

Rosebud Co. News.

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The Czar of Russia is a cigarette smoker. He rolls his own cigarettes from tobacco especially imported from Syria.

When bad men combine the good must associate, else they will fall one by one an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle.

Japan sent 63 ships through the Suez canal last year, or more than Spain (34) or Denmark (27), and nearly as many as Italy (82).

Jackson, Ont., has made a record for municipal economy. Of the \$2,000 voted for decorations for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York \$300 was not spent.

Instead of being a modern notion, the plan of preventing destructive storms by exploding bombs among the clouds was suggested nearly 100 years ago by Prof. Parrot, of Riga, in Russia.

The Burmese saung is a harp, the body being modeled like a boat, with a long, high prow. The instrument has a scale from low A in the bass clef to F in the G clef. It is used to accompany vocal music.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Ormsby, of Chicago, Ill., have been married seven years, and during that time she has twice given birth to twins, once to triplets, and on September 29 of the present year she added quadruplets to her family. In the seven years she has had fourteen children.

The most valuable kitchen in the world belongs to the Shah of Persia. With its outfit of cooking utensils and dishes it is said to be worth about \$5,000,000. Even the cooking pots are lined with gold, and the plates and dishes used at the royal table are of solid gold, encrusted with precious stones.

Tests in the cultivation of potatoes, made last year, show that, whether planted whole or cut, the large potatoes gave the biggest yields in every case; but when the financial results were looked into, it was found that the biggest profit was made by planting whole large potatoes, and the next largest profit from whole small ones.

The people of Spencer, Mass., are proud of the fact that it was the birthplace of Elias Howe, Jr. Passengers on the Boston and Albany Railroad, passing through that town, can see a huge sign, eighteen feet square, bearing these words: "Down in the valley below Elias Howe, Jr., inventor of the sewing machine, and an illustrious son of Spencer, was born in 1819."

Alaskan dogs are called malamutes, and are a cross between a dog and a wolf. About two months after birth they are trained to draw little wagons, and soon become very useful. They do not bark, but utter a melancholy howl. They have long hair, and can sleep in the open air with the thermometer sixty degrees below zero. Their usual food is fish and seal blubber. They are fed once a day, usually at night.

A Carbondale (Col.) man is on his way to Holland to find three or four hundred families who will go to Colorado, settle down in the irrigated sections, and build up the sugar-beet raising industry, his belief being that the Hollanders, who are thoroughly acquainted with the use of ditches for the purpose of keeping water off the farming lands of their own country, will be particularly useful in the use of ditches used for irrigation purposes.

Ex-Governor Leedy has engaged in the practice of law in Alaska, and in a letter to his old friend, Dr. Pilcher of Winfield, he says his prospects are good. He is building a house in the town of Valdez, and already he is one of the foremost citizens of the town. He likes Alaska better every day, and the town of Valdez he predicts will be the biggest seaport on that coast. Its harbor is open the year round, and the town is on what is called the "all-American" route to the gold country.

A wealthy business man who runs a farm for pleasure, but on business principles, refused to buy a corn-reaper that left a tall stubble. The Maine Farmer explains that on well-grown corn the reaper that leaves six inches of stalk standing wastes at least a ton to the acre of valuable fodder, one-tenth of the crop. Beside this illuminative incident we place the brief but pointed speech Mr. Schwab made when he assumed the presidency of the United States Steel company: "There must be a constant effort to look after the little things." That is "business," whether a man controls a billion-dollar corporation or a ten-acre farm.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF CONGRESS.

THE QUESTION OF RECIPROCITY

FAVORS THE PRINCIPLE, BUT OPPOSES ANY GENERAL TARIFF CHANGE.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE TRUSTS

PUBLICITY THE ONLY SURE REMEDY THAT CAN NOW BE EVOKED.

The following is a synopsis embodying the more important topics covered in President Roosevelt's message:

The untimely death of President McKinley is fittingly alluded to in the opening chapters of the message. The president says: "Of the last seven elected presidents he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot."

"It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States, while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so widely free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the harshest and most generous tribute to the broad kindness of his nature, the sweetness and gentleness of his character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the noblest affections and home virtues which are all-important in the makeup of national character. . . . There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others."

The president then pays eloquent tribute to the career and public services of the martyred president, whom he characterizes as one of the strongest champions the wageworker ever had. Continuing, he says:

"When we turn from the man to the nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our greatest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably, also, by the reckless utterances of those who on the stump and in the public press appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. . . . The blow was aimed not at this president, but at all presidents, at every symbol of government. . . . The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. His protest of concern for workmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity, for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty."

The president recommends to congress that proper measures be taken for the exclusion of anarchists from this country, and for keeping within lawful bounds such disturbing elements as are now within our borders. The federal courts, in the president's opinion, should be given control over any man who kills or attempts to kill the president, and the punishment should be made proportionate to the enormity of the crime. Such a crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy, and all mankind should band against the anarchist.

The president next gives his attention to the business interests of the country, and congratulates the nation on its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity, he says, can never be created by law alone, though it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws.

"The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual and especially of very large corporate fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to the natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own. The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary never before has the average man, the wageworker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country, and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth, yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise of the type which benefits all mankind can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success."

The president points out reasons for the exercise of caution in dealing with corporations, among the more important of which is the international commercial conditions of the day. "America," he says, "has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our natural resources and the skill, business energy and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential."

Taking up the question of "trusts," the president says: "Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations, which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as 'trusts,' appeal especially to hatred and fear. . . . Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not been entirely ineffective. In accordance with a well-known sociological law the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which he has been nominally opposing."

Overcapitalization, according to the president, is the greatest evil, because of its many baneful consequences, and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions, and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with those institutions.

The president says that publicity is the only sure remedy we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been obtained by process of law and in the course of administration. The government, he thinks, should be given the right to inspect the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business.

Owing to the lack of uniformity in state laws, it has been impossible to get adequate regulation through state control. President Roosevelt thinks that in the interest of the whole people the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. If the judgment of congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass an act along these lines, the president then favors the adoption of a constitutional amendment conferring such rights.

The president recommends the creation of an additional cabinet officer to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, whose province it would be to deal with commerce in its broadest sense.

The welfare of the wageworker the president places next in importance as a matter of public concern to that of the farmer. The president discusses various matters of vital importance in this connection. Among his recommendations for legislation in behalf of labor he places first the enactment of the Chinese exclusion act, which he strongly urges; protection against imported contract labor; to remove with competition of convict contract labor in the open market; vigorous enforcement of the eight-hour law on government work.

The president points out defects in our immigration laws, and recommends the adoption of stringent measures to exclude anarchists, illiterate persons and persons of low moral tendency.

The tariff next claims the attention of the president. On this subject he says:

"There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions in the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching a panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but evidently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaid of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is practicable must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well being of the wageworker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets, but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as, for example, something to offer in exchange for what we ask."

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate action by congress. The president says it should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American-built ships. The disadvantages under which American shipping is placed when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries is pointed out and congress is asked to pass remedial legislation.

In discussing the country's finances the president says that the passage of the law making gold the standard money has been shown to be timely and judicious. Changes in the national banking law are urged. The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the government, thanks mainly to the reduced war expenditures, and the president suggests that more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. Strict economy in expenditures is specially urged upon congress.

The president strongly recommends that changes be made in the interstate commerce law looking to the prevention of discrimination in railroad rates.

The question of forestry comes in for a generous share of the president's attention, and he makes suggestions for the extension and protection of forest reserves.

The president goes deeply into the question of irrigation, and urges congress to give this matter the attention its importance deserves. The construction of irrigation works by the government is strongly recommended.

Legislation for Hawaii should be shaped so as to promote the building of a healthy American community of men who till their own farms.

"Porto Rico," says the president, "is thriving as never before, and is being administered efficiently and honestly."

In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. The president, with special emphasis, calls the attention of congress to

the vital need of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States.

The president deals at length with the Philippine question. He says that only earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves, and as an earnest of what we intend to do we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

The president then refers to the difficulties which have been and are still to be encountered in fitting the Philippines for self-government. He then continues:

"In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them self-government. It is on this side that our error, if any, has been committed. We have gone to the very verge of safety in hastening the process. . . . There is not a locality fitted for self-government that has not received it."

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurgents stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars.

Legislation looking to the introduction of industrial enterprises into the islands is strongly urged.

The crying need for a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines is pointed out.

The president urges the importance of the construction of the isthmian canal. He says:

"No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity, and yet with a view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. . . . It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible. . . . I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the senate a treaty which, if ratified, will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this nation every right which it has ever asked."

"The Monroe doctrine," says the president, "should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas as it is of the United States. . . . The Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power on American soil. It is in nowise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one New World power at the expense of any other."

"The work of upbuilding the navy," says the president, "must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare and, above all, to the peace of our nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. There should be no cessation in the work of completing the navy."

The president concludes this portion of his message by pointing out the requirements of the service and urging upon congress to give the matter early consideration.

President Roosevelt also gives the other branch of the service considerable attention. No increase in the army beyond its present size is needed at this time. Various matters of importance to the army are considered at length and congress is invited to give its attention to recommendations for improvements in the service.

The merit system of appointments is strongly endorsed by the president and he urges that it be applied rigidly in our titular possessions.

Touching on the Indian question the president says that in his opinion the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. He says:

"The general allotment act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. . . . Under its provisions some 60,000 Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands—that is they should be divided into individual holdings. . . . The effect should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. . . . In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial."

The support of congress for the St. Louis exposition is urgently recommended.

The president recommends that the census office be made a permanent government bureau.

The remarkable growth of the postal service is pointed out, and attention is called to the benefits derived from the rural free delivery.

The Chinese situation is reviewed at length and the president puts congress in possession of the facts relative to the agreement reached by way of settlement of the troubles arising out of the anti-foreign uprising.

In concluding his message the president refers to the deaths of Queen Victoria and Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany, events which called forth expressions of grief and sympathy on the part of the American people. When President McKinley died the people of Great Britain and Germany, together with the whole civilized globe were no less sincere in expressing their grief and sympathy.

Poverty Leads to Suicide.

Sheboygan, Wis., Dec. 3.—William Cole, a young lawyer of this city, formerly district attorney, committed suicide at Mattoon by taking a dose of poison. Mr. Cole had recently lost his position. This discouraged him and led him to take his own life.

Heir Apparent Deposed.

Shanghai, Dec. 3.—The heir apparent, Pu Chun, has been deposed by imperial edict on the ground that his father, Prince Tuan, was the author of the Boxer trouble.

BURNED TO DEATH

MOTHER AND FOUR CHILDREN SUFFER A TERRIBLE DEATH.

HOUSE BURNS WHILE THEY SLEEP

HUSBAND MANAGES TO ESCAPE, BUT IS FRIGHTFULLY BURNED.

NOTHING BUT CHARRED REMAINS

ONE CORPSE COULD NOT BE DIS- TINGUISHED FROM ANOTHER.

Altoona, Pa., Dec. 3.—Five persons, a mother and her four children, were burned to death at Gwynn station on the Wopsonnock railroad three miles north of this city early yesterday. The husband escaped with severe injuries. The dead are:

Mrs. Mary C. Burke, aged 45 years; Adam Burke, 16; Mary Burke, 13; John Burke, 11; Josie Victoria Burke, 8.

Charles Burke, the husband, is seriously burned about the back. Mrs. Burke and the children, save Adam, retired at the usual hour Saturday night. Mr. Burke, who was in Altoona, did not get home until late. The lamp was burning in the kitchen for him. Before he went upstairs he turned it low. A lunch was left on the kitchen table for Adam, who was a stage hand at the Altoona opera house. It is not known what time Adam came home.

Mrs. Burke was awakened by a dense smoke in her room. She awoke her husband, who found the kitchen ablaze. Burke's clothing was ignited, but he rolled in the snow to extinguish the flames. He then summoned assistance from the neighbors, but when they arrived there was no hope of saving the inmates. Burke was sent to the hospital, prostrate with grief. The house was soon consumed and the bodies, charred and blackened, were recovered. One corpse could not be identified from the other. The general opinion is that Adam forgot to extinguish the light in the lamp when he retired and that lamp was in some way upset, possibly by the family dog.

IN MRS. MAYBRICK'S BEHALF.

Former Canadians Residing in the United States Are Exerting Themselves.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Former Canadians resident in American cities are again active in their efforts to have Mrs. Florence Maybrick released from her English prison. A petition is being drawn up by a Cleveland lawyer and copies of it will be sent along the cities bordering on the great lakes. Copies will also be sent to the mayors of Montreal and Toronto. The petition will finally go to the king of England and the English premier. The present is considered opportune for an appeal to his majesty for clemency by the Canadians because of the gallant work of Canadian soldiers during the Boer war.

CLEVELAND GIRL IS JILTED.

Her Intended Husband Leaves Town on Eve of His Marriage.

Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 3.—"I left Cleveland on the eve of my marriage with Miss Nellie Kintz just because she jilted me once and I wanted to get even with her," said William Monaghan. Monaghan disappeared from Cleveland on the night that a rehearsal was to have been held at St. Michael's church, Cleveland, for his marriage to Miss Kintz. He took a Chagrin Falls car out of Cleveland and came to this city. A brother of Monaghan came here to induce him to return to his waiting bride. He refused to do so.

GOES UP FOR LIFE.

Gilmour Will Have a Chance to Learn Another Trade.

Paris, Dec. 3.—Gilmour, the would-be murderer of Kolb, and who admitted that he believed in sandbagging and that the only trade he ever learned was that of robbery, was found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Youthful Skater Drowned.

Winona, Minn., Dec. 2.—The first fatal skating accident of the season here took place near La Moille, several miles below Winona, on the Mississippi river early yesterday forenoon. Mike Zimmerman of this city, about eight years of age, was skating on the river near the bank where ice had formed. He got too near the edge of the ice and it gave way and he dropped at once from sight.

Tankes Trial Postponed.

St. Peter, Minn., Dec. 3.—Jonas Jacobson, accused of highway robbery, was indicted by the grand jury, and, pleading guilty, was given a reformatory sentence and will be taken to St. Cloud. Judge Weber says that the Tankes, who are accused of the murder of John Wellner, will not be tried at the present term of court, but at a special term held in February.

Lumber Steamer Sinks.

West Superior, Wis., Dec. 3.—Yesterday afternoon the lumber steamer Adelia Shores was sunk at the docks of the West Superior Lumber company while attempting to shift her position. Her hull was pierced by a heavy piece of ice and she sank at once. All of her crew escaped. The boat belongs to E. A. Shores of Ashland.