

THE MONTANIAN.

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The legislature is asked to put the new county in the tenth judicial district. Our citizens regardless of party desires DuBose to preside over their court.—Teton Times.

Let us see whether this is so or not. Of course our contemporary attempts to speak for the citizens of the proposed new county. But does it? In the recent campaign the democrats had a regular nominated candidate in the person of Dudley DuBose. The republicans had upon their ticket, John A. Hoffman, a non resident and one against whom the republican central committee labored most assiduously to defeat. Men in high places in the republican party in this county labored early and late for DuBose. The judge himself got out and rustled. The effort was made by some republicans to prevent any opposition to DuBose, even long before the convention was held or before any candidate had been spoken of. They used every effort to prevent the nomination of a republican candidate after DuBose was nominated by the democrats. And after Hoffman was placed on the ticket the republican central committee refused to recognize him. Republican campaigners from Benton secretly labored for DuBose and did their double darned to get him elected. Yet with all this treachery on the part of several of the party leaders who visited this section, Hoffman went out of Teton county with a majority. Here at Choteau, where DuBose is better known than in any other section of the proposed new county, and where Hoffman was an entire stranger to everybody, the latter got 103 votes to DuBose's 85. At Robare DuBose 53 to Hoffman's 61; at Dupuyer DuBose had one majority; at Bynum Huffman 17 to 10. At Clark's DuBose got 12 majority and at Belleview 17 majority. The majority at Clark's is accounted for on the ground that there was a strong effort made by some republicans to have DuBose elected for reasons best known to themselves, while at Belleview it was a strict party vote regardless of everything else—25 democrats to 8 republicans nearly all the way through. DuBose was well known and had the unanimous support of the Choteau county democracy and a majority of the republican central committee, yet he was beaten in his section by a man who was a stranger to our people. These facts clearly disproves the assertion quoted at the head of this article and shows that the people regardless of party, repudiated DuBose at the polls two months ago, and from what we hear there has been a growing disposition against him since then. "The leg-

islature is asked to put the new county in the 8th judicial district. Our citizens are largely in favor of having Judge Benton preside over their courts," is the way our back street contemporary should have put it if it desired to tell the truth about the matter.

THE legal ratio of values between gold and silver is about sixteen to one, but the commercial values of the two metals is as twenty-three to one, that is to say, twenty-three pounds of silver equals one pound of gold with gold as the standard of values. The purchasing power of gold is alone regulated by the supply of and demand for articles of consumption. If the supply of any article for which there is no suitable substitute is limited, the purchasing power of gold as regards that article is decreased. It then follows that if the demand for silver for coinage and the arts is limited and the production large, the purchasing power of gold is increased. By increasing the demand for silver somewhat near the amount of production the purchasing power of gold would be decreased as regards that metal, while as regards everything else it would be regulated alone by the supply and demand for those articles. The demand for gold as a medium of exchange is universal and the value is regulated as above stated, that of silver is local and is limited to the arts and by legislation to a small portion of the production, hence the values of the two metals is ever varying. As the entire commercial community of the world is involved in this question it is not the province of any one section to say just what the relative values of the two metals are. While the United States might fix the values and thereby remove silver from among the commodities in this country, other nations will not so recognize it, and thereby every silver dollar we might coin would be valued as a purchasing medium in a foreign country except as its market value in that country. What they bought of us would be payable for in silver and they would only receive our gold in payment for what we bought of them. If they did accept silver in payment they would not take it at more than it was worth as a commodity among them. By this arrangement our gold would eventually go out to them and then silver would have no purchasing power abroad. On the other hand if a majority of the great commercial nations will join with the United states in establishing the relative values of the metals and make either a legal tender and coinage free the circulating medium will be increased and the uncertainties and speculations in money matters greatly avoided and made safe. A settled money system is what everybody wants and any attempt to increase

money should be as devoid of any disturbing element as possible. Fix the values, and then coin all the bullion presented.

THE legislature convened last Monday and proceeded to business. In the house the democrats walked out when Hamilton was refused a seat, but they came in the next day and the organization of the house was completed. Mathews, populist was chosen speaker. A committee was appointed to investigate the Leech-Hamilton case and determine which of the two are entitled to the seat. This was contrary to the wishes of the democrats but the populists voted with the republicans. Unless Hamilton makes a strong case against Leech he cannot be seated, as by seating him the populists will have thrown all power to the democrats whereas, if they seat Leech they will be in a position to dictate who shall be the next U. S. senator.

BOULDER AGE: Editor Corson, of the Choteau MONTANIAN, has been summoned to appear before Judge DuBose to explain an article which appeared in his paper reflecting upon the Judge. The Age has not the full particulars of the Judge's demands or action, but it trusts that Editor Corson will uphold the rights of the profession and defeat any effort of the Judge to place the Bench above criticism by the public press.

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THE canvassing board of Choteau county, consisting of Chas. W. Gray, Ed Dunne, W. J. Minar, A. E. Rogers, clerk, met last Saturday to recanvass the vote of Choteau county pursuant to a writ of mandate issued by the supreme court to do so forthwith. The board, (Gray, who has always discountenanced the action of the board) adopted dilatory steps to delay the count until after the meeting of the legislature, in the hope that Hamilton would be seated in the interval. As a consequence the certificate did not reach Leech until Monday night, but Hamilton was not seated, nor will he be after the investigation is made by the house.

AS VERY little of interest is transpiring in Washington during the holidays the Democratic statesmen are putting in their time guessing at the Cabinet of President elect Cleveland and trying to find out what he intends doing in this and various other directions. A good many of them have made frequent pilgrimages to New York, desiring to get in the same atmosphere with Mr. Cleveland and learn wisdom from his lips. Usually they return somewhat dejected, for it is said that their chief is not disposed to talk with them about the Cabinet or any other offices. He is said to be more interested about the question of policies, and does not accept graciously any suggestions as to the filling of offices. This causes dissatisfaction among the statesmen, who are beginning to conclude that Mr. Cleveland will be as hard to influence as he was when president before.

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