

A LIVELY TARIFF DEBATE.

Members of Congress Rehearse Speeches Prepared For Next Campaign.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The issues destined to be uppermost during the two great parties during the coming campaign are already being joined.

Several weeks ago Mr. Rainey of Illinois, made a carefully prepared speech on the watch trust, asserting that the watch manufacturers of the United States had one price for watches at home and a lesser price abroad.

Today in the house, Charles B. Landis of Indiana, in a sense answered Mr. Rainey, frankly admitting that American manufacturers had one price at home and another abroad; and he defended the practice as in accord with good business methods, insisting that all countries sold their wares for less prices abroad than at home.

Mr. Landis also paid some attention to a speech made by Bourke Cockran, wherein the latter denounced the policy of protection as one of public plunder, the initial source of all corruption and the cause of all the demoralization of the American republic.

"This is the best country on earth and not the worst country on earth. And if I thought about it as the gentleman from New York, I would resign my seat in this house, sell out my belongings and remove to some other country in harmony with my political notions."

Rebate Cases On Trial.

KANSAS CITY, May 23.—The government today in the United States district court here announced that it was ready for trial in three of the rebate cases. The cases called were those of George L. Thomas, a freight broker of New York city, and his chief clerk, L. B. Taggart, under indictment for alleged conspiracy in securing rebates for shippers, and that against George H. Crosby, former assistant freight traffic manager of the Burlington railway, charged with conspiracy in giving rebates.

Judge Smith McPherson, of Iowa, sitting in place of Judge John F. Phillips, overruled the demurrer of the Burlington railway to indictments against that company and they must now go on trial. The defendants, in a demurrer filed several weeks ago, contended that congress was without power to enact legislation regulating export rates, in the giving of alleged rebates on which the Burlington was charged with having violated the interstate commerce act.

San Francisco's Death Roll.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—Besides the scores of employes and patients injured in the collapsing of the Agnew state hospital on the morning of the earthquake, there were 108 killed. After considerable research a definite list has for the first time been completed. The list shows that 11 employes and 97 patients were killed.

Four cases were added yesterday to coroner's list of earthquake and fire victims. The total number is now 395. Two of the new cases came from the Kingsbury house, 172 Seventh street. Another came from the corner of Washington and Battery streets. The fourth came from the corner of Montgomery avenue and Francisco street. In one the identity of the victim was established. William Burnip was the name. His remains were dug from the ruins of the Kingsbury house by his son.

Alcohol Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The denatured alcohol bill was ordered reported favorably today by the senate committee on finance. There were numerous amendments made to the bill largely intended to prevent a reduction of the internal revenues by reason of the act. Provision was made that it shall go into effect Jan. 1, 1907, instead of within three months after the passage of the measure. No limitation was placed upon the size or capacity of the stills at which the denatured alcohol is to be manufactured.

Will Arrest Anarchists.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Warrants for the arrest of seven anarchists will be issued soon in Baltimore. The secret service men of the government have received word from authorities of foreign governments that many anarchists are coming to this country to plan an Anarchists' International congress.

The Baltimore police have discovered the headquarters of the gang. The activity of the anarchists in this country during the last few months has been a cause for genuine consternation among the secret service officials who have been watching their every move. Many threatening letters

have been received by public officials, but these are not believed to have been sent by the Reds, who gave no notice of their intentions.

Washington News Notes

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The senate today passed the urgent deficiency bill providing for money for the opening of Indian reservations in the northwest.

The senate committee on finance today favorably reported a resolution directing that materials for the Panama canal should be of domestic production and manufacture unless the president deems the bids for the same exorbitant.

The detailed estimates for all expense incident to the construction of the Panama canal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, were sent to the house by Secretary Taft. The estimates aggregate \$26,348,281.

Mr. Aoki, the Japanese ambassador, has presented to President Roosevelt as a gift from the emperor of Japan, a piece of ancient steel armor elaborately embellished. It will be placed in the white house. The armor formerly belonged to a feudal Japanese lord named Odasawara, prominently identified with Japanese history 300 years ago.

Ferris Wheel Is Wrecked.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Blown to pieces by a monster charge of dynamite, the Ferris wheel came to an ignominious end at St. Louis, after a varied career of 13 years, and its ending was unwept and unsung. Constructed as one of the engineering feats of the century, the wheel first was a feature of the Chicago world's fair in 1893.

Then, after a long period of monumental and unprofitable inactivity in Amusement park, at North Clark street and Wright Wood avenue, it finally was removed to St. Louis to form for the second time the huge mechanical marvel of a great exposition. For more than a month heavy wagons laden with the 4,500 tons of steel for its construction, lumbered through Chicago's streets.

The wheel was the wonder of two continents, by reason of its cost of \$360,000, its dimensions, and its utter uselessness. It was the rival of the Eiffel tower of Paris. Chicago was glad to get rid of it, and St. Louis is said to have witnessed its destruction with satisfaction.

Shippers Received Rebates.

KANSAS CITY, May 23.—Testimony of unusual interest was brought out this afternoon in the Burlington rebate trial. The principal witnesses today were G. A. Barton, a shoe man; G. W. Taylor of a furniture company; E. W. Freyschlag of the Freyschlag company, all of this city; Walter Kelby of New York, clerk in 1904 and 1905 for Thomas, a New York freight broker who is one of the accused.

The testimony showed the firms stated received large sums of money from mysterious sources after freight bills had been paid; sometimes in express packages, always from New York, but none knew who sent it. On the stand Freyschlag frankly referred to an agreement with Thomas whereby his firm was to receive 25 per cent rebates on freight bills, and told how money was deposited in New York to the firm's credit by one Jackson, whom he did not know. He could not remember whether he or Thomas had suggested the use of the name. At first he said that the idea was his, but on cross-examination, he changed, and said that he did not remember. He admitted that the name was used to hide "this business," a term all the witnesses today employed.

Alaska Town Is Burned.

SEATTLE, May 23.—A special to The Post-Intelligencer states that the entire business section of the town of Fairbanks, Alaska, was destroyed by fire which started in the Fairbanks building, a three-story frame structure at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Nothing was left standing in the section lying between the water front and Third avenue, and Stacey and Turner street. The work of the fire fighters was centered on the block of warehouses owned by the Northern Commercial company. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000 and it is expected that the heavier business interests of the town are already planning to rebuild. No lives were lost, but food is scarce.

London Wool Sales Close.

LONDON, May 23.—The third series of wool auctions was closed today. There was a large attendance and competition was fair. Fine grades were firm; but medium crossbreds and heavy greasies sold below the best price. A strong tone and active competition ruled throughout the series. Merinos advanced from unchanged to 5 per cent. higher. Superior crossbreds unchanged and fine crossbreds showed a partial 5 per cent. gain. Fine scoured and stripes advanced 5 per cent. During the series 91,000 bales were taken by home buyers; 57,000 bales were sold to the continent, and 90,000 to Americans.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

The Frenchman eats twice as much bread as the Britisher.

About 3,500,000 people are on the sea, either as passengers or seamen, every day in the year.

The population of Egypt on July 1, 1904, was 12,447 foreigners and 10,286,423 natives, besides about 602,000 nomadic Bedouins.

The quality of the tobacco raised in Greece varies greatly. Some of it sells as low as 2 cents and some as high as 24 cents per pound.

The best customer of the United States in the purchase of clover seed is the United Kingdom, which takes about one-third of the total exports.

The Japanese Imperial library at Tokyo has on its shelves something like 2,000 written and printed mathematical works, extending as far back as 1505.

Water from an artesian well at Ostend which has been wasted for fifty years has now been discovered to possess medicinal qualities similar to the waters of Vichy.

One of the fashionable restaurants of London has introduced French seriocomic singing for the entertainment of its patrons during the supper hour after the theater.

In the navigation season of 1905 the three locks at the Sault Ste. Marie passed an average of eighty-seven vessels a day. This record has never been approached by any other ship canal in the world.

Deputy Marshal Frank H. Chapman of Rutland, Vt., is the owner of the speech which was prepared by Samuel Godfrey to be delivered by him from the scaffold at the time of his execution in 1818.

The first lattice bridge ever erected in England is at London and is likely to be taken down soon. It was taken to England from America for exhibition at the international exhibition in London in 1851.

In the Friends' burial ground in Salem, N. J., there stands the largest oak tree in the state and possibly the largest in the United States. It is now used as the "trademark" of the New Jersey Forestry association.

The world's yearly use of postcards is enormous. Germany uses 1,181,000,000, the United States 770,500,000, Great Britain 613,000,000. As to letters, however, the United States is far ahead of all other countries.

It is said that the father of M. Fallieres, the new president of France, was a man of such immense strength that he used to pick up a cask of wine, drink heartily from the bung hole and then ask, "To whom shall I pass the cup?"

Northern California has lost its principal antique. The oldest house in that part of the state, built by Mayor T. B. Reading in the remote period of 1844 and known therefore as a "historical structure," has been destroyed by wind and flood.

Near the town of Arica, on the coast of northern Chile, there are still to be seen the huge boilers of an American man-of-war, the Waterloo. This vessel was swept two miles inland on the crest of the tidal wave accompanying the great earthquake of 1868 and stranded there.

Matrimonial tickets are supplied by the Canadian Pacific railway to those settlers in the Northwest Territories who wish to make a journey in order to get married, and on presenting the return coupon and a marriage certificate a man is entitled to free transportation for his bride.

Just 142 captains of full rigged ships have been born in Searsport, Me., or have lived in that town while in command of their vessels. The largest ship in the list was the May Flint, which had a gross tonnage of 3,288 tons. The smallest was the Vistula, of 400 tons. Searsport's banner year in shipping was 1855.

A deed executed Nov. 25, 1791, has just been recorded at the registry at Fall River. The instrument starts off, "In the commonwealth of Massachusetts Bay," Charles Mason, the grantor, makes over seventeen and a half acres of land in Swansea for "ye love and good will for ye son, Charles Mason, Jr., yeoman."

At one time the London zoo had a standing offer of \$5,000 for a good adult male giraffe. Not only are the animals scarce in Africa, but the work of transporting them over sea is the despair of every wild beast importer. And even when after infinite solicitude and care they are safely landed in New York, Hamburg or London they are apt to die like flowers.

There is now underground telegraphic communication between London and Scotland. Germany's underground system dates from 1870. France followed suit in 1879 as the result of a great storm that isolated Paris in 1875. Up to date her system has cost \$30,000,000, but is believed to have more than paid for itself. Lines constructed in 1880 are still in excellent condition.

The bishop of London, generally regarded as one of the wisest prelates of the Church of England, has proclaimed himself an ardent friend and patron of the drama. The bishop holds that one of the chief difficulties facing the social reformer is to keep poor people out of mischief, and he declares that he has seen thousands "dragged from the public house" by the simpler forms of the play.

In speaking of Panama, Dillwyn M. Hazlett writes: "Any one who is willing to work can get rich in the republic of Panama. It costs 10 cents a bunch to raise bananas, and there is always a sale for them at 30 cents a bunch. Three crops of corn can be raised a year, and no cultivation is required. A man walks along and drops the corn in the footprints he makes, and a native follows and covers the corn with his big toe. That is all there is to do until it is time to gather it."

Wit and Humor

JAMES G. BLAINE



Blaine was an excessively serious statesman. He was always in deadly earnest. Intense and impetuous, yet logical and thoroughly informed, he bore down opposition by the very audacity of his attacks. He had little time for pleasantries. Wit is always more or less acid and sour, while humor is sweet and mellow to the taste. Of mere humor for its own sake Mr. Blaine had little, but his wit was ready, and his sarcasm on the few occasions on which he employed it was overwhelming.

The most familiar example of this sarcasm was that used to characterize Roscoe Conkling. It made the two men enemies for life and doubtless had much to do with preventing the Maine man from reaching the presidency. It sent the house into paroxysms of laughter and is still famous in Washington.

Conkling had referred to Blaine in a rather overbearing way, plainly losing his temper. Mr. Blaine replied:

"As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, I hope he will not be too severe. The contempt of that large minded gentleman is so willing, his haughty disdain, grandiloquent swell, his majestic, supercilious, overpowering, turkey gobbler strut has been so crushing to myself and all the members of this house that I know it was an act of temerity for me to venture upon a controversy with him. But, sir, I know who is responsible for all this. I know that within the last few weeks, as members of this house will recollect, an extra strut has characterized the gentleman's bearings.

"It is not his fault; it is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical writer, Theodore Tilton of the New York Independent, spent some weeks recently in this city. His letters, published in that paper, embraced with many serious statements a little jocose satire, a part of which was the assertion that the mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen upon the gentleman from New York. The gentleman took it seriously, and it has given him his additional pomposity. The resemblance is great; it is striking—Hyperion to a satyr, Theseus to Hercules, mud to marble, a dunghill to a diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire!"

Gull Hamilton relates the first witicism that the Maine man is known to have perpetrated in a public speech. Strangely enough, it was at his own expense. William Pitt Fessenden was advertised to speak at a town in Maine; but, not arriving in time, young Blaine was put forward to take his place. He likened his situation to that of a farmer who had a horse for which he asked \$500. A horse trader offered him \$75 for the animal. "It's a devil of a drop," said the farmer, "but I'll take it." The story and the speech that followed greatly pleased his hearers.

When Blaine went as a teacher to Kentucky he was the target of many questions as to his antislavery views. One lady asked him: "Would you marry a nigger?" Quick as a flash he retorted: "No, ma'am. Would you?"

Of an absurd inauguration prayer he wrote that it was "incomparably the best ever addressed to the senate of Maine."

In his speech against granting amnesty to Jefferson Davis Mr. Blaine said that the failure to punish Davis and the penalty visited on an underling, Wirz, the commandant at Andersonville prison, "seemed like skipping over the president, superintendent and board of directors in the case of a great railroad accident and hanging the brakeman of the rear car."

In relation to General Butler's plan of a greenback currency, which Blaine declared "may indeed never be called in for redemption," the Maine man related a story.

A gentleman in his state having failed posted this notice over his store door: "Payment suspended for thirty days." A neighbor passing by said to him, "You have neglected to date your notice." "Why, no," said he, "I did not intend to date it. It would run out if I did."

"And so," concluded Blaine, "the gentleman wants to issue a legal tender that never runs out."

During the ensuing presidential campaign Mr. Blaine spoke one day at Athens, O., when the platform broke down. An immense audience was present, and the alarm was so general that women and children were in danger of being crushed. Blaine was the first man up. Mounting on an edge of the rostrum that had not gone down, he waved for silence and in a voice that could be heard easily by all the multitude cried: "There is always enough of a Republican platform left to stand on."

A WOMAN'S ORDEAL

DREADS DOCTOR'S QUESTIONS

Thousands Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and Receive Valuable Advice Absolutely Confidential and Free

There can be no more terrible ordeal to a delicate, sensitive, refined woman than to be obliged to answer certain questions in regard to her private ills, even when those questions are asked by her family physician, and many



continue to suffer rather than submit to examinations which so many physicians propose in order to intelligently treat the disease; and this is the reason why so many physicians fail to cure female disease.

This is also the reason why thousands upon thousands of women are corresponding with Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. To her they can confide every detail of their illness, and from her great knowledge, obtained from years of experience in treating female ills, Mrs. Pinkham can advise sick women more wisely than the local physician. Read how Mrs. Pinkham helped Mrs. T. C. Willadsen of Manning, Ia. She writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham: "I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude in words. Before I wrote to you telling you how I felt, I had doctored for over two years, and spent lots of money in medicines, besides, but it all failed to do me any good. I had female trouble and would daily have fainting spells, backache, bearing-down pains, and my monthly periods were very irregular and finally ceased. I wrote to you for your advice and received a letter full of instructions just what to do, and also commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I have been restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you I would have been in my grave to-day."

Mountains of proof establish the fact that no medicine in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for restoring women's health.

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. 1513, for the SW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, section 17, township 21 north, range 2 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Buckland, R. W. Buckland, Albert Reichelt, Albert Buckland, all of Highwood, Montana. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

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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. 6292, for the SW 1/4, NW 1/4, section 24, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, section 25, and E 1/2, NE 1/4, section 26, township 22 north, range 2 east, before Jeremiah Sullivan, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Fort Benton, Montana, on Tuesday, the 19th day of June, 1906. She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Elmer LaBarre, Alfred Adams, Arthur Bennett, William Emberton, all of Fort Benton, Mont. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Desert Land-Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., May 15, 1906. THOMAS STEWART, of Fort Benton, Montana, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 6292, for the SW 1/4, NW 1/4, section 24, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, section 25, and E 1/2, NE 1/4, section 26, township 22 north, range 2 east, before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at 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: Elmer LaBarre, Alfred Adams, Arthur Bennett, William Emberton, all of Fort Benton, Mont. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

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The greatest labor and time-saving convenience of the age. You can talk from your telephone to every subscriber in any exchange in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, as well as all Pacific coast points and Colorado and New Mexico. Short rates for short talks. Half minute up. The pay begins when the talk begins. Rates from \$2.00 up, for unlimited local service. Leave your orders now. The new instruments are the very latest improved. Rocky Mountain Bell Tel. Co. Water right blanks—only correct form published—for sale at the RIVER PRESS office.