

# The Madisonian.

Established 1873.

The Capitol Times.  
Established 1869.

The Montanian.  
Established 1870.

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WILL W. CHEELY, PROPRIETOR.

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## REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A republican state convention is hereby called to meet at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, September 3, 1896, at the city of Helena.

The purpose of said convention will be to nominate candidates for a full set of state offices, a representative in congress, three presidential electors, one associate justice of the supreme court, the election of a state central committee to serve the ensuing two years, and for the transaction of such other business appertaining to the republican party in Montana as may come before it.

The several counties in the state will be entitled to representation in said convention as follows.

County.	Delegates.
Beaverhead.....	12
Carbon.....	6
Cascade.....	25
Chouteau.....	18
Custer.....	12
Dawson.....	12
Deer Lodge.....	25
Fergus.....	16
Flathead.....	12
Gallatin.....	22
Granite.....	11
Jefferson.....	18
Lewis and Clark.....	32
Madison.....	17
Meagher.....	17
Missoula.....	17
Park.....	15
Richmond.....	12
Silver Bow.....	27
Street Grass.....	12
Teton.....	7
Valley.....	7
Yellowstone.....	10

The republican county committees of the several counties in the state will proceed to call county conventions as usual and elect delegates and alternate delegates to said state convention as above apportioned. In the matter of nominating candidates for judges of the several judicial districts the committee recommends that in all cases where the district is limited to one county, the regular county convention make the nomination at the same time it nominates candidates for all other county officers. In other cases, where the district is composed of more than one county, let the delegates to the state convention from the counties comprising a district meet at the time and place of the state convention and there agree upon and make the nomination for same, being guided by such instructions if any, as have been given by their respective county conventions.

The following rules have been adopted for the government of the republican state conventions in Montana, are now in force:

First—Delegates and alternate delegates shall be elected in future to state conventions, and in the event of a failure of a delegate to attend, the alternate delegate shall cast the vote of the delegate whose alternate he is.

Second—In the absence of the delegate and his alternate, a majority of the delegation from that county shall cast the vote of the absentee.

Third—In the absence of all the delegates and alternate delegates from any county, no vote shall be cast for such county.

Fourth—In the county in which the state convention shall be held, when any absent, there shall be no vote cast in their behalf.

Fifth—Delegates and alternate delegates must be republican residents of the county which they represent.

By order of the state central committee.

LEE MANTLE,

Chairman.

THOMAS CUMMINGS, Sec'y.

Colonel Jim Brown of the Butte Times suffered a slight inconvenience Saturday in the matter of the destruction of his printing office by fire. The fire is either the work of some incendiary whom the roasting colonel has touched in the right spot, or the result of spontaneous combustion, caused by the negligence of the office boy in not placing one of Jim's red-hot editorials in the ice chest when the office was closed Friday evening. Another has suggested that a lock of Jim's tit-zoned hair did the work. But flood nor flame does not check the career of Butte's "Thunderer." Slightly disfigured, but still in the ring, it made its appearance two days overdue, quicker than the phoenix bird, the fowl that is always referred to on such occasions, could have done the job itself; hot on the trail of its enemies, promising speedy vengeance, proclaiming its life in

every fiery paragraph, it is before us, and we cautiously take up our smoked glasses to peruse it.

General Manager Knippenberg, of starry banner fame, has written a letter in which he insists that the republicans of the McKinley and Hobart faith, call a state meeting and organize for the present campaign. His idea is to exclude all whose silver convictions are such that they look on Bryan's candidacy with favor; he desires council with the Simon pure only, and we are inclined to think his mass meeting, if it materializes, will be a very lonely gathering. We have an abundance of wholesome respect for Mr. Knippenberg. With all his political failures he is at heart a good man, sincere in his belief and honest in his convictions; in which respect he stands head and shoulders above such men as Sanders, who has pretended to be the friend of Montana all these years when he was really her foe. Mr. Knippenberg must make no mistake. The silver plank in the Montana platform is there to stay, and the true republicans are those who uphold it. Those who repudiate it and decline to indorse it are the erring ones. There is time yet for him to see the error of his ways and come over into the fold.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way" will be exemplified in the election of Wm. J. Bryan.

Dr. Hersey is making an excellent newspaper of the New Northwest.

## SILVER DEMONITIZATION.

Our country for years has been blessed with ample harvests: no war, no pestilence has scourged us; we have had no great army or navy to maintain; we have lands and mines enough for all. Still men by tens of thousands are idle; unrest and apprehension have seized upon the minds of the people—like a pall a mighty depression has settled upon the business of the country.

What is the trouble? I believe it dates back from the legislation of 1873, which, so far as our country was concerned, took from business half the world's standard money.

By a law as old as the civilization which invented money prices in a country are regulated by the volume of real primary money—the perfect measure of values—in the possession of its people. The result is that civilization itself advances or recedes as the volume of primary money expands or is contracted. Failure of the precious-metal mines caused the decline and fall of more than one ancient nation.

England demonitized silver in 1816. The act wrought suffering unparalleled upon the people; panic succeeded panic; the common people became so poor that thousands were shipped away to other lands to prevent their starving; more than once the country was on the verge of civil war, and the trouble was never cured until the gold from the placers of California and Australia—which nearly all gravitated to London—restored the country's financial equilibrium.

Fifty-seven years later the same sinister legislation was enacted by our own Congress. At the same time—as before, in England—specie payments had been suspended; the people were not thinking much of metallic money; no business men or organizations asked for the law; no newspaper advocated it; the Nation knew nothing of it; silver was better than gold, and, with the weight of debt, then on the Nation, the states, the cities, the corporations, and the people. It was clear that we needed vastly more honest money than could be obtained. It was at a time, too, when the commerce of the world was expanding with leaps and bounds; when the world was turning to us as to humanity's evangel; when the continent to the south was waiting for redemption through us, and there was never before, because of our place and situation, such a call for more and more honest money.

Still, the legislation was accomplished, though not fifty, probably not fifteen, men in the United States knew what was intended by the law.

The demonitization of silver by our own and the leading nations of Europe was equivalent to throwing away half of the world's real money. The result has been the reduction of the values of all forms of property 50 per cent. when measured by gold. If am aware that this is disputed, but the fact that the

shrinkage of values is apparent, and as it applies to every ordinary form of property, when measured by gold, the inference is irresistible that gold has appreciated in purchasing power 100 per cent.

Who can estimate the sorrows that must follow in the train of a disaster of that magnitude? We may estimate the loss of property, possibly, but who can estimate the other sorrows?

I think it is safe to assert, and I challenge successful contradiction that the ratio of crimes, of suicides, of lunatics, of divorces and inmates of the work-houses of Illinois has increased during the last fifteen years in the ratio that silver and all other commodities have decreased in value when measured by gold. If this is true will this last awful increase be ascribed to overproduction? If it is true of Illinois it is true of every other state.

What is the remedy? Gov. McKinley says: "Make a new adjustment of the tariff and make it certain that the gold standard will always be maintained, and then capital will invest in property and set to work the idle." Is it the habit of capitalists to buy stocks on a steadily declining market? Will men invest money in property with the certainty before them that the property will be worth less in a year hence than now?

Mr. Bryan says: "Restore the money that was discarded, increase the volume of real money—not promises to pay—until property will become as valuable as money, and then there will be investments and new work will be supplied to men; then the producers of the country will begin to have a little reward, and the depression and unrest will pass away."

Which seems the more sensible reasoning? But "the honor and credit of the United States" is shrieked in full chorus by the men who oppose silver. What is thought of the man who starves his family for a week in order to give a feast to his friends? Is not the safest assurance for national credit the prosperity of the units of people who in the aggregate make the population of the nation?

But "sound money" is the next cry. What makes money sound, except that it has the needed characteristics to make perfect money, and behind that full recognition? Money may be a great blessing or a great curse. When it is used as a measure of values and to facilitate business when it has sufficient volume not to break down the values of property, it is a mighty blessing. When it gravitates to a few hands, and is used merely as the highwayman uses his revolver, to "hold up" people, then it becomes a curse.

"But," say the great bankers and experts, "we never can re-establish silver money without help from abroad." This is perhaps the banker's natural view, for men who have to be accountable for the money of other people intrusted to their keeping are prone to become conservative, and it requires constant alertness on their part to keep them broad-minded and patriotic.

Both the great parties, admitting the need of a return to bimetalism, have, up to this year, advocated the restoration of silver, but this year the St. Louis platform insists that it must come through international agreement. That means with England's consent—England that collects from us every twenty years as much gold or its equivalent, as there is gold in the world—England that for ten years past has bought our food and textiles at half price. When will she consent?

Why should we care what England or Europe may do? Why should not we be more concerned about the prosperity of our own people than to please those who never deal with us except that the advantage is on their side?

"But if we try it we shall be overwhelmed with silver," say the cautious ones. Would we? Why, if we had every ounce of silver that has been saved from the abrasions of the ages—all that had been gathered and saved through 4000 years of mining, if it were all dumped upon our shores, it would give our people but \$50 per capita, and all is in use as money. Moreover, on every New Year's day there are 2,000,000 people in our country wanting homes who were not here on the previous New Year's morning.

From where, then, could come the deluge?

In 1890 the property of this country was estimated at \$72,000,000,000; that of Austria \$8,000,000,000. Since then, the depreciation in this country has been more than all the aggregated

value of the Austrian empire. How much longer, under the present conditions, will the credit and honor of our country be secure.

Without demand from people or press; without the knowledge of the masses, a few interest gatherers went to work with the deliberate purpose of destroying half the world's money, in order, in effect, to double the world's indebtedness—which at the time was very great—and to take from the producer quite 70 per cent of his ability to pay. It was that the creditor class, which is not one-hundredth part of the world's people, with the gold of the world, could hold property and business, the hopes and hearts of men in their iron grasp, and to keep producers working without reward, for generation after generation, until the masses would be mere tenants at will of the money lords.

Still, the men who originated that scheme, and the men and press that support the determination to continue that spoliation, and these include every railroad wrecker, every manipulator of watered stock, every harpy that preys upon the people, or the country's misfortunes—simulate a lofty sense of honor; they stand on the corners and thank God that they are not like men on the other side of the street; and when indignant men, seeing the suffering of the people, seeing the strong men by hundreds of thousands unable to find work through which to feed their children; noting that one-seventh of the voters of the republic are without occupation; making the steady fall in values and the unbearable burdens upon the people, cry out in shame and rage, and demand a new deal, a new adjustment on the lines of justice and of mercy; it pleases these same money-changers, and their press to point sneeringly at what they term "anarchists, revolutionists, incendiaries, and would be repudiationists."

May God cause his X-ray to shine through their darkened beings, to kill the germs of ignorance in their warped and shrunken souls.—C. C. Goodwin, in Chicago Record.

## MR. QUINN'S LETTER.

To the Hon. Charles S. Hartman.

Dear Sir:—In a letter to the people of Montana you have seen fit to impugn my motives as editor of The Miner and to assume that for personal reasons I have done you an injustice. Your cause for complaint is found in the fact that I have taken the position that your partisan action at the recent Republican conference in this city and your declaration that you would not accept a nomination at the hands of the Democratic party has made it impossible for a self respecting Democracy to offer you such nomination. I regret that in your appeal to the people you have dragged the discussion down to personalities. I regret that you have compelled me to address to you a letter which in some respects at least must be personal. The issue now under discussion is of grave moment to the people. It demands honest, broad-gauge, manly consideration. It should be treated with absolute fairness and I am confident that the intelligent people of Montana will insist upon such treatment, no matter what the desires or ambitions of office holders or office seekers. In your complaint against The Miner you say that I am a candidate for congress and add:

"I am constrained to believe that the 'vaulting ambition' of my friend Quinn has rather 'o'er leaped itself.'"

I desire to say to you that I have not been a candidate for congress or any other office. I challenge you to name one man in Montana to whom I have stated that I was a candidate or whose support for office I have sought. I have never been an office seeker and not until you kindly placed me in the field for the office which you occupy did I feel that it was necessary for me to make denial of the soft impeachment, which through the kindly mention of friends may have brought against me.

Owing to the fact that certain friends have associated my name with the congressional nomination I have refrained from calling attention to many of the inconsistencies and contradictions of your course on the silver question, but now I feel it my duty to speak plainly. First let me say to you that I have but one ambition and that is to perform my duties as a newspaper man with honesty and fidelity and to deal fairly with a public which too often finds the avenues of information choked with conspiracy or flooded with falsehood and misrepresentation. You speak of the "vaulting ambition" with which an editor might aspire to your seat in congress. This is not the first time that a member of the officeholding

aristocracy has assumed that members of the plainer walks of life cannot be named for positions of trust without a sacrilegious intrusion upon the sanctity of the self satisfied elect. Let me say to you that in my humble judgment, the newspaper man who deals honestly with the public, who day after day holds the light upon the acts of public men and through whose efforts the people are enabled to judge of men and measures, occupies a position as honorable as any within the gift of the public and needs offer no apology to him who while clothed in brief authority would place his puny finger upon the press to silence criticism and blind a too indulgent public. I repeat and emphasize all that I have said about your conduct at the Republican conference in this city. I have nothing to retract, nothing to withdraw, no excuses to offer, no steps to retrace.

When you returned from St. Louis The Miner overlooked your past record and with flaming headlines proclaimed your glory to the world. It withheld no evidence of your temporary triumph and gladly gave you credit for what some were led to believe was a sincere withdrawal from the association of silver's enemies and welcomed you into the rank of silver's friends.

What has transpired since that time?

While posing as a candidate for non-partisan indorsement you attended a partisan meeting of the state Republican central committee for the purpose of effecting a compromise in the interest of the straight Republican ticket. Under the lash of the gold bug members of your party you pledged yourself to support the straight Republican ticket in this state, a ticket which will be composed in part of the gold members of your party. Not satisfied with this defiance of the non-partisan sentiment of the state, you declared that you would not accept a nomination of the Democratic party and your declaration was not only direct and unqualified but it was unprovoked, uncalled for and from a non-partisan standpoint, inexcusable. The Miner printed your defiant remark and denounced it as a complete violation of the non-partisan sentiment behind which you had shielded yourself, and I take this opportunity of emphasizing all that The Miner has said on the subject.

That you made the statement cannot be denied, and your present attempts to qualify it are not in keeping with the courage and directness which the exalted position which you occupy should command. However, it is in perfect harmony with other inconsistencies which it may become my duty to mention:

The man who has done the least for silver of any member of the congressional delegation from this state should be the last to pose as the hero of the battle. The test of loyalty to silver was during the weary months and years when the fight which resulted in the great victory at Chicago was on. During that struggle there were several tests of fidelity. One of them came when the Republicans from the silver-producing states were called upon to stand between tariff legislation and silver. The Dingley tariff bill was brought forward as a Republican measure. Senators Carter and Mantle stood up in the United States senate in the interest of silver and voted against their party measure. What did you do? When the Dingley bill came up for action in the house you voted for it and so far as you were concerned permitted the silver cause to go by default. Mr. Carter as chairman of the national Republican committee was damned by the Republican press and politicians of the nation while you escaped the wrath and enjoyed the favoring smiles of your gold bug Republican associates. I am not defending Carter—I am drawing a contrast.

When Senator Teller declared over a year ago that he would support no party in 1896 which refused to espouse the silver cause The Miner stood with him and, declaring that it would oppose any party which failed to declare in favor of free silver coinage, called upon you to take your stand beside the distinguished Coloradoan. Did you do it? Not at all. Every time you spoke upon the question you dodged the issue by evasive and meaningless assertions and contented yourself with predictions to the effect that the Democratic party would renominate Grover Cleveland on the first ballot. During all those stormy months when the silver army was in need of recruits, when those who were standing out for principle were in need of encouragement and cheer, when the effect of independent non-partisan declaration on the silver

[Continued on page five]