

# The New Northwest.

VOL. 23, NO. 13.

DEER LODGE, MONTANA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 1221.

## SILVER'S STORY

TOLD IN FOUR CHAPTERS LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE AGES.

The Night of the Middle Ages and the Dawn of the Renaissance. The First Gift of Light Came with the Inflow of Silver—Unsafe to Tamper with Nature's Laws—Fixing of the Ratio.

### III.

During that singular period commonly called the Dark Ages the light of civilization became almost entirely extinguished, and when we consider the heights to which enlightenment attained in Rome under the Caesars, whose magnificent mastery of the mechanic and fine arts found expression in the noblest temples ever erected by human hands; whose law codes have been the patterns for the government of the most advanced of the modern nations; whose schools of philosophy solved some of the deepest problems of nature, and whose poetry and literature in general have been the models of the ages, we can but wonder that mankind with such a mighty heritage should have sunk so low throughout Christendom for six or seven centuries that it is a fact, that but for the Arabians, a Moslem race, who preserved the arts and sciences of the ancient world, the

### Lessons of Greece and Rome

would have been lost to us. Some mighty force must have been at work to cast such an eclipse over the intelligence of the Saxon race for so long a period of time. What could it have been? It was the death of money, the lifeblood of commerce, the want of which arrested interchange of commodities between the scattered nations, and so confined men to themselves, compelling them to imperfectly supply their own wants and cutting off the broadening and satisfying influences of reciprocal intercourse. There was no growth but, on the contrary, a suspension of the racial forces which can only expand by interdependence and interchange. The

### First Gift of Light

followed the crusades, which opened a pathway to the wealth of the Orient, while to some extent the credit system, inaugurated at Venice and Genoa in 1371, brought on a revival through the introduction of exchanges in the form of paper.

No truth is more firmly established than that the eclipse of the Dark Ages was caused by the want of money, for the proof lies in the wondrous awakening which came with the Spanish conquests in the New World and the pouring into the lap of benighted Europe of the rejuvenating floods from the silver mines of Potosi. Singular, isn't it, that the twilight of the Middle Ages began with the demonization of silver by Rome in 221 A. D.; that its full midnight was upon the world when nearly all the

### Actual Money Had Disappeared

that the first dawn of the Renaissance should have come with the crusades, which opened a way to the treasury of the East, and that the full day should have burst forth in its broadest splendor when the retrieving flow of the white metal found its beneficent way from the long-sealed vaults of the mysterious lands of the Incas and the Montezumas into the empty veins of perishing commerce in the Old World.

Does not this imperfect outline of events that have actually passed teach a lesson of highest significance to the world today? Is it not reasonable to suppose that what has been may be again? Modifications may come, it is true, with new and reformed conditions, but there are psychical laws which are as immovable as the procession of the equinoxes and cannot be defied. What good purpose has been served by the ruthless destruction of one-half of the world's money as represented by silver, which, as we have seen, has through the ages come down side by side with gold in the service it has given to man since Abraham purchased

### The Cave of Machpelah

wherein to lay the dust of Sarah? Discredited but once by the effeminate sycophants of decaying Rome we have seen how the act contributed to bring upon the world its deepest chapter of gloom and how its restored use brought back to fainting civilization the pulse-beats of health and opened the way to the grandeur of the modern world. Where is the wisdom of committing again that fatal act? Has not one experience been enough, even though it is argued that man's almost universal conquest of the

world and his subjugation of the elements renders a repetition of the experiences of the Dark Ages impossible and therefore the horrid night of those awful ages cannot fully return?

It was thought as late as 1793 that the monarchical system was impregnable and that no force could shake it from its seat; but the refutation of that sad error came like

### A Bolt of Lightning

from a clear sky, and before the summer of that fateful year had passed the blood of kings had flowed upon a public scaffold and every throne in Europe trembled upon its base. No man can foretell what a day may bring forth, and it is dangerous to tamper with the safe laws which the experience of mankind has proven beyond a doubt are fixed as the firmament in the economy of nature's scheme.

Gold was first fixed at the mint price of \$20.67 per ounce by Sir Isaac Newton, when master of the British mint in the early part of the 18th century. He introduced exact weights, silver coins having come down through all the night of the Middle Ages exactly to correspond with the coins of Rome, to whose early wisdom modern coinage laws are due, as also the system of a properly adjusted bimetallic. Gold was fixed to correspond in value with silver at the ratio then prevalent throughout Europe. Silver was then the measure as it had always been until 1873. The ratio was determined by dividing 890.37 by the governing number.

In 1789 Alexander Hamilton, after testing all the foreign coins, decided that the Spanish milled dollar was the proper basis for a unit of value and Jefferson agreed with him. The reasons for adopting ratios at variance with those prevalent in Europe, first at 15 to 1, then 16 to 1, has never been understood. It was a mistake, as the first

### Drove Out Our Gold

by overvaluing our silver, and the second exiled the silver by overvaluing the gold.

In 1816 England adopted the gold standard as a result of the Napoleonic wars, the manipulation of her finances having fallen into the hands of money sharks. The shock was so great throughout the world that a paper issue became at once necessary and only in this way was a disaster averted that would have destroyed the country. It was then found that an issue of paper would cheapen gold and the effects of silver demonization were thoroughly understood by the creditor classes, who then and there laid the ground work of the conspiracy which has ever since been plotting its way within the counting rooms of the world's money lenders. It was a source of mighty power through which they saw they could control the very destinies of the human race, and from hand to hand the scepter has passed until America in this year of grace, 1896, has become the final battle ground upon which the struggle of the ages has reached its ultimate conclusion. How will it end?

### TO BE CONCLUDED.

### Li Isn't Loved.

The Chinese of this city universally speak of Li Hung Chang in terms of the deepest contempt and loathing, applying to him some very severe epithets. They say he went over the Canadian Pacific simply because he was afraid to go through the United States. Some of them say he sold his country out to the Japanese and others that he has robbed his people. It looks as though they generally believe that he has tried to usurp the power of the throne and that he has grown rich at the expense of his country.

It is the farther testimony of the Chinese living here that Chang has incurred the hostility of the Six Companies and that they would not shed many tears over his remains if they were to be finally stored in the coffin which he brought over with him for use in case of emergency.

### Judge Hartwell's Week.

In Justice Hartwell's court this week Chas. Van Horn was convicted of the charge of carrying concealed weapons and was fined \$50, in default of which he was sent to jail for 25 days.

Eric Jansen, on a charge of vagrancy, was discharged and Charles and Axel Johnson, brothers, were each committed to jail for 15 days on same count.

In the case of R. F. Fisher vs. Geo. M. Hoffman, an action in which the defendant was charged with an intention of leaving the state for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, a jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of \$150 with costs. The money still remains in the hands of the court.

## DEATH OF STERRETT HIGGINS.

Another Old-Timer of Deer Lodge Called to His Final Rest.

Deer Lodge has had its share of sadness during the past few weeks and again these columns are called upon to chronicle the passing away of one who was a familiar figure upon our streets for well-nigh a third of a century, but one who was still only well upon the threshold of mature manhood. None may know when the dread messenger cometh and it is a truth as old as the world itself that "in the midst of life we are in death." Like a winged shaft came the summons which called away to its final rest the spirit of Sterrett Higgins, but it was a wish he had often expressed to his friends that it might be so and that there should be no long agony of looking forward to the coming of the end from a bed of sickness and suffering. Sad as was the shock to his devoted family and many friends it was merciful to him, and so the end came without a warning sign.

About 10 days ago Mr. Higgins, after several months' suffering from rheumatism, was confined to his bed, but though enduring much pain it was not thought his illness was of a serious nature, but on the night before his death he was very uneasy and members of the family were with him at various times during the night ministering at his bedside. About 6 o'clock in the morning a heavy fall in his room attracted the attention of his aunt, Miss Sterrett, and on entering the chamber she found Mr. Higgins lying upon the floor in the agony of death. Help was summoned and the stricken man was lifted tenderly upon the bed, but life had flown.

Arthur Sterrett Higgins came with his parents to Montana from the southern states when a very young man. Soon after the arrival of the family he went to a preparatory school in Missouri and afterwards to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he eventually graduated from the law department with high honors.

After finishing his studies he engaged in the practice of law, first in Deer Lodge, then Anaconda, then Phillipsburg and then Butte. He was afflicted with rheumatism for a number of years and it was thought that the heart became affected by the malady and thus caused his death. He leaves behind, his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Higgins, of this city, his brother Irwin of Salt Lake and a sister, the wife of Lieutenant Krause of the regular army.

The funeral took place from the family residence on Monday, Reverend E. G. Prout performing the rites of the Episcopal service, and Messrs. H. B. Davis and Capt. James H. Mills and Messrs. Sam Beaumont and Rev. E. G. Prout furnishing the music. Those acting as pall bearers were: Frank Conley, John Bieloberg, James Self, W. W. Goddard, A. H. Mitchell and Marvin Trank. The floral offerings were many and beautiful.

Mr. Higgins was of a genial nature, large hearted and generous to a fault, and was universally popular. The sympathy of all goes forth to the bereaved family.

## FUNERAL OF MRS. ASPLING.

The Dust of One Who was Universally Beloved and Respected Laid to Rest.

The funeral services in memory of Mrs. Thomas Aspling last Friday were very largely attended and under the charge of Reverends A. B. Martin, Adam Johnston and E. J. Groeneveld were deeply and solemnly impressive. Never were more elaborate and beautiful floral offerings seen in this city, and the church was a very bower of verdure in which were blended the brilliant hues of flowers, the golden glories of ripened sheaves and the delicate tints of autumn leaves.

At 2 o'clock the casket was borne from the house to the church, preceded by the members of the youthful Sunday school class of the deceased, more than 30 in number, and followed by the immediate relatives of the dead. The casket was placed at the head of the center aisle directly beneath the altar. It was surrounded by the most exquisite floral pieces and was literally buried beneath wreaths, crosses and other emblems. Among the most elaborate and beautiful of these was a sheaf of wheat bound with autumn leaves, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Valiton. Surrounding the casket was a large design in sheaves, leaves and flowers, prepared by Mrs. Capt. J. H. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McPherson and Mrs. Peter Valiton. Mrs. Sharp of Butte and Mrs. Conrad Kohrs also furnished many beautiful roses.

President Martin opened the services with prayer and a few brief words, Mr.

Johnston followed with recollections of the noble life of the deceased, and Mr. Groeneveld in turn spoke of his own early associations with one whose sweet and lovable character was everywhere universally recognized. Words of comfort were offered to the afflicted ones and the glorious promise of the Christian life portrayed in glowing terms.

More than fifty carriages accompanied the remains to the cemetery where the last sad rites were performed and all that was mortal of a beloved friend, who will be deeply missed and widely mourned, were committed to the last sleep from which there is no awakening.

The music was furnished by a choir consisting of Messrs. Beaumont and Scharnikow and Mesdames H. B. Davis and A. H. Hersey. Those acting as pall bearers were: William Coleman, Peter Valiton, S. E. Larnie, Lew. Coleman, Sam Scott and E. S. Stackpole.

## BRYAN'S CHANCES.

Tom McTague Returns from the East and Sizes Up the Situation.

Tom McTague returned on Monday from the prison congress which assembled at Milwaukee last week. In speaking of his trip Mr. McTague says:

"The prison congress fails to meet my views in the character of much of its work and personality. There is no objection to the principle of reform which it undertakes to further, but too many issues and too much fanaticism have become mixed up with it. There is an element who seem to only desire to carry out their peculiar views against all opposition. I presented a paper on the Montana prison and the successful character of our system which will appear in the regular report of the congress soon to be issued."

Mr. McTague states that while the banking, professional and commercial classes are openly for gold, the great laboring masses are going to quietly give their vote for Bryan. This he believes to be the case at Milwaukee, and also at Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, all of which places he visited.

"In St. Paul you see only the McKinley colors displayed," said he, "and to a less extent at Minneapolis; but there is a strong opposing under-current among the people that will make itself felt when election time comes, though little is openly said for Bryan and silver. In Milwaukee there has been but one demonstration by the democrats and that was on the occasion of Bryan's visit. The laboring people are keeping quiet, but are sawing wood. It is my opinion that Bryan will be elected. Prominent republicans in Milwaukee admit that they have a hard fight."

## BOLD BURGLARY.

A Thief Breaks Through and Steals at an Early Hour Wednesday Night.

Considerable excitement was caused here on Wednesday night about 9 o'clock by a successful burglary of the store of Smurr & Beaumont, followed by an attempt to rob that of C. D. Kenyon. The thief first effected an entrance to the shop of Smurr & Beaumont by prying open a window in the back end. He broke open the money drawer, but secured only a small amount of nickels and dimes. He next forced his way into Kenyon's from a rear window and was in the act of helping himself to the contents of the drawer when he was seen by John Smurr, who had in the meantime discovered the robbery in his own place.

Mr. Smurr at once gave the alarm when the thief boldly dashed through one of the front windows and started off towards the north end of town, running through the alley back of Bonner's and thence through the Higgins corral, where, though several citizens were in close pursuit, he made his escape. Thorough search was made during the night which was continued the next day, but without avail. Word was sent in several directions and officers went to Garrison and other points, but as the man was not seen closely enough to identify him, it is not probable he will be found. The amount stolen from Kenyon's was small.

## New Photograph Firm.

The proprietors of the Genelli studio of Butte have purchased the photograph gallery in this city lately occupied by C. O. Reed and will take possession in a few days. They will come prepared to do the finest work in raised photos, platinum in olive, steel and septa finish, and all the latest work in their line. The new firm requests the people of Deer Lodge and vicinity to keep their orders for them.

## IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

C. E. Sackett Returns from New York and Talks About the Outlook.

Our fellow townsman, C. E. Sackett, returned on Saturday from a visit to his old home in New York state and a representative of this newspaper, desirous of learning the result of his observations during his absence, called on him at his office in the court house a day or two ago and asked him to present his conclusions to the people of Deer Lodge county through the columns of THE NEW NORTHWEST.

"I found opinions in New York state greatly divided," said Mr. Sackett, "but there is no doubt that the free silver sentiment has gained enormously in the East during the past few months, and except that in the case of a few fanatics, it is no longer denounced as a 'craze.' No other public question is at all discussed and everywhere groups of men may be seen in cities, villages and hamlets arguing upon its many phases, pro and con. The democrats and populists of western New York will, in my opinion, support the Chicago ticket loyally, while there is quite a sprinkling of silver republicans to be found there.

"It is impossible to tell how far the silver crusade has conquered in the state, but Bryan's wonderful personal campaign is certainly exciting admiration, and his versatile and dignified style of presenting the silver side of the controversy is setting the people to thinking very earnestly upon the subject. Of course the bankers treat the whole thing as madness, as also do a portion of the commercial classes, but the great masses are not so disposed to treat it, and since they constitute the voting strength, as they determine the question, so will the national verdict go.

"In Westfield, New York, I was requested to address the Bryan and Sewall club of the town, and did so, illustrating my remarks, which aimed to present only the unvarnished facts, by means of charts showing the effects of demonetization upon all forms of property and the steadiness of the ratio through 400 years, notwithstanding the great disparity of the production of the two metals during that period. I was most attentively and respectfully listened to throughout. There is great lack of information upon the subject in the eastern states and silver literature should be sent as rapidly as possible."

"What is the main industry of the region of New York visited by you?"

"Grape culture almost entirely. Westfield is a town of but 4,000 people, yet 700 carloads of grapes are shipped from it every year. Until the past year hard times have not been seriously felt in that part of the state, but prices have now fallen there as elsewhere. Grapes are selling at 6 1/2 cents per basket of nine pounds, considerably less than a cent a pound. The people are anxious to know the cause of the depreciation; hence they want information, and plenty of sound arguments in behalf of bimetallicism would in my opinion get the full vote of the agricultural classes, though I believe a majority will cast their votes as it is for the champion of constitutional money.

Mr. Sackett makes this forecast on the election: "The Washington Post concedes these states to Bryan: Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Virginia, 12; Colorado, 4; Idaho, 3; Montana, 3; Nevada, 3; South Dakota, 4; Utah, 3; total, 138. It admits that if fusion is effected in the following states they are also safe for the Bryan ticket: Kentucky, 13; Kansas, 10; Nebraska, 8; Indiana, 13; North Carolina, 11; total, 57; grand total, 195. To this should be added Minnesota, 9; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 8; California, 9; states with a total of 29 votes which are classed as doubtful by the Post but which are reasonably sure to go for Bryan, and we have the full number necessary for a choice, 224.

"North Dakota, 3; Washington, 4; Wyoming, 3; total, 10; should be put in the Bryan column and give him safe a majority. His chances for carrying Illinois are also good and it is a safe prediction that he will be elected by a pronounced majority."

"Whether we consider the sustained ability of Bryan's addresses, his gentlemanly endurance of slander and misrepresentation, his unswerving public career, or the magnetism of his unaffected cordiality to the sweat-stained masses that greet him at every depot, we cannot avoid admiring him as a sturdy specimen of American manhood."—Rev. Herbert N. Casson.

The subscription price of THE NEW NORTHWEST is \$2 per year, in advance.