

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

The democratic party will not be much troubled in the coming campaign in recelling what has been accomplished under its control of both branches of congress, and the executive for the first time since the war. Only three bills of any particular importance have been passed in the year or more since congress first convened.

The extraordinary session began its work on August 7, of last year. That session lasted until November 3, and the second session reconvened on December 4. Hence this congress has been in actual session for nearly one year. But notwithstanding the fact that this congress has exceeded the record for the number of days it has been in session, it can show only three important bills as the result of its work. It took it three months to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The repeal of the bill and the adjournment of congress demonstrated that there was no improvement whatever in business. The assertions of the president and of other democratic leaders as to the good results that were to immediately follow the passage of that repealing act were shown to be utterly groundless. The country went on in the depths of woe as the result of the threatened assault on the tariff.

It was shown by statistics published by Bradstreet's, a reputable commercial agency, that the volume of trade in the United States, as represented in the clearing houses and exchanges, decreased in one year to the amount of \$12,000,000,000. This is much more than the entire cost of the civil war, and that measures what the country has suffered from a democratic congress.

During the extra session the ways and means committee was appointed and organized for business, and the work of assaulting the McKinley act, under which the country had prospered to an extent never before known in its history, was promptly begun. The democratic members went to work in their dark-lantern method and began the preparation of a bill to be reported as soon as congress reconvened, in December. As a "result" of that great effort for promulgation, longer time was taken to pass a tariff bill than at any time during the war.

The bill as passed is denounced by the president as one showing "party perjury and party dishonor" and "a void of principle." Leading democrats in both houses have denounced it in the most severe manner. Mr. Mills asserted in the senate that he did not believe there were 1,000 persons in the United States who approved that bill. Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the ways and means committee which drafted the original bill, denounces the bill that did pass as "a bill of sale to the sugar trust," yet he voted for its passage. Bourke Cochran's views are given in another column of this paper. Other democrats denounce it as "infamous" and only "a step" in the direction they intend to take. If that is only "a step," God help the country if the people this fall give democracy the chance to go the whole distance during the next two years.

One bill was passed which was wholly satisfactory to the democrats in both houses and to the president, and that was the bill to repeal the federal election laws. That is the one democratic achievement with which they are all satisfied. Hence, it is worth while to take some note of this measure in speaking of the work of congress. The federal election laws merely authorized the appointment of one democrat and one republican supervisor of election at each polling place when a member of congress was to be chosen in cities of 20,000 inhabitants or over, and these supervisors were authorized to watch the voting and counting, and see that no frauds were committed. In cities of less than 20,000 inhabitants, where a certain number of electors petitioned for the appointment of supervisors their appointment was authorized. But they could do nothing except to watch the voting and counting. They were not authorized to make any arrests or interfere with the elections.

As there are few cities in the South of 20,000 inhabitants and upward that part of the law had no bearing in that section of the country. But the part that authorized supervisors, one democrat and one republican, to watch the voting and counting and gave them the protection of the federal power to do the watching was the part of the law the southern democrats objected to. All the election officers in the south, are democrats or under democratic control, but the southern leaders wanted no representatives of the federal government to watch the ballot box stuffing and false counting which goes on in the south.

At the same time the Tammany machine in New York, which, according to the returns already developed in the counts, pulled many thousands of fraudulent votes in the last election, was equally anxious to have the part of the law repealed that authorized the appointment of supervisors in cities. Hence, the ballot box stuffers in the south and the Tammany machine in New York joined hands to repeal this wise law and thus to remove any restraint on election frauds so far as the federal government is concerned, and the whole democratic party applauded the movement as "a great reform." That bill to make fraudulent elections easier is the one achievement of this congress concerning which the democrats are united.

A bill was passed authorizing the coinage of what Mr. Hewitt calls "a vacuum," but which in general terms is known as the seigniorage bill. It was a tax money bill, pure and simple, and the president promptly vetoed it. But the democrats in congress, with few exceptions, were united in the passage of that measure. The president vetoed it, but nevertheless the mints are already at work under orders of Secretary Carlisle coining that seigniorage.

Some democratic newspapers which, when party measures are concerned, have no regard for facts, deny that Secretary Carlisle has given orders to resume the coining of silver dollars. Speaking the other day one of these said that this coinage was "imaginary," and it added: "If we must have lies, it is best to leave their coinage to the capitalist organs." This paper said in criticizing a statement in the New York Herald concerning the work done by the mints in coining silver dollars: "The ignorance of the paper is only equalled by its audacity. Secretary Carlisle in answer to a resolution of the senate a few days ago sent a message to that body giving the amount of coinage of silver dollars and the work now being done at New Orleans and San Francisco under his orders in coining the alleged seigniorage."

There is no room for doubt on this subject, as the order was made some time ago and the facts were printed at the time. So that the seigniorage is now being coined, notwithstanding the president's veto of the bill passed by the house on that subject.

One measure is all the democrats have accomplished in the way of financial legislation. They repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, but nothing else has been done, except the passage of an "unconscionable" bill to make greenbacks taxable.

Bills have been passed to admit Utah, Arizona and New Mexico as states. These, however, will not come in until the latter part of next year. One of the great democratic campaign cries in 1890 was leveled against the action of the republicans in providing for the admission of North and South Dakota and Washington and Montana as states. Now the democrats have taken in Arizona, which is a second Nevada. It is a sage brush country, where the population has actually decreased in the last few years and the assessed value of the taxable property has decreased over \$10,000,000. New Mexico is largely made up of illiterates. Utah has sufficient population, but it has been kept back heretofore because of the course of the Mormons in opposing the federal government. These three territories are now to be admitted because it is thought they will elect democratic senators. Oklahoma, which has a population four times as large as Arizona, and is twenty times better fitted for statehood, is kept out because it sends a republican delegate to congress.

What other measures have been passed by this congress? None of any importance. A bill to make the first Monday in September a legal holiday, which coincides with the laws of Pennsylvania and other states on the same subject, has become a law. All bills for the benefit of the veterans, with few exceptions, have been promptly killed, notwithstanding the outrageous course of the pension office in depriving old veterans of their rights under the law. Six deficiency bills were passed, and the way has been opened for the passage of a similar number of deficiency bills at the next session. No appropriations have been made for public improvements excepting in the river and harbor bill. Not a dollar has been appropriated for the further increase of the navy.

Needed public buildings are unprovided for. The New York apaiser's warehouse, which is part way up, cannot be finished because the appropriation has not been made to carry it up to the desired height. The rickety old public printing office in Washington, which endangers the lives of 3,000 employees, and which has been condemned, will continue to be used because this democratic congress has refused to provide for a new building. The Chicago post

office, which is tumbling down to such an extent that the federal judges refused to remain longer in the building, will go without even ordinary repairs because this democratic congress is seeking cheap credit for so-called economy.

That is the measure of the work of the first democratic congress since the war. The democrats have a majority of nearly a hundred in the house, and have a clear working majority without the populists in the senate, and have all branches of the executive department—and that is their record. If any honest member of the party can feel proud of such a record of "perjury and dishonor," then that man must be peculiarly constituted.

THE DEMOCRATIC JOB.

The Helena Independent congratulates its party by saying the populists are drawing heavily from the republicans. Well, not in the line of candidates for office. When it comes to that, old democracy always gets its hand in. For congress it nominated that old line democrat, Bob Smith. That was a nice piece of fine Italian handiwork on the part of the democratic party. The democrats fluffed over and have in nearly every case gained control of the populist party. It is the same old democracy in the guise of workingmen. In Cascade county the republican populists didn't get a sniff. The ticket is democratic from root to branch. Only one man who had been a straight republican out of nineteen or twenty office seekers got a nomination. This shows shrewd work on the part of democrats. We admit it. But let no one be deceived as to the populist ticket in Montana. It is the same old democracy with a new name.—Great Falls Leader.

What ought to recommend the people's party to the people is the search of lawyers in it. It is an honest party or this productive class of our fellow citizens would be breaking their necks to get into it.—Silverite. Let's see. The Silverite is published in Missouri, and the three leading members of the populist party there are George W. Reeves, Harry D. Moore and P. Z. Prince, all lawyers. And then the populists in their state convention at Deer Lodge had a chance to nominate for congress a man of the people, Mr. O'Keer, of Marysville, but instead put up Bob Smith, a lawyer, and a former seeker for democratic favors.

Outside of Wyoming, Idaho and California, will any of the republican organs truly come another state in which the republicans have come out squarely for free coinage, the sort of free coinage that the silver men demand.—Butte Miner. The republican state convention of Delaware was in session last week. The platform favors bimetalism, a gold and silver currency, equalized by conditions fixed by national agreement, and declares that full national prosperity will not be restored until silver is restored to its full debt-paying basis.

There being some doubt in the minds of the county commissioners as to whether the county seat election would be legal at this time, they met here yesterday to determine the question. Attorney General Haskell was here from Helena, and with his assistance the board came to the conclusion that the election would be perfectly legal, and so the election goes. So the two towns will light out the question on the 6th of November. There will be some tail rustling on both sides, but we hope it will be a fair fight and no hard feelings engendered.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Address all letters and telegrams of congratulation to the president of the sugar trust.—Omaha Rec. (dem.) Up to date the democrats have not trotted out that long promised era of unrivaled prosperity and \$1.25 wheat.

Perhaps the president went to Gray Gables to learn whether his family would disown him if he signed the tariff bill. The sugar trust put \$500,000 into the democratic slot, and will take out \$400,000,000.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. (rep.)

From this time forth democratic platforms will have to be accompanied by affidavits and bonds for the fulfillment of their promises.

The democratic congress has made a mess of it—an unsavory dish. That is fact and would better be faced.—New Haven Register. (dem.)

The trunk of history demands the assertion that the Delaware perch crop was ruined before the passage of the new tariff bill.—Buffalo Courier (dem.)

For Mr. Cleveland to sign the tariff bill would be moral ruin, but to let it become a law without his signature, would add to the ruin the shame of cowardice.—New York Sun. (dem.) And that's what he's done.

A good ticket for democracy in 1896 would be: For president, Henry Havemeyer, of the sugar trust; for vice president, J. D. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil monopoly. When the democrats in such states as Texas, Florida, Missouri, Wyoming and California absolutely refuse to favor the free coinage of silver what is to be expected of the party in the east. If the democratic party could get a certificate of nervous prostration from Captain Devry's doctor and consequently have the November elections postponed the experiment might be well worth trying.—Brooklyn Eagle. (dem.)

We have no means of confirming the report that President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle are drifting apart, but Mr. Carlisle's toleration of Mr. Cleveland has been a good deal of a mystery for a long time.—Cincinnati Enquirer. (dem.)

If progress in an industrial way or growth in population has not met expectation, the fault is not with Montana or her people; think what the state has had to face in the way of hostile legislation at the national capital.—Standard. The letter of Mr. Cleveland in which he characterizes a surrender by the house as "party perjury and party dishonor," is given on our first page. Read it carefully and see to what depths of infamy the democratic party has sunk, according to its chief exemplar.

The St. Louis Star, saying suggests that adjournment day at Washington be made a day of general thanksgiving. Why not make the day that Grover signs the bill of "party perjury and dishonor" one of national humiliation, fasting and prayer?

Some of the populist papers of this state in their efforts to catch the eyes of the strikers have been dangerously near the line of anarchy. So near, indeed, that many loyal, patriotic people of this state will shun populism as a permanency.—Bozeman Chronicle. (dem.)

Three things followed promptly the passage of the tariff bill: The first was the advance in the price of sugar; the second the closing of the potteries at Trenton and Baltimore, and the third the chorus of exultation over the free gift of our market to Canadian lumbermen.

The chickens of the hemaphroditic democratic congress are already coming home to roost. Even the hide-bound democracy of Texas is kicking. Representative Paschal of that state has been defeated for renomination, and the cause is his vote in favor of free wool. The man who defeated him is in favor of a tariff on wool.

In early days in Montana the headquarters of the road agents who robbed innocent travelers was designated "Robbers' Roost." They are not quite so blunt spoken down east. The headquarters of the political highwaymen who plunder the people through iniquitous legislation is spoken of as "Buzard's Bay."

He declared that for years the democrats had abused the republicans for the demonization of silver, and promised, if they had the power, to undo the evil. They got into power and instead of redeeming their promise they have driven the last nail into the coffin of silver.—Populist report of R. B. Smith's Deer Lodge speech.

The action of the great labor organization of the nation in choosing Senator Hartman, of Montana, to introduce and champion their resolutions in favor of the free coinage of silver is a pleasing recognition of our republican representative's sound judgment for the silver cause, and also of his high order of ability. They could not have trusted them in better hands.

The platform adopted by the republican convention of Tennessee affirms allegiance to republican principles, favors bimetalism, opposes the state banking system, favors the exclusion of anarchists, criminals and paupers from any country whatever, and favors such legislation as will make it possible to adjust differences between capital and labor on a fair and equitable basis for each.

Senator Gorman stood out for protection in the senate on the ground that he was for a condition and not for a theory. The democrats of Maryland are now preparing to turn Gorman down. The democrats of Maryland are like the democrats all over the union. They are for a theory and not for a condition. Were they otherwise they would all switch and vote the republican ticket.

In the California democratic state convention a determined attempt was made to commit the convention in favor of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 19 to 1. A majority of delegates, however, were against the proposition and the resolution was overwhelmingly defeated. And yet the

democratic papers of Montana claim that that party is the salt of the earth when it comes to the hopes for the free coinage of silver. The Butte Miner and the Helena Independent will please shut up. The Missoulian of last Friday says: "The retiring management of the Missoulian, takes out of the field of Missoula journalism, it is hoped for a brief time only, in the person of Mr. Lambert Molinelli, one of the brightest and most gifted writers in Montana newspaper circles. Mr. Molinelli will take with him in whatever enterprise he may engage, the best wishes of his legion of friends among the followers of the state." To all of which the REPUBLICAN heartily subscribes.

Abraham Lincoln's first speech on the tariff question was short and to the point. He said that he did not pretend to be learned in political economy, but he thought he knew enough to know that "when an American paid \$20 to an English manufacturer for steel America had the steel and England had the \$20. But when he paid \$20 for steel to an American manufacturer America had both the steel and the \$20." That was the sum of the tariff question as he viewed it.

Referring to the claims of the populists for support in the west, Mr. Watson, of Walkerville, said at a meeting of the Butte republican club, that he could not see how they could claim to be consistent friends of silver when their platform advocated the free-coinage of the white metal, and one of their gods in congress, Jerry Simpson, had introduced a bill calling for the retirement at a given time of all silver, as well as gold, their place to be taken by paper money. The populists, he said, would advocate anything to catch a vote.

The principal industry of Warren and Morris counties, N. J., is iron ore. The democrats are denouncing Congressman Cornish (dem.) for voting for free iron with upward of 8,000 operatives in two counties actually starving to death. In Warren county the iron workers are keeping the grim wolf, hunger, from their doors by picking berries on the mountains and selling them in the cities. Only a few have obtained work among the farmers, and several thousand men, women and children are praying each day for bread. Free iron means the permanent closing of the iron mines in the county.

A year ago the New York Times, then a mugwump paper, was sold for a million dollars. It came out as a Cleveland organ and yesterday it was sold to a Chicago man for \$250,000. He will make a republican paper of it and next year it will be worth two million dollars, if honestly conducted, let us hope. The fact is, however, that the fall in values, resulting from the contraction of the currency, has affected newspaper property as greatly as anything else. The very policy that the Times has advocated has reduced its value 75 per cent. It is a conspicuous illustration of the fact that the restoration which Cleveland promised would come from the repeal of the Sherman act never came.—Inter-Mountain.

The passage of the senate bill by the house is the most disgraceful chapter in American history. The position heretofore assumed by the house is conceded to be right, even by the senate, and is now surrendered to some person whose identity even is concealed. There is no evidence that the senate would not have agreed on a compromise. In the caucus Mr. Wilson was asked to name the men who were holding up the American congress, but he declined to do so. We have therefore surrendered to a rumor, the source of which cannot be traced. The walls of Jericho falling before a blast of wind yielded to a force much more tangible than that which sent the house of representatives skrying into an abject, cowardly, self-confessed betrayal of the principles which they profess.—Bourke Cochran, democratic representative from New York.

The Nevada republicans adopted a strong silver platform. The two-year-old peacer Directly went a mile at Chicago last Saturday in 2:10.

Herr Dowe, the inventor of this bullet-proof coat, is said to have been wounded at a performance at Aachen by a bullet which pierced his cuirass. At a cocking main in Cevanana, a fight took place which resulted in five men being stabbed to death and several others were seriously injured. Butterflies won the rich Fidelity stakes at Coney Island last Saturday after an exciting Irish with Brandywine, who was gaining every jump and only lost by a nose.

Spain and Italy are sending warships to Masagne, to which place the sultan of Morocco's troops retreated after having been defeated by Kayle rebels. Masagne is now besieged by Kaybles. A. C. Hessing, the veteran founder

of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, has suffered a stroke of paralysis and is in a precarious condition. He is the father of Washington Hissing, the postmaster of Chicago. The London Chronicle's correspondent at Vienna asserts that the abolition of King Alexander, of Serbia, in favor of his father, ex-King Milan, is imminent. The Serbian ministers strongly oppose the step.

A dispatch from Peoria, Ill., says that Charles McCoy, an anarchist, and Miss Jess Colwell, aged 20, were drowned in Peoria lake while boating late at night. They were quarreling about 10 o'clock. The affair is surrounded with mystery. The London Times says it is expected the report of Earl Jersey, who represented Great Britain at the Ottawa intercolonial conference, will favor active assistance by the imperial government to cable and steamship lines to connect New Zealand with Canada.

At Munich a long-distance contest between J. Fischer on a bicycle and an American cowboy on horseback ended in a victory for the bicyclist. The conditions provided that the contestants should ride seven hours a day for three days. Fischer covered 160 miles and Cody, the cowboy, 150. Col. J. M. Winstead, president of the Piedmont and People's Savings Bank, of Greensboro, N. C., jumped from one of the towers of the city hall, Richmond, Va., a distance of 170 feet, killing himself. His body was terribly mangled. His left leg caught in a projection and was torn from its socket.

The jury in the case of Mayor Callahan, of New Orleans, accused of bribery, brought in a verdict of guilty. The crime for which Mayor Callahan was convicted was demanding and receiving bribes while a member of the city council. The most important count was the demand made on Liman S. Widney, a coal dealer, for what privileges Widney paid \$500. The committee of conference on the amalgamation of the International Typographical union and the International Pressmen's union have settled the differences of the two orders. The new agreement includes an alliance, offensive and defensive, in regard to the strike law between the two unions, allied printing trade councils in every city and town, and a joint union label.

Final sailing orders have been sent from the navy department to the Charleston and she is expected to start for China in a day or two. The sailing of the Charleston was delayed until the arrival of the Philadelphia in order that the long service men on the latter ship might be drafted on the Charleston in place of a number of men and boys who have less than a year to serve and would, therefore, have to be brought home.

A Russian journalist, Von Reingarten by name, is about to start from Riga on a walking tour round the globe, with apparently no particular object in view. He is to be accompanied by only one servant, a dog, and, of course, by the inevitable photographic camera, which is to be constructed of aluminium for lightness sake. This genuine globe trotter estimates that six years and a half will be required for the accomplishment of his task. A dispatch from Palama gives the following details of a recent double murder by Indians in Bolivia: "The Indians of Karangas killed the magistrate of Ormo, Senor Arce, and his son. In the presence of his father they cut out the son's tongue, extracted his eyes and otherwise tortured him, until dead. As the blood flowed from his body they caught it in horn cups and drank it with avidity. Then they put the father to death in a like horrible manner. A carnival of cannibalism was then held over the bodies until the flesh was eaten to the bone."

There is a section of country in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, having an area of about thirty square miles, which is locally known as "heaven." The climate is perfection itself, its water, air and other environments being conducive to extraordinary longevity. Within the thirty square miles comprising this Mexican heaven there are more centenarians than in any whole state of our union. The papers mention it as "somewhat odd" that the recent funeral of a man who died at 134 was attended by his three sons whose ages were 114, 120 and 132 respectively.

Filed For Record. The following were placed on file in the county clerk's office during the week ending August 28: Turk N. Pady to Wm. Castello, deed to s1 ne1, s2 ne1, ne1 sw1 sec 11 tp 7 n r 21 w. Dickerson Vance, placer location on East fork of Lake creek. Home and For. Inv. Agency Co. to Louis C. F. Lotz, power of Attorney. Wm. H. Krout to Jno. H. Hawker, deed to e1 ne1 sec 8 and portion w1 ne1 sec 8 tp 6 n r 20 w. U. S. A. to Daniel K. Spaeks, duplicate receipt to sw1 sec 10 tp 5 n r 30 w.

J. N. Fox, water right Cameron creek 500 inches. Mary A. Voelker to Emma J. Dilline, deed to s2 sw1 sec 2 ne1 nw1 sec 11 tp 10 n r 20 w. J. H. Berrick to Margaret Lynch, deed lot 3 blk 45 Hamilton consideration \$1,500. James T. Popham to Martha I. Smith, deed to part sw1 sw1 sec 33 tp 7 n r 20 w containing 1 1/2 acres consideration \$500. W. E. Bass et ux to D. C. Bass, G. C. Deed to sw1 of ne1 sec 9 tp 9 n r 20 w. E. R. D. Co. to W. P. O'Brien, deed to lot 13 blk 22 Hamilton, consideration \$225. Milton Florida to Robt. Plews, deed to 3 acres in sw1 of ne1 sec 6 tp 5 n r 20 w consideration \$300.

Susan B. Robbins et con to Robt. Plews, deed to same consideration \$1. T. M. Irvine et ux to D. C. Bass, certificate of redemption sw1 ne1 sec 9 tp 9 n r 20 w consideration \$1,120. D. C. Bass to T. H. Irvine, notice of redemption same. Chas. Crandall, placer location 20 acres on East fork of Lake creek. U. S. A. to Frank J. Brown, duplicate receipt for e1 se1, sw1 se1, sw1 sec 5 tp 4 n r 21 w. Blackfoot M. M. Co. to L. Larson, deed s1 of sw1 sec 11 nw1 nw1 sec 20, ne1 ne1 sec 18 tp 9 n r 20 w consideration \$200. Lars Larson, water right on Tarsen creek 60 inches.

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