

THE MONTANIAN.

Published Every Friday Evening at Choteau,
Choteau Co., Montana.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID.

One copy, one year (In Advance).....\$3.00.
Six Months..... 1.50.
Three Months..... 1.00.
Single Copies..... 10.
Advertising Rates on Application.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1891.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

A postmaster is required to give official notice (returning a paper does not satisfy the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office, and to state the reasons for its being taken, and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed in his name or in that of another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the office. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

THE Campbells have come and ---gone.

WHERE are the Campbell's going, now?

WOULD it not be suicide to ignore the first law of Nature?

WHEREVER protection was made the political issue this fall Bill McKinley has been in it.

THAT'S right! Give us a campaign of education every time. Truth is never injured by enlightenment.

DEMOCRATIC Prediction and Republican Affirmation The--Failure and Fulfilment Thereof" is the title of a work just out in Ohio.

HELENA did not get the National Educational association to meet there next year. Saratoga, N. Y., was the winner in the triangular fight. Too bad!

IN a warm climate people appear more as they are than where the thermometer runs low, yet there is much more deceit about the former than the latter.

VOL. I. No. 3, "The People," is the latest venture in Montana journalism. It is a neatly printed and newsy paper, and is published at Butte, by The People Publishing Co.

THE election in Ohio Tuesday, where "Protection" and "Free Trade" doctrines were the issues, clearly demonstrates that the people are fully imbued with the first law of Nature.

By 1892 the scales of superstition will have fallen from thousands of eyes and Henri Watter-son's alleged Star-eyed Goddess of Reform will be seen in her nakedness, a shrivelled and senseless old hag of iniquity.

THE people of Ohio are not so cowardly as to wilfully disobey

the first laws of Nature. A campaign of education has always brought the people to see things as they are and not as some people represent them to be.

LIEUT. BEACOM, Third Infantry, is on the recruiting service at the Blackfeet agency. He is enlisting the young Piegans for a term of three years service in the regular army, and has so far has secured some eight or ten of these young braves. In this the government seems to have adopted the idea that the cheapest way to make the Indian peaceable is to train him in the art of war.

THE democracy claims to have been conducting "a campaign of education" in Ohio and which was to have spread all over the United States, and Great Britain next year. Tuesday the first examination was held in that state, and revealed whatever advances may have been made in educating the people in their Free Trade theory. Education in America and education in England is two different things.

THE Chinook Opinion commenting on our Town Improvement corporation last week says: "The people of Choteau are surely wide-awake and their action is a good example, which we would like to see followed by the people of Chinook. Wake up, citizens and keep moving."

Thank you, Brother, for calling the attention of your people to the fact that our people are doing something commendable. It may stir up a bit of healthy rivalry between the two towns.

THOSE TWO INTERVIEWS.

For a long time now the democratic press has been publishing all sorts of stuff and nonsense about the tin plate factories of the United States being frauds, etc. None have been louder in crying down these enterprises than the Great Falls Tribune, particularly that of Niedringhaus Bros. of St. Louis. That paper claimed that that no tin plate was being made in this country, and that none would be made, nor were there any preparations being made to make it other than a few pots and kettles. The Tribune was putting out these things as truths, knowing them to be lies. The republican press on the other hand, claimed that tin plate was being made and that large manufacturing establishments were being built to increase the production of tin plate.

The other day H. L. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, was in Great Falls and accorded representatives of the Leader and the Tribune an interview. Both had an equal show to learn of the great tin plant at St. Louis, but the Tribune man keeps shy of the subject, as is shown by the interview below, which we give entire:

"H. L. Niedringhaus, of the Home Land & Cattle Co., arrived in the city yesterday. In conversation with a Tribune reporter Mr. Niedringhaus remarked that it had been a first-class year for cattle men and that they were accordingly feeling very good. His company had, he said, shipped about 12,000 head and will ship about 30,000 more. The ranch will not, however, be in the least decimated by the lot as 10,000 head have been brought up from Texas. In removing these the popular modern custom of shipping was not followed. The company adhering to the time honored custom of driving the following Texans the entire way.

It is the gentleman's first visit to the city for fourteen months and, just as do the many others, he notices great changes. The Bach-Cory block was starting at that time and the Tod, Cory and Townsite blocks had not started yet.

"Wern't you surprised to see these changes?" was asked.

"No, I knew this was to be a great city. It is one naturally. The advantages are such that with very little from man it will eventually be a big town."

Mr. Niedringhaus came yesterday from his ranch and leaves today for Helena. From there he will return to his home in St. Louis.

Following are a few extracts from the Leader man's interview with Mr. Niedringhaus. Further comment is unnecessary:

H. L. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, a member of the great manufacturing firm of Niedringhaus Bros., proprietors of the St. Louis Stamping works, who employ over 2,000 men in their iron and tin plate works at St. Louis, is in Great Falls. In conversation with a Leader reporter, who asked him for some information about tin plate. Mr. Niedringhaus said:

"Certainly, tin plate, the bright plates as well as terne plate or roofing tin, is manufactured in this country. We have been making both for the last six months and using the bright tin plate in manufacturing tin ware. We only made twenty-five boxes per day, however, as we were to some extent experimenting. We have built a new tin plate mill which has now been running for a couple of weeks with a capacity of 600 boxes of tin plate per day. This is the largest tin plate mill in the United States at present in operation, I believe. It consists of a rolling mill 100x150 feet, constructed of iron, and furnished with power from a 1,200 horse power engine, an annealing and pickling house 60x125 feet, a tin house 250x60, and a warehouse 250x60.

"In these buildings will be employed 650 men, and they were constructed at a cost of \$200,000.

"If the democratic papers that allege that there is no tin plate made in this country will send our firm the market price we will send them tin plates or tinware made with American tin mined by American miners, and American steel plates rolled by American mechanics. We will agree to manufacture the tin plate in the presence of any democrat in St. Louis and ship it to them, with our guarantee that it is as good a tin plate as any foreign made plate. I don't see what more than this can be asked.

"We pay two and one-half times the amount of wages that is paid in Wales for the same work. We

have about fifteen expert Welsh tin plate workmen in our employ, the balance of the workmen are American. We have used both the Temescal pig tin, and tin from the Black Hills, Dakota, and find them both as good as the tin mined in South America or Wales. There are tin plants in Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Demler, Ohio, and other places. The one at Piqua, Ohio, only makes terne plate, or roofing tin. The plating on these sheets is composed of lead and tin mixed in the proportions of one-fourth tin and three-fourths lead, and the metals used in the McKinley campaign, there so state on their face. It is sheer folly to talk about the danger of poison from them. No tinsmith would think of using them for cooking utensils. The Piqua tin is all right for the purpose it is designed for and just as good quality as the English terneplate. The price of tin plates has not increased by the amount of the added duty. The increase of the price of imported tin plate since the passage of the McKinley bill has been very slight. Most of the added tariff has been balanced by the reduction in price made by the British manufacturers in their efforts to sell their tin plate. In my opinion the price of tin plates will be much lower in this country in two or three years from now than they would have been without the passage of the McKinley bill. The consumer of manufactured tinware has certainly so far paid no more for his goods, and there will be 650 men working at our new tin mill in St. Louis, who would not have been working there if it had not been for the passage of this bill. We are confronted by a condition, not a theory."

From a comparison of the two interviews we infer that "where ignorance and lies best serve the democratic purpose, it were folly to be wise or truthfull."

SUGAR BEET RETURNS.

Some time ago, R. C. Walker, Secretary of the Helena Board of Trade, sent eighteen samples of Montana grown sugar beets to the Lehi sugar factory in Utah. These samples contained twenty pounds each and came from Lewis and Clark, Meagher, Custer, Gallatin, Dawson, Missoula and Jefferson counties. A few days since the returns came in. The report of the chemist shows six of the eighteen samples to be "first-class sugar beets." Nine of them were above the minimum, which means that they were above the lowest grade at which they may be profitably manufactured into sugar. Six of the samples were badly sprouted and unfit for analysis. The per cent. of sugar ranged from 9.77 to 18.57. This last was from beets grown on Ten-Mile, near Helena. The average weight of this sample of beets was 10.8 ounces, the smallest of any in the lot. The poorest lot was from M. A. Mitchell and averaged 26½ ounces each. This matter should interest the farmers of Choteau county.

P. A. P. Carter, minister of the United States from Hawaii, is dead.