

SCORE ONE FOR THE HOG.

Want, absolute want has knocked the bottom out of Germany's tariff on American wheat and pork and now western flour and the great American hog will have free entrance into German ports. Heretofore a duty of 40 cents a bushel has been levied upon wheat and rye and the importation of American pork, bacon hams and sausages has been virtually prohibited. All this has been recently changed. The German ministry—unlike our own government—could not hold out against the clamor of the people for cheaper bread and meat. So it was ordered that wheat be admitted free and that American pork when accompanied by a clean bill of health, shall pay no duty. This makes the market for northwestern bread stuffs and pork as wide as the old world and as keen as a half-famished people can make it.

The free entrance of the American hog into German ports is a surprise. That empire has been fighting our grunners for years. He was accused of possessing all the ills to which hog flesh is heir, the deadly trichina being among them. The German people were made to believe that American pork was little less than a deadly poison, and hence the sweet-meated porkers were tabooed. Of course the German ministry believed nothing of the sort, and when it became clear that owing to short crops the people must suffer unless they could get cheaper bread and meat—which were already 50 per cent higher than in former years—the tariff was taken off.

In taking off the duties upon these articles of food the German ministry has shown a consideration for the want of the people to which the dominant party in this country is a stranger. With the single exception of sugar the necessities are taxed to the highest bearable point, and if the people can not pay the tax they must go without them. The law is as irrevocable as that of the ancient Medes and Persians. Germany has broken down hers and permits the great American porker to stalk in. Score one for the hog.

QUANDARY OF LUMBERMEN.

A prominent lumberman informed a TRIBUNE representative a day or two ago that no applicant for permission to cut timber upon the public domain has, to his knowledge, received a favorable or unfavorable response to his application.

Sawmill-men are in a "hole." They dare not cut timber for their business without a permit and have consequently taken their choppers out of the timber, who are now lying idle. This is an injustice to the lumbermen. The time for profitable timber cutting is rapidly passing away, and with it a profitable lumber season next year. Now is their log harvest, but they can't gather them in. In the meantime all the present stock of lumber and available logs are being rapidly consumed and nothing in sight to replace them. The result will be a material advance in price for all kinds of lumber, mining timbers and fuel, and all because Mr. Carter has got his foot in it through his timber rules and regulations and doesn't know how to get out of it.

MAJ. MCKINLEY does not keep posted on the doings of the treasury under "Calico Charley." In his Niles speech he said that the silver dollar had 80 cents of intrinsic value in it and 20 cents of "the mere breath of congress." The 20 cents is held in the treasury for the protection of the dollar, he says. He may not be aware, or he may conveniently overlook the fact that Secretary Foster has procured from the solicitor of the treasury an opinion that he can issue notes against the seigniorage, and the absence of the usual treasury statements leaves ground for the suspicion that the secretary has done this to help him out of his "pinch." But what becomes of the 20-cent security?—Ex.

TALK about cheek! Talk about the "genial influences of civilization." The Sioux Indians of South Dakota have the one and have absorbed a stalwart measure of the other, as is evidenced by their filing a claim against the government for \$10,000,000 for the destruction of the game that once abounded in the northwest. There is not a white man in the country who could muster the gall to make such a demand. Those Sioux are entitled to the pennant.

"It is difficult to perceive how any one of average intelligence could have been surprised at the rise in wheat. The only remarkable thing is that it did not come sooner," says the Chicago Inter Ocean. (Republican protectionist.) It is remarkable from the Inter Ocean's point of view, when we reflect that the McKinley raise of 5 cents a bushel in the tariff took effect last October.—St. Paul Globe.

CIGAR smokers will please note that cigars that cost \$15 per thousand in Cuba before the passage of the McKinley bill now cost in this country \$75 per thousand. Of course cigars are a luxury which can be dispensed with, but when one knows he is throwing off 6 cents of tariff taxation in smoke every time he smokes a Havana he may more heartily enjoy it. A man should know what he is paying for his whistle.

THE FRIENDS OF SILVER.

Montana is vitally interested in the final disposition of silver, not because its full monetization would enhance the value of its silver mining properties, but because it would bring millions of outside capital in the state for investment in other industries. A country whose principal industry is the production of money, and in which production no class of men nor no other industry is injured, must in the nature of things attract capital and stimulate enterprises in which all the people are directly or indirectly beneficiaries. Montana is a silver money producing country, and as such it is, as has been said, vitally interested in the disposition of the metal. For years it has been kicked around as a merchantable commodity, subject to the manipulations of speculators who have reaped profits from the fictitious market values they have temporarily placed upon it. It is time this should cease. It is time the people of the state should see that it shall cease.

Now is the time to strike. Harrison has clearly defined his position upon the silver question. He is opposed to the free coinage of the metal. The people have no assurance that Blaine is more friendly to it. One or the other will be the candidate of the republican party for the presidency. The national platform upon which either must stand will declare against free coinage. It is not to the interest of Montana that either be elected. On the contrary the fate of the metal for years to come depends upon the defeat of the republican candidate, whoever he may be. Cannot the people of Montana see this? Now the question occurs, will they place the vital interests of the state in the hands of a man whom they know is hostile to it? And if they do what is the outlook of silver?

Let us look at this matter as reasonable men. Let us divest ourselves of all partisan pride or prejudice in the consideration of the matter. Let us consider the interests of the people of the state and then decide how we shall act. As stated, we have no assurance that the interests of silver will be enhanced by the election of either Harrison or Blaine. But we do have reason to believe that silver has an earnest friend in the democratic party. Every state democratic convention held this year has adopted resolutions declaring for the free coinage of the metal, while not a single state republican convention has taken the Montana view of the question. These are facts patent to every reader of the events of the day, and each should know which party is its friend. Men of Montana, whom will you serve? The friends or the enemies of silver? Now is the time to make your election. Now is the time for you to array yourselves for or against it. Under which king will you serve?

FOSTER'S SHREWDNESS.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster has had a rather hard problem to solve during the last month or so. There were \$51,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds to be redeemed the 2d of this month. At no time since the adjournment of congress has the national treasury contained that amount of money. Mr. Foster knew something must be done to satisfy the holders of the bonds. He proposed and the proposition met the indorsement of several bankers—that holders should continue them at 2 per cent interest. About \$23,000,000 of the bonds, it is said, have been thus continued, leaving \$28,000,000 to be redeemed in gold. How to get this gold was a nut which the secretary tried to crack. He cracked it this way, as told by Bradstreet's:

Heretofore the currency which was shipped west to move the crops passed through the hands of express companies that charged 75 cents per \$1,000 for expressage. Foster prevailed upon western bankers to order their currency through the sub-treasury at New York at the rate of 15 cents per \$1,000. The story there is that the sub-treasury officials required either gold certificates or coin from eastern bankers, and while the gold was retained in New York or forwarded to Washington, legal tenders were shipped to the west. By this shrewd scheme Mr. Foster gathered in \$12,000,000 in the yellow metal to apply to the redemption of the 4½ per cent. His very latest proposition is to extend the time indefinitely in which holders of 4½ per cent may continue them at 2 per cent. As interest upon the 4½ per cent ceased the 2d inst, the success attending his last proposition will soon be known. But Foster is a shrewd one.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL has challenged Major McKinley to a joint debate at Ada, Ohio, sometime this month and the major has accepted it. The debate will, no doubt, be conducted on a plane above personalities and will be an interesting event in the Ohio campaign.

MRS. ROBERT RAY HAMILTON made her debut on the theatrical stage at a town in New Jersey, the evening of the 2d inst. The play was "All a Mistake." The plot is an adaptation of the story of Mrs. Hamilton's life, in which she of course is the central figure. If every woman in the country who has made a mistake in marrying should follow in the footsteps of Mrs. Hamilton there are not enough theaters in America to give each a night in a year. As for the men—why—well, one theater would do.

IRATE CONGRESSIONALISTS.

The New York Herald of recent date publishes dispatches from Valparaiso in which it is stated the fact cannot be denied that there is a very bitter feeling existing against the United States upon the part of the congressionalists. This feeling is so strong that unless placated in some way it may seriously affect American commercial interests in Chili for some time. The causes which led to this unfriendly spirit was first the capture of the Itata. This event created the impression among all classes of Chilians that the United States government was actually unfavorable to the revolutionary cause. This impression was intensified by the action of Admiral Brown of the flagship San Francisco. The admiral made it a point to be present at the landing of General Canto's army at Quintero bay and invited several other naval officers to go with him and see the show. The Chilians charge that the admiral was a government spy on the movements of the congressionalists' army and no amount of explanation has been sufficient to remove this impression.

Then other things have served to strengthen the feeling against the United States. Not the least important is the very general belief that Minister Egan has been an active partisan of Balmaceda, and used his influence in preventing the state department from recognizing the belligerent rights of the insurgents. Acting Secretary of State Wharton's action in ignoring the congressional envoy even now, when it is recognized fact they represent the only government of the country, has increased the feeling against the citizens of the United States. Admiral Brown's action in refusing to give up political refugees who have found an asylum aboard his ships has also added to the general irritation. It is the general belief Admiral Brown is acting under instructions or by advice of Egan.

It is thought Egan's recall by our government will be demanded, but it is hoped Mr. Blaine will pay no heed to it. As far as the Itata affair is concerned no American who is cognizant of all the facts in the case will blame his government for the part it took in the matter. The Itata had violated our neutrality laws and sought to escape punishment by flight. The vessel voluntarily surrendered itself to the commander of the Pacific squadron. The insurgents or congressionalists, as they term themselves, knew the Itata had violated international law, and entered no demurrer against her surrender.

Whatever Admiral Brown did was done in pursuance of instructions from his government or to gratify personal curiosity. It is an insult to our government to charge it made a spy of one of its admirals for any purpose whatever. As far as Minister Egan is concerned it does not appear he acted outside his authority. If it be shown he has not he should not be recalled, for his recall without cause would reflect upon this government. The fact that he is unjustly suspected by the insurgents of directing the movements of a "government spy" should determine this government to stay by him.

According to this morning's dispatches President Harrison has ignored the existence of his secretary of state, Mr. Blaine, and in the name of the government recognized the insurgents' envoys at Washington and wired Minister Egan to recognize the congressional government at once. Just how Egan can do this, when, at present, it is simply a government of force, the country not having a recognized civic head, is unexplained. But President Harrison has taken the matter out of Blaine's hands and gone into the recognition business on his own hook. He will now look for aid and comfort from the little rainless strip of country on the Pacific in his race for the presidency. Whether this hasty action upon the part of the president will placate the irate insurgents remains to be seen. At last advices they were mad and on their right, royal, revolutionary ears.

ACCORDING to republican organs that McKinley tariff is a wonderful thing. It takes the tax off sugar and the price falls. It puts a heavier tax on wool and the price falls. It adds and increased tax on wheat and barley and the price rises. It raises the tax on leading importations and the importations increase and their prices fall. It taxes woolen and cotton goods at an average of 12½ per cent, and the price falls. Truly, what a marvellous thing is the McKinley tariff!

HERE is a Globe Tower shot that hits the bull's-eye full in the center. "Unlimited capital stood ready to invest in tin plate mills as soon as the bill passed, was Mr. McKinley's confident assurance last year. The tin plate rise has been starting mills everywhere ever since, but beyond Niedringhaus' one-Welshman-and-a-boy mill in St. Louis none has been discovered. Now comes Mr. Oliver of Pittsburg, who says that capital is waiting to see if the fifty-second congress will not repeal the tax."

HENRY CABOT LODGE—he of force bill memory—wishes it to be distinctly understood in his article in the Forum that the democratic party is the party of free coinage and that the republican party is against it. How many republican organs are there in Montana that will echo Mr. Lodge's sentiments? Don't all speak at once.

NO BLUNDER COMMITTED.

Several leading eastern democratic journals are of the opinion that the Ohio democrats committed a serious blunder in putting a free coinage silver plank in their platform. They contend that as the republicans invited a contest upon the tariff issue alone the democrats should have accepted the challenge and made a square fight upon it, leaving the silver question to take care of itself. They base their criticism upon the grounds that the making an issue of silver has exposed the democratic party of that state to attacks upon the front and flank; that while McKinley is carrying on the fight for his pet measure, Sherman is turning on his batteries against the white metal; that the democrats must divide their forces for aggressive or defensive action, and if they prove victorious the republicans will not concede a tariff defeat, whereas if McKinley be elected the republicans will claim a victory for his tariff.

There may be some grounds for these objections, but the TRIBUNE cannot see that a blunder was committed by the Ohio democrats in making free silver coinage an issue. In fact it believes they acted in the direct line of sound policy. In the first place the silver question cannot long remain in abeyance. The time has come for definite action to be taken upon it. The question has been thoroughly discussed in and out of congress. Gold bug theorists have long since seen their favorite argument, that the circulation of silver with gold would drive the latter out of the country, refuted by facts which have entered in the political history of the country. The mass of the people are prepared to vote intelligently upon the question, and those of Ohio are not an exception. In the second place the farmers' alliances of Ohio favor free silver coinage, and while their vote may not be cast for Governor Campbell, it will not be given to McKinley and his anti-silver platform. In making silver an issue republican silverites will be driven from their party unless they choose to stultify themselves by voting with it. They will hardly do the latter. For these reasons it would appear that Ohio democrats have nothing to fear through the silver plank in their platform.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The Salt Lake city committee having in charge the irrigation congress which meets in that city the 15th, 16th and 17th of the present month, has issued a circular letter of instructions in which the objects of the congress are thus set forth:

The sole purpose of calling this congress is to induce the national and state governments to enact laws, whereby these arid lands can be best and quickest brought into the market, settled and developed. Without offering any suggestion whatever as to the plan to be pursued, or the legislation to be suggested, each delegate is requested to form his own ideas as to the most beneficial and feasible legislation calculated to bring about the development and up building of the agricultural lands of the western states and territories.

J. B. BARNUM, Wisconsin's self-announced Christ, has been adjudged insane and sent to the Oshkosh hospital. His wife accompanies him, she being also pronounced of unsound mind. If all the rest of the religious cranks in the country were treated as people of diseased imagination much annoyance and actual suffering would be prevented. Hospitals and asylums are the places for them, rather than freedom and the persecutions of senseless mobs.

CHICAGO proposes to build a 32-story house at the World's fair grounds instead of an Eiffel tower. Chicago is practical. The sky scraping house may be used for various purposes, while the tower could serve none save a point for observation.

AN Ohio political speaker who was converted to tariff for revenue only, in trying to prove that protection was a good thing for the people of the country, says McKinley will be buried under an adverse majority of 50,000.

BLAINE is provoking. While denying that he had said he was not a candidate for the presidency, why could not he have said he was or was not. Harrison had his ear turned Bar Harborward and strained to catch a comforting answer, but it never came, and now Blaine's candidacy is as much of an enigma as it was before the canard was sprung upon the Maine man concerning his avowal that he would not be in Harrison's way.

If you want to rent a house call on Phil Gibson.

The family trade of Dunlap & Gaunt has increased to such an extent that they have had to put on another delivery wagon. Their customers can now rest assured that their orders will be promptly filled.

Preparing for Hot Weather.

The following telegram from White-wright, Tex., indicates that the people in that vicinity do not intend to be caught unprepared:
WHITEWRIGHT, TEX., June 2, 1891.
Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, Iowa—Send us at once one gross Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, 25 cent size, and two dozen 50 cent size. We are entirely out and have had nearly forty calls for it this week.
O. Y. RATHBUN & Co.
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