SOMEBODY IS A LIAR.

Senators Tillman and Bailey Claim They Have Been Misrepresented.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The calm of the senate's discussion of the railroad rate bill was disturbed today by a personal interruption by Senator Bailey, who rose to a question of personal privilege to make a reply to a charge made in the Chicago Tribune yesterday by a Washington correspondent to the effect that Mr. Bailey had been responsible for the failure of the agreement between the president and Senator Tillman.

"That correspondence, it was understood, was sent by a correspondent who is very close to the white house, and is known to speak with some degree of authority concerning transactions here," said Mr. Bailey. "I don't know as to the truth of that, and I don't say that his statement was made with authority. But I denounce the publication as an unqualified, deliberate and malicious lie. I denounce that correspondent as an unqualified, deliberate and malicious liar. I denounce the man who inspired the statement as an unqualified, deliberate and malicious liar, whoever he may be and however high the office he holds."

The statement was made in a deliberate monotone, but it was none the less impressive on that account. It was received with absolute silence, and the silence continued for a few moments, until, indeed, Senator Tillman had taken the floor also on a question of personal privelege, because the article quoted had stated that he had been suspicious of Mr. Bailey.

"This correspondence is undoubtedly a muck-rake," he said. "Into whose house the handle goes or what hand holds it I will not attempt to say."

Mr. Tillman said he counted eight distinct falsehoods in the article, but he desired to address himself first to a denial that he had ever been suspicious of Senator Bailey. He declared his great esteem and admiration for the Texas senator and their cordial relations had always existed.

Soldiers Must Be Photographed.

LEAVENWORTH, May 15. — Commencing Sept. 1 and continuing until all are taken, the 65,000 men of the regular army will be called upon to pose before the camera that the war department may have full view and profile photographs of them; and their finger prints are also to be taken, to prevent, as far as possible, men from deserting when they know their descriptions will be spread broadcast throughout the United States, and so to aid in locating them and bringing them to their just deserts should they ever violate the oath they take upon enlistment.

Army officers are not very enthusiastic regarding this innovation. Some argue that many bad men who have enlisted in the army will, before Sept. 1 or before going before the camera, desert, and thus the army will be rid of some of its undesirable soldiers. They think men who have served terms in prison and who have had their Bertillon or finger print records taken, or who have been photographed and then escaped from custody of officers, will hesitate before again having their measurements taken, and will desert. It is a well known fact that many criminals enlist in the service for the purpose of losing their indentity in the suit of blue.

And what a scattering there will be among the enlisted men who have entered the army after deserting wives and children, and swearing they are unmarried. Or men who have married women at nearly every station where they have served and then deserted them, only to pick up another at some other station. Should any wife after Sept. 1 suspect that her husband has been guilty of abandonment and has enlisted in the service, all she will have to do to obtain correct information will be to forward a photograph of him to the office of the military secretary at Washington, D. C., where all photographs and records are to be placed on file.

The Wyoming Wool Season.

RAWLINS, Wyo., May 16. — The sheep shearing season is drawing to a close in this section. The Smiley & Daley pens have been closed, and the Miller pens will close early this week. The shearers are leaving for other parts of the state, where shearing is in progress.

Buyers are now busy, and all talk of a combine has died out. Prices are averaging from 2½ cents to 6¾ cents per pound better this year than last, and from 5 to 9 cents better than in 1904. Ten years ago the wool that is now bringing from 20 to 24 cents per pound brought less than 10 cents, or about the amount of the increase in this year's prices over those of 1904. And the wool is not much finer now than then.

There is a growing sentiment among the producers of wool in this section for the establishment of independent woolhouses to handle the Wyoming crop. In other words, "cut out the middleman," and during the ensuing six or eight months the Wyoming Woolgrower's association will work upon plans to submit to the next annual convention at Rock Springs, by which the producers of wool can obtain the highest possible price for their product and save much money that now goes to the middlemen. The tactics adopted by buyers in this section this season has aroused the flock-masters, and another year will undoubtedly witness many reforms.

Finlen Sued For Slander.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Miles Finlen, formerly a prominent mining man of Butte, Montana, is the defendant in a slander suit filed in this city by H. M. Ryan, also a former resident of Butte, and of Livingston, Montana.

Richard Salter and Charles Stuart Beattie, both of Oak Park, where Mr. Finlen is living, are joined as defendants in the suit with him. The court is asked to award $100,000 damages against Finlen and $25,000 each against Salter and Beattie.

All the parties in the suit are old mining men and were acquainted in the pioneer days in the west when all were looking for a "stake." Finlen, Ryan and Salter are neighbors, all living on the same street, in a suburb of this city.

The petition states that the defendants are responsible for the published statements in the newspapers that the plaintiff had a police record, that he was known in former years as "Cabbage" Ryan, that he was a "hoodlum," that he "buncoed" wealthy cattlemen of St. Paul, that he has been the associate of "con" men, and that he has been accused of committing a theft in a notorious resort run by Mollie Wilson.

Denial By Standard Oil.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Standard Oil company today issued to its shareholders a statement in reply to the special message recently sent to congress by President Roosevelt, and the report on the country's oil industry by Commissioner Garfield of the bureau of corporations, which accompanied it. The statement is signed by C. M. Pratt, secretary, and was issued by order of the board of directors. It denies positively the charge that the Standard Oil company benefited by secret rates for the transportation of its products. The statement declares that the estimate that the company saves $750,000 a year through the operation of certain freight rates is absurd.

Ruined By Religious Fad.

CHICAGO, May 16.—A dispatch to The Tribune from Indianapolis, Ind., says: William Hedrick, a pioneer citizen of Madison county and once the largest land owner in the state, was yesterday sent to the poor house. Hedrick, when rich, got the idea that the Bible had been purposely made mysterious, and he set about to revise it. This work absorbed him completely, and for years his business was neglected and his property slipped through his hands.

He had settled his sons on fine farms, and they offered to care for him in his old age, but he refused, saying that it would be no imposition upon the county if he went to the poor house, since he had once been its heaviest tax payer.

Favors Sea Level Canal.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The senate committee has agreed to report favorably on the sea-level type of canal. The vote was six to one.

It is estimated that it will take from five to ten years longer to build the sea-level canal, and it will cost the government in the neighborhood of $100,000,000 to cut through the mountains to the sea level.

It is believed that a sea-level canal will be even more difficult to keep in repair than the lock canal because of the great action of the tides in the tropical shores. Shipping interests will probably favor the sea-level canal because it will permit of great facility in moving vessels through the canal.

Hill Will Build In Canada.

WINNIPEG, May 16.—In an interview here yesterday James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, said he expected to have a through line completed from Winnipeg to the coast by the time the Grand Trunk Pacific had reached this city, which means by the fall of 1907. He said that he had no intention of invading eastern Canada, but would use the Canadian Pacific railroad and Grand Trunk Pacific.

Bids For Huntley Project.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The secretary of the interior is asking for proposals for the construction and completion of Division 3 of the main canal, Huntley project, Montana. This work consists of about 17 miles of canal construction, involving approximately 350,000 cubic yards of excavation.

Plans and specifications may be obtained from the office of the reclamation service at Washington, D. C., or from the engineer at Huntley, Mont. The bids will be opened June 20.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]

"No men, children, cats or dogs will be allowed," said one of the managers of the Dolly Madison, the first hotel in Washington run exclusively by and for women. "The women who avail themselves of these advantages must leave their pets behind." As to birds, the rules are silent.

The need for a hotel on the plan of the Martha Washington hotel in New York has been felt in Washington.

Six enterprising Washington women, who call themselves the Dolly Madison association, have taken the matter in hand, and the new hotel bids fair to fill the long felt want.

Guests Must Be Known.

The mansion 1401 Massachusetts avenue has been converted into this hostelry. The house has thirty-five rooms, some of the smaller ones of which will be used for the accommodation of transients. No woman will be permitted as a transient who is not known to some member of the association.

The managers hope soon to open a cafe in the house. Patrons are at liberty to receive their callers in the parlor and reception hall, and any one who wishes to give any entertainment for charity will be given the use of the library for that purpose.

To Mark Historic Spots.

Mr. Gallinger, chairman of the senate District committee, has introduced a bill to authorize the engineer commissioner of the District to erect tablets to mark the noted historical places in and about the city. Engineer Commissioner Biddle in reporting upon the subject stated that he favored the marking of historical places, as it had been demonstrated on inauguration days that the temporary signs on such places added greatly to the interest and convenience of visitors.

There are more than 200 places to be marked, but owing to the insufficiency of the appropriation, each sign costing $50, only half of them will be marked at this time.

Child Labor at Capital.

Among the bills passed by the house affecting the government of the District of Columbia was one regulating the employment of child labor. The bill makes it unlawful to employ any child under fourteen years of age at any time and no child under sixteen between the hours of 7 o'clock in the evening and 8 o'clock in the morning unless with the written permission of the parent or guardian and a school certificate setting forth the capabilities of such child.

Children under the age specified are prohibited from employment in any workshop, restaurant, hotel, saloon, apartment house, club, theater, bowling alley, the senate of the United States or the house of representatives.

Sioux Heroes Rewarded.

The subcommittee of the senate committee on Indian affairs inserted a paragraph in the Indian appropriation bill which caused some amusement when read to the full committee. The paragraph provides for the payment of $200 to several Sioux Indians for acts of heroism in saving the lives of two women and children captives of the White Lodge bands of the Sioux in November, 1862. Among the beneficiaries are mentioned Pretty Bear, Strike the Fire, Kills and Comes, Charging Dog, One Rib, Red Dog, Black Eagle, Don't Know How, Black War Club, Fool Dog and Walking Crane.

The Southern Negro.

Dr. Seale Harris, professor of medicine in the University of Alabama, visited the president the other day and talked with the chief executive about the terrible ravages of consumption among the negroes of the south. He made the statement that the medical fraternity of that section fears that the negro race will become extinct in this country by reason of the greater death than birth rate.

Militia Expensive.

A comparative statement presented to the house District committee on the maintenance of the militia of several states for the current year shows that it costs 25 per cent more per man to support the national guard of the District of Columbia than it does either the state of New York or Maryland and 1,000 per cent more than it does some of the smaller states, as shown by the records in the office of the military secretary of the war department.

For example, it was shown that the appropriation for the District for the last fiscal year was approximately $47 a man, while in New York and Maryland it was $36 and $37 respectively.

Mackinac Island Cemetery.

Hon. Peter White of Marquette, president of the Mackinac island park commission, is here to get an appropriation of $1,500 from congress for the purpose of fixing up and caring for the national cemetery on Mackinac island. The government when it gave up the fort on the island retained possession of the cemetery, but has neglected to care for it, and now, Mr. White says, the graves are falling in and the stones are being chipped and destroyed.

A Historic Chair.

Among the exhibits recently placed in the National museum is the chair in which, it is said, General U. S. Grant was seated when he wrote and signed the articles of capitulation of the Confederate army at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. This chair belonged to the McLean family and was in their home at the Court House.

The chair was bought at the time of the surrender by General Henry Capehart and was by him presented July 25, 1893, to Brigadier General W. V. Blackmar, U. S. A., late commander in chief of the Grand Army, who bequeathed it to the national collection. The chair, an old time swivel pattern, is of mahogany, polished by age and with a curved back that has been reupholstered in black.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

WOMAN AND FASHION

Grace and Comfort.

A negligee like this is not only becoming, but restful. The sack is simple and easily made, besides being suited to any seasonable fabric. The full

DRESSING SACK.

ness at the shoulder in front may be tucked or gathered. The sleeve may be in long bishop or short puff style and be as little or much trimmed as desired.

Colored Slips Under White Gowns.

Women who have arrayed themselves in white for the last three summers from the tops of their hats to the toes of their shoes will continue to make the laundries rich. But this year modish persons will put the white gown over colored slips of soft finished taffeta, cut in princess fashion. The accordion plaited flounce around the bottom must be edged with narrow lace. Arbiters of fashion say these underbodies must be made with high necks and sleeves the exact length of those in the gown, so that, as far as the eye can see, there is an unbroken line of color under it.

Jade Necklaces Are Popular.

Admirers of odd jewelry who can afford it are investing in strings of graduated jade beads, for the jade is the most desirable of all necklaces, as it gives an attractive "touch" against a lingerie waist and adds to the effect of its immaculate whiteness. Amber, however, which this season is used in every imaginable way as a "mascot," is also in high favor for chains.

Vogue of Dyed Lace.

There can be a little blue lace applied to the softer of the cotton print goods, those that make up dressily. But in every case the dyed lace should be very delicate, a sort of pastel shade, light and tender, so to speak, rather than deep and glaring. Pale blue lace is Frenchy, but deep blue lace is not apt to be so good.

The New Auto Veil.

The smart spring auto veil is of handsomely patterned brussels lace attached to the top of the hat by being gathered in the center so as to fall over the face when wanted or to turn back into the little curtain at the back. This last effect is at this minute the most popular thing in millinery.

Dainty Lingerie Gown.

The softest possible muslins are those most in vogue this season, even the swiss sort being given a chiffon finish, and here is a gown especially designed for them. It is shirred most effectively and allows of the lace banding that is so well liked, while the yoke can be varied in a number of ways. In this instance it is made of hand embroidered batiste; but, while that is one of the smartest as well as the daintiest of all materials, there are various all overs which can be substituted or the plain material could be used with medallions inset in the

MULL AND LACE.

points. In this case the material is mull, and the lace is the German valenciennes that is perhaps the best liked of any for the summer season. In addition to serving for the lingerie materials, however, the model can be made available for the many thin silks, which are quite as crushable, and also for chiffon itself, chiffon velling and the like. The waist can be either lined or unlined, as material renders desirable, and is closed at the back, while it allows a choice of full length or elbow sleeves. The skirt is seven gored, each gore forming a point, at the edges of which the flounce is attached.

CORDIAL INVITATION

ADDRESSED TO WORKING GIRLS

Miss Barrows Tells How Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Helps Working Girls.

Girls who work are particularly susceptible to female disorders, especially those who are obliged to stand on their feet from morning until night in stores or factories.

Day in and day out the girl toils, and she is often the bread-winner of the family. Whether she is sick or well, whether it rains or shines, she must get to her place of employment, perform the duties exacted of her—amile and be agreeable.

Among this class the symptoms of female diseases are early manifest by weak and aching backs, pain in the lower limbs and lower part of the stomach. In consequence of frequent wetting of the feet, periods become painful and irregular, and frequently there are faint and dizzy spells, with loss of appetite, until life is a burden. All these symptoms point to a derangement of the female organism which can be easily and promptly cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Abby F. Barrows, Nelsonville, Athens Co., Ohio, tells what this great medicine did for her. She writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I feel it my duty to tell you the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier have done for me. Before I took them I was very nervous, had dull headaches, pains in back, and periods were irregular, I had been to several doctors, and they did me no good.

"Your medicine has made me well and strong. I can do most any kind of work without complaint, and my periods are all right.

"I am in better health than I ever was, and I know it is all due to your remedies. I recommend your advice and medicine to all who suffer."

It is to such girls that Mrs. Pinkham holds out a helping hand and extends a cordial invitation to correspond with her. She is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising sick women free of charge. Her long record of success in treating woman's ills makes her letters of advice of untold value to every ailing working girl. Address, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 3, 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 at Fort Benton, Montana, on Monday, June 18th, 1906, viz:

THOMAS REILLY,

who made homestead entry No. 3154, for the W½ NE¼, E½ NW¼ section 17, township 21 north, range 7 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Buckland, R. W. Buckland, James McGuire, Albert Buckland, all of Highwood, Montana.

J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 3, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Fort Benton, Mont., on Monday, June 18th, 1906, viz:

LUCY E. NELSON,

formerly Lucy E. Sutter, who made homestead entry No. 11,388, for the NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ section 1, and N½ NE¼ section 2, township 21 north, range 6 east.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Treffie Veillette, Leo Nelson, William Humphrey, Mary E. Veillette, all of Fort Benton, Montana.

J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 3, 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 Monday, June 18th, 1906, viz.

THEODORE FALLER,

who made homestead entry No. 13,126, for the S½ NE¼, and E½ SE¼ section 14, township 26 north, range 5 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Smith, Powel L. Smith, Edward Reichelt, George L. King, all of Fort Benton, Montana.

J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 3, 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 at Fort Benton, Montana, on Monday, June 18th, 1906, viz

MICHAEL S. HOLDERBAUM,

who made homestead entry No. 10,998 for the SE¼ section 5, township 24 north, range 9 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William R. Embleton, Homer Shepard, John W. Haigler, Herbert Holderbaum, all of Fort Benton, Montana.

J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Desert Land--Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 3, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that

MARGARET G. BUCK,

of Fort Benton, Montana, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 6592, for the SW¼ SW¼ section 24, NW¼ NW¼ section 25, and E½ NE¼ section 26 township 22 north, range 9 east, before Jeremiah Sullivan, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Fort Benton, Montana, on Monday, the 18th day of June, 1906.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Albert C. Gaugh, Charles Brown, Allen Gray, William Brown, all of Fort Benton, Montana.

J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Desert Land--Final Proof.

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

Notice is hereby given that

THOMAS STEWART,

of Fort Benton, Montana, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 7032, for the lots 2 and 3, SE¼ NW¼, and NE¼ SW¼ section 19, township 27 north, range 8 east, 145.20 acres, before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Fort Benton, Montana, on Tuesday, the 19th day of June, 1906.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Elier LaBarre, Alfred LaBarre, Archibald Bessette, William Embleton, all of Fort Benton, Mont.

J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

For Sale or Exchange.

Fifty-two copies of the WEEKLY RIVER PRESS for $2.00 spot cash, or its equivalent in bankable paper. Goods will be delivered in regular weekly installments during the twelve months following receipt of remittance. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address THE RIVER PRESS, Fort Benton, Mont.

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Licensed Embalmer and Undertaker.

Bond Street. : : Fort Benton

JOHN L. DAKE.

Cattle branded on right hip.
Vent, same brand below original.
Range, Sweet Grass hills.
Will pay $5 reward for recovery of stray cattle.
Address—
Gold Butte, Mont

HIRAM F. SMITH.

Cattle branded on 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.

MILNER CATTLE CO.

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 range

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