

The River Press.

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AREA OF THE UNITED STATES

The question, "What constitutes the area of the United States?" would seem to the ordinary layman a simple one, but according to Bulletin 302 of the United States geological survey, it is quite the reverse.

The measurements and computations upon which these tables were based were made with great care and thoroughness in each case, and the results probably represented the areas as closely as they could be determined from the maps and charts in existence at both times.

Realizing the desirability of but one government statement of areas of the states and territories, an attempt has been made by Frank Bond, chief draftsman of the general land office, C. S. Sloane, geographer of the census office, and Henry Gannett, geographer of the geological survey, to come to an agreement on these figures.

By this adjustment the area of the United States proper, which is given as 3,026,789 square miles, is increased over the census office figures by 1,188 square miles.

The area given for Alaska is 590,884 square miles. It is subject to considerable modification in the future as the position of the coast line becomes better known. The area given for the Philippine Islands is 115,026 square miles, and was determined by the coast survey of that archipelago, prepared at the instance of the Philippine census.

TROUBLE FOR TRUSTS.

The press dispatches of the past few weeks have brought news of so many indictments and suits against corporations charged with lawless acts, that the big industrial combines must realize that the federal authorities are on the warpath.

These are days of trouble for the trusts, which have prospered at the expense of the general public. Their peculiar and oppressive business methods called for a remedy that was provided by a republican congress, and federal officials are now enforcing the law against the combines that are alleged to have committed illegal acts.

So much talk is indulged in the public print and by campaign orators about what the republican administration is doing towards curbing the rapacity of corporations engaged in interstate commerce that little effort has been made to get the facts as to just what the results have been in con-

nection with the prosecutions up to this time. The administration is not only pressing suits for violations of the Sherman act and the interstate commerce act, but a record has been made that collectively looks rather formidable in the amount of fines that have been imposed for violations of these laws.

The actions brought by the government for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law generally result in the stoppage of such practices as tend to engross trade, such as was done in the case of the Addystone Pipe company a few years ago.

Penalties are collected in the way of fines levied upon corporations for violating the provisions of the anti-rebate section of the interstate commerce law, known as the Elkins law. The record shows that within the present year, approximately \$200,000 has been collected by the government as fines imposed for violations of these laws.

GIVE THE RATE LAW A TRIAL.

The weakness for agitation and efforts at legislation, without waiting for the trial of laws already enacted, was never more forcibly illustrated than in the attitude of Mr. Bryan the "peerless" leader of the democrats, toward the new rate regulation law.

This is a government of law and not a government of men. The law is the supreme force and the more stable the law the more secure the interests of the country will be. Legislation is not the chief aim of the government. It is only incidental—to correct the law after that proves to be a failure or erroneous.

But Mr. Bryan abandons the child he claims as his own as soon as it reaches maturity. He has now found a new subject for agitation and it is not even new in this country as an agitation. The populists and the socialists are several years ahead of Mr. Bryan in demanding government ownership of railroads.

He Had Inside Information.

One of our good farmers was telling on the streets a conversation he chanced to hear between a young boy in his teens and a Christian scientist. It appears that the scientist came across a small boy sitting under an apple tree, doubled up with pain.

how I ache." "You don't ache," answered the follower of Mrs. Eddy: "you only think so." The boy looked up in astonishment at such a statement, and then replied in a most positive manner: "That's all right; you may think so, but I've got inside information."

All Share In Prosperity.

There has long since ceased to be anything the matter with Kansas. But Kansas, so long accustomed to the center of the stage in her woe-laden days, refuses to remain inconspicuous. Her latest claim for fame is the bank commissioner's statement showing that the total deposits exceed \$140,000,000; a per capita of \$105 for every man, woman and child in the state.

Let them look to the land instead. What is true of Kansas is true of every other quarter in the country. Irrigation is doubling the monster crops farther west. For the first time since the civil war, the south is free from debt. Vast drainage plans are bringing thousands of rich new acres into cultivation.

For the crops are the blood of the country, and their richness clogs in no one spot but courses through every vein until the farthest nerve of the nation tingles with its healthy, generous flow. Our land and our people are growing richer, not poorer, and nature is furnishing a share for all.

What Is True Americanism?

Harper's Magazine. What is true Americanism and where does it reside? Not on the tongue, nor in the clothes, nor among the transient social forms, refined or rude, which mottle the surface of human life. True Americanism is this:

To believe that the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are given by God. To believe that any form of power that tramples on these rights is unjust. To believe that taxation without representation is tyranny, that government must rest upon the consent of the governed, and that the people should choose their own rulers.

To believe that freedom must be safeguarded by law and order, and that the end of freedom is fair play for all. To believe, not that all people are good, but that the way to make them better is to trust the whole people.

Brief and Pertinent.

Hartford Telegram: The people who make such a howl about the peck-a-boo waist wouldn't see so much if they would mind their own business.

Baltimore Sun: Tobacco is said to be the currency of British New Guinea. When a man smokes there his wife can tell him he is just burning money.

N. Y. Sun: There may be sanitary reasons why kissing should be abandoned, as Prof. Fournier urges, but love, which laughs at locksmiths, will scorn the scientists.

Exchange: Never judge by appearances. A shabby coat may contain an editor, while the man wearing a plug hat and yellow kid gloves may be a delinquent subscriber.

Kansas City Journal: A New York minister observes that chorus girls come high. So they do, and they kick the same way. Has the New York minister observed that?

HELENA, Oct. 17.—Word was received here tonight that a train wreck on the Great Northern occurred at 8 o'clock this evening at Clancy, 15 miles distant, and that a boy by the name of Hartwell was killed. A freight train crashed into a caboose standing on the sidetrack.

TROUBLE FOR TRUSTS.

Federal Authorities Attack Grain Combine and Sugar Octopus.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The interstate commerce commission, which is investigating the alleged rebating of railroads in favor of the grain dealers, brought out testimony today which tends to show that Cook county is in the grasp of a trust conducting a criminal conspiracy to control the country's grain market.

H. H. Carr, a dealer, testified tearfully that he had denounced the combination and he presented two books which he said contained the names of 7,000 men who were practically ruined by secret boycotts and freight discriminations.

Richard Gambrill, a member of the Board of Trade, testified that the board had adopted a rule in the face of the advice of its attorneys that it is unlawful to fix prices of grain bought from farmers. Gambrill said that members of the Minneapolis and Chicago boards meet every day before the closing and fix the highest price to be paid the next day. No buyer may pay a holder more.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—When the hearing was resumed today in the case against the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company and Fredrick Pomeroy, its traffic manager, on charges of granting rebates to the American Sugar Refining company, United States District Attorney Stimson outlined the prosecution's case. He said that the government will show that, on April 26, 1904, Lowell M. Palmer, acting for the shippers and especially for the firm of George H. Edgar, of Detroit, entered into an agreement with the New York Central and Mr. Pomeroy by which sugar could be handled to Detroit at the rate of 18 cents a hundredweight, instead of the rate of 23 cents filed with the interstate commerce commission.

The agreement, said Mr. Stimson, was that the sugar company should pay the regular rate of 23 cents and later the difference of 5 cents per 100 pounds would be returned to it. Mr. Stimson charged that 19,373,777 pounds of sugar had been shipped on these terms and that rebate payments had been made on this account.

Vigilantes On Guard.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—No one can enter the village of Nyack now after dark without being held up by an armed officer and compelled to explain his business. Every outlet of the town is being guarded in an effort to capture the burglars who have been spreading terror through that and other villages of Rockland county.

In Spring Valley the streets are patrolled nightly by a self-appointed vigilance committee. The same condition of affairs prevails in Tallman's, Suffern, Pearl River and Piermont.

Good News For Postmasters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—An important announcement was made in this city last night by First Assistant Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock to the effect that in the postal estimates for the next fiscal year, to be submitted by the postoffice department to the treasury department, a radical change will be made in the recommendation affecting salaries. Betterment in pay involving the entire postal system of the United States will be advised, Mr. Hitchcock says. The resignation of postal employes has been increasing owing largely to low salaries.

Mr. Hitchcock said that he confidently expected his recommendation would be approved by congress after which he believed there would be a decided improvement in the service owing to the greater incentive to capable men to enter it. While nothing definite as to the nature of the recommendations could be ascertained, it is understood that it is proposed to regrade the salaries, particularly those of the lower grades in which the salaries are now \$1,000 per annum, and less.

Wood Wants Large Force.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—An argument against the reduction in the number of troops in the Philippines is made by Major General Leonard Wood, commanding that division, in his annual report.

The total garrison on June 30 last numbered 20,043 men. "We are far from home," says General Wood, "and in case of foreign disturbances even with all our troops concentrated at Manila, the force available would be barely sufficient to defend it from a serious attack. Moreover a strong garrison should be maintained here until conditions pertaining to the civil government are well established and the animosities and disappointments incident to the building up of a local government under new and perhaps strained conditions have passed away."

Mrs. Jefferson Davis Is Dead.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the president of the Confederacy, who has been ill for a week at the Hotel Majestic in this city, died at 10:25 o'clock tonight. Death was due to pneumonia, induced by a

severe cold which Mrs. Davis contracted upon her return from the Adirondacks, where she had spent the summer.

Although great fears were felt from the first, Mrs. Davis' wonderful vitality, which brought her safely through a similar attack a year ago, gave hope of ultimate recovery until last night, when a decided change for the worse was evident, and the attending physician announced that the end was near.

A Bill For Three Millions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Governor Deneen will present to the directors of the Illinois Central Railroad company tomorrow the bill of the state for unpaid compensation running back for varying periods from six to ten years and amounting to a total of approximately \$3,000,000.

The issue between the state and the company is said to be mainly a distribution of earnings. It is explained that the question of distribution arises where shipments are made partly over charter lines and partly over the lines free from the compensation requirement. From what the state officials say, the company is acquitted of intention of wrong doing.

The question of distribution arose early in the company's dealings with the state, as soon as additional lines came into the system, and gradually the company solved it more to its own benefit. This is accepted as a natural procedure, but it soon began to concern sums of considerable proportions.

Candidate For Treasurer.

I am the candidate of the democratic party for the office of treasurer of Chouteau county and respectfully solicit your vote. If I am elected to the office I pledge the people that all interest earned by county funds shall be turned into the county treasury.

L. O. HUDSON.

Proposals For Care of County Poor, and For Medicines.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the county clerk of Chouteau county, Montana, up to the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., Monday, December 3, 1906, for the performance of the following services:

First. For the care, support and maintenance of the county sick, poor and infirm, per capita, by the week, to include the entire cost of lodging, feeding, clothing, washing and mending, as well as the burial expenses of all paupers dying while under contractor's care, for the period of one year, viz., from January 1, 1907, to January 1, 1908. Bids to show rate per capita per week for persons under medical attendance, and for persons not under medical attendance.

Second. For furnishing all medicines to the county sick, poor and infirm, in the county hospital and all inmates of the county jail for the year commencing January 1st, 1907.

By order of the board of county commissioners, W. R. LEET, Clerk of the Board.

Fort Benton, Mont., Oct. 9, 1906.

Proposals For Medical Attendance on County Patients.

Bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. on December 3d, 1906, for the performance of the following services, to-wit:

1st. For medical attendance and surgical services upon the county sick, poor and infirm and inmates of the county jail of Chouteau county, and also including all contagious diseases and all post-mortem examinations and inquests 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. 2d. 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. Hill, and all towns and communities within a radius of twenty miles. Zortman, and all towns and communities within a radius of twenty miles.

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 inquests 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.

3d. 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. LEET, Clerk of the Board.

Fort Benton, Mont., Oct. 9, 1906.

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