

THE RAVALLI REPUBLICAN.

Vol. I. STEVENSVILLE, RAVALLI COUNTY, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1894. No. 11.

A VOICE FROM BENTON

Populist Campaign Lies About Judge Hunt.

The Silverite Tells What He Did as Collector of Customs When He Was Not.

The esteemed Silverite, published at Missoula as a populist paper, this week prints a communication from Fort Benton, and signed, "Populist," which is aimed at Judge Wm. H. Hunt, republican candidate for the supreme judgeship. The article is a lie from start to finish, as the editor of the REPUBLICAN knows from personal knowledge, as at the time referred to "Populist" twelve years ago, the present editor of the REPUBLICAN was a resident of Fort Benton and associated with Hon. Jerry Collins, brother of Hon. T. E. Collins, the last democratic nominee for governor. The firm of Collins & Stevens were then running the Fort Benton River Press, which was afterwards formed into the River Press Publishing Co., of which Mr. Stevens was president at the time he sold out in October, 1883. "Populist," in the Silverite, says that Judge Hunt was collector of customs at Fort Benton in 1882. It is not. Thos. A. Cummings, the present secretary of the republican state committee, was collector of customs then and he had no connection with either Judge Hunt or Judge Buck. The Silverite says that Judge Hunt owned a little building about 15x20 feet and rented it to the government at \$25 per month for the collector's office when \$15 would be a good rental, under the firm name of C. L. Spencer & Co. That is lie No. 2. Messrs. Hunt & Buck did own a brick building about 15x30, and occupied it as a law office, and "Populist" could not have rented it for a private purpose in those days, when Fort Benton was booming, for \$25 per month. The River Press rented the lower floor of the Odd Fellows' building, about 25x50, and it was not even lathed inside, and paid \$50 per month for it. Lie No. 3 is about the firm of C. L. Spencer & Co. The only firm of C. L. Spencer & Co. in Fort Benton was the firm name that was put up on the head of the editorial columns of the Benton Record, at the time the River Press was started by the firm of Williams, Wright & Stevens on October 27, 1880. The Record was owned by Johnny Healy, then sheriff of Chouteau county, and W. H. Buck (no relation to Judge Honore Buck, which latter gentleman was Democrat, is now a democrat), and when the River Press was started Healy & Buck hired C. L. Spencer, W. H. Hunt and Honore Buck to edit the Record and by their combined talent drive out the three poor starters who were attempting to get a start in life by establishing the River Press, and they put the name of C. L. Spencer & Co. at the head of the paper, and it was with great feelings of pleasure that Williams, Wright & Stevens deigned the combination of talent and C. L. Spencer & Co. quit editing the Record in about six months, and "they've never done anything since." The Silverite can substantiate this statement by writing to Mr. Thos. Wright, one of the starters of the River Press, and now the able Great Falls correspondent of the Anaconda Standard.

"Populist" says that Buck & Hunt paid \$17 per ton for coal which they charged the government with, and that two tons of coal would have heated their office during the whole of the entire and hardest winter in Fort Benton. That is another lie. Buck & Hunt, as well as the River Press, bought their coal then from John Casner who owned the Bell coal mines—the same mines now operated by John Capitee and other Barre and Anaconda men, of which Mr. Daly is one—and they purchased that coal in Fort Benton for \$12.50 and \$13 per ton, and the River Press used as high as 17 tons of coal during a winter when the thermometer—as "Populist" ought to know if he is an old timer—went down at one time to 50 degrees below and stayed there for three days.

"Populist" also attacks Buck & Hunt for paying (for their own use) \$31 for the use of a horse for three months. Great God! What extravagant fellows they were! Why, in those days you couldn't buy any kind of a horse in Fort Benton much less than \$150, and you couldn't rent a livery team there for less than \$10 a day. But what is the use of commenting further except to say that "Populist" lies from start to finish, and that the populists are running as many cam-

paign lies as any one. "Populist" would not have that article published in Fort Benton, but he thought it would no doubt go down in this section, where he imagined no one could refute it. In conclusion, the editor of the REPUBLICAN wishes to say that he never had any very strong personal liking for Judge Hunt, as their editorial difficulties prevented them from getting very warm friends, but he recognizes the judge's honesty and ability and is simply doing him an act of justice in this article.

GOING TO POSSESS THE LAND.

A London Trade Paper Says the Britishers Will Take Our Market.

We would specially urge our readers who by themselves cut for a foreign trade to turn their attention to the new tariff bill just passed by the United States, which has already become operative. The fact that McKinleyism has hit British manufacturers and exporters very hard indeed, and, in some instances, where the United States has been their only market, has virtually ruined them, cannot be denied; but this is no reason why manufacturers who are still prepared to do a considerable business with the States should allow cold water to be thrown upon their anticipations of the future. It has become the fashion of late for a certain class of critics to deride American business, and all things American, presumably because we have been inflamed for a time with McKinleyism. Now McKinleyism has completed its reign of tinkering, at least for the present, there is an opportunity once more to go in and possess the land. Disappointment exists, there is no doubt, that the intentions of the original promoters of the Wilson bill should have been so ruthlessly set on one side, but Englishmen trading with the States will find it a profitless task to discuss the political morality of American legislators. On the principle, therefore, that half a loaf is better than none, we would advise them to examine the tariff for themselves, and see that they use every opportunity in their power to secure the business which undoubtedly awaits them in certain branches of the trade. New markets are not quite so easily discovered as they were during the easy-going days of our fathers, and we cannot afford to be so independent or impatient as they were accustomed to be when obstacles were thrown across their path. It should be borne in mind that, after all, the new tariff is somewhat remarkable for such a full-blooded protectionist country as America. It is noteworthy that the Wilson tariff shows a reduction all around.

Few English firms will benefit more from the new tariff than those engaged in the Sheffield trades, and although they have been under a cloud for a long time past in connection with American trade, they are preparing to re-establish their relations with American houses who were previously large buyers of best cutlery. We have every reason to hope that the advantages offered under the Wilson tariff will cause a considerable spurt in this branch of trade. Despite the severity with which some of the Sheffield houses were smitten when McKinleyism asserted its sway, it may be confidently asserted that the quality of Sheffield goods has not been allowed to suffer in consequence.

Speaking broadly it may be said that nearly every branch of English manufacture suitable for the American markets will either directly or indirectly receive a stimulus from the new tariff. The metal trades have already greatly improved since the tariff became a law, and makers of tin plates, of which America is our largest customer, are looking forward to a brisk business in the near future.—London Finance.

Imaginary Business Room.

If the enthusiasm of Democratic editors at this juncture were kindled solely by fact there would be business enough to make every merchant's head swim. Sad to say, however, the difference between a journalist who sits in his office and whips up commerce with ink and rhetoric and a man who has to deal with cold facts is enormous. Mr. Wilson's only apprehension, we learn, is that "the business revival" will be so sudden and so violently expansive that it may be "unhealthy." The merchants who are now busy sucking their thumbs in the intervals of the periods when they mark down prices in the hope of attracting buyers have plenty of time in which to meditate upon Mr. Wilson's counsels. Those of them who possess any power of intelligent reflection will be likely to conclude that Wilson knows as much about existing business conditions as he knows about political economy.—Manufacturers.

REDUCED RATES.

On the Grain Producer of the Bitter Root Valley.

The following letter was received at this city yesterday:

A. B. Hammond, Esq., Missoula, Mont.
Dear Sir: I have investigated the matter of freight rates on the Bitter Root line, and in the hope of stimulating this business I have arranged to put in force the same rates between these points and Denver as apply for equal distances in Minnesota. This will reduce these rates very materially. I have included in this tariff, rates from grain shipping points on the main line west of Missoula and on the De Smet branch. These rates will also apply to Missoula, and I hope will be appreciated and that we may secure enough more business through them to pay us for the sacrifice in the rate. The tariff will be made effective on the 25th inst.

Yours truly,
LOUROT RAYBOLT.

Div. Fri. Ag't Idaho and Montana, St. Paul, Oct. 23, 1894.

The object of the letter to which the above is an answer was, primarily, the establishment of a freight rate for the grain growers of Missoula county low enough to act as an additional incentive to that industry. Hitherto the rates have been so high as to almost prohibit the raising of more grain than would be consumed on the ranches of the growers. Now, however, that the company has consented to a reduction in rates, it will plainly appear that the hindering obstacle is removed and that the growing of grain may be begun on a more extended scale.

The new oatmeal plant that has just been started in Missoula has a large capacity, and its demand for oats will doubtless be large enough to consume all that the ranchers of the surrounding valleys can grow, while the flouring mills at Bonnerate the consumers of as much wheat as can be shipped there from surrounding points.

Therefore it will be seen that the reduction in tariff which the Northern Pacific has accorded will be a great benefit to the ranchers of the Missoula and Bitter Root valleys in that they will be benefited by the difference between the rate heretofore existing and the one now in force. Their wheat and oats will net them just that much more.—Missoulian.

Read in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Oct. 21. Thomas B. Reed addressed a great gathering at the exposition building tonight. Over 6,000 people crowded into the auditorium and as many more were turned away. In opening his address, Mr. Reed spoke of the great importance of the coming election to affairs of the country in general; result upon the uncertainty the tariff legislation had created during two years, and continued: "For the next two years there are two fixed facts. First, the president and senate are Democratic. Consequently, if the house is republican, as we expect to make it, it will simply educate the people. In the meantime our duty is to seek a way out of the present misfortune." Speaking of the late conflicts between laborers and employers Mr. Reed said: "The past two years have taught one thing—that unless there are profits to divide it was profitless to fight for a division. I am not sure you have not only the democracy to contend with, but also what are called populists. In congress we did not notice much difference. In other states you have tried this populism and if you wish to be thought of during the next two years as Kansas and Colorado have been thought of, it would appear to be a strange spectacle, especially when both of these states would have better sense this year."

Why He Forsook His Hook.

A country minister of a certain town took permanent leave of his congregation in the following pathetic manner:

"Brothers and sisters, I came to say good-bye. I don't think God loves this church, because none of you ever die. I don't think you love each other, because I never marry any of you. I don't think you love me, because you have not paid my salary. Your donations are mostly fruit and warm apples, and by their fruits ye shall know them." Brothers, I am going away to a better place. I have been called to be chaplain of a penitentiary. Where I go you cannot come, but I go to prepare a place for you, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls. Good-bye."

Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to Valley Trust store, will please call and settle at once, as I must raise some money. Thanking you all for past patronage, and soliciting a share of your trade in the future. I am respectfully yours,
J. D. MIER.

HAPPY BRITISHERS.

How They Appreciate the Benefits of the Democratic Tariff.

On the plates, the American duty has been reduced nearly one-half, or from 2 1/2 to 1 1/4 cents per pound, and this reduction is to come into operation on October 1, although in all other classes the new duties take effect at once. The reduction should lead to a marked revival of prosperity at the tin plate works. Many of the mills in Wales which are now closed will be reopened and largely augmented. Transatlantic demand is sure to be experienced, consumers having been for some time past keeping their stock at the very lowest possible point. Already prices on the tin plate market have risen 1/2 pence per box, and many makers are holding out for an advance of 1 shilling.—British Mining Journal, Sept. 1.

Woolen fabrics have been, perhaps, as liberally treated as any class of British manufactures, the duty being reduced in some instances by nearly two-thirds. We look for a large and immediate increase of American imports of English woolsens, because in this branch of American manufacturing competition is yet in its infancy, and English manufacturers have hitherto contrived to do a considerable trade in the United States, even under all the disadvantages of the McKinley tariff. The impulse given to our woolen and other textile branches may be expected to react beneficially upon other branches of English trade by furnishing increased employment to factory hands and augmenting the profits of their employers; but it is to be hoped that the benefits of the tariff will not stop there.—Birmingham Post, August 31.

The turn in the tide of prosperity for the tin plate trade has been longer in coming than was anticipated, but it is clear that it is gradually settling in. There have been on this side of the Atlantic enormous stocks, but if plates are only sent out at the same rate as they were last week there will be but little left soon. The enormous amount of 11,149 tons was shipped at Swansea last week. The full significance of this will be understood by comparing what was sent out in a corresponding week last year, that amounted to only 4,495 tons. Here, then, we have a clear indication of the turn in the tide, so anxiously looked for by employers and employees. This has been contributed not a little to by the steadiness of the tin plate works, who sacrificed so much to prevent ruinous driving.—Swansea Industrial World, Oct. 5.

Let us hope that legal opinion is correct as to the Cleveland-Wilson senate compromise putting an end to the previous reciprocity arrangements. The action of Spain is a good omen that other parties to this class of treaties may promptly take the initiative in tearing them up when the new tariff has become operative. The end of an almost prohibitive differential customs tariff in Cuba and Porto Rico should be specially advantageous to Sheffield. It followed by a similar fair course in South America the indirect benefits of the closure of McKinleyism may be more pronounced than from the improvement of trade with the United States.—Sheffield Telegraph.

If Mr. Cleveland's advice is followed by the Democratic party the tariff question is only settled for a year, and 1895 will witness another struggle between the two houses—unless indeed the popular voice has made itself heard in the meanwhile in favor of a nearer approach to freedom of trade.—Manchester Guardian.

ON TASMANIA'S TRAIL.

Colonel Strong, a Republican, Nominated by the Democrats for Mayor.

New York, Oct. 25.—Colonel Strong was, this afternoon, waived on by the notification committee of the New York state democracy and formally tendered the nomination for mayor by that organization. George Wattergreen was the chief spokesman. In presenting the nomination he said in part: "You are a republican, we are democrats. But you enter this fight, not as a partisan leader, but as the champion of all honest citizens, no matter under what flag they march, no matter under what political name they masquerade." Colonel Strong, in accepting the nomination, said the citizens of New York for the last six years have been governed by a corrupt ring of conspirators that had brought disgrace upon the municipal government throughout the land. The exposition made before the Legow committee has awakened the good people of the city, regardless of party affiliations, to a determined effort to eradicate the corruption.

Vote the republican ticket

VIOLATED AN OLD TRADITION.

Seth Hawks Was So Mean a Georgia Jury Hung Him for Manslaughter.

"I was once detained for two weeks in middle Georgia," said a well-known Chicago drummer, "and while there witnessed an extraordinary trial. Old Seth Hawks, a character of the village was one of the most every cases that ever lived. The nobody ever saw him work, and it was more than suspected that most of his harvesting was done in other people's fields, while they slept. Still, he was too foxy to get caught. Most of his time was spent in saloons, and he had a knack of getting drinks without paying for them. He was a tall, lanky fellow, without a particle of spirit, as his neighbors supposed, for he was indifferent to kicks, and nothing seemed to trouble him except a shortage of whisky.

"Old Seth had a daughter, and a very handsome girl she was, but she was deersly ignorant, and fully as lazy and good for nothing as her father. Bill Stokes a young man of the same stripe as Hawks, ran away with the girl and neglected to marry her. Seth insisted that he repair this omission, and upon the positive refusal of Bill to do so, borrowed a shotgun and killed him outright.

"The tragedy took place before I reached the town, but, as I said, I attended the trial. Seth had no money to pay an attorney, and he was so dratted worthless that no number of the bar felt like defending him for nothing. When the case was called the judge assigned him counsel in the person of a bright young lawyer, who did not deem it necessary to make much of a defense, as it is an unwritten law down that way that the nearest of male kin shall kill the violator of family honor. The public prosecutor made the tinnest kind of a fight, for from time immemorial juries had acquitted this class of offenders. Everyone looked for the prompt and honorable discharge of the prisoner, who, throughout the trial, which lasted but a few hours, had chatted merrily with his counsel. The judge's charge was brief, but the most extraordinary that I ever heard. He said:

"The prisoner at the bar only followed a well-established precedent, but I fail to find an instance where so worthless a rascal as he is presumed to take the law into his own hands. While by no means denying the right of a father to vindicate the honor of his family, even to the taking of human life, I think it would be establishing a dangerous precedent to extend the duty and privilege to men like the prisoner. The dead wretch richly merited his fate, and had Hawks used a gun that shot aft as well as fore his memory would have been kept green by his fellow citizens. As it is, gentlemen of the jury, it is clearly your duty to bring the prisoner in guilty of murder in the first degree."

"The jury did as it was bidden and a week later old Seth was hung, the judge allowing that an ordinary fellow like him didn't need much time for preparation.

Beaton Gets His Money.

Among the important decisions rendered by the United States court of appeals at San Francisco yesterday was one in the case of Archie Beaton versus the Northern Pacific railroad company. It was appealed from the United States circuit court of Montana. Beaton was foreman of a gang of bridge carpenters in the employ of the company. On Oct. 21, 1891, he boarded a train at Garrison, to go to the bridge six miles distant. He rode on the fireman's seat of the engine, by permission of the engineer. A large derrick was loaded on a flat car, which was pushed by the engine. The arm of the derrick was so high that it could not pass through the tunnel, and the result was that when it struck the top of the tunnel it was forced back, injuring the roof of the car, and seriously injuring Beaton. The company claimed that the accident was the result of Beaton's own carelessness, as he had no right to ride on the engine. The jury in the United States court gave Beaton a verdict for \$7,500. This judgment the circuit court of appeals affirms. Beaton is now living at Jay Gould.

Can No Longer Be a Democrat.

Judge Jefferson McAnally, for many years one of the most influential Democrats in Northern Colorado, has resigned as a member of the democratic state central committee and joined the populists. He says the democrats have broken their promise to restore silver to its rightful place in the coinage of the country and he can no longer follow the leadership of Cleveland.

Get into line for the right.

MISS. M. CO.
General Dealers in
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
Boots and Shoes,
HARDWARE,
Agricultural Implements
ETC.
Missoula Mercantile Co.
STEVENSVILLE, MONTANA.

THE MISS. MER. CO.
CORVALLIS,
Carry an Immense Stock of
General Merchandise
NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
MEN'S OXFORD SACKS and PROCKS. CAMBRIDGE FANCY and PLAIN WORSTEDS. CASSIMERES, CHEVIOTS.
BOYS' Jersey Worsteds, Cheviots, Scotch Tweed SUITS
A FULL LINE OF
GROCERIES
Buggies, Carts, Wagons,
Harness, Hardware,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MISSOULA MERCANTILE CO.