

# The New Northwest.

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WHOLE NO. 1110.

## BETRAYED ITS TRUST

THEN BOB SMITH PROMPTLY QUIT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

He Was a Democrat Until the Party Quit Democracy—The Crime Against Silver and the Galvanized Tariff Bill More Than He Could Consistently Stand.

Hon. Bob Smith, the Populist candidate for congress, was present on the occasion of the meeting of the Cascade county Populist convention, at Great Falls last week, and on being called on for a speech, gave an outline of Populist principles and his reasons for withdrawing allegiance to the Democratic party that should, if common sense and reason count for anything, forever silence those who have taken occasion to question his sincerity and honesty of purpose. Following is a synopsis, in part, of his remarks as reported by the Great Falls Tribune:

The great fundamental principles that he advocated today were inscribed upon the banner of the People's party and no one should be ashamed to advocate them. There was nothing save the ties of home that bound men closer together than political affiliation, yet men should learn to distinguish between a principle and a name. There was no name dearer to his heart than Democracy, for it meant government by the people for the people, but the party had departed from its ideal. Two years ago the Democracy had met in Chicago and declared that it believed in the coinage of gold and silver without discrimination against either. Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, then asked that the word "free" be inserted in the resolution, but was told that the resolution "meant free coinage." He (Smith) for one took them at their word and advocated the candidates of the party. When congress met Mr. Cleveland and his friends declared that it did not mean what it said, and Mr. Bland, Mr. Bryan and others declared that it did. He stood with the latter and believed in the free coinage of silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1, without the assistance of any other nation under the sun. Thus believing, and knowing that both the old parties were divided upon the subject, he sought and found that the Populist was the only party that was a unit in favor of free coinage and he had cast his lot with them. In every convention in every section thus far held the Populist party had in unmistakable terms pronounced in favor of free coinage. He contrasted this with the meaningless financial resolutions of the state conventions of both parties, including the Republican club resolution at Denver, which he read. He facetiously referred to the platform, especially the word "interconvertible," and asked what it meant. Did it mean changing silver into gold? If it did, it meant something that the abolitionists had vainly tried for years. If it meant to change a silver dollar for a gold dollar, they could have made it plainer by simply declaring in favor of free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

They had simply verified the saying of Talleyrand that language was made to conceal ideas. That is what the platforms of both parties had done, and in so doing had fooled many into voting with them. He declared that for years the Democrats had abused the Republicans for the demonetization of silver, and promised, if they had the power, to undo the evil. They got into power, and instead of redeeming their promise they had driven the last nail into the coffin of silver. They had also promised tariff reform, and after nearly two years they had produced a bill that could truthfully be called the McKinley bill, junior. They had also denounced trusts, yet the Democratic majority in the senate had taken under its wings the most infamous of all the trusts, the sugar trust. In advocating silver they had declared against a gold standard or the contract to pay all debts in gold, yet they hardly got into power before they issued fifty million dollars worth of gold bonds. If that was the way the Democracy meant to redeem its promises, he never wished to be a Democrat again.

A great many people say that the Populist is a fiat money party, said Mr. Smith. They do not know what they are talking about. The Populists advocate the use of all the gold and silver in the land, and as that is insufficient, they believe in the use of United States or treasury notes instead of national bank notes, for the reason that the treasury note bears no interest, while the national bank note does, the interest being paid on the bonds deposited for their redemption. In explaining the word "fiat," he said that gold and silver as well as paper money could be called fiat, for their value was fixed by legislation, and but for that the intrinsic value of the metals would be deteriorated. He illustrated this by saying that if anyone took a silver dollar to the grocer he could get its face value in goods; but hammer it out of shape, and though it still contained the same weight, it was

valueless for the reason that the stamp of the government had been defaced. The first \$100,000,000 of greenbacks issued during the war were a full legal tender for all debts. All subsequent issues were receivable for all debts except duties on imports and interest on the national debt. The first issue never went below par; the others fell as low as three to one. The war of the Revolution was fought because our forefathers refused to pay tribute to King George, but today we were paying a greater tribute to England than George ever dreamed of, and this was because we followed the English system of finance. He urged that we cut loose from the system and adopt a policy of our own.

Speaking of the railroads, he said the time had come when the country must own the railroads or the railroads would own the government. This was not a new question for many governments own a portion, at least, of the lines, and though rates are cheap, they are a source of revenue. If he were in congress he would vote to foreclose the mortgages on the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific at once and let the government run them for awhile. If the government would take charge of all the roads at their cost value and charge the rates that are now being extorted, the roads would pay for themselves in fourteen years.

## WEATHER AND CROPS.

The Montana Signal Service Avers That Both Are Exceptionally Good.

Observer J. M. Sherier of the United States signal service submits the following under date of August 13:

"Nearly an average amount of rain has fallen, but it was not well distributed, and while some sections have been visited with too much moisture, others still complain of the dry weather. Numbers of farmers who are late with their hay have had that crop somewhat damaged by rain. The precipitation seems to have been unusually heavy in the vicinity of Bill, Beaverhead county, and the correspondent from that point reports that rain fell on every day during the week. The hay crop in that vicinity was unusually heavy, but a large amount of it will not be saved in the best condition. In most sections, however, there has been a normal amount of heat and sunshine and the conditions have been favorable for harvesting of all kinds.

"The grain harvest is well under way in the Bitter Root and Flathead counties and is just beginning elsewhere. In the Gallatin valley winter wheat has been cut and a splendid crop saved. A great deal of barley and wheat is lying down, but as the grain is nearly ripe, no serious damage is anticipated. The Gallatin oat crop is also especially fine and in some places most exceptional yields of that grain are expected.

"A prairie fire swept the northeastern portion of Dawson county and immense damage was inflicted. Grass is already scarce in that portion of the state and some stockmen are obtaining permission to cut over the old hay on the military reservation at Fort Buford. Cattle are being shipped and their general condition is good."

## Great Falls a Great Ruster.

B. C. White, of Lewistown, in a letter to the Manufacturers' Gazette on the wool industry in the Judith basin, says: "We hear that a Lowell spin is going to put in a big woolen mill at Great Falls. If it is a fact we believe it is a splendid business venture. Great Falls is a fine city, blue years old, has about 12,000 inhabitants, and a water power that is only surpassed by Niagara, already utilized by one of the largest concerns in the state, employing 1,000 men. We have the wool, we have to wear the best and heaviest wools, and if the firm comes, we will stay with them from the 'turn loose' to use a western phrase."

## The Valley County Ticket.

The Populists of Valley county have nominated the following ticket: State senator, Charles Hurd; clerk and recorder, Frank Falvey; treasurer, Frank Fryburg; sheriff, S. A. Willis; clerk of the court, Ed. Murphy; assessor, John Hancock; commissioners, Charles Bartlett, P. M. Fryburg and R. W. Garland.

## Died from an Old Injury.

L. M. Kenna, the lad who was struck in the breast by a sky-rocket at a Fourth of July celebration in Helena in 1880, died at Great Falls last week from the effects of the wound. He was a son of the late John Kenna, the first mayor of Helena.

## United States District Court.

The April term of the United States district court at Helena has ended, and there will be no further sessions of that body in that city till the November term. Court for the southern district will be held in Butte next month.

## An Unfounded Rumor.

The report that S. G. Ramsey, sheriff of Missoula county, has been appointed superintendent of the B. A. & P., which has been in circulation for some days, is explicitly denied by that gentleman.

## THE MINING RECORD

A LOCAL AND GENERAL REVIEW OF THE LEADING INDUSTRY.

The Required Notice for Assessment Suspension—British Columbia Mining Laws, Activity in the Cour d'Alene—Mining a Legitimate Investment—A Bonanza.

A good many inquiries are being received as to the proper form for the required notice to be filed with the clerk and recorder in compliance with the provisions of the assessment suspension law recently passed by congress. The following, it is believed, will meet the general requirements:

### NOTICE.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Notice is hereby given that . . . . . the undersigned, owner, and holder . . . . . of the . . . . . mining claim, situated in the . . . . . mining district, in the county of . . . . . State of Montana, being desirous of taking the benefit of the act of congress, entitled "AN ACT to amend section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," relating to mining claims, approved July 18, 1894, do hereby declare that . . . . . in good faith intend to hold and work said mining claim.

Witness . . . . . hand, at . . . . . County of . . . . . State of Montana, this . . . . . day of . . . . . 1894.

Signed, . . . . .

### British Columbia's Mining Laws.

The mining laws of British Columbia are quite as liberal as those of the United States. A prospector is required to take out a license, which costs him \$5, and he pays \$2.50 for recording his claim. He is allowed to make two locations in a district. Claims are located 1500 feet square and no discovery is necessary before a location is made. A discovery must be made, however, within fifteen days after the date of the location. One hundred dollars must be expended on each claim every year. When \$500 worth of work has been done on a claim, a crown grant, equivalent to our patent, can be secured for about \$100. After that the government requires the payment of \$20 a year on each claim. The government is very liberal about building roads.

### Credit to Whom Due.

Some of our state exchanges, in referring to the bill extending the time for final proofs on lands and the suspension of work on mining claims, credit Congressman Hartman with the authorship of these acceptable measures, says the River Press. Mr. Hartman's record is good enough without infringing upon the honors that are due to his associates, and in the interest of accuracy it is as well to state that these bills were originated in the house by Representative Sweet, of Idaho. After passage in the house they were taken in charge by Senator Power, and became laws of the land in due course.

### Activity in the Cour d'Alene.

Reports from the Cour d'Alene country are to the effect that that section is jogging along all right enough. Since the opening of the Northern Pacific the ore has been going out of Canyon creek at the rate of twelve to fifteen cars daily. The Frisco mine at Gen. started up full blast last Monday week, and in order to relieve the pressure of the great accumulations of concentrates, principally at the Frisco and Tiger mines, an extra train is brought out every other day over the Cour d'Alene branch.

### It's a Legitimate Investment.

In a thousand promising localities throughout the mining area of California are good mines that, developed, would yield a hundred times the investment. Were more men able to divest their minds of the old superstition that there is a gamble, an uncertainty and universal risk about mining investments, it would be better for the state. Mining is now as legitimate and certain a form of investment to the intelligent man of means as any other business.—Mining and Scientific Press.

### Rich Gold Find in Colorado.

Moscow, Col., Aug. 12.—The excitement over the recent gold find has been intensified by the discovery of rich float ore extending over a very wide territory, and many who have visited the field are making arrangements to remain permanently. An assay of ore selected with a view of avoiding rich peckey formations averages \$700 to the ton in free gold.

### General Mining Notes.

From recent explorations it is believed that Peru contains the second largest petroleum area in the world.

At Red Bluff, Madison county, it is reported that the sale of the Grub Stake mine is a sure thing. Chicago men are the purchasers.

It is announced that the Revenue mine, in Madison county, has been sold to a Colorado syndicate who will soon take charge of the property.

During the past quarter century ten tons of diamonds, selling for \$800,000,000 uncut, and for \$600,000,000 after cutting,

have been added to the world's wealth. This quantity of stones is twice as great as the sum total of all that were known to exist before that time.

The Denver Record thinks a dead line should be drawn on the finding of "the richest gold mine in the world" again for three months. It has been found six times in four weeks.

The Kennedy, Nevada, New Era says there is a mining notice near that town which reads: "We claim 1500 feet in a promiscuous district along the course of this vein. This claim shall be worked as the Blew Id Nel."

An electric light plant at Pine & Pankay's mill, in Madison county, was put in operation last week. Fifty-six incandescent lights are used, and more will be added as occasion demands. Less than 10 horse power runs the dynamo.

The North Star, on Sultan mountain, Colorado, has an almost phenomenal record in the respect that it has not shut down a day in eleven years. During that time it has shipped 25,000 tons of ore and 5,000 tons of concentrates, which produced 2,000,000 ounces of silver, 10,000 ounces of gold and 8,000 tons of lead. The average value of the ore in gold, silver, lead and copper is \$65 a ton.

The Iron Mountain mine, at Pardon, sixty miles west of Missoula, is working about fifteen men. For several months past the company has been sinking the shaft, which is now nearly completed to the 500 foot level below the main tunnel, or 1200 feet vertical depth below the croppings. This is 300 feet below the lowest level and is expected to produce ore sufficient to keep the 100-ton concentrator in continuous operation for two years. The concentrator will be started this week and the force on the mine will be increased to the usual number.

### LABOR DAY IN BUTTE.

Rev. Myron Reed, Secured as Orator—An Elaborate Program Prepared.

Labor day will be appropriately observed in Butte this year. Rev. Myron Reed, of Colorado, has been engaged as orator of the day. Both the race track and Columbia gardens have been secured and every band in the city has been engaged. There will be a prize for the best appearing body of men in the procession. At the race track there will be a drilling match, running, jumping and bicycle races, gentlemen's road race, delivery wagon race, cowboy race, hammer throwing, putting the shot, pole vaulting and throwing base ball. At the Columbia gardens there will be women's and children's contests for prizes, games and sports of all sorts, and dancing.

### They're After Pullman.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The attorney general of Illinois today filed a petition asking that the charter of the Pullman Palace Car company be declared void. The petition sets forth that the charter allows the company to purchase, control and convey such property as is necessary to prosecute its business. The corporation has far exceeded its privileges, the document declares. The petition declares that the company has practically usurped the powers of a municipality, owning numerous business blocks, residence and factory sites, and controlling stock in other corporations that furnish power to manufacturers.

### Got Her Million Stamps.

About three months ago, Mollie Gunderson, while selling milk to emigrants on a train at Mandan, North Dakota, met with an accident from which she lost both of her limbs. An eastern firm offered to give her a pair of artificial limbs if she would send them a million cancelled postage stamps. It is stated that she has at least 400,000 more stamps than required to secure the richly deserved prize.

### They Got Light Punishment.

Dr. P. Ellis and Conductor Dowdell, the Missoula billiardists, were allowed to plead guilty of simple assault the other day, and Judge Woody fined them \$50 each. They took a few shots at each other last spring as the result of alleged insults offered Dowdell's wife by Dr. Ellis, the dentist.

### A Ten Million Decrease.

The valuation of taxable property in Montana for 1894 will fall ten millions below that of 1893, or to about \$114,000,000. Values in both real estate and improvements, as well as live stock, were reduced in nearly all the counties of the state.

### A New Publication.

Charles D. Greenfield, of Helena, has begun the publication of the Montana Stockman and Farmer. The paper is devoted exclusively to the stockgrowing and farming interests of the state and is a publication worthy of liberal support.

### Progress of the New Pen.

About seventy men are employed on the penitentiary contract at Billings and the greater part of the foundation is now built. The force will soon be increased.

## THE HOUSE GIVES IN

A COMPLETE SURRENDER TO THE SENATE TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

A Great Deal of Talk Indulged In, But the Resolution Carried by a Strong Majority—Representative Wilson Tells All About "How the Play Came Up."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The house caucus decided yesterday to recede and adopt the senate bill by a vote of 180 to 21.

An hour before the time set for the caucus, Speaker Crisp was joined in his private office by Chairman Wilson and Representatives Turner, McMillan and Montgomery, the full membership of the house Democratic committee and Representative Breckenridge, of Arkansas, advisory member for the final consultation. The current of feeling among the members of the house seemed to be settling strongly in favor of accepting the senate bill without further delay. At 10 o'clock Crisp and the conferees filed out of the speaker's office and took their seats in a body. At that time 153 Democrats were on the floor.

Chairman Wilson took the floor immediately after roll call. He began with a recital of the difficulties encountered. He said each step had been pursued with an ardent desire to support with honor the desire of the house to resist what was regarded as the unreasonable demands of the senate. He reviewed the differences in the conference on the disputed terms. He took up each proposition on sugar and spoke of the vast profits to the sugar trust which would result from many of them. He spoke at some length, but did not indulge in the sharp criticism that was expected on the motives of the senate conferees.

Crisp followed. He said it was the senate bill or nothing; that as long as there was a fighting chance of securing the concessions the house demanded, he was in favor of standing out; but he was satisfied the time had come when further insistence by the house was useless. He offered a resolution instructing the house conferees to recede from disagreement and the ways and means committee to bring in free sugar, iron and coal bills.

Bursts of applause greeted the reading of the resolution, but half a dozen late Democrats were on their feet demanding recognition, prominent among them being Burke Cockran, of New York, who delivered a vigorous speech against surrendering to the senate. "Better no tariff legislation than the senate bill," he declared.

A division on the Crisp resolution was demanded, so as to have a separate vote on the first part to recede from disagreement to the senate amendments and the provisions for separate bills. The first part was adopted by a rising vote of 180 to 21 and the second part without division. The caucus then adjourned.

At 2:20 p. m. the rules committee submitted a report for the immediate consideration of the senate tariff bill, to be followed by the separate bills for sugar, coal, iron ore, and barbed wire. Reed made a parliamentary objection to the procedure, claiming that the tariff bill was not before the house, and indicated the Republicans' intention to fight the bill and report in every proper way. Crisp held the resolution in order and before the house. The previous question was ordered without a division.

### Wilson Tells "How the Play Came Up."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Chairman Wilson, author of the Wilson bill, prepared for the Associated Press at the close of the caucus yesterday, the following statement of his views on the tariff situation: "I cannot see where we failed to do anything we could to bring about a better result. When I have done my best, according to my capacity and judgment, I must fall back on the consciousness of duty done. The difficulty which the country must recognize is that on the tariff question we did not have a Democratic senate, and whatever has been gained has been wrested from a protective body. I have been willing to take any, even the most desperate, chances that gave the least hope of success in getting rid of the most objectionable senate amendments, and would have fought to the fourth of March if I had any ground to stand upon and any following to sustain. We have been confronted by the senate with closed ranks, while we have been fermenting from the senate, and the growing impatience of the members to get back to their districts with anything that might be called a tariff reduction bill, has made them unwilling to stay unless a promise be given of assured or probable victory. We could not honestly give such a promise, and a man cannot continue to battle with his army ready and eager to break away."