

## Livingston Enterprise.

GEO. H. WRIGHT, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF PARK COUNTY

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FOR PRESIDENT:  
**BENJAMIN HARRISON,**  
OF Indiana.FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
**WHITELAW REID,**  
OF New York.

The Herald still continues to prate about the responsibility of the tariff for the troubles at Homestead in face of indubitable evidence to the contrary. Even the members of the amalgamated iron and steel workers' association have entered their protest against the interpretation of labor troubles by the democratic tariff tinkers.

In this issue appears the reports of the national banks of this city. The showing made is a flattering one, and considering the fact that these statements were called at the season of temporary depression just preceding the movement of the wool clip, indicate a healthy condition of these financial institutions as well as general prosperity of this community.

Under the beneficent influences of the McKinley bill with its reciprocity provision there was a slight reduction in imports the past year, while the exports reached the highest sum in the history of commerce. An increase from \$384,480,810 to \$1,030,335,026 in the exports of the country in one year is an argument in favor of protection that will stagger the most ultra free trader.

The selection of Hon. Thomas H. Carter to be chairman of the national republican committee is received with evidences of satisfaction all over the country, and is especially gratifying to the people of Montana. It is a merited compliment to an able and fearless leader and a recognition of the claims of the west in striking contrast with the attitude of the standard bearer of democratic gold-bug and free trade.

The vigorous denunciation of the free lead bill by prominent democratic members of the mining congress at Helena last week indicates plainly that the mineral producers of the west, irrespective of party affiliation, realize the benefits of protection to the lead industry. If protection is desirable for the maintenance of American wages in the production of lead it is equally beneficial to other industries which should be accorded similar treatment.

The Mining Review is wrong in assuming that "from the latest reports of the Coeur d'Alene troubles that Judge Lynch is needed over there with a large supply of spun hemp." The trouble has been occasioned by too little regard for the law in the past, and this cannot be remedied by further resorting to lawless proceedings. The demand in the Coeur d'Alene country is for the restoration of order and legal processes whereby those guilty of violating the law can be promptly convicted and punished.

Hon. Thomas H. Carter has tendered his resignation as commissioner of the general land office in order to give his entire attention to the duties of chairman of the national republican committee. Under his management the business of the land office has been brought up to date, making a record far more favorable than under the Sparks regime, when settlers were purposely annoyed and patents delayed upon the most trivial pretexts. Mr. Carter retires from the office of land commissioner with a highly creditable record.

Suspension day in the house has come and gone again and yet no action has been secured by Congressman Dixon upon the mineral land bill or any other measure of vital importance to the west. It must be apparent to Montana's representative as well as to every observer of congressional proceedings that the southern wing of the democratic party will ignore every measure calculated to benefit the people of this section, while they openly attack only the leading industries of the west in pursuing their piecemeal tariff policy.

The policy of the democrats to ignore the interests of the west is shown by the promptness with which the house passed the free wool and free lead bills. On the other hand they have delayed the passage of the free lumber and free iron ore bills until after election because they realize that party success would be endangered thereby in North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, the southern states interested in these industries. The cause for this is apparent when it is considered that prospects for democratic success in the west are hopeless while the southern states will remain solidly democratic unless legislation adverse to their interests is enacted at this session. They hope by this hypocritical course to gain the friendship of free traders without losing protection votes in democratic strongholds, but instead they will lose the confidence of all by their cowardly straddle.

With its characteristic disregard for truth the Herald states that the wages paid workmen at the Homestead works of the Carnegie company were 90 cents to \$3 per day. The scale as published shows that wages at those works were from \$1.86 to \$9.45 per day, and the minimum amount was paid to ordinary sweepers, the better class of whom were paid \$2.14 per day. But facts are not what the average democratic calamity shriekers rely upon in attempting to defend the false doctrine of free trade.

The selection of a committee composed exclusively of Montana men to treat with the Crow Indians for a modification of the former agreement is commendable. It shows a confidence in western men strikingly in contrast with the administration of the interior department under Cleveland, when ninety per cent of the people of the west were denounced as thieves. And the result of any agreement reached by the gentlemen named should be satisfactory to the people of Montana, who are chiefly interested in the opening of the Crow reservation upon terms alike equitable to the Indians and intending settlers.

If the dispatches from Washington are to be credited there is at least one member in the senate who has outlived his usefulness and demonstrated by his petulant demeanor that he is not a fitting representative of the American people. This man is Senator Harris of Tennessee. During Monday's session he was urging a measure for some southern railroad lobby which Senator Sanders, in the discharge of his duties, felt called upon to oppose. This raised the ire of the childish senator from Tennessee, who left his seat and going over to Senator Sanders applied an opprobrious epithet to that gentleman. With characteristic forbearance and almost superhuman regard for the senility of the southern fire-eater the Montana senator treated him with dignified contempt that won the admiration of all and especially those familiar with his record for intrepid courage as a pioneer of the Rocky mountain region. Even the Tennesseean was abashed by his impetuous demonstration in the face of Senator Sanders' dignified bearing and retreated to his seat to apologize for his rash conduct.

Now that the democratic house has twice refused to recognize the right of the white metal to occupy its rightful position in the circulating medium of the country the only hope for silver must come through republican efforts. The advocates of bi-metalism therefore look hopefully to the coming monetary conference to restore silver coinage, and this they find warrant in doing by the favorable attitude of President Harrison. Under his direction the arrangements for the conference have progressed favorably until it is now an assured fact and correspondence relative to it was placed before congress the past week. The only delay has been due to the absence of the receipt of Russia's acceptance. All the nations invited have now formally accepted, and the president is considering the names of the delegates who will represent the United States. Senator John P. Jones is said to be the only name as yet definitely decided on. The place selected for the meeting is Berlin and the time the close of next month. The refusal of congress to pass an unlimited coinage bill, it is believed, facilitate the consideration of an international agreement for an enlarged use of silver.

"The statement made by the ENTERPRISE that a ditch had to be made through Alderman Bauman's yard to carry off the water near where the tiling was put in across the street, is false in every particular. The ditch that was made was not intended for that purpose, and the tiling put in is ample drainage for all the water that ever accumulates at the point in question."—Herald. If the ditch referred to was constructed for any purpose other than to convey water from the overflowed ground above the tiling across F street the Herald will confer a favor upon an anxious public by divulging the object for which it was intended. That the ditch was constructed and that it performed good service in carrying away a large amount of surplus water that could not find an outlet through the tiling is certain and will permit of no denial. It may have been constructed simply with a view to beautifying that part of the city or giving additional work to the city marshal's team, but we choose to believe differently. There was evidently sufficient intelligence employed in its construction to indicate to its originators the object for which it was intended and this fact of itself would be sufficient to confuse the editor of the Herald.

Driven from its untenable position in defending the extravagant expenditures of a democratic city administration and convicted by its own utterances of having recklessly juggled with figures to sustain its false position the Herald resorts to its usual tactics of personal abuse. It can not and dare not attempt to disprove any of the statements made by the ENTERPRISE, the figures upon which they are based having been carefully taken from the city records. The criticisms of the administration of street affairs are fully justified by the record and will stand as they have appeared in these columns without reiteration and

without fear of a truthful contradiction by the organ of democratic free trade and misrepresentation.

## THE TIN INDUSTRY.

With the approach of the presidential campaign the democratic free trade press is again engaged in manufacturing roboracks intended to disparage the benefits of protection. As in the last campaign the tin industry promises to furnish a prolific source for campaign material. The latest sensational report, and one upon which the democratic papers have been exhausting the stock arguments of the Cobden club, was started by the San Francisco Examiner, to the effect that the Temescal tin mines of California have proved a failure. While this could make no possible difference so far as the tariff is concerned, from the fact that manufactured tin plate and not the product of the mines is protected, it shows conclusively to what ridiculous expedients the tariff tinkers will resort in attempting to sustain their false position. In this instance as in almost every particular where the McKinley bill is assailed the report is without foundation, and all patriotic Americans who desire the development of the country's resources will be interested in reading the opinion of Genaise Purcell, the financial agent of the Temescal mines. He emphatically declares that far from being exhausted the mines are in the infancy of development. A hundred and fifty men are at work and new machinery to the value of \$5,000 has just been ordered. Shipments of tin ore are made by the car load, and the output of the mines in June was double that of May. He further says that judging by the results of explorations and developments already made by the mines being worked, may be regarded as practically inexhaustible. He says as a rule tin mines improve with depth. No significance is attached to the departure of Superintendent Harris for London and failing health induced the latter to tender his resignation.

## THE SEGREGATION BILL.

Indications are that congress will adjourn next Monday without taking any action upon the segregation bill passed by the senate, returning to the public domain such portion of the National Park as would permit railroad construction to Cooke along the Yellowstone river—the only feasible route to that extensive mineral district. The trouble with this measure seems to have been that it was demanded in the interest of western people and therefore met with opposition from the southern wing of the democratic house. The same fate awaited the mineral land measure and every other bill introduced for relief of the west, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of Congressman Dixon. But little else can be reasonably expected from a party whose candidate, while occupying the position of chief executive of the nation, pursued a policy in every way degrading to the people of Montana. In fact the policy of appointing federal officers from outside the state, in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the democratic national platform, became so offensive that even Governor Hauser, the only appointee from within the state, found it desirable to resign and permit the selection of a carpetbag successor. This was not all. In selecting a commissioner for the land office—a position more intimately connected with western interests than any other—Cleveland appointed Andrew J. Sparks, a typical representative of eastern democracy who in every way possible harassed settlers and denounced the people of the west as largely composed of thieves and adventurers. Therefore we repeat that the treatment accorded the west by the democratic house is in keeping with the democratic administration under Cleveland. When it became apparent that the people of Montana were unanimous in their demand for segregation and a republican senate had indicated a willingness to accede to this demand the franchise lobbyists procured the offices of a southern democrat—Senator Carlisle—and an effort was made to divide the friends of Cook upon the two measures in hope of defeating both propositions. But the senate with a republican majority accepted the expressed wishes of the people of this section and promptly turned down the franchise scheme. The same tactics were pursued in the house, where Stockdale of Mississippi was readily induced to urge the franchise scheme to defeat segregation, and when the bill came from the senate its chief opponents were southern democrats.

In view of these facts, which are indisputable, it seems clearly to the interest of every person desiring the development of the west to unite in sending a republican representative to congress. A western democrat can exert no more influence with eastern and southern members of his own party than a western republican and in the event of a republican majority in the next house, which seems reasonably certain, the demands of a western republican, emphasized by an expression from his constituents, will receive respectful consideration.

## IMPRACTICABLE POLITICS.

The majority report of the committee on resolutions submitted to the mineral congress at Helena last week and which provoked extended discussion to the exclusion of almost every other subject, was finally adopted by a vote of 264 to 27. The resolutions strongly favor the

free and unrestricted coinage of silver, and to this extent will be heartily endorsed by the large majority of the people of Montana. They go farther than this, however, and indicate that the first dispatches sent out to the effect that the congress would be conducted in the interest of the third party were not wholly unfounded. At least this would be the inference from the following resolution which though adopted, was strongly opposed by a respectable minority and was the real objection that delayed action upon the report of the committee:

"Resolved, That wisdom and patriotism both require that the people of the silver states and the state conventions of all parties therein shall so shape their action as to secure the balance of power if that be possible, in the electoral college, to the end that the electors selected by the people of such states may act independently in the electoral college as to defeat the election of any man as president who will not agree that the will of the people as expressed in any future act of congress in relation to silver shall stand without executive interference or veto. That in order to meet the contingency of a possible election of a president by the present house of representatives the constituents of all members of the present house be appealed to, to demand of all members of the present house who are candidates for re-election their promise that they will support no man for president who will not permit the will of the people as expressed in the future acts of congress upon the silver question to stand without executive veto."

It undoubtedly was not the intention of the delegates voting for this resolution to endorse the candidacy of the people's party nominee, but taking any other view of the matter it presents phases so impracticable that the wonder is it received the support of the congress. The people's party is the only one declaring explicitly for free coinage and it would be idle to suppose that either the republican or democratic candidates would ignore party declarations in advance of action by the electoral college. Admitting, however, that they could be induced to do so the movement of the silver men would be met by a counter effort on the part of monometalists which, sustained by party fealty of electoral delegates, would ignominiously defeat the object sought to be obtained, and prove inimical to the cause of the white metal. The only logical conclusion to be reached from the action of the mineral congress is that its members consider the silver issue of paramount importance to all others, and if accepted as such, the battle should be waged openly and fearlessly for a party and candidate pledged to that issue. No good results can follow an effort to insidiously secure legislation upon a question which the larger majority of the people through their representatives in national convention have declared is of much less vital importance than those which now divide the two principal parties.

## Chairman Thomas H. Carter.

The executive committee of the republican national committee met in New York Saturday afternoon. Among those present were J. S. Clarkson, Iowa; J. R. Tanner, Illinois; Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin; Thomas H. Carter, Montana. Neither Chairman Campbell of Illinois, or Vice Chairman de Young of California, were in attendance. W. A. Sutherland of New York, was temporary chairman. Whitelaw Reid was called in consultation by the committee. Campbell's resignation as chairman of the national committee was accepted and a recess was taken.

After adjournment of the committee and some of its advisers at luncheon discussed the situation, and when the coffee and cigars were finished, Thomas H. Carter of Montana was prevailed on to take the chairmanship. The committee returned to the Fifth Avenue hotel and placed the official seal on the recess arrangement. When the committee was called to order Clarkson nominated Carter, Payne seconded the nomination and it was carried unanimously. In accepting the position Carter made a brief address, pledging his best efforts. J. F. Burke of Pittsburgh was appointed secretary pro tem, the appointment of permanent secretary being left to the chairman.

On motion of Fessenden, the chairman was authorized to appoint a sub-committee to be selected from non-members of the committee to act as an advisory committee. A committee of five was appointed to secure headquarters in this city. It was unanimously agreed to continue Campbell as a member of the executive committee, he taking charge of the branch headquarters at Chicago.

When Carter was asked if the acceptance of the chairmanship entailed the resignation of his position as land commissioner, he replied: "I shall resign at all events."

The new chairman of the national republican committee was the recipient of numerous congratulatory messages from all over the country. In the evening he was serenaded at Fifth Avenue hotel. After a brilliant display of fireworks and music by bands, the executive committee appeared on the balcony, and Carter being introduced, made a speech, in which he thanked the assemblage for its cordial reception. Secretary Rusk also spoke.

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