PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL PASSED.

A Few Articles Subject to Low Duty and All Others Free.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Philippine tariff bill was passed by the house today substantially as it came from the ways and means committee. The vote was 258 to 71. Rice was made subject to the same tariff as sugar and tobacco, 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates, and one or two changes were made as to the language.

This result was attained after decidedly the most strenuous day of the present congress. Republican opposition to the bill in the interest of the American beet and cane sugar and tobacco tried out its strength early and gave up. This opposition refused to affiliate with democratic efforts. The strongest plea for "insurgent" support was made in behalf of Champ Clark's amendment reducing the differential on refined sugar. The minority sought to duplicate the house record made on the Cuban reciprocity act, but they reckoned without their host. The democratic substitute met with only the support of the minority, and went down under a vote of 231 to 106. On the final passage of the bill the "insurgents" demanded a roll call that the record might be preserved.

An effort, sustained by the democrats but opposed by all but three republicans, was initiated by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, to commit the United States to the policy of granting independence to the Philippines as soon as their inhabitants can be prepared for self-government. The bill admits foods, the growth of products of the Philippine islands, into the United States free of duty except sugar, tobacco and rice, on which a tariff of 25 per cent. of the Dingley tariff rates is levied. It provides that after April 11, 1909, there shall be absolutely free trade between the United States and the Philippines. It also exempts Philippine goods coming to the United States from the export duty of those islands. Merchandise from either country is subjected to the internal revenue tax of the country in which merchandise is withdrawn for consumption.

To Open Blackfeet Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Clark today introduced a bill providing for and directing allotments to the Indians and for entry under the homestead law of a certain portion of the Blackfeet Indian reservation in Montana, naming all that tract south of the dividing line between townships 31 and 32 north, extending westward to the intersection thereof with the dividing line between ranges 6 and 7 west of the principal meridian of Montana; thence along the side of the range line six miles, more or less, to the intersection of the township line between townships 30 and 31, the survey extending to the west line of said reservation. After the survey the lands shall be alloted, but all of the water of the streams bordering on or flowing through said lands shall be subject to ownership and used under the laws of the state of Montana.

Tillman On the Warpath.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—An impressive and almost sensational scene occurred in the senate today. Mr. Tillman was severely arraigning the president, and Mr. Hale, in a firm and intense manner, declared that Mr. Tillman had no right to vent his personal feelings against the president in any such way as he was doing. Mr. Tillman declared that he was not allowing his personal feeling to enter into the subject. Owing to his regard for the senator from Maine, he would listen to Mr. Hale's reprimand without losing his temper.

The criticism which Senator Tillman was remarking related to the ejectment of Mrs. Morris from the white house, which he said was the most pitiful incident that had ever been associated with a president. Mr. Tillman charged that Mr. Roosevelt had been made by the press and that he sought to control that press and that "news pills" were administered by Secretary Loeb. When anything was said that the president did not like there was great wrath at the executive mansion.

After protests had been made by Mr. Hale, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Daniel against the bringing in of an investigation resolution concerning Morris episode, Mr. Tillman declared with much feeling that he would offer the resolution tomorrow "as a senator and as a man," and he would "put it up to the senators to do what they will."

Indians May Raise Sugar Beets.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A bill is being prepared by Mr. Leupp, commissioner of Indian affairs, for the leasing of abont 20,000 acres of the Fort Belknap reservation to eastern capitalists for the production of sugar beets with Indian labor. Negotiations have been pending for some time and it now looks as if they had been satisfactorily concluded, providing congress takes favorable action, as it is expected.

The plan is viewed as one of the most satisfactory solutions of the problem of providing work for and making the Indians self-supporting. For a year or so Mr. Leupp has been experimenting in this line on the Colorado reservations, and the results have been all that were expected, encouraging him to take the work up on a larger scale in Montana.

If the bill passes, eastern capitalists are ready to erect great factories on the reservation and begin work immediately. Not only will the plan bring large capital into the state, but it will also largely increase the yearly income, most of which will be spent in the state. If the plan succeeds on the Fort Belknap reservation, it is proposed to lease many thousands of acres on the Crow reservation for beet culture on the same conditions.

Pension Bills Are Rushed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In a session of two and a half hours today the house took favorable action on 166 pension bills. Under rules the bills are considered the first time in committee of the whole after they are formally passed by the house. The whole number was put through the latter course by Speaker Cannon in just 11 minutes. Forty-two beneficiaries are blind and 68 are suffering from paralysis.

Celebrated Franklin's Birthday.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—This city, in which Benjamin Franklin spent most of his long and useful life, today fittingly commemorated the 200th anniversary of the birth of the great philosopher. The celebration was of unusual magnitude as all the public schools, many churches, societies and institutions united in observing Franklin's natal day, and tonight the city of Philadelphia officially entered into the commemoration with a beautiful illumination of the great municipal building.

Elaborate as they were, however, today's exercises were only a preliminary to the celebration which will be held Easter week in this city, throughout the country and in France. From every public school building and many private residences flags were displayed in Franklin's honor. Bands of pupils, led by their teachers, took excursions through the central sections of the city, near the Delaware river, to visit sites that are associated with his career.

These historical sites included all the places where Franklin worked or lived, from the spot in Dock square, where he resided as an apprentice, to the quiet corner in Old Christ's burial ground, his last resting place.

Will Suppress Chicago Dives.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The owners of the dives which cluster around the lower part of the down town business district have been notified by the chief of police that they will not be tolerated in that locality after May 1, 1906. This announcement at first caused considerable consternation and surprise among the owners, who are mostly ward politicians of considerable pull, and have heretofore enjoyed immunity if not actual protection from the democratic administration.

The mayor received information that the dive owners did not seem to fear any serious interference, and were making no preparation to move from the forbidden district. Thereupon he sent word to them through the police department that the order issued was peremptory and meant exactly what it said.

New President of French Republic.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The national assembly met this afternoon in the congress hall of the royal palace at Versailles for the election of president of the republic. The assembly consists of 591 deputies and 300 senators, but owing to deaths, illness and the passage of some of the deputies to the senate, leaving their seats vacant, the number present was decreased to about 860, making 430 votes necessary to elect a new president.

The real contest was between M. Fallieres and M. Doumer. M. Fallieres had the general support of the advanced socialist and radical groups, constituting the famous party which sustained the Combes ministry. M. Fallieres was elected president of France on the first ballot. The vote was: M. Fallieres, 449; M. Doumer, 371.

British Election Returns.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The most prominent feature of today's election returns is the wholly unexpected stand made by Birmingham. Not only were all of Joseph Chamberlain's seven candidates returned, but Mr. Chamberlain himself secured a majority of thousand, while the majority of others averaged three thousand.

Beside showing the confidence of Birmingham in Mr. Chamberlain, the results there also confirm what already has been noticed in isolated contests that the candidates who openly professed protectionist leanings had good support and in some cases were victorious.

Water right blanks—only correct form published—for sale at the RIVER PRESS office.

GOSSIP AT WASHINGTON

Senator Foraker's Experience With a Reporter.

CLERK'S STRUGGLE WITH A NAME

How Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania Tried to Get a Hearing With the Public Buildings Committee—Scaring a New Member's Fate. Early Rising and Working Record Established by Senator Knox.

There is an enthusiastic Ohio newspaper man in Washington who haunts the steps of Senator Joseph B. Foraker, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger's Washington correspondent. The other day the senator was sitting in a dentist's chair when his persistent pursuer darted in and demanded the latest news. Foraker was at that peculiarly distressing moment when the dentist takes the first buzzer out of the tooth and fools around on the little tray. Out of the corner of his eye the victim can see that the dentist is trying to find a bigger buzzer. Foraker rose up in his chair, with anguish in his eye.

"What in blazes do you want?" he demanded.

"Senator," said the Ohio man, soothingly, "I merely wanted to find out about"—

The dentist selected the largest and fiercest looking buzzer in the shop and approached. The Ohio correspondent took up a commanding position on the other side of the chair. Foraker sank back, with a groan, and in a few sentences told what the Ohio man wanted. The latter departed, with many thanks, and the buzzing began its fiendish work. In the evening Foraker was talking politics with some callers when suddenly and without the slightest relevancy he began to grin. They asked him what the matter was.

"I was thinking of that irrepressible Blank," chuckled the senator. "He interviewed me in the dentist's chair this afternoon. I hope to heaven that on the day I'm buried nothing of interest in Ohio politics occurs. If it does Blank will pry up the coffin lid and ask me the particulars."

The struggle that a new clerk of a congressional committee makes with names of men and places which he has never in his life before heard was recently illustrated by an experience of Representative Ernest F. Acheson of Pennsylvania, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times.

Mr. Acheson has been trying to get a public building at Charleroi, the town in his district noted for its glass industries. He went to the room of the committee on public buildings and grounds to arrange a hearing. The chairman of the committee was changed the other day, and Representative Bartholdt of St. Louis holds the place, with the incident that his secretary had been made clerk of the committee.

"I would like to know," said Mr. Acheson, "when I can have a hearing for my bill for a $125,000 building at Charleroi."

"Where?" asked the clerk.

"Charleroi."

"Charley Roy," said the clerk. "I never heard of that place before."

"Not 'Charley Roy,'" explained Mr. Acheson, "but C-h-a-r-l-e-r-o-i."

The clerk wrote it down wrong. Acheson then himself wrote it, exclaiming as he finished, "Charles, the king!" Thereupon the obliging clerk, catching on to his job, wrote under the name of Charleroi the additional words, "Representative Charles King desires to know when he can have a hearing."

"Oh, my, no!" interrupted the Pennsylvania member. "My name is Acneson, and that town out there is named Charleroi after Charles, one of the kings of France. But never mind the kings or France, and remember I want a public building out there."

A new member was beseeching and pleading with the speaker to put him on a certain committee, says the Washington Post. Mr. Cannon shook his head. He would be glad to do it, but it was not practicable.

"Then, Mr. Speaker," said the new member, "you seal my fate. My failure to get on this committee simply ruins me with my people, and I had as well prepare to go home."

With solemn face the speaker extended a hand, and all he said was "Good-by."

A well known eastern congressman whose name it would be unkind to mention was tacking somewhat uncertainly home the other night after sitting too long at dinner with some of his colleagues, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger's Washington representative. As he came up Pennsylvania avenue he observed J. Adam Bede examining him with careful attention. His ire rose. "What are you looking at me that way for?" he demanded. "I was thinking," said Bede, "that you had evidently been vaccinated for drunkenness." Then after a pause Bede added, "But it didn't take, I see."

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania has established a record in Washington which nobody else in the present congress can ever hope to rival, says the New York Times. He rises every morning at 4 o'clock and calls his stenographer, and by 6 o'clock he has supplied the shorthand man with work enough to keep him busy all day.

Count Witte as an Athlete.

Premier Witte of Russia has shown the reactionaries, says the Baltimore Sun, that it is not impossible to hold on by his eyelids.

WOMAN AND FASHION

In Red Taffeta.

A lady's waist of raspberry red taffeta, with stock and chemisette of baby Irish lace and festoons of lace insertion, is herewith shown.

This smart mode is made over a fitted lining, the waist and sleeve puffs tucked to give the appearance of box plaits, and a novel shaped applied yoke of the silk opens at the neck to reveal the tiny chemisette and high stock collar. Size 36 will require four and a half yards of twenty-one inch silk, five-eighths of a yard of eighteen inch all over lace and five yards of insertion for the development.

HANDSOME WAIST.

Fashions For Little Folks.

Russian blouse suits for small boys and girls are always in vogue and certainly in most excellent taste. They are simple and rich in design. Some of them have the hand embroidery in a mild form. Tastefully put on it is very effective.

For children from four to ten the red chinchilla box coats are very popular. Fur cloths also are in evidence everywhere.

Trimmings for little people's dresses are the inevitable embroidery and sometimes braids on the linens and piques. On nainsook dresses there is much lace and fine tucks.

The New Waists.

The waist worn with the tailored gown may be of delicate lingerie, but usually another is provided of chiffon cloth of the exact shade as the gown itself. It has fancy shirring and lines of silken hand embroidery, and it must somewhere show touches of the gown material. This is usually of cutwork if the gown be of cloth. For silk and velvet gowns pieces of the material are used embroidered and applied as a bolero, a bertha, deep girdle, etc.

Elbow Sleeves.

Elbow sleeves are almost inevitable upon gowns of ceremony, and a woman's glove bill is a more formidable thing than it has been in years past. Long suede gloves in natural color are the correct street glove in Paris, but long gloves of white glace kid or suede are the usual thing for dress unless the gown is of a pale tint easily matched in gloves.

Jersey Petticoats.

A new thing in petticoats is the article having a closely fitting hip yoke of jersey silk. The object of this is to prevent the formation of any bulkiness over the hips, where, notwithstanding the vogue of full skirts, the shirrings and gatherings of fashion, most women still strive for the effect of slenderness.

Novelty In Cloaks.

The shawl shaped cloak shown in the illustration is a decided novelty and is quite striking in design. Chiffon broadcloth in pavement gray is the material, with wide bands of black velvet as trimming. The corselet skirt worn with this cloak is very effective, having straps that cross in the front and back instead of going straight over the shoulders, and the guimpe is of crepe de chine in a deep cream tone, trimmed with ornamental buttons. Narrow folds of self material trim the lower edge of the skirt and are also placed so as to give the effect of a deep flounce.

SHAWL SHAPED CLOAK.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE
GREAT FALLS, Mont., Jan. 10, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Fort Benton, Mont., on Thursday, February 15th, 1906, viz:

CHARLES W. AYRES,

who made homestead entry No 9869, for lots 3 and 4, E½ SW¼ section 30, township 23 north, range 10 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Carroll W. Thrailkill, Anna W. Thrailkill, Charles Northan and Carl A. Hermann, all of Fort Benton, Mont.

J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
GREAT FALLS, Mont., Jan. 15, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before John Dunlap, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Hill, Mont., on Monday, February 19, 1906, viz:

WILLIAM McDOWELL,

who made homestead entry Nos. 10,534 and 2076, for the N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ section 24, township 36 north, range 2 east, and lot 2, section 19, township 36 north, range 3 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Maurice C. Price, of Hill, Mont.; Leonard B. Stark, Joseph Berthelote and John Cameron, of Gold Butte, Mont.

J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
GREAT FALLS, Mont., Jan. 15, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before John McDowell, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Gold Butte, Mont., on Friday, February 23d, 1906, viz:

JOHN G. FEY,

who made homestead entry No. 2167, for the N½ NE¼ section 35, SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼, section 26, township 37 north, range 2 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Rodney A. Barnes, Anthony H. Fey, William J. Morley and John S. Odell, all of Gold Butte, Mont.

J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Desert Land--Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
GREAT FALLS, Mont., Jan. 15, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that

CHRISTINA WAGNER,

of West Butte, Mont., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 7350, for the S½ NW¼, lots 3 and 4, section 2, township 36 north, range 1 east, S½ SE¼ section 34, S½ SW¼ section 35, township 37 north, range 1 east, before John McDowell, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Gold Butte, Mont., on Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1906.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Albert D. Pratt, Ford Gaines, Henry Clay Gaines and Nathaniel C. Pratt, all of West Butte, Mont.

J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
GREAT FALLS, Mont., Dec. 22, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

JESSE STRAWBRIDGE,

of Highwood, county of Chouteau, State of Montana, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 32, for the purchase of the SE¼ SW¼ section 33, township 21 north, range 8 east, and lot 3, NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ section 4, township 20 north, range 8 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office, at Great Falls, Montana, on Friday, the 2d day of March, 1906.

He names as witnesses: John Reynolds, Edward J. Bettingham, Joseph Wright and George Gould, all of Highwood, Mont.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 2d day of March, 1906.

J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

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Bond Street, : : Fort Benton

HIRAM F. SMITH.

Cattle branded right ribs.

Horses same brand on right shoulder.

Vent for cattle and horses, same brand on right hip.

P. O. address—Whitlash, Mont

Note—Address is given wrong in brand book s H. T. Smith, Highwood.

GEORGE L. OVERFIELD.

Cattle brand as shown on cut; also ⊥ on left hip only; RC and R-C on the right ribs.

Increase branded ⊂ on left ribs or thigh from fall of 1894.

Ear mark, overlope in left and split in right.

Vent, ⊥ on the left shoulder. Horses branded R on left shoulder. Range, Shonkin and Arrow creek. P. O. address, Fort Benton.

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M. E. MILNER, Pres. and Manager, Fort Benton. Montana.

Main brands s shown in the accompanying cuts.

Also own all cattle bearing the single "square" brand, and all rebranded cattle bearing only the cross P.

Also own brand on right hip called "square 2."

Horse brand on left thigh.

Range from Bear Paw mountains eastward to Fort Peck between the Milk and Missouri rivers. Also south of the Missouri river, between Arrow creek and Belt creek, Shonkin rang

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