WHAT IS A DOLLAR

This seems a very easy question to an swer 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 not obtain the right answer. He may say a dollar is a small gold coin, or he

<text> did when it was at a premium before it was so basely demonstized in 1873. For all purposes of barter and trade it is as good this moment as when the govern nent acknowledged it, and it will buy a much wheat and corn and meat and every other article but gold as gold itself. That is the derided dollar—the dollar of the founders of our government-the dollar the people want and the dollar they will have.

Senator Faulkner made one of the fin est political speeches ever heard in Montana at Helena last Monday night before the largest audience ever assembled in Ming's opera house. It abounded in incontrovertible figures, convincing argument, an array of facts against which sophistries fail, well rounded periods earnest, honest statements, and well sus tained oratorical flights. It was an intellectual treat which the vast audience will long remember.

Ar no time in the history of the state has the democratic party entertained more encouraging hopes of success than at the present time. It is commencing next year's campaign with an earnest ness, vigor and unity of purpose and spirit which already assures victory. The party will go into the contest thoroughly organized, efficiently officered and inspired by a courage born of deep convictions of the justness of its cau and of an unswerving devotion to its principles. Let the good work go on.

THERE are some pretty clever thieve The man or men who over in Lond can get away with a cool million dollars from a bank and escape detection are no slouches in the business. The police however, should keep a sharp eye on the however, should keep a sharp eye on the bank officials themselves. Men who will let a million dollars in bank bills lie around loose for thieves to pick up are rather scarce in this day and generation of keen sighted thieves.

In his speech at Butte, as reported by the Miner, Congressman Bynum made some telling points to which the TRINUNE would direct the earnest attention of its aders. That portion referring to woo nd its manufactures is of more than passing interest to the wool-growers o Montana, and shoul i be carefully noted and studied by them. In his remarks touching the manufacture of tinplate he

TIN PLATE AND WOOL.

WOOL.

The latest advices from the eastern markets show that wool is quiet. The vorsted-mills, which have heretofore been the heaviest buyers, now that they have provided for their present wants, are keeping aloof from the market. Domes tic wools are now in some demand, but sales of foreign wools are slow. Specu-lation in the staple has died out for the present, and while buying is cenfined to meeting the actual needs of the factories a change in prices can not be expected Stocks of choice wools are very much re-duced and values are held firm, but coarse and defective wools are lower

McKinley has not helped wool. THE committee on constitution and by-laws for the state democratic club or society left the drafting of the latter to tion consists merely of the declaration

"To maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of democracy and to cooperate with the regular organization of the lemocratic party in support of demo cratic men and democratic This covers the whole duty of democrati nd there can be no mistaking the mean ing of the language. It is not the of ect of the state society to dictate the platform of the party but simply to hold itself in readiness to support it and the mem nominated for office upon it. The state society is pledged to this.

BALMACEDA took time by the forelock and shot himself before the Chilian and shot himself before the Chilian junta could get a crack at him. The junta feels that this last act of the expresident is unpardonable. The memers wanted to direct the shooting them

selves.

NOT MISUNDERSTOOD.

Our usually well inform contemporary, the Standard, expresses the opinion that the law relating to the cutting of timber upon the public domain "has been strangely misappre hended" and that "the criticisms thus far made rest largely upon misunder standing." The Standard is mistaken It evidently regards Mr. Carter's rules and regulations governing the cutting

of timber upon the public domain as the law or part of the law relating to the preservation of the forests of the country. The law is a rider which was at-tached to the bill providing for the repeal of the timber-culture act. It empowers the interior department to provide rules and regulations to protect our forests. In pursuance of the law and under its authority Land Commissioner Carter drafted the most absurd set of rules and regulations that ever emanated from a department of the go vern ment. It is against these rules and reg ulations that criticism has been directed and not against the law itself.

The Standard publishes Mr. Carter's letter under date of August 14th to the law "has been strangely misappr ed." As a newspaper the first several Butte citizens to show that the As a newspaper the Standard reproduces the article at a very late day. But let that pass. The letter, however, But let that pass. is not explanatory of the law, but sim ply explains certain sections of his rules and regulations formulated and pub ished anterior to the letter referred to. It also puts a new kipk or two in his fa mous rules and regulations. The TRIB-UNE has taken occasion to criticise them It did it for the following reasons: First, under Mr. Carter's regulation no limit is placed upon the number of acres of public timber lands the ap-

plicant may acquire. Second, no limit is placed upon the number of feet of lumber or mining

timbers or cords of wood one may b permitted to cut. Third, no limit is given as to the time

in which the applicant may cut and re move the timber applied for. Fourth, a few men may obtain a mo

nopoly of all the available timber upon the public domain. Fifth, Mr. Carter may play a few fav ored applicants to the exclusion of hum

ale woodchoppers. Sixth, the application for a permit in-olves so much time and expense that

the woodchoppers who have been sup orting their families by cutting, haul ing and selling firewood and mining timbers to near communities of people are virtually shut out of their accustome employment

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

Eighth, they will not lessen by oot or one stick the amount of lumber. mining timbers or fuel which will be cut in the state.

These objections will always rest against Mr. Carter's timber rules and regulations as long as they remain in their present shape. The more one studies and measures the possibilities under them the more he becomes con vinced that they were originally formu lated in the interest of designing corpor ations in this state

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 abandon ment of the interests of silver by work-ing 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

ored him, its 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 offi cial life to inspire such confidence, or what love potion has he administered to the Standard to turn its hate into such warm admiration. Without pursuing the matter further the TRIBUNE would remind the Standard that it gives away itself and its entire array of argument in the confession that "there may be strong objections to the law." If valid obns exist against the law it follow that the rules and regulations founded pon it must be faulty, if not unjust.

BRADSTREET'S is authority for the statement that Secretary Foster. in a recent interview, admitted "that there is articles enormously advanced and prices money in the treasury now than there has been for many years hereto-fore, and that the liberal appropriations for the coming year will about consume That means that the the revenues. McKinley tariff and the billion dollar congress, like a perfect piece of machin ery, didn't slip a cog in the effort to rais and dispose of millions of dollars annu ally to be drawn from the workingme of the country.

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 Mount-ain, though it differs radically from his views, has entire respect."

MR. CABTER's timber rules and regulations will not prevent a single timbe are in Montana. As long as men are careless and wood will burn forest fires will occur. Timber fires, like prairie fires, are generally the result of stupidity or carelessness upon the part of individ-uals.

ENTRY OF WEARING APPAREL

en the custom heretofore merican tourists in Europe to pr 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 sharp practice saved the payment of duty upon the articles selected for personal use and at the same time assured them a lot of personal effects at a very low price. But it appears the McKinley tariff heads off is. Under the provisions of the act of 1883 exempting wearing apparel in actual use of persons arriving in the United States articles were admitted free which did not actually accompany the passengers, but which were subs ntly forwarded, and, in some cases, a long time after.

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." In construing the provis-ions of the present law the treasury department, in a circular just issued, directs attention to the paragraph above quoted, holding, among other things that the words "present comfort and cor imply that the wearing appare shall be in reasonable quantities shall be suitable for the season and ap propriate to the condition of the owner As none but the more wealthy are af fected by this provision of the tears will be shed nor lamentations uttered by the average workingman of the country over its enforcement. It is estinated that no less than \$100,000,000 are annually expended abroad by American tourists. Much of this vast sum has een laid out in England and France Germany in the purchase of costly fab rics which are taken along as "wearing apparel or personal effects," thus escap ing the payment of the duty which must be paid if they were bought upon this side of the Atlantic. These high protection nabobs who run over to foreign lands to replenish their wardrobes are now compelled to take a few doses of their own medicine If it will operate to produce a radical change of heart upthe tariff question Mr. McKinley will not have lived altogether in vain.

MANUFACTURING COLLAPSES.

The McKinley tariff is getting in its work with a vengeance. When the sure was passed it was, according to Iowa had 26,829,815 sheep. its friends, to inaugurate the nalcyon days the people had long looked for, in During the same period the states of stimulating old industries and giving Texas and California could number 13, birth to new ones. They were to have a g'orious time. Wages were to be raised, employment be given to idle men everywhere and a new era in the business commercial and agricultural world be gin. Poverty would flee before its ben ficent influence, and all nature laugh in its warm embrace. Great was the tariff

and McKinley was its prophet. So the political seers told us. Well, that cure-all tariff has now been in operation over a year, and yet the increased duties it imposes seem only to being sold off; the farmer finds it an un accelerate manufacturing collapses in every part of the country. The record e day was given in the dispatches of veck. This is the way the Denver of on st week. News notes it: "From Denham, Mass., came the word that a warrant in insolvency had been issued against the Eureka Bilk Manufacturing company of Canton. And that a meeting of creditors to prove debts and choose an assignce was to be have in the east and the sheep industry held September 23.

"From Pittsburg the crash of the failure of James Chambers, glass manufac-turer, is borne on the wires. He is behind more than \$500,000, and his creditrs are hunting for McKinley.

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 xpenses 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 sed over 40 per cent.

Upon cottons, carpets, boots and s and other domestic articles manu actured at Falls River the tariff was increased upon an average over 30 per

How is it that with the tariff on these 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 The blundering interference by construct ering interference by congress with the natural laws of trade gives the

If the irrigation congress hold its next session in Montana it should be held in Great Falls. This city is within the

rea of the largest and finest body of ir rigable agricultural lands in the state. It has abundant accommodations for a body several times the size of the con-grees, and offers attractions to the visitor unapproached by any other city in Montana. It is easy of access and when the congress is in session its members will enjoy a pure, invigorating, healthy atmosphere, while their eyes will rest upon the fairest landscape on God's

See Conrad's line of Broadcloths. Dress Goods in great variety at Con-

on earth.

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 an unprofitable industry to raise them." That may do to tell in Butte, but in Fort Benton we are not entirely pre-pared to accept it. When it is remem-bered that only the highest prices can induce our sheepmen to part with their flocks; that nearly all the sheep sold here goes to Dawson county and North Dakota to parties who wish to embark in the industry; that the price of Mon-tana sheep is higher than it has been for years past, and that the demand for sheep is so great that 30,000 or 40,000 of them placed on the market would be quickly bought up by sheepmen in this vicinity alone; with these facts in mind we feel unwilling to indorse the state-ment of the learned gentleman from In-diana...River Press. In his speech at Butte Saturday night

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. It is true that in Montana with its almost boundless fre ranges, where sheep can grow and thrive and fatten upon grasses which cost the sheepmen nothing, and where the indus try is pursued with but little cost, save that involved in their care, sheep bear a good price, especially this year. This advance is due, however, not to the value of their fleeces, but to the value of the sheep for mutton. The Chicago market quotations for the 23rd inst. tell

the story. They read: Market slow, lower.

Native ewes. Mixed and wethers... Westerns. .\$3.50@4.50 . 4.60@5.10 4.00@4.204.50@5.15With 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 abo iotations they bear a good price and that shrewd men with capital at com mand are eager to engage in the sheep raising industry for mution alone. But Montana with less than 2,000,000 of the 42,000,000 sheep in the United States, cuts but a poor figure in sustaining the whole number Congressman Bynum referred to.

As a matter of fact it has long been known that sheep raising upon a large scale is unprofitable pursued upon lands worth over \$5 per acre. This fact has forced sheep raising from the east to the west of the Missouri river, where lands are cheaper and where the ranges are open and free. In 1866 the states of Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and same states could count only 12,211,076. 302,344. In 1888 they had but 8,615,451. This decrease in numbers was due not only to the appreciation in the value of lands in those states, but to a high wool tariff and the demand for lambs for table use, 20,000,000 being annually slaughter ed, as they were more profitable for the butchers' stalls than they were for wool. 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

profitable industry to raise them," he spoke by the card. The "largest herds" are in Texas and California, not in Mon tana. The gentleman had reference to those states. When our grazing lands in Montana become worth over \$5 pe acre and the lands fenced as they are in over \$5 per be confined to the small farmer or ranch

holder. It will be many a day befor that condition of the industry will exist in this state, but the moving of popula tion westward will naturally bring it about in time. In the meantime the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains will be the home of the sheep industry of the nation and the principal source from which the eastern markets will

draw their supply of mutto THE fact that Mr. Flower resigned his

office as representative in congress im-mediately 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 GREAT FALLS PRICES of political ethics.

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 triends. Ample accommodations offered for trav-eling men. 520-tf.

Watermelons at Dunham's only : ents per pound.

When in Great Falls stop at the Milwaukee house.tf Take dinner at the Milwaukee.tf

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 Con-rad's. Joe Conrad carries nothing but the nost reliable Dress Silks.

If you want to rent a house call Phil Gibson.

Watermelons at Dunham's only cents per pound.

Stark & Sullivan's Auction, Commission Just received, a fine assortment White Flannel, at Joe Conrad s.

And 2nd 10 sign, The place to buy Gloves is at Conrad's. Cor. Third ave, and Fourth st. south-No it isn's Every pair warranted. JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

By the Way, What do - - -

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

- - -= You think of it?

the leaves of tree A Germ The phlegm that coughed up is the parts of the lung which have bein gnawed off and destroyed. Thes little bacilli, as the germs are called are too small to be seen with the are too small to be seen with th are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very mud alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air w breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lung where they fasten and increase will blood and maily arrive at the lung where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then Germa Syrup comes in, loosens them, kilk them, expells them, heals the place they leave, and so nourish an soothe that, in a short time consump tives become germ-proof and well. si

SOUTH AMERICAN CATT

Some enterprising cattlemen }

Paris. Heretofore the stockm Paris. Heretofore the stockmen of country have been content to slaugh their cattle at home, export their is

cently tried the experiment of ship cattle from the Argentine Reputh

to the United States or England

convert the meat into beef entry canned goods and fertilizers. The

lowing translated from a French published at Paris under date of Aug 31 is reproduced in the Drovers' Jour

to which the TRIBUNE is indebted for

"Among the arrivals today were

"Among the arrivals today were steers shipped from Buenos Ayres, 80 America. The cattle are still half a and in a pitiable condition. The g

state. Poor, bruised, feverish and we to excess they were totally unfit market, and yet a few of them sold a

centimes ½ kilo (\$8.60 per cent. dra weight)." Native French cattle sold

same day at \$10.50@14.35, This is

same day at \$10,000 grads, and high shipment of the kind we ever has of, and judging from the above as

In the main the South American

the are about the same in general s and beef qualities as our old-fashio

Texas "long horns," being too will stand the confinement of a long or voyage and not being of the pro-breading to make them suitable for portation on the hoot.

Both England and America have a good many pure-bred cattle to t

South American countries, esp

poses, and the stockmen show a di

tion to improve the breeding of their

tle as rapidly as possible." They may time, raise a class of cattle from

oure-breds that will make a better sh

ing than the shipment referred to.

til they do the Montanian who vis Paris will want no South Americ

"German

Syrup"

The majority of well-read phy-tions now believe that Consum-disease.. In our

icians now believe that Consup-tion is a germ disease. In our words, instead of being in them-

stitution itself it is caused by im,

merable small creatures living inte lungs having no business there meating them away as caterpillars

steaks at his breakfast table.

want no South Ameri

Argentine Republic, for bree

meagre report it was not a finan

in our market in a lame

arrived

E. R. CLINGAN,

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

BELT, MONT.

PAID FOR OATS

85 Reward.

On August 23, last, a buckskin pony branded K on left shoulder and hip. A reward of \$³ will be paid for information leading to his re-turn to J, N. Langbroters, North Great Falls.

Strayed or Stolen.

One bay mare with white stripe in face and three or four white fest; branded in on left thigh and I h on hig; one resulting colt, no brand; one 3-pear-old bay mare, white stripe in face, brandet F on left shoulder, vented esme an it thigh; is low reard per head will be paid for the return of above horses to JOHN FIBHEM. Backmannik, Band Coules, Mont.im day.

Estray Notice.

Strayed from the Silver Smelter on the 17th day of September, 1591, a dark bay saddle horse with black brand ad "Y" about 50 hands high brand ad "Y" about 50 hands high brand ad "Y" about 50 hands high brand wite saddle mark on his back. Anyone finding the above de-scribed horse and returning the same to the Silver Smelter will be liberally rewarded. J. H. BRAND.