sultan of Sulu came in promptly out of the wet.

Mr. Gaswell—Yes, he wished to prolong his regnal season.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Timitt—Borrowows owe me a balance of \$0, and he wants to give me his wheel to square it.

Gazzam—Take it. You'll never get your money otherwise.

Timitt—That's true, but I can't ride, so I'm sure to lose my balance anyway.—Catholic Standard and Times.

"What's the matter, dear, you look cross."

"Well, I am. I bought a cheap hat this morning, and my husband says it's very becoming to me."

"Well, aren't you satisfied?"

"I should say not. I was expecting he'd say he didn't like it, and then, of course, I should have felt obliged to buy another."—Detroit Free Press.

"So your father said he must prove his love before he can marry you. How does he expect him to prove it?"

"By figures, I imagine."—Brooklyn Life.

Connell's Bargain Friday

A Flood of Merchandise that you will be eager to own at the prices we name—the least price possible on high-grade, dependable goods. We name but a partial list of the many bargains that will greet you upon entering Connell's to-day.

Table with 2 columns: Notions and Domestic. Items include fancy lace trimmed handkerchiefs, ladies' pure linen handkerchiefs, ladies' fancy mull and bobinet ties, etc.

Second Floor Bargains

Table with 2 columns: Ladies' medium weight fleece lined, children's bleached cotton flannel, ladies' extra heavy fleece lined, etc.

Hosiery

Table with 2 columns: Ladies' black hose, misses' and children's black ribbed hose, misses' and children's ribbed hose, etc.

Blankets

Table with 2 columns: 10-4 silver gray fancy border wool blankets, 11-4 extra heavy wool blankets, hand made comforts, etc.

P. J. BROPHY & CO THE LEADING Exclusive Grocery House IN THE STATE. Our Teas, Coffees, Spices, Wines, Liquors, Etc. Are the Best That Money Can Buy or Experience Suggest 28 Main Street, Butte, Montana.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY HARDWARE DEPARTMENT OF BUTTE, CORNER MAIN AND QUARTZ STREETS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Heavy and Shelf Hardware Mining Machinery of All Kinds Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods Belting, Packing and Hose Your Orders and Correspondence Solicited Blacksmiths' Supplies WHEN YOU WANT TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS, USE SAPOLIO