

CLEVELAND AND SILVER.

The announcement that ex-President Cleveland will speak a few times in Ohio in the interest of Governor Campbell and the democratic party has produced a very uneasy feeling upon the part of the republicans of that state and elsewhere. This uneasiness manifests itself in gibes, coarse jests and ill-natured comments. Now and then a republican journal which calls to mind the campaign in that state when Blaine was appealed to for help and responded in a number of speeches, look upon the matter as a purely political proposition and content themselves with criticisms of Cleveland's supposed attitude towards silver, and wonder how he will reconcile it with that plank in the democratic platform which favors free coinage of the metal. To those of our state contemporaries who seem to take delight in taunting the democratic press with the apparent inconsistency of the ex-president speaking for a man and a party that take the popular view of the silver question, the Tribune will simply state that Mr. Cleveland's acceptance of the invitation to speak in Ohio carries with it his endorsement of the Ohio silver plank in its entirety. It would further remind those carping critics that when ex-Speaker Tom Reed responded to the Macedonian cry for help uttered by the republican leaders of Montana last fall to come to their rescue, that pronounced gold bug uttered not a word for silver in his speech at Butte. But all the same he was embraced and lauded to the skies by the republicans of the state as a true representative of the republican party and the Moses who would lead them from the wilderness of defeat.

"The Ohio fight," says a republican exchange, "is a fight for sound money and sound political economy, against free trade and free silver coinage and the whole country is interested in the result." While at no time in its history has the democratic party advocated absolute free trade, still the Ohio democrats have accepted the gauge of battle thrown down by the McKinleyites and will meet them upon their own chosen ground. If a most atrociously wicked tariff may be called "sound political economy," it cannot be expected that its advocates will refer to that plank in the Ohio platform which declares for a tariff for a revenue that will meet the expenses of the government economically administered, by any other name than a "free trade" plank. So let the name go. Ex-President Cleveland will make it mighty lively for the head center of high protection on that issue. If he prove a somewhat weak brother on the silver question his position upon it is much nearer to the line of the interests of the people of Ohio than that occupied by gold bug McKinley. Ohio republicans will gain nothing by comparing the records of the two men upon that vital issue.

It may be stated in advance that Mr. Cleveland will not compromise free silver coinage in his Ohio speeches. It must be taken for granted until otherwise proven, that his references to the metal, if he refer to it at all, will be in harmony with the sentiment of the democratic party of Ohio as expressed in its platform. To contend otherwise would be a contention that Mr. Cleveland didn't know what he is about. Indeed the assumption is not a violent one that the ex-president has experienced a radical change of sentiment concerning the true offices of the white metal, and it would not be surprising if he took a positive stand in favor of it. Cleveland is all right.

The Boston Advertiser has this to say about Wamsutter's Philadelphia clam: "His recent wild speculations, for which no known cause exists," are, it seems, set down by the doctors as proofs that Bardsley, the convicted Philadelphia defaulter, is suffering from paresis. Are we to understand that paresis is what is the matter with the innumerable multitude in every large city who are engaged in wild speculations, or that any other cause needs to be assigned for Bardsley's wild speculations than for those of 10,000 other men, of whom some risk their own money and some do not? Of course there will not be the slightest difficulty in getting plenty of medical certificates to the effect that Bardsley is insane. There never is any difficulty in getting such certificates, provided the criminal's stealings are large enough or his crime of whatever nature sufficiently atrocious; and provided, also, that he has the necessary "influence," personal or otherwise."

The law and order league which has just been organized in St. Paul, having been born from the success which attended the effort to stop the Fitzsimons-Hall fight at that place, will, it is surmised, now turn its attention to the closing of St. Paul saloons on Sunday. If it should succeed in this undertaking the Tribune suggests that it tackle the St. Paul census Ananias of last year with the view of reforming them. Aside from these the saintly city offers a wide field for reformatory work.

Let every north Montanian prepare the way for his attendance at the August meeting of the fair association at this city. Every dollar expended in encouraging the horse interests of the state is bread cast upon the waters. It will return an hundred fold increase to the country.

FOREIGN EXHIBITS AND THE TARIFF.

If the world's fair at Chicago prove a failure it will be due to the McKinley tariff. Already nuttings are heard in foreign countries that bode no good to the great enterprise. Manufacturers across the Atlantic show but little disposition to make an exhibit of their products, which are practically shut out of the American market by exorbitant duties. They can not be blamed. They are about in the same position as the little boy who obtained permission of his mother to go swimming with the injunction, however, that he must not go near the water. Foreigners may go to Chicago and exhibit their wares, but they can't sell them. The McKinley tariff stands in the way of their reaping any benefit out of their displays. And as diplomas and the admiration of visitors will not compensate them for the trouble and expense of packing and shipping their goods to Chicago, exhibiting and caring for them while there and returning them home. They can see no money in it and therefore when approached upon the matter of making an exhibit their replies are not at all encouraging.

Not long since the Associated Press correspondent at Paris took occasion to sound the leading members of the several French chambers of commerce concerning the feeling in regard to the McKinley tariff and whether this feeling will prevent French exhibits at the world's fair. The vice-president of one of them he presided stated that it had passed a resolution declaring that the new tariff law "tended to render very difficult, if not impossible, all trade between France and the United States." The secretary of another said that: "For the present, at least, the McKinley bill is an obstacle to the participation of our manufacturers in the Chicago exhibition." He added that:

"This fact is clearly brought out in the reply which our chamber made when the minister of commerce asked recently for our views in regard to the Chicago exhibition. The text of that reply is as follows: 'On account of the almost prohibitive duties which are laid on our manufactures at American ports we cannot take the initiative in promoting an exhibit at Chicago nor ask our merchants and manufacturers to take part in the fair. But if within a reasonable length of time a friendlier spirit is shown by the American republic for our productions this chamber will then be ready to second the minister's efforts. Such is the sentiment in this region and such is its expression.'"

Still another—the president of the chamber of commerce at Roubaix—wrote that French manufacturers would have liked to further the commercial relations between the United States and France, but they consider the McKinley tariff has checked all advance in that direction. He added that: "It cannot be denied that the new tariff has produced most unfortunate impressions throughout our commercial world." The general secretary of another says that: "It is not probable that many of our manufacturers will send to Chicago." The statements of others are in like strain. Hence it cannot be expected that France will take but little, if any, part in the exposition. And what is true of France is true of other countries whose manufactures are virtually shut out of our markets by the McKinley measure. Chicago will hold her great fair, but without exhibits from the leading manufacturing of the old world it will not be a "world's fair" by any means. A creditable, attractive and interesting exhibit of home productions, can be made, which may possibly demonstrate the truth of the oft-repeated declaration of high protectionists that the United States can live within themselves; that they can build a Chinese wall of protection about them and snap their fingers in the face of foreign manufacturers and producers. If this can be demonstrated a world of good can be extracted from the Chicago exposition.

As indicating the growth of the Methodist church in Montana it may be stated that fifteen years ago most any well provided family could furnish comfortable quarters for members of its annual conference. They were few in numbers but strong in the faith, and today those who rode their ample circuits on bucking cayuses or took the safer but slower "walker's line" to meet their widely separated appointments, can enjoy a taste of some of the fruits of their old-time labors in the building of churches and the growth of a moral sentiment throughout the state. And the same may be said of the clergy of other religious denominations in Montana.

The question as to the right of corporations under the law to import skilled labor into the United States under contract to do specified work is both affirmed and denied by officers in the treasury department. Secretary Foster takes the negative of the proposition, and as his ruling will hold good until otherwise decided by the supreme tribunal of the country none will be admitted for the present at least. The Tribune hopes that for the benefit of all concerned that this much-mooted question will soon be definitely settled.

Our esteemed friend, the Leader "bubby," was certainly taken out of the incubator too soon. He should again be encased, fed on lollypop and vermicelli, with an occasional smearing of sulphur, until he can speak the language of truth.

THE EARLY MINER.

There has been so much nonsense written about the days of '49 in California, and of the typical miner of that early time that it is refreshing to read of the period and the man, printed upon truthful lines. It is time that the truth of history be vindicated. The writer, who is a forty-niner, has frequently taken occasion to picture the early day miner as he really was. The following from the pen of a contributor to the Century magazine may be accepted, as far as it goes, as within the bounds of truth. He makes a mistake in saying that the Argonauts were from the east, unless he uses the word without reference to particular localities. A large majority of the forty-niners were from the farms and workshops of what was then known as the western states, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan furnishing the preponderance in number. There is no use disguising the fact that there were cases of bloodshed, robbery, and violence during the years named in California, but they were rare and were confined to booming mining camps. However, as stated, it is refreshing to read something approaching the truth concerning the Argonauts. Here is what is said:

"The early miner has never been truly styled. I protest against the flippant style and eccentric rhetoric of those writers who have made him a terror, or who, seizing upon a spasmodic case of extreme oddity, some drunken, brawling wretch, have given a caricature to the world as the typical miner. The so-called literature that treats of the golden era is too extravagant in this direction. In all my personal experience in mining camps from 1849 to 1851 there was not a case of bloodshed, robbery, theft or actual violence. I doubt if a more orderly society was every known. How could it be otherwise? The pioneers were young, ardent, uncorrupted, most of them well educated and from the best families in the east. The early miner was ambitious, energetic and enterprising. No undertaking was too great to daunt him. The pluck and resources exhibited by him in attempting mighty projects with nothing but his courage and his brawny arms to carry them out was phenomenal. His generosity was profuse and his sympathy active, knowing no distinction of race. His sentiment that justice is sacred was never dulled. His services were at command to settle differences peaceably, or with pistol in hand to right a grievous wrong to a stranger. His capacity for self-government has never been surpassed. Of a glorious epoch, he was of a glorious race."

FARMERS AND WHEAT.

A Boston paper takes the ground that the scheme of the farmers of the country to hold back their wheat for an advance in price is illegal; that any and every farmer who enters into such an agreement "in restraint of the ordinary operations of interstate trade commits an offense which is now punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for a year." In addition to this he can be sued for triple damages by any consumer who has suffered in any way by the operations of the corner. This may be true. It may be right to punish those who enter into a combine to enhance the price of any necessary of life, but the Tribune cannot now call to mind an instance where any of the numerous powerful pools or trusts, or combines in the country has been punished for cornering the necessities of life, or been interfered with in their peculiar methods whereby certain plants shut down in order to stimulate prices for certain lines of manufactures. These great corporations have been bulging and bearing the markets for years without let or hindrance. They have enriched themselves at the expense of the consumers by just such tactics as the Boston paper condemns in the farmers. But it is not yet known that the farmers have entered into the agreement named. When they do the Boston paper will find they have put up the bars behind them quite as securely as the pools and trusts of the country have put up theirs.

In view of the fact that Great Falls is honored by the presence of half a hundred clerical gentlemen and as many more visiting laymen who hold a liar in abhorrence the Tribune suggests that the Leader management put a diamond hitch on the jaws and pen of the Ananias who controls the editorial columns of that paper. We know it is asking a great deal but we ask it to be decent for two or three days or until the city's guests depart. But probably they won't see the Leader. Come to think of it they won't. Of the seven copies published for circulation the kitchen maids gather up six to kindle their morning fires. The devil gets the seventh. So go right along Mr. Leader and make a holy show of yourself as usual!

The sentiment seems to prevail at Butte that Pinkerton's detectives never blunder in matters of vital import. If they have not in the matter of the arrests made in the Penrose murder case they have done the people of the state a service which will never be forgotten by them.

The McKnight contempt case is overshadowed just at present by the Penrose murder arrests and the Davis will case, but it will come to the front again next Monday.

GREAT FALLS' GUESTS.

The fifth annual session of the Montana conference is being held in this city. The body is composed of about fifty ministers and quite as many lay delegates and visitors. A large number of ladies—the wives of ministers and delegates are also in attendance. They are the guests of the people of Great Falls and should and will receive that attention due their exalted stations and distinguished services. They are a body of educated, brainy and thinking men and women. They come from every portion of the state and possess a thorough knowledge of the several districts in which they have labored, and being close observers they will unconsciously institute a comparison between Great Falls and its citizens and the places and people they have so recently left. The impressions thus formed will doubtless find expression in thousands of households, not only throughout this state, but in near and distant lands. What these impressions will be will depend, in a measure, upon the people of this city, for men, however fair-minded, are apt to associate a place with their experiences in it. If that experience be pleasant and wholesome and fruitful of happy reminiscences much is gained for the good of the place. But the people of Great Falls hardly require this hint.

Many, very many of the guests of the city see it for the first time; all have heard of it, for its praises have been sung in every civilized land and in almost every tongue. Its magnificent water power and almost boundless surrounding resources have made the name of Great Falls a household word among the people of the land. And yet the city itself is only in its infancy. Seven years ago where the town now stands lochs and herds grazed undisturbed, and now and then bands of antelope quietly quenched their thirst in the pure waters of the broad river which flows by its gates. Seven years ago the Hon. Paris Gibson saw the great natural resources with which a kind providence had endowed the place and its surroundings, and with that faith which "is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," he pitched his tent, drove his stakes and the city of Great Falls had its birth. In 1887 the county of Cascade was organized with Great Falls as its county seat. Since then the growth of the city has been phenomenal, and today its guests see a place of 6,000 souls, and still it is in its swaddling clothes. They may picture what it may be when its mills and smelters and reduction and refining works, and factories, contemplated or in course of construction, shall be running in full blast—when it shall reach the full stature of manhood.

The city has an excellent system of water works, electric lighting, and electric street car railway. The Methodists, Episcopalians, Catholics, Presbyterians, and Baptists own church buildings here, while other denominations hold services in public buildings. It has a large public school building and another of generous proportions is being built upon the South side. Still these are only beginnings. The people are public-spirited and enterprising and stand ready to assist in every undertaking looking to the education and moral teaching of the masses. Every building, every improvement, and every public enterprise is planned and constructed with an eye to its durability as well as to its pleasing effects. A coloring of the heroic is injected into all plans for public improvement, the inevitable corollary of the immediate presence of the heroic in nature. The Great Falls, the broad, sweeping river, the cloud-piercing, silver-ribbed mountains in the distance, the grand plateau and almost boundless surrounding plains tend to broaden the mind and to render it susceptible to all that is good and noble, grand and imposing, and destroying the taste for the dwarfish from the hands of man.

The city's guests will see evidences of these facts in the excellent class of buildings erected and being erected; in the fine two hundred acre park, in the planting of trees; in the great dam at Black Eagle falls, in the mammoth smelter in course of construction there, in the great saw mill just completed; in the smelter in operation and in the city's plans for the future. It is in no boasting spirit that the Tribune mentions these matters. The attention of the city's guests is simply directed to them as evidences of the existence of that enlightened, broad public spirit which conceives vast enterprises and carries them to successful conclusions.

The guests will also learn that Great Falls is the center of a railroad system second to none in importance in the state. The Great Northern, the Montana Central, the Great Falls & Canada, the Great Falls & Neihart and the Great Falls & Barker railways arrive and depart daily, giving the city excellent transportation facilities to nearly every point of the compass. The fabulously rich silver, gold and copper mines of Neihart and Barker are tributary to it, while the Boston & Montana company's group of copper mines at Butte, equalling in extent and value the famous Anaconda & St. Lawrence, will have their ores smelted and treated at this city. The Butte & Boston will erect a copper refinery here which will further add to the industries of the place. The vast coal measures at Sand Coulee and at Belt creek when fully developed will employ great numbers of men, and the contem-

plated glass and woolen and other factories will increase the payrolls. The city's guests may, during moments not occupied by their duties, find time to note these facts and impress them upon their memories. And when they have done all this they will have learned only the alphabet of Great Falls' immeasurable resources.

MORTGAGED HOMES.

That is an alarming story the count of farm and home transcripts tell to the people of the world about the mortgage plastered farms of these United States. Nearly one-fourth of the families in the country occupy encumbered premises. There is something wrong in the government or the people to bring about such an abnormal condition of things. Purely agricultural states seem to be most impoverished. The average debt of Iowa farms is \$1,283 and the average for farms and homes is \$1,140. The report says if these averages hold good for the whole country the incumbrances on the farms and homes in the United States will reach over \$2,500,000,000, a sum of money the magnitude of which cannot be fully comprehended. The figures are bewildering.

It is now in order for the professors of political economy to explain the causes which have plastered the farms of the country with eating and ever consuming mortgages. They could tell some truths which would open the eyes of the whole people concerning the vicious workings of a most vicious tariff. They could point out how protection has strengthened the arms of the manufacturers while it weakened those of the producers. They could evidence its operations in favor of the rich as against the laboring poor in the powerful pools and trusts upon the one hand and the 2,000,000 idle men and tramps upon the other. In a word, they can show that the legitimate fruit of a high protective policy is witnessed in the \$2,500,000,000 of farm and home indebtedness of the country.

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, having scrutinized the latest census returns from the old and the new country, comes to the front with the following gist of interesting facts: "According to the recent census the population of England and Wales shows an increase of but 11.65 per cent during the past decade, a lower rate than any since the first English census was taken. The United States shows an increase of 25 per cent. in the same period, a declining per cent. of growth. Our negro population showed up to 1879 an average rate of increase for a decade of 30 per cent, but the increase from 1880 to 1890 is but 11.9 per cent. In England and Wales there are 900,000 more women than males. Germany is the only growing nation that is civilized. France, Italy and Spain show no power of growth, a little more than holding their own, but Germany has maintained its old order and rate of growth in the past decade despite emigration. Russia is growing, but Russia is not a highly civilized nation."

The Missoula Gazette has been cut down nearly one half in size. That fact itself gives Missoula the worst "black eye" it has ever received. The Gazette is a bright, sparkling, newsy paper, and its teeming columns was always an excellent advertisement of the city's growth and prosperity. It is the only paper published in the city, but it appears the business men of the place are either too poor or too niggardly to extend a generous patronage to it. If, as rightfully contended, the thrift and prosperity and desirableness of a city for the profitable investment of capital be indicated by its newspaper or papers, Missoula will suffer in the eyes of the public. Missoula business men are making a great mistake. They should see to it that the Gazette be increased rather than be reduced in size.

The formal presentation and the quite as formal acceptance of Quay's resignation were simply formalities. Quay and "Blocks of Five" Dudley elected Harrison president. But by their methods of doing it they invited and received the censure of about every clean-minded man in the republican party. The leaders knew they did not stand the ghost of a show to elect their candidate for the presidency with Quay and Dudley as officers of their central committee, and so they had to go. They went, but if any one imagines that Clarkson's taffy will condone the manner of their taking-off he knows not the stuff such men as Quay and Dudley are made of. Harrison will miss those able champions of corrupt methods in politics should he be renominated by his party.

Those "25,000" Welch tinplate-makers are returning to work. As soon as the immense stock imported before the last inst. in anticipation of the increased duties on the article shall be consumed to a point which will place the market in its normal condition everyone of them will be employed again.

The Tribune never gets "mad," nor even angry. It always discusses its propositions with that calmness and complacency which attend one conscious of being in the right. And the Tribune is always right.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-one is a record breaker as a year of terrible disasters by sea and by land.

THE TONE OF THE WOOL.

Harding & Caverly's wool of the 24th inst. gives a slightly better coloring to the eastern wool market. Factors buying—as the circles are—such wool as they are in possession of it stated they buy it with a disposition to anticipate the future. That means they are simply handing it to the market, or as another authority puts it: "Manufacturers are buying a little native wool now and mix with their Australian imports. That seems to be about the state of the market."

But to return to Harding & Caverly. They are large buyers and their lies in presenting the market as it is and believe it to be. Their following may be accepted as approximately correct. Sales of sales they say they in many cases been in large quantities than formerly and they well distributed among the dealers. It is evident, however, that a larger trade is due to the fact that mills have secured a fair amount of raw material are about as they will be for some weeks as they have bought quite freely. It is possible that the demand may material falling off next week, but manufacturers supply their own market is quite steady, however there is a feeling that the long and depression is ended. The report of interior markets are of about the same as previously. Growers are quite firm in their views and are holding back in Ohio and Michigan operating in a conservative manner. Montana there has been considerable doing, the bulk of the sales being on the manufacturers' account."

It is not often an editor enjoys the privilege of writing his editorials from the bars of a jail, and when the opportunity is thrust upon him it is not easy to be philosopher enough to see the Editor McKnight, who was recently fortunate as to enjoy the experience of himself equal to the situation the following will show:

Although quite able to be Judge McHutton has placed himself around me which preclude the possibility of my roaming about to any great extent. The cells have iron doors and walls which form the quadrangle in which the jail is situated. As this is my first experience in such a place I know how to break through these bars, so I must content myself with best I may, and will try to tell my friends, who, like myself, are accustomed to free air of heaven, how it feels to be in prison, and how the prisoners feel. There is something horrible in being forcibly deprived of one's liberty, and heart sinks when the jailer's key is grating in the locks that shut you from the outer world. But it is a great help to feel the consciousness that you have committed no crime that at worst your confinement may be of a short duration.

The Davis will case is on again before the department one of the district court. Silver Bow county. In view of recent events, in which one J. A. McKnight, somewhat interested, the Tribune prepared to disclaim any knowledge of the case. In fact, if necessary, it will go so far as to avoid disbelieve in the present or future existence of a man by the name of A. J. Davis. It would be inconvenient for the Tribune editor staff to visit Butte just at present. Races are coming off at Great Falls the near future.

MAJOR MCKINLEY wants the farthest alliance vote of his state and thus make a bid for it: "I am in favor of the use of all the silver product of the United States for money as a circulating medium. I would honor gold and silver alike. And this is penned by a man who but a few short months ago worked and voted against free silver coinage and would so again if he had the opportunity. To leopard never changes its spots—McKingley is the leopard."

HERE is the unkindest cut of all. It is from the Minneapolis Times. McKnight, the martyr, however, can get some consolation in the fact that the name of the Journal's business manager is spelled wrong.

The managing editor of the Helena Journal, who has gotten into jail through contempt for Judge McHutton's court, named Boose. He ought to apologize and petition the court to change his name.

AND NOW comes a dispatch announcing that President Cleveland will not speak in Ohio during the gubernatorial campaign. It is now in order for those republican journals which have said so many hard things about Mr. Cleveland in connection with the report that he would speak in the Buckeye state to revise their statements or acknowledge their error. But they will do neither.

The republicans make nothing by exchanging Quay for Clarkson. The latter is quite as dirty in his political methods as the former, without possessing his boldness and knowledge of political tactics. Quay can carry a state where Clarkson would lose a county.

INDICATIONS warrant the belief that the Iowa prohibitionists have sold out to the straightout republicans and will withdraw their ticket from the field.