

A MOUNTAIN OF IRON.

The people of northern Montana are becoming accustomed to surprises and it is questionable whether the discovery of a veritable "brass" or "German silver" mine would startle them out of their usual evenness of temper.

According to the Montanian this iron mine, or rather mountain of iron, contains an excellent quality of ore, one old iron-miner declaring it was "the largest and richest deposit he had ever seen in his travels."

The sensitive, dudsish ignoramus who is daily engaged in a catch-as-catch-can contest with the English language and clear-cut, cold facts through the columns of the Leader, breaks loose from good manners and calls the editorial writer on this journal "the grammatical fossil of the Tribune."

The San Francisco Examiner gives a little bit of history in the following which may have escaped the memory of admirers of Garfield who are still in the republican party.

The fake sluggers manage to get in their work at Butte occasionally. The last "scrap" was between two duffers known as Burns and Sullivan.

TREASURER BARDSELY, of Philadelphia, "got away" with \$200,000 of someone else's money. Mr. Bardseley is a shining light of the g. o. p. of that city, and therefore those republican journals which never permit a defaulting democrat to escape free advertising, and invariably connect his politics with his crime, are as silent as the dead Caesars concerning the politics of the great swindler of the Quaker City.

The question as to the best material with which to pave the main street of Helena is now supplanted by the question concerning the proper draft of boats to be built to navigate it.

The Anaconda is sold again, and with it everyone who believes the yarn.

THE AFTERMATH.

The Prince of Wales is in a dilemma and, as usual, there is a woman in the case, the woman being Lady Brooke, who, it is said, is the handsomest female in England.

With this brief explanation we come to the prince's dilemma which is only and aftermath of the baccarat scandal. Lord Brooke, the husband of the lady in question, is the son of the Earl of Warwick and inherits all the pride and love of caste of that proud, aristocratic family.

Should Lord Brooke push the matter the prince will, without doubt, be made co-respondent in the divorce suit and royalty be made to quake again from the crown to the footstool.

The new tariff on tin plate will go into effect July 1st. After that date the duty on tin plate will be raised from one cent a pound to 22 cents per pound.

According to reports of American consuls in France the people of that country are not exciting themselves to an alarming extent over the Chicago world's fair project.

In the death of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, the people of the United States lose one of its brightest intellects and most brilliant statesmen, while the state of Indiana loses its most popular and most prominent public man.

The Buffalo Express is responsible for the statement that "The horrible discovery has been made that the cards used by the prince of Wales at the Marlborough club are made in New York, near the Bowery."

It may be a little premature to make the remark, but while we are talking about tin the Tribune will say that the greatest tin mine on the face of the earth will be discovered within easy and convenient distance to Great Falls.

TROUBLE IN CHOTEAU CO.

Some time last winter the county commissioners of Choteau county employed one Bernard Brown, a resident of Helena, to examine the books of the officers of Choteau county and report their condition, and the financial condition of the county at a subsequent meeting of the board.

The Tribune does not profess to know anything about the correctness or value of Mr. Bernard Brown's report, or whether he went over the books of all the county officers or only of two of them as is charged.

Two or three days ago a notice and bond in appeal were filed with the county clerk, A. E. Rogers, appealing from the decision of the board in allowing Brown's \$1,100 bill. It is claimed, we understand, that Brown's report is valueless; that in fact it is no report at all; that the books of only two of the county officers were examined, and that there were nearly 100 errors in facts and computations in his experting.

AMERICAN TIN MINES.

It is reported, and it may be taken for granted that tin ore exists in the Black Hills. It may also be said with quite as much truth that tin ore exists in Montana. It is also a well known fact that a tin mine was discovered at Temescal, San Bernardino county, California, as early as 1860.

The outlook, however, is somewhat more encouraging at the Temescal mines. The first furnace was put in operation at these mines about three months ago, and the first shipment of seven tons of the metal was recently made to San Francisco. This at the rate of twenty-eight tons a year, an amount which, it will be conceded, cuts no figure in the sum total of the block tin annually used in the United States.

MESSES. SULLIVAN AND SLAVIN have not yet come to a definite understanding in regard to the time and conditions of their joint debate.

BREADSTREET'S, one of the best authorities on trade, finance, and public economy, says: "We know of no responsible journal or person who claims today that American tin-plate factories are supplying the American demand for tin plates, either of American rolled plates dipped in American tin, or American plates dipped in imported tin, or of foreign tin plates redipped in either American or foreign tin."

MR. PAINELL AND MRS. O'SHEA will please retire to a back seat and make room for the Prince of Wales and Lady Brooke. They have already become back numbers in this exceedingly fast age.

THE WOOL MARKET EAST.

The River Press of recent date has a very pointed article under the above headline. After explaining that it writes of the wool market east because there is no wool market out west it says:

Just think of it? Montana, with a clip of probably 15,000,000 pounds to dispose of this year, which should bring to our wool-growers the snug sum of \$3,000,000, can not find a buyer for even a small portion of her superior wool product.

The Tribune has yet to see the republican paper which gives a sensible reason for this condition of the wool market. Their talk about a stringency money market superinduced by the threatened failure of the great English house of Baring Bros, having such a depressing effect upon the wool industry lacks the element of truth or even sincerity.

American manufacturers of wool can not profitably ship one yard of woolsens outside of the country. As soon as they attempt it they come in direct competition with manufactured woolsens from free wool countries and they are shut out. In order to manufacture such woolsens as will find a ready sale abroad, they must use a certain amount of foreign grown wool in the fabric.

STICK TO FACTS.

The River Press estimates the average price of Montana fleece this year at eighteen cents before shipment. When the Mills bill hung like a shadow over the land, forcing down prices and threatening destruction to the entire sheep industry of the west, fourteen cents was considered a high price and Oregon and Washington wool went begging at twelve cents.

Avast there, Col. Read! Stick to facts if they knock the McKinley wool schedule higher than Gilroy's kite. The facts are these: "When the Mills bill hung like a shadow over the land," wool brought more in Montana than it has any time since.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING company known as the great sugar trust for whose benefit the McKinley sugar schedule was arranged have recently declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred and 4 per cent on the common shares of the company.

THE REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS of the country having elected McKinley governor of Ohio, the people of that state can now attend to their knitting and let politics alone until next year.

IT IS SAID that the Butte Miner published a 24-page paper last Sunday morning, but the Tribune was not fortunate enough to obtain a copy. From some hard-to-be-explained cause, not one in ten of the Miner's Sunday morning issues reaches this office.

THE LEADER says well no matter what it says. If the Tribune doesn't repeat it no one besides its three or four deluded subscribers will ever know what the Leader has to say.

TIMBER ON PUBLIC LANDS.

There is not a resident in northern Montana, and as to that matter none in the state, who is not more or less affected by Land Commissioner Carter's new circular issued by the general land office at Washington governing the use of timber upon the public domain.

The right of railroad companies to cut timber for construction purposes from public lands contiguous to the line of their roads is in no way abridged. They have enjoyed that right and enjoy it under the new law. A previous act authorizing the cutting of timber for building, agricultural, mining and other domestic purposes from the public lands known to be mineral, and subject to entry only as mineral lands still holds good and remains in force subject only to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed thereunder by the secretary of the interior.

Sec. 4. Settlers upon the public lands, miners, farmers, and other bona fide residents in either of the states, district, or territory named in this act, who have not a sufficient supply of timber on their own claims or lands for firewood, fencing, or building purposes, or for necessary use in developing the mineral and other natural resources of the lands owned or occupied by them, are permitted to procure timber from the public lands strictly for the purposes enumerated in this section, but not for sale or disposal or use on other lands or by other persons; but this section shall not be construed to give the right to cut timber on any appropriated or reserved public lands; and the secretary of the interior reserves the right to prescribe such further restrictions as he may, at any time, deem necessary, or to revoke the permission granted hereby, in any case or cases wherein he has information that persons are abusing the conceded privileges, or where it is necessary to the public good.

A strict interpretation of this section would seem to imply that any man who wants a few cords of wood, or lumber for building purposes must cut the timber himself—that he cannot purchase it from another who has cut it from the public domain. But as such an interpretation would work a very great hardship to thousands of men and their families who are engaged in business growing out of mining, farming, stockraising, etc., and therefore cannot personally go to the woods and fell such trees as they desire, it must be assumed that a broader construction of the section is admissible.

The new law provides that persons, firms, or corporations residing in the states named above may procure permission to cut timber upon the public domain for purposes of sale or traffic or to manufacture it into lumber or any other timber product as an article of merchandise by making an application, in writing, to the secretary of the interior, designating the lands upon which they wish to cut such timber by section, township, and range, if surveyed, or if unsurveyed by designating them by natural boundaries and estimating the number of acres therein. They must also state what kind or kinds of trees they want and about the amount of timber wanted.

The application must be sworn to and witnessed by at least four reliable and responsible citizens who reside in the locality of the land described. Then if it appears to the secretary of the interior that the granting of the application will not be detrimental to the public interests or infringe upon the rights and privileges of the settlers of the locality the application will be complied with.

The application must be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in a paper of general circulation in the state, and it must also be published for the same length of time in a newspaper published in the county in which such lands are situated. Sawmill owners, lumber dealers and others, who in any manner cause or procure timber to be cut or removed from any public lands in violation of these provisions shall be liable to prosecution for trespass and to civil suits for the value of the timber so cut. With this law upon the statute books it now stands every one in hand to look out for his summer's kindlings and winter's firewood, for the special timber agents will now be abroad in the land.

Iowa will have four candidates for governor in the field this year. If Governor Boies be not returned to the executive chair of the state then all the political signs will fail in their realization.

LUCKY TOM CARTER.

There is an old chestnut about Tom being born to greatness and having greatness thrust upon Lucky Tom Carter belongs to the class. But it may be said right there that Mr. Carter has richly earned his greatness which has been thrust upon him. A less pushing man may have escaped the greatness, but he it is Thomas is something of a pusher in an offensive way—but a smooth, insinuating pusher, who "gets on with both feet and hands before he knows it."

Again he ran for congress and good fortune did not desert him. He defeated an undefeated candidate. He was still in the ascendant. He came before the people, and against overwhelming majority, as surprising to him as it was astonishing to his political enemies. And that majority was broken about by a combination of forces and circumstances of which he was ignorant and had no hand in shaping. It was a fortuitous, unlooked-for event.

The interesting phase of the situation in Montana is the fact that Land Commissioner Carter and Colonel Sanders have agreed to send a Harrison delegation to the next national republican convention. Carter will be able to do it if any man can. And the influence he has in the state may be strong enough to secure a Harrison delegation even though Mr. Blaine should be a candidate.

And now as to Carter. It is stated that Mr. Carter is to secure a nice prize if he succeeds in giving Harrison Montana's delegation. This promise is said to have been given him when the tender of the land office commissioners was made him. If Harrison is re-elected Mr. Carter will be made secretary of the interior. There is no doubt that this is a bargain that has been made by Mr. Harrison and the Montana republicans.

Then Carter is to have another sting to his bow later on. When the term of Mr. Power expires, Mr. Carter, if he loses none of his present prestige, will go to the United States senate. There is no doubt about this either.

This is a nice arrangement. But there are a couple of drawbacks which will knock it out. In the first place Harrison will never be re-elected president of the United States, and in the second place Carter has taken an unlucky man in the scheme. Sanders is a hoodoo of the first magnitude—and would prove an "old man of the sea" on Carter's back. Now if Carter would shake Sanders—drop him out of the arrangement, he might with his never failing luck attain some of the ends of his ambition.

Fourth of July Exemptions. Tickets good for a distance of 300 miles from any station on the Great Northern railway will be sold on July 3 and 4, good to return on the 5th. One and one-fifth fare for the round trip. dw

Stockholders Meeting. Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Black Hawk Mining Company in the office of George W. Taylor, secretary, on July 3rd, 1891, for the purpose of electing officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the stockholders.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U.S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.