

HOKE SMITH ON SILVER.

Although the secretary of the interior was not disposed to talk for publication on the silver question while here yesterday, he talked freely to a TRIBUNE man and finally gave this paper permission to print the views he expressed.

As a broad proposition he said that he is a bi-metallist, but he does not believe that a bi-metallic basis at the present ratio can be maintained by the United States alone. On this point Mr. Smith said:

"I am a fervent advocate of a low tariff and sound money. I am interested, for instance, in some iron properties in the south. If I cannot work these iron mines at a profit I am not going to ask the government to help me by taxing my neighbors for my benefit in order that I may make a profit. I believe in every tub standing on its own bottom. When a gold miner delves in the earth for the yellow metal he knows that he can get a dollar for his dust only when he produces a dollar's worth. Now I cannot see why silver should enjoy a greater privilege, or why the silver miner should be enabled to get a dollar for 55 cents' worth of the metal. I should be willing to have all the silver in the treasury vaults coined, or even to see the free coinage of silver, if the legal tender value of this currency was limited to say \$10. But I strongly object to any proposition which will enable the borrower to prefer in payment of his debt a money that is inferior to that which he borrowed. When metals are coined they are not like bank notes, a promise to pay, but a declaration of the value of the metal contained in them, and it is, therefore, essential that a coin should be exactly what it pretends to be or it can not hold its own beside coin which is always and everywhere what it pretends to be.

"It is my opinion that we must have an international agreement touching on silver, because I do not believe that we can maintain it alone."

Mr. Smith remarked that he was giving his own views only, and would really prefer not to be quoted.

The above are not the exact words of the secretary of the interior, but the views are those he expressed. They undoubtedly convey a frank and honest reply to the question put by THE TRIBUNE reporter: "What do you think of the silver question?"

Mr. Smith's views are similar to those of the financial classes of the east, and it is clear from the fact that such views are prevalent in the most densely populated sections of the country that silver will have a terrible struggle during the coming session of congress. But we still believe that it will come out the victor. The people are alive as never before to the enormities that have resulted from foreign domination in our financial affairs, and it is probable that Mr. Smith himself will go back to Washington after his tour of the west, a better friend to the white metal than he has ever been.

In the meantime we desire to point out for the benefit of all who think as Mr. Smith now does, and for those who are wavering in their opinions, a few facts that are suggested by Mr. Smith's remarks. As to the metal in the dollar we fear that Mr. Smith is laboring under a misapprehension. Webster's definition of a dollar is as follows: "A silver coin of the United States, weighing about 412 1/2 grains of standard silver; also a gold coin of the United States, weighing 25.8 grains of standard gold."

Such was the dollar, and such it would have remained forever, in all human probability but for the chicanery which led to its demotion in this country at the behest of English schemers in 1873. But let us go further back and ascertain the origin of the dollar.

The measure of our money at 371 1/4 grains of pure silver to the dollar, or its value in gold, was established by resolution of congress, May 9, 1776, nearly two months before the declaration of independence. All the paper money issued by authority of the Continental congress bore on its face a promise to pay one Spanish milled dollar (371 1/4 grains of pure silver) or its equivalent in gold, for every dollar of the face value of bills.

The Spanish milled dollar weighed 416 grains, 371 1/4 being pure silver. Our present standard silver dollar weighs 412 1/2 grains; 371 1/4 being pure silver.

In 1834, gold having appreciated in value, our gold pieces were all recoined and cut down in weight 1.53 grains to the dollar to bring them to the value of silver.

In 1854, gold becoming so plentiful as to alarm many financiers, Mr. James Ross Snowden, director of the mint, under date January, 1854, in an evident effort to allay the fears of timid persons, said:

"It is now due to us as the great gold-producing nation that our currency should be purged from all bank notes below the denomination of the double eagle. Such a remedy, by increasing the use of gold, would doubtless mitigate any inconvenience arising from the large production of that metal and aid us in arriving at the just conclusion that all fears of excessive returns from California and Australia may be put to rest.

standard, and purge the nation of all bank notes below the denomination of \$20, so that silver might perform its beneficent mission in the world.

It is unpatriotic in Americans, no matter what their position in life may be, to look to foreign countries for help in the fiscal affairs of this country. It is treason in American statesmen to seek counsel of foreign financiers as to what the measure of our money shall be. As well might one of our merchants after bargaining for a million yards of goods from an eastern merchant leave it to his option how long a yard stick the goods should be measured by. It would be well if some of our so-called statesmen took lessons of our school boys. From them they could learn this is the greatest country and we are the greatest people the sun ever shown on. The school boy of today knows that ours is the greatest manufacturing country in the world, that we grow cotton enough to clothe the world, and can grow grain enough to feed it. That we publish nearly half of all the newspapers in the world and more school books than any other two nations. That we have more than a third of all the railroads in the world and three times more electrical apparatus than all the rest of the world. The school boy knows we are the greatest producer of gold and silver in the world. He knows that commerce is merely barter and that only balances are settled with gold and silver and that even in settlement gold and silver are given and taken not as money, but as any other commodity by weight. It is a fact that some of our would-be statesmen could learn both facts and patriotism from their children now at school.

GREAT FALLS has made no formal declaration on the silver question. Have our people no convictions on the question? In Utah, Colorado, Nevada and Idaho meetings to declare the wishes of the people are being held in every town and village. Even in Oregon and Washington the people are alive to the situation, while in Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa there is a wave of silver sentiment which is sweeping rapidly down to the Atlantic seaboard. Great Falls should make known the faith that is in her, and we trust that the men of this city, and the women also, who are in favor of bi-metallism will respond to the call which appears in THE TRIBUNE this morning, in order that a rousing silver meeting may be held here in the near future. This city cannot afford to let pass this great opportunity to make her voice heard in favor of the white metal.

Says the Oakland, Cal. Enquirer: "The new king is always popular; the coming prince is always a hero. When Cleveland called congress together the price of silver went up and stocks rose on the New York market. This is human nature; it assumes that a political remedy can and will be applied to the ills of the country. Nobody knows what it will be and few can agree what it ought to be, but something good is looked for and there is happiness in the anticipation." That sizes it up. The people are temporarily daft, and that's all there is to it.

TRIBUNE subscribers who are receiving McClure's magazine will understand that it is coming as a substitute for the Home-Maker, the publishers of the latter having failed. McClure's is one of the finest magazines now published, and all of our subscribers may possess it by paying 85 cents a month for the DAILY TRIBUNE, in advance or \$2.50 for the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year. This is an offer which none should neglect.

The crown prince of Russia was in England the other day to attend the royal wedding. He was guarded by a small regiment of detectives, but he wanted to be as free and easy as the sprigs of British nobility, and gave his guards a lively chase. During his stay in London he received by post, supposedly from a Russian woman a packet containing a piece of rusty iron chain and a letter, as follows:

"This chain is symbolical of the odious tyranny which prevails in your country. I advise you to take advantage of the time spent in a free country to see the happiness and contentment which prevails, compared with your own downtrodden people. Study the question deeply, keep this chain before you as a perpetual reminder of the awful sufferings which your own people have to endure. If it arouses one spark of better feeling in your breast I am satisfied. If, on the contrary, you continue the persecution as your ancestors and forefathers have done, I warn you that all your guards will not suffice to prevent the execution of that vengeance which will then be your due.

Would the Russian prince understand this?

INSTEAD of closing the world's fair on Sundays because the attendance is not large enough, it would be more in keeping with present conditions to make the Sunday entrance free 25 cents and keep the fair open for the benefit of the poorer classes. There are thousands of honest people in these days to whom a quarter looks as big as a cartwheel.

GREAT FALLS has a never-ending source of delight in her river resorts and the pavilion at Black Eagle falls. It is a pleasure to see how the people enjoy themselves in the open air. Although it is mid July every evening is cool enough to make dancing pleasant.

GREAT MID-SUMMER EDITION.

About August 1 THE TRIBUNE will publish a great advertising edition of 20,000 copies to be circulated chiefly in the east in a manner to advertise Great Falls and its resources and attractions.

We do not expect to make anything in the way of direct returns by this work, but we do expect that it will be immensely beneficial in making known to many thousands of persons who are in search of homes in the west, the exhaustless advantages of the country surrounding Great Falls. We desire a full representation of the business firms and industrial enterprises already established and these will, of course, be willing to contribute something to this enterprise for their own sakes and the direct benefits they will derive, as well as for the general public interests which are to be subserved by such a publication at this time.

Soliciting the hearty support and cooperation of all who desire the success and prosperity of the city of destiny, we shall push the work with all possible zeal.

NOT TOO MUCH SILVER.

The greatest fallacy growing out of the present silver discussion is the belief of many well meaning persons that we have too much silver, even if it were given full and free use as well as free coinage. Few people, if indeed there be any, can fully comprehend numbers after the million point is reached, so it becomes an easy matter for those so disposed to assert that we have more silver than can by any possibility be used as money.

It is for the purpose of refuting such statements and of removing honest fears from the minds of many real friends of silver that we have computed the annual expenditure of one department of the government and measured it in silver, to wit:

Our government pays out in pensions nearly \$200,000,000 a year, or over \$500,000 for every day in the year. Sundays included. Now let us suppose this immense sum to be paid in silver. A silver dollar weighs 412 1/2 grains. There being 7,280 grains in one pound avoirdupois, it takes a fraction over 17 dollars to weigh a pound, each day's payment of \$500,000 would therefore require over 28,500 pounds of silver to make one day's payment. Again, let us suppose the full amount of one year's payment of pensions paid in silver be laid on drays carrying 1,000 pounds each, and that each dray be allowed to occupy four rods in a train and it will be seen that it would require a train of drays 125 miles long to haul the silver required to pay the pensions of our old soldiers for one year. It may still more relieve the fears of the timid to add that this amount represents more than one-twentieth of all the silver in the world.

It was the proud boast of the Harrison administration that its South American policy increased our trade with the people of the South American republics. Did anyone ever think it an objection to our increase of trade that our Southern neighbors maintain the silver standard? It is not of the slightest interest to us commercially what standard other nations may have. The only foreigners interested in our standard of money are the holders of American securities. Their American interests are represented in Wall street. The smaller gold bugs throughout the earth, are their progeny.

A correspondent of the Helena Independent telegraphed from here on Wednesday that several Helena gentlemen had come down to welcome Secretary Smith to Montana. The inference to persons not informed might be that there was nobody in Great Falls to attend to this formality. But the citizens of Great Falls got there just the same. They entertained Mr. Smith and his party handsomely, and treated the Helena gentlemen like lords.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH'S visit calls to mind the interesting statement that he owes his appointment to his life-long friend, the late Judge Lamar. It is said the last and almost dying request by the late Judge Lamar was that Mr. Cleveland should give Hoke Smith a place in his cabinet. No man knew Hoke Smith better than Judge Lamar. The secretary could not have had a better sponsor.

It is now said that England is in a position to determine whether cholera shall spread or not. Curious that the "tight little island" should hold the financial lash over the world, and at the same time be able to scourge them with cholera at will. Let us hope at least that Mr. Bull will not inflict more than one of his plagues at a time.

We submit that Mr. Barber argues from wrong premises in what he has to say about the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Wasson, and yet his remarks are not without interest.

DEMONSTRATE gold and play all the tricks on it that have been played on silver, and it would not be worth 85 an ounce in a very short time.

NORTHERN MONTANA wants farmers Notice what Mr. Gibson says on the subject this morning.

Insure with Phil Gibson.

We are Being Boycotted!

The Trades and Labor Council have issued a circular that is now being given out to each member of every union, calling on every member to keep away from our store because we kept our place of business open on the evening of the 3d inst.

IS EVERY UNION MAN IN THIS CITY A SLAVE?

Does he have to obey a mandate issued at the instigation of a few jealous competitors? Must he blindly join a conspiracy to ruin a business, against which not a man in this city can prove a dishonest transaction?

Let any union man who can say that The Boston has ever dealt unfairly with him or his union come to the front and say so. Let him do so as a man, openly.

Let any man who has ever done a day's work for us deny the fact that he has ever been "beaten down" on his price, or that we have ever asked him the price for his work, but always, in every case, paid for a job, when done, at the worker's own figures. We don't believe in beating down. Let the Clerk's Union deny that we pay higher salaries than any store in our line in the city. Let any clerk who has ever worked for us say that he ever asked us for a raise in salary. Let him deny that we have never waited to be asked to raise his pay, but done it before he thought of doing so.

Let the Clerks' Union deny that our competitors, Messrs. THIRSTED, BROSNAN & CO., IKE FREUDENTHAL, NALBACH & COCKRILL, NATE WERTHEIM, HOUSTON & YOUNG, A. NATHAN and BUDGE & KENKEL, presented them with a petition to take action against our store. Let these would-be merchants explain why it was that other merchants to whom they went to ask their signatures to this petition refused to be a party to such a blackmailing scheme on their part.

We have done nothing that we are ashamed of nor that any fair minded man, be he a union man or a banker, can take exceptions to. We kept our store open the night before the 4th because we had the understanding that every store would be open the night before the holidays. In Butte the stores were kept open a week before the 4th and no union took exception to this action on the part of the merchants.

The Boston Clothing and Shoe House.

Coming Middle of the Month.

DR. LIEBIG & CO. will visit Great Falls on the 16th of each month next. Office hours from 4 p. m. July 15th until 10 a. m. July 17th. Private reception rooms 193 and 104 Park Hotel.

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MEN. Chronic diseases, such as Catarrh of the Prostate, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Eczema, Scabies, Erysipelas, and all other skin diseases, are cured by our treatment. We have a special treatment for all these diseases, and our patients are cured in a few days. We have a special treatment for all these diseases, and our patients are cured in a few days.

WOMEN. Chronic diseases, such as Catarrh of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, and all other diseases of the female system, are cured by our treatment. We have a special treatment for all these diseases, and our patients are cured in a few days. We have a special treatment for all these diseases, and our patients are cured in a few days.

CATARRH. Chronic diseases, such as Catarrh of the Prostate, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Eczema, Scabies, Erysipelas, and all other skin diseases, are cured by our treatment. We have a special treatment for all these diseases, and our patients are cured in a few days. We have a special treatment for all these diseases, and our patients are cured in a few days.

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WE HAVE CURED THESE—WE CAN CURE YOU!

LAME-BACK—KIDNEY DISEASE—RHEUMATISM—LUMBAGO. Dear Sir:—I feel it my duty to write to you and let you know that your wonderful Electric Belt has done all you said it would. I feel like another man, and I need warmly recommend your belt to any one who is suffering from lame back and kidney disease for many years. Yours truly, JACOB DIEK, Humboldt, Minnesota, August 19, 1907.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT with Electro Magnetic Suspension will cure without medicine all of the most distressing and dangerous diseases, such as Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Kidney Disease, Bladder Complaints, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Stomach Complaints, Nervous Debility, Losses, Drains, Lost Manhood, etc. It is the only medicine which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical. It is the only medicine which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical. It is the only medicine which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical.

THE DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT is a complete galvanic battery, made into a belt so as to be easily worn during work or street, and it gives soothing, prolonged currents which are instantly felt throughout all weak parts, or for relief \$5.00. It has an Improved Electric Suspension, the greatest boon ever given weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to remove straggled limbs, or parts, or Money Refunded. They are graded in strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Address for full information, SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., Cor. 2d Ave. & 3rd St., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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