

WHAT IS A DOLLAR?

This seems a very easy question to answer and so it is, but let one blindfold himself in the streets of New York and ask the first man he runs against: What is a dollar? and the chances are he would not obtain the right answer.

The silver dollar was first coined by the government in 1792—about one hundred years ago. It was composed of 371 1/2 grains of pure silver and 41 1/2 grains of alloy, making a coin containing 412 1/2 grains called a standard silver dollar.

Now we hear these same classes denouncing the silver dollar as "a fraudulent," "a short weight," "dishonest" dollar. It is the song of gold bugs everywhere.

The result of all this is that the American goods have depreciated and the manufacturers have resorted to shoddy, for it is a fact that a recent examination showed that goods of certain manufacturers which, it is claimed, are woolen, were found to contain 70 per cent cotton and shoddy.

Senator Faulkner made one of the finest political speeches ever heard in Montana at Helena last Monday night before the largest audience ever assembled in Ming's opera house.

At no time in the history of the state has the democratic party entertained more encouraging hopes of success than at the present time.

There are some pretty clever thieves over in London. The man or men who can get away with a cool million dollars from a bank and escape detection are no slouches in the business.

TIN PLATE AND WOOL.

In his speech at Butte, as reported by the Miner, Congressman Bynum made some telling points to which the Tribune would direct the earnest attention of its readers.

One of the hobbies of the republicans is the tinplate trade, for which they say we send out of the country every year \$21,000,000, which could be saved if they were made at home.

In regard to wool, he said that there was used in the United States 600,000,000 pounds, and less than half that amount was raised here.

There are imported to the United States 130 different grades of wool, and all of them are absolutely necessary for the American manufacturer.

During one of his speeches President Harrison exhibited a ten dollar coat as of American manufacture, as showing the blessing of protection to the American laborer.

WOOL.

The latest advices from the eastern markets show that wool is quiet. The worsted-mills, which have heretofore been the heaviest buyers, now that they have provided for their present wants, are keeping aloof from the market.

The committee on constitution and by-laws for the state democratic club or society left the drafting of the latter to the executive committee.

BALMACEDA took time by the forelock and shot himself before the Chilian junta could get a crack at him.

Joe Conrad makes a specialty of Black Dress Goods, both Wool and Silk.

Every conceivable shade of Velvets and Velveteens, at Conrad's.

NOT MISUNDERSTOOD.

Our usually well informed Anaconda contemporary, the Standard, expresses the opinion that the law relating to the cutting of timber upon the public domain "has been strangely misapprehended."

The Standard publishes Mr. Carter's letter under date of August 14th to the several Butte citizens to show that the law "has been strangely misapprehended."

Second, no limit is placed upon the number of feet of lumber or mining timbers or cords of wood one may be permitted to cut.

Third, no limit is given as to the time in which the applicant may cut and remove the timber applied for.

Fourth, a few men may obtain a monopoly of all the available timber upon the public domain.

Sixth, the application for a permit involves so much time and expense that the woodchoppers who have been supporting their families by cutting, hauling and selling firewood and mining timbers to near communities of people are virtually shut out of their accustomed employment.

Seventh, they place too much power in the hands of one man and are therefore un-republican and un-American.

These objections will always rest against Mr. Carter's timber rules and regulations as long as they remain in their present shape.

In the light of Mr. Carter's defense of the rape of Montana by which two men were seated in the United States senate, and in the light of Mr. Carter's abandonment of the interests of silver by working for Tom Reed for speaker and shirking a vote at a most critical moment in the house of representatives, for which acts the Standard has most unmercifully scored him, his professed confidence that "Mr. Carter will act without thought of favoritism and always broadly for the best interests of the state," is particularly refreshing and suggests the query, what has Mr. Carter done during his official life to inspire such confidence, or what love potion has he administered to the Standard to turn its hate into such warm admiration.

BRADSTREET'S is authority for the statement that Secretary Foster, in a recent interview, admitted "that there is less money in the treasury now than there has been for many years heretofore, and that the liberal appropriations for the coming year will about consume the revenues."

REFERRING to the election of Mr. R. B. Smith as president of the Montana Association of Democratic Clubs the Inter Mountain says: "Mr. Smith is one of the most conscientious democrats in the state, and one for whom the Inter Mountain, though it differs radically from his views, has entire respect."

MR. CARTER'S timber rules and regulations will not prevent a single timber fire in Montana. As long as men are careless and wood will burn forest fires will occur.

ENTRY OF WEARING APPAREL.

It has been the custom heretofore of American tourists in Europe to provide themselves prior to their return home with a liberal supply of clothing, etc., and if they did not bring it with them to have it sent after them.

This is not the case under the act of 1890, which contains a provision to the effect that the "exemption shall not be held to include articles not actually in use and necessary and appropriate for the use of such persons for the purpose of their journey and present comfort and convenience."

As none but the more wealthy are affected by this provision of the tariff no tears will be shed nor lamentations uttered by the average workman of the country over its enforcement.

MANUFACTURING COLLAPSES.

The McKinley tariff is getting in its work with a vengeance. When the measure was passed it was, according to its friends, to inaugurate the nalcyn days the people had long looked for, in stimulating old industries and giving birth to new ones.

Well, that cure-all tariff has now been in operation over a year, and yet the increased duties it imposes seem only to accelerate manufacturing collapses in every part of the country.

At Fall River, Mass., the great manufacturers have announced a cut in wages. The reason they give is that the mills can no longer make money unless their expenses are made lighter.

Let us see: By the McKinley bill the tariff on silk fabrics was increased over 20 per cent. At the same time the tariff on all forms of glass and glassware was increased over 40 per cent.

How is it that with the tariff on these articles enormously advanced and prices to consumers correspondingly increased, that their manufacturers are constantly going to the wall, or forcing the wages of their workers down, in the vain struggle to keep their heads above water?

Notice to Travelers. Messrs. Chamberlain Bros. wish to announce to the traveling public that they have resumed active management of the Armington hotel at Armington and will be pleased to see all old friends.

STILL IT IS TRUE.

In his speech at Butte Saturday night Congressman Bynum is reported to have said: "The largest herds of our sheep are being sold off; the farmer finds it unprofitable to raise them."

Still it is true. Congressman Bynum was speaking of the sheep industry of the whole country and not of that in any particular state or of any particular portion of a state.

Market slow, lower. Native ewes, \$3.50@4.50. Mixed and wethers, 4.00@5.10. Westerns, 4.00@4.20. Lambs, 4.50@5.15.

With meats of all kinds higher and the sheep of northern Montana rolling fat upon free, luxurious grasses it is no wonder that in the face of the above quotations they bear a good price and that shrewd men with capital at command are eager to engage in the sheep raising industry for mutton alone.

When Congressman Bynum said that the number of sheep in the United States was rapidly decreasing and that: "The largest herds of our sheep are being sold off; the farmer finds it unprofitable to raise them," he spoke by the card.

The fact that Mr. Flower resigned his office as representative in congress immediately after receiving the nomination for governor of New York has surprised many republican journals, which have always held that a good republican can consistently hold two or three offices at the same time without violating any of the proprieties as taught in their school of political ethics.

Watermelons at Dunham's only 3 cents per pound. When in Great Falls stop at the Milwaukee house.

Buy a lot in South Great Falls. Prices range from \$50 to \$200. J. K. Clark & Co., over the First National bank, agents.

Dr. Warner's and P. D. Corsets at Conrad's. Joe Conrad carries nothing but the most reliable Dress Silks. If you want to rent a house call on Phil Gibson.

SOUTH AMERICAN CATTLE.

Some enterprising cattlemen have recently tried the experiment of shipping cattle from the Argentine Republic to Paris. Heretofore the stockmen of this country have been content to slaughter their cattle at home, export their hides to the United States or England, and convert the meat into beef extract, canned goods and fertilizers.

In the main the South American cattle are about the same in general size and beef qualities as our old-fashioned Texas "long horns," being too wild to stand the confinement of a long voyage and not being of the proper breeding to make them suitable for exportation on the hoof.

Both England and America have a good many pure-bred cattle to the South American countries, especially the Argentine Republic, for breeding purposes, and the stockmen show a disposition to improve the breeding of their cattle as rapidly as possible.

Paris will want no South American steaks at his breakfast table.

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees.

A Germ Disease. The phlegm that coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin.

E. R. CLINGAN,

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BELT, MONT.

GREAT FALLS PRICES PAID FOR OATS.

\$5 Reward. On August 22, last, a blackskin pony branded K on left shoulder and hip, a reward of \$5 will be paid for information leading to his return to J. N. Langbroters, North Great Falls.

Strayed or Stolen. One bay mare with white stripe in face and three or four white feet; branded H on left thigh and I on hip; one yearling colt, no brand; one 3-year-old bay mare, white stripe in face, branded F on left shoulder, vented same on left thigh; \$10 reward per head will be paid for the return of above horses to JOHN FISHER, Blacksmith, Sand Coules, Mont. Im-d-w.

Retray Notice. Strayed from the Silver Smelter on the 17th day of September, 1891, a dark bay saddle horse with black mane and tail about 16 hands high, branded W on left shoulder, and small white saddle mark on his back. Anyone finding the above described horse and returning the same to the Silver Smelter will be liberally rewarded. J. H. BRAND.

By the Way, What do you think of it? Stark & Sullivan's Auction, Commission And 2nd sign, Cor. Third and Fourth Sts., south—No it isn't! JOHN L. SULLIVAN.