

The River Press.

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JIM HILL IS ALARMED.

The agricultural situation is still being "viewed with alarm" by James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad. Mr. Hill recently warned the public, in his speech delivered at the Minnesota state fair, that American farmers are neglecting their business, and now a similar indictment is made in an address before a commercial association in Chicago.

After reviewing the progress made in the northwest for the past fifty years, Mr. Hill said: "The first business and the highest duty of the northwest is to prepare for the burden and heat of the coming day, and to postpone the lengthening of the shadows that must surely fall. Within certain limits we may know exactly what is to happen in this country and the northwest, if forces now operative and influences now acting are unchecked. Briefly, these are the certainties of the next fifty years, supported by facts ascertained beyond possibility of error. By the middle of this century, within the lifetime of thousands now living, our population will be more than two hundred million. Where are these people to find profitable occupation? How are they to obtain the necessities of life? The question is always pressing upon great cities like Chicago, where immigration concentrates. But these newcomers cannot be excluded. Labor was never as scarce, wages were never as high as at the present time.

"We cannot stop the inflow or check the natural increase. We must determine, however, upon an economy different from the present when our population is approaching three times what it was in 1900. Striking as has been found the contrast between 1850 and 1900, that between the present and 1950 will reveal more serious features. Practically speaking, our public lands are all occupied. The irrigation of land by the general government will do something, but when all the present plans are completed they will furnish land for fewer than 1,500,000 small farms of forty acres each, or for a population of seven or eight million persons. Our other natural resources have been exploited with a lavish hand. Our exports, of which we love to boast, consist mostly of the products of the soil. Our iron and coal supplies will begin to show signs of exhaustion before fifty years have passed. The former, at the present rate of increasing production, will be greatly reduced. Our forests are rapidly going, our vast supply of mineral oil flows to the ends of the earth. We cannot continue to supply the whole world and recruit our own resources by the methods of trade that now obtain, because the minerals stored in the ground do not recreate themselves. In some things we are going backward. The soil is impoverished by careless treatment; forests are cut down that the sun may bake and the floods scour it into the ocean. It has been cropped with grain year after year until the productive power in some of the richest portions of the country has deteriorated fully fifty per cent. The census returns report a decrease in farm values in a number of states. A change in agricultural methods is what is needed. To a realization of our position to a return to agriculture, to a jealous care of our land resources both as a quality and quantity and to a mode of cultivation that shall at once multiply the yield per acre and restore instead of destroying productive qualities, we must come to it without delay if we are to escape disaster."

THE NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.

The provisions of the new federal naturalization law, which recently went into effect, call for governmental supervision of courts in granting applications for citizenship. The principal features of the law are to this effect:

All persons having declared their intentions prior to September 26, 1906, may be naturalized at any time after the expiration of two years from the date when such declaration of intention was made.

Persons who have made declarations of intention prior to September 27, 1906, will not be required to fill a new declaration of intention, nor will they be required, as a condition precedent to naturalization, to speak the English language.

All persons holding declarations of intention prior to September 27, 1906, but which have not been issued for the statutory time (two years) may present the same after the expiration of the two years' time, and the same will be honored when making petition for naturalization if the petitioners can comply with the requirements of the new law, except that they will not be required to speak the English language, or to sign petitions in their own handwriting.

The applicant for duplicate papers must give under oath to the clerk of

the court by which such papers were originally issued, full information as to the time, place and circumstances of such alleged loss or destruction.

Thereafter the clerk will forward to the bureau of naturalization the above mentioned applications; and duplicate papers in lieu of papers lost or destroyed, will be issued only after approval of said application by the bureau of naturalization.

The clerk of court shall not receive declarations of intention from other than white persons, or persons of African nativity or of African descent. This is to be wholly shut out Asiatics.

Honorably discharged soldiers, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, will be admitted to citizenship without declaring intentions.

On and after September 27, 1906, all persons who have not declared their intentions, must declare intentions, or they cannot secure naturalization papers, the old law providing for the naturalization of all persons who arrive in the United States before they reach the age of eighteen years, without declarations of intention, having been revoked.

The fee for the declaration of intention is \$1. Not less than two years nor more than seven years after declaring intentions, the applicant must file a petition in writing, which petition must remain on file for a period of not less than ninety days, and the fact that such petition has been filed, must be advertised in some public place by the clerk of the court. The fee for such petition is \$2.

The new law will impose an immense amount of additional work on the clerks of the courts, and to compensate them, presumably, it is provided, as before stated, that the total fees shall hereafter be \$5 instead of \$2.50, as formerly. One half of the sum to be retained by the clerks, and the balance remitted to the department, but the clerks will get nothing for their extra work, and the state law covers the subject, and the portion of the fees retained by them must be turned in to the fund as before. To protect the certificates of naturalization, any one convicted of counterfeiting them is punishable by a fine of \$10,000, or by ten years imprisonment or by both fine and imprisonment. Any clerk convicted of being a party to any fraudulent naturalization may be punished by a fine of \$5,000, or by five years imprisonment or by both fine and imprisonment.

STOCKMEN SUFFER LOSS.

It appears from the testimony of northern Montana stockmen that there is no improvement in shipping facilities, regarding which complaint was recently made. From various points comes news of prolonged delay in furnishing cars or motive power, the absence of which causes heavy loss to shippers who have made arrangements to send their product to eastern markets.

If these complaints were founded upon exceptional cases the railroad authorities could plead that failure to provide transportation facilities is due to unusual conditions, but it is a repetition of the experience of former shipping seasons, in an intensified degree. It has been known for several months in advance that livestock shipments would be large at this time of the year, but there seems to have been no special effort made to be ready for the business. The shipper is compelled to await the convenience of common carriers who should be equipped to handle the shipments from their territory. This has been the custom heretofore, to the serious financial loss of the shippers of livestock.

Complaint of similar conditions in the Pacific coast lumber industry is reported in a press dispatch from Seattle, which says:

"Alleging discrimination against the shippers of forest products in the matter of car supply by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroad companies, and failure of both to keep their equipment, rolling stock and motive power up to the demands of the business, which it is alleged they should have foreseen, the shingle mills bureau today employed counsel to investigate the matter and ascertain the rights of the shippers in a case before the interstate commerce commission, and perhaps also the state railroad commission. The attorney, Austin E. Griffiths of Seattle, was instructed to consider the advisability of the bureau's bringing suit to revoke the charter of the Northern Pacific railroad. A fund is being raised for the purpose, and the lumber manufacturers' associations of the northwest, it is said, are to assist in the effort."

The action taken by these Pacific coast lumber dealers suggests a similar course of procedure on the part of Montana stockmen. The latter are interested in a perishable product that loses in value by reason of delayed shipment. The owners of this product find that its weight decreases, its condition deteriorates, and its market value is reduced by reason of the failure of the railroads to furnish shipping facilities at the desired time. Their loss is greater than that of the shipper of lumber or any other product that is not of a perishable na-

ture, and their demand for cars and motive power should have precedence over that of shipments that suffer less from delay.

Whether these unsatisfactory conditions can be best remedied by state legislation or by an appeal to the interstate commerce commission is a matter that should receive careful consideration by the interests affected. Montana stockmen have state and local organizations that were formed for the purpose of advancing the welfare of all engaged in the industry. These associations should unite in an effort to improve shipping conditions that appear to grow worse every season and which result in financial loss to everyone affected by them.

Salt From the Clouds.

One of the curious phenomena of Utah and Wyoming is an occasional rainfall of salt water. Recently there was reported in the weather bureau an instance of a rainfall of this sort throughout a belt of country extending from Ogden, Utah, to Evanston, Wyo. This shower of rain was so strongly impregnated with salt that the clothes of persons upon whom it fell were, when dried, thinly crusted with a white powder, which was nothing more than common salt. Umbrellas were quite white with it, and panes of glass in the windows were rendered for the time opaque.

According to this report, the whole town of Evanston looked as if it had been whitewashed. When the sky cleared the roofs glistened in the sun as if with frozen snow. The weather bureau man estimated that in the town of Evanston an amount of salt equivalent to 28 tons had fallen.

The shower lasted about two hours, and during all this time the rain which fell was saline.

This phenomenon is far from being a new one. The wind was from the west, and all the rains that are impregnated with salt in that region come from that quarter. The cause is not hard to find. It is simply the Great Salt lake of Utah, that vast body of intensely salt water, out of which, under favorable conditions, a considerable quantity of salt may be taken up into the atmosphere, to be precipitated later upon the surrounding country.

New Food For Chickens.

New York Globe. "Guess what those bags contain," said the mate of a five-masted schooner at an East river wharf, to the writer. There were ten of the bags, and they looked much like those in which coffee is shipped, except for size. "Well, they are consigned to a poultry farm, and they come from Brazil. Each one contains just 150 pounds of dried, undressed South American flies. Mixed with millet and corn these flies make a fine food for chickens. They used to sell at ten cents a pound, but now that their food value has become known, it takes three times as much to buy them.

"Boatmen catch the flies by the million as they swarm in dense clouds over the water. They are then sun-dried and packed in bags for shipment."

Pointed Paragraphs.

People like to be flattered even when they know it isn't meant.

It has always seemed to us that Job had too much patience to have good sense.

Many young folks can't find anything to talk about until the old folks have gone to bed.

A boy with a dog chasing a cat can have more fun than a man can have in a year.

Mr. Pray's Speaking Appointments.

- Wednesday, October 17, Forsyth. Thursday, October 18, Big Timber. Friday, October 19, Red Lodge. Saturday, October 20, Billings. Monday, October 22, Livingston. Tuesday, October 23, Helena. Wednesday, October 24, Lewistown. Thursday, October 25, Kendall. Friday, October 26, Bozeman. Saturday, October 27, Dillon.

Failed For Millions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The assignment of J. M. Ceballos & Co., bankers and merchants, with liabilities between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 was announced today, in a statement which declared the failure was due to the defalcation and absconding of Manuel Silveira, of Silveira & Co., Havana. Silveira's defalcation is alleged to amount to about \$1,000,000. He started from Havana October 2, ostensibly for New York to consult with the members of J. M. Ceballos & Co., but has not reached this city. Counsel for the assignee said today that Silveira has left on his own steamer, the Charmella, for parts unknown, accompanied by his wife and children, and that every effort was being made to locate him.

Terms of Court, 1906.

- CHOUTEAU COUNTY. Tuesday, October 23. VALLEY COUNTY. Tuesday, November 27. TITON COUNTY. Tuesday, December 11.

A CALL FOR BIDS. Terms on Which Contracts will Be Let For Building the Canal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Invitations for proposals to complete the Panama canal were issued today by the canal commission, and the form of contract under which the work is to be done was made public by Chairman Shonts, who also gave out a letter, written to the secretary of war, giving reasons for contracting the work.

The contract provides that each bidder must undertake the entire work of construction. No bar will be offered to corporations associated in the undertaking, but they must be legally organized into a single body with which the government can deal.

Bidders will not be considered who do not have a valid capital of \$5,000,000. A certified check for \$200,000 is required with each proposal and a bond of \$3,000,000 will be required from the successful bidder. Bidding is not limited to American contractors.

Proposals are to be expressed in term of percentage on the percentage cost of construction, which is to be fixed by a board of five engineers, three representing the government and two representing the contractor. The chief engineer of the canal commission is to be chairman of the engineering board. The engineering board will also estimate a reasonable time for the completion of the canal and will agree upon a system of premiums and penalties, to be paid to the contractor according as the work is completed within or beyond the estimated cost and time.

All the government plant for actual construction work, including the railway, is to be placed at the disposal of the contractor.

The contract specifies that the commission is to retain control of all engineering work in connection with the construction of the canal, also municipal engineering, the police, sanitary, hospital and commissary departments, mess houses, quarters, construction and maintenance of the buildings, operation of the Panama railway and the auditing department, to which the contractors' accounts are to be open, and a department of materials and supplies.

Sixty days after the signing of the contract actual work is to be begun on the isthmus and the contractor is to take over all employees on the isthmus whom the commission does not wish to retain. No American employe is to work more than eight hours.

To Simplify Rate Tariffs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The interstate commerce commission today began a series of sittings to construct rules for the simplification of rate tariffs, and in connection therewith issuing a circular embracing certain requirements.

Eight propositions are involved, and they include the filing of joint tariffs by the initial line, as an independent document; the filing with the commission by participating lines of general authority to the initial in their behalf of all tariffs or all joint tariffs of a special kind; the separation of class and commodity rates in effects that each commodity can be easily located; limiting any tariff to five supplements, and any classification to ten supplements, the entire classification or tariff to be reprinted where there is any excess; the observance of a uniform order in the completion of tariffs; the proper specification in the tariff of the initial line of all terminal charges. The absorption of switching or terminal charges where it effects the total cost to the shipper shall be stated.

The Salton Sea Growing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Who is responsible for the creation of the Salton sea in Southern California, which already covers an area of four hundred square miles and threatens to spread over 2,000 square miles if some means of diverting the Colorado river cannot be devised?

This question is perplexing American diplomats, but for the time being diplomatic representations have been suspended, and both the United States and Mexico are bending every effort to check the river which has been accidentally turned from its course through the efforts of the California Development company to irrigate lands in northern Mexico and southern California.

Americans Persecuted in Russia.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Markinkin Aleon, an Americanized Armenian merchant, who reached here today on the steamship La Bretagne after a trip through Europe and Asia, makes the statement that American citizens traveling in Russia are given scant courtesy by the officials of that country and in some cases are harshly treated. He instanced the case of Miss Weishafer, a teacher of languages in Chicago, who was invited to visit St. Petersburg by a daughter of a Russian general, was taken from a train at the Russian border town of Bialachink, because of an alleged error in her passport. Aleon asserts that Miss Weishafer was dragged from the

train by Russian officers and soldiers despite of the protests of himself and half a dozen other Americans. The last he saw of the American woman she was tearfully appealing to the Russians on the station platform.

Decision in Insurance Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The first decision in an insurance case to be handed down by a superior judge since the fire was given by Judge Carroll Cook yesterday in the case of Assistant City Attorney A. S. Newburgh against the Transatlantic Fire Insurance company of Hamburg. The decision, which is in favor of the plaintiff, carries a judgment of \$250. In the decision the judge says:

"The value of the property destroyed is admitted to be more than the amount sued for. Even if the earthquake caused the fire, the defendant would still be liable under the policy—but there is no evidence that would justify a finding that the fire was caused by the earthquake."

Proposals for Medical Attendance on County Patients.

Bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. on December 30, 1906, for the performance of the following services, to-wit: For medical attendance and surgical services upon the county sick, poor and inmates of the county jail of Chouteau county, and also including all contagious diseases and all post-mortem examinations and inquisitions as to sanity ordered by the county attorney. All for the period of one year, viz., January 1st, 1907, to January 1st, 1908. This service to include also all such cases as are sent to the county hospital from any part of Chouteau county, together with the furnishing of all surgical dressings, etc., that may be required. This service to be performed in the following district, to-wit:

- Fort Benton, and all towns and communities within a radius of twenty miles. For medical attendance and surgical services upon the county sick, poor and infirm in the five following described districts or communities, to-wit: Havre, and all towns and communities within a radius of eleven miles. Chinook, and all towns and communities within a radius of eleven miles. Harlem, and all towns and communities within a radius of eleven miles. Hill, and all towns and communities within a radius of twenty miles. Zortman, and all towns and communities within a radius of twenty miles. Said bids to be submitted as in districts or communities. Said services under article 2 to include all post-mortem examinations ordered by county attorney and inquisitions as to sanity; also all surgical dressings, etc., that may be required. Each bidder is to state separately the sum for which he or they will perform the above services in the several districts for the period specified. Bids are also invited to be submitted to cover all the above and excluding contagious diseases. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be addressed to the county clerk and properly marked on the outside to indicate what they are. By order of Board of County Commissioners. W. R. LEE, Clerk of the Board. Fort Benton, Mont., Oct. 9, 1906.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

In the district court of the Twelfth judicial district of the State of Montana, in and for the county of Chouteau. Jennie R. Bickett, plaintiff, vs. Frederick R. Bickett, defendant. The State of Montana sends greetings to the above named defendant. You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the clerk of this court, a copy of which is herewith served upon you in the county wherein you reside, and to file your answer and serve a copy thereof upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. This said action is brought for the purpose of procuring a decree of divorce, dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the above named plaintiff, upon the ground of desertion, as follows: That on or about the month of February, 1904, you disregarding the solemnity of your marriage vow, willfully and without cause deserted and abandoned said plaintiff, and live separate and apart from her, without any sufficient cause or any reason, and against her will and without her consent. Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 22nd day of September, 1906. CHAS. H. BOYLE, Clerk. J. W. Freeman, attorney for plaintiff, Great Falls, Montana. First publication, September 28, 1906.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

In the district court of the Twelfth judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Chouteau. Josephine F. Holmes, plaintiff, vs. Matthew E. Holmes, defendant. The State of Montana sends greeting to the above named defendant. You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of this court, a copy of which is herewith served upon you in the county wherein you reside, and to file your answer and serve a copy thereof upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. This action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree that the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant be dissolved and that the custody of the two minor children, Margaret and Helen Holmes, be awarded to the plaintiff, and the cause of action is based upon the ground that, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1904, the said defendant, disregarding the solemnity of his marriage vow, willfully and without cause deserted and abandoned said plaintiff, and ever since has and still continues to live separate and apart from her, without any sufficient cause or any reason, and against her will and without her consent. Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 4th day of October, 1906. CHAS. H. BOYLE, Clerk. B. L. Powers, attorney for plaintiff. First publication, October 5, 1906.

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