

GRAFT IN LAND OFFICE.

Sensational Allegations Made Against Prominent Federal Officials.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Affidavits are on file with the government here and have been called to the attention of President Roosevelt, charging that the gigantic land frauds whereby the Union Pacific Railroad company and the Union Pacific coal company secured illegally coal lands in the state of Wyoming valued at many millions of dollars, were perpetrated with the full knowledge of the government land office, if not with its connivance, and were known, if not tacitly assented to, by the department of the interior. The affidavits are made by Artemus J. Smith, of Smith & Bradbury, dealers in mines and mining at Denver.

The papers are supplemental to a petition and other affidavits which were filed by Mr. Smith with the land office in Washington early in 1903, and they make a demand upon the department to start proceedings for the recovery of all the sequestered lands.

The charges made by Mr. Smith are sensational in the extreme and call into question the integrity of William A. Richards, general land commissioner, and of others high in the employ of the government. It was the knowledge of the earlier charges made by Mr. Smith which led to the investigation by the interstate commerce commission recently at Omaha, Salt Lake and Denver, and by which fraudulent land deals of great magnitude were uncovered.

In pursuing the investigation the interstate commerce commission was exceedingly careful not to uncover the fact that these deals and all the details connected with them, together with the names and dates and amounts paid for alleged perjury, had been in the possession of the department of the interior for more than three years. Acting under the suggestion of government officials, the commission carefully avoided exposing or making an attack upon a co-ordinate branch of the government.

Emboldened with the disclosures of the commission, Mr. Smith has again appealed to the department of the interior for justice, declaring that he has a prospective interest in the lands in question, and that he desires to assert and protect this interest.

Trying To Collect Back Taxes

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Maxwell Edgar, special attorney for the city in the effort to collect \$5,000,000 back taxes from the Pullman company, charges that John S. Rannels, who is slated for the presidency of the company, was its chief lobbyist. He intimates that the members of the lower house of congress were influenced to prevent the Pullman company being brought under the new rate law.

"The senate," Mr. Edgar remarks, "was too expensive for the company."

Mr. Edgar said that information was obtained from the secret records of the company in vaults in the Pullman building.

"We now have a copy of the private pass list issued by the Pullman company," he says, "and it contains the names of judges, public officials, legislators all over the United States. In New York the anti-pass law is evaded by issuing passes to Mrs. — and one, thus concealing the name of the real beneficiary. Judge Peter Grosscup and Judge C. C. Kohlsaat had annual Pullman passes in 1905."

Edgar declares the investigation of contractual relations between the company and the railways show that the roads have been practically held up.

Big Storm In Kansas.

TOPEKA, Nov. 20.—The storm over this section of Kansas has abated today, dying away with a rainy sleet. Reports at the railroad office here state that sleet is falling over central Kansas, but clearing up in the western and southern portions. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific officers say their only trouble is on the El Paso division, between Bucklin and Liberal, Kan., where four overland passenger trains are stuck in the cuts. They claim traffic will be opened soon. No attempt is being made to run freight trains.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe officials report their main line across Kansas open today, but several trains are now snow-bound on the Pan-Handle division, where the snow is four to five feet deep in the cuts. Between Carlsbad, N. M., and Amarillo, Texas, along the Santa Fe line, the worst storm ever known has prevailed, the snow being from ten to fifteen inches deep. Cattle are suffering from the storm all over the state.

Violations of 36-Hour Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson announces that he will at once begin a series of prosecutions against leading railroads for violations of the so-called 36-hour law. That this law passed last session permitting railroads to keep livestock in cars up to 36 hours without stopping to water, feed or unload. The law formerly made the limit 28 hours. The railroads were anxious for the

extension, and agreed that they would rigidly obey it if the changes were granted. Secretary Wilson reluctantly yielded and the amendment passed. The law has been, if anything, more flagrantly violated since the change was made. Complaints pouring in from all over the country alleging that stock is kept 50, 60, 75 and even as long as 90 hours in cars, without stops, unloading or even water. The sufferings of the animals are declared to be intense, and the carcasses are moreover declared to be rendered unfit for food by reason of fevers induced by these conditions.

Almost all the railroads are accused. The eastern lines are, if anything, worse than the western, some of the worst cases being reported in the transportation of stock from Chicago to Boston. The secretary's patience is exhausted, and he is going to turn the matter over at once, with a great amount of evidence he has gathered, to the department of justice for prosecution. He will demand, too, that no leniency be shown in the imposition of the fines.

HILL GIVES TESTIMONY.

President of Great Northern Says His Road Gives Good Service.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 21.—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, took the stand today when the interstate commerce commission began its inquiry in Minneapolis into the relations between the railroad companies and the grain companies in the northwest.

The hearing is held pursuant to the LaFollette resolution adopted by congress at its last session.

Commissioners Charles A. Prouty and Franklin K. Lane personally conducted the hearing, though several attorneys of the defendants participated in the questioning. Mr. Hill proved to be a willing witness. His answers to all questions were given without hesitation and in detail. He told of the grain traffic on his road, equaling each year twice as much as the grain hauled in Chicago in a year by all roads running into that city. He said that the Great Northern in 1879 hauled 2,870,000 bushels, while in 1896 this had increased to probably 115,000,000 bushels. In view of the fact that the bulk of the Great Northern business comes from the farms, he said it has always been its policy to aid the farmers whenever possible.

"Is it the policy of your road, Mr. Hill, to delay freight for any reason?" was one of the opening questions.

"No, certainly it is not."

"If the connecting roads would move freight faster we could do a great deal better. The fact that the traffic is sometimes congested on our line is simply the fault of the immense amount of business. Other lines are more open to criticism than the Great Northern. In Chicago a few days ago I took special pains to make inquiries about traffic and could not get a single line that would agree to move 200,000 tons of freight to New York before December. The Great Northern can right along handle all business received from the east properly. The congestion comes from their traffic from the west."

To Investigate Western Roads.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The Tribune today says: James J. Hill and the three great railroads he dominates are to be investigated by the interstate commerce commission. What are the relations between the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Burlington system? An effort is to be made to find out.

The commission will seek to ascertain what effect the control of all these lines by one man has had and is having on rates in the northwest and consequent development of that section.

The result will be to bring out the facts regarding what has taken place in the northwestern railroads since the decision of the United States supreme court in the case of the Northern Securities company in 1904, and to show what effect that decision produced and to what extent its intent has been nullified.

The Northern Securities proceeding was preceded by an investigation by the interstate commerce commission and it is understood that the evidence secured at the investigation of the Hill and Harriman lines like that secured before the Northern Securities proceeding will be turned over to the federal department of justice to be used in actions under the anti-trust law, if such actions shall be considered to be justified by the conditions.

To Probe Fire Concerns.

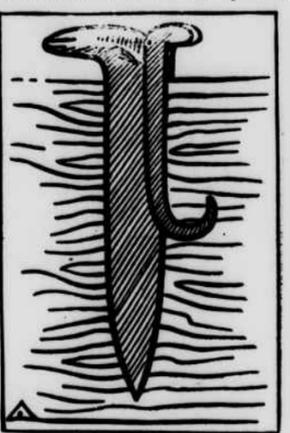
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Secretary Metcalf of the department of commerce and labor has directed the commissioner of corporations to make an investigation of the action of fire insurance companies in the settlement of claims for losses resulting from the earthquake and fire in San Francisco and other places in California. Geo. E. Butler of Ross, Cal., has been appointed special agent to conduct this investigation in California.

RAIL FASTENING DEVICE.

Self Locking Railway Spike That Cannot Work Loose.

A railway spike that cannot work loose is now being manufactured at Seattle, Wash., says the Railway and Engineering Review:

"It consists of an ordinary spike, with a curved shoulder at the back, about at the middle of the spike in



SELF LOCKING SPIKE.

length, and a key or lock to hold the spike from working up out of the tie. The wedge shaped lock is a thin tapering piece of iron. When the spike is driven into the tie it leaves a slight channel alongside of it, into which this wedge is driven, following the channel until it strikes the shoulder of the spike, when it immediately turns out and enters the wood along the line of least resistance, which is with the grain, sometimes turning upward after a little if the wood is soft. It then becomes practically impossible to draw the spike without first drawing the wedge.

"If for any reason it is desired to pull the spike, the wedge itself, being thin, is easily drawn from the top, although it cannot be pushed up by the spike. After the wedge is drawn the spike can easily be removed and, what is a great advantage, can be replaced in the same hole and locked with the wedge as securely as before. As the ties become old and the spike becomes loose a tap of the hammer on the wedge will set it up tight against the rail again."

High Collars and Headache.

That high collars tend to produce nervous headaches among both men and women is the most recent discovery of a well known Viennese physician. Quite accidentally the doctor's attention was directed to the very high and very tight style of collar worn by a patient who was always complaining of headaches and giddiness. The collar was laid aside, thus removing the compression of the neck, and the patient's headaches and giddiness disappeared. Struck by this result, the doctor paid particular attention to the kind of collars worn by his "headache patients," and in very many instances the change to lower and easier fitting collars brought immediate relief. In the case of women wearing high stiff neckbands it was found that doing away with these had a similarly beneficial result. The doctor declares that nobody with any tendency to headache should wear high collars.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Tannin in Willow Bark.

Experiments with basket willows by the department of agriculture recently have proved that they have tanning qualities. The results may prove valuable to the big leather industries of the country. Analyses were made by Professor Harvey W. Wiley of the bureau of chemistry. According to Dr. Wiley's experiments, the purple willow contains 8.73 per cent of tannin and the almond willow 11.38 per cent, or about as much as the ordinary oak tannin bark gives. Judging from these investigations, officials of the bureau of forestry say the large quantities of willow bark available might furnish no small part of the tanning material required in the United States.

The Odors of Diseases.

Our much neglected sense of smell can be put to important uses. When well developed it may serve in medical diagnosis, and some English physicians have pointed out lately that diabetes, enteric fever, acute rheumatism, plague, abdominal fistula, undressed cancers, erysipelas in some cases, gangrene of the lung, pyaemia, septic mouth, bleeding hemorrhoids and undressed varicose ulcers are among the disorders that emit characteristic odors and that can be recognized by smell alone. Care is necessary, however, as the physician, after influenza or the taking of alcohol himself, may fancy his own odor to be that of his patient.

New Protection For Chauffeurs.

A new speedometer for motorists is now on the market, says Technical World Magazine for September, which not only gives the rate of speed per hour and the number of minutes to the mile, but can be set at any given speed, so that when that speed is exceeded a buzzer announces the fact to the driver. With this device in use a chauffeur can set the speedometer at the limit of speed allowed in the country where he is traveling, and as soon as the limit is exceeded he will be warned of the fact.

New Source of Alcohol.

A new source of alcohol has been discovered in Western Australia. The grass tree, which flourishes so thickly that it has become a nuisance to agriculturists, turns out to be full of alcohol. The fibers of the core yield from fifteenths to one and a quarter gallons of proof spirit a bushel.

WOMAN AND FASHION

Wrap For Small Maiden.

A smart little coat of dark red broadcloth, with collar, cuffs and belt of velvet still darker, is sketched as a suggestion for the small maiden's new wrap.



SMART LITTLE COAT.

The box plaits in front and back not only add flare to the skirt, but lend the wearer a robust appearance which is most becoming.

Jumper Styles.

The so called "jumper" and "plafors" tops that have been so popular for girls from four to forty-four and over are to continue their vogue both for extra waists and whole gown models.

Plaid waists with sleeveless jumpers of the skirt material, slashed and strapped in various ways, are among some of the most desirable modes exploited. For the growing girl or for her mother these styles are equally fit, though there is always a certain difference made to suit the individual.

Sleeves Grow Long.

It is noticeable that the sleeves are gradually and almost imperceptibly lengthening, especially for morning wear. The severe tailor made gown will invariably have the long coat sleeve. More dressy gowns, however, will have the three-quarter length, with turned back cuffs of contrasting material and color.

Shoe Styles.

Pointed toes are on hand for best shoes. Pumps did not win favor as expected. The blucher cut has retained the affections of the wearer of low shoes. The Cuban heel still holds its own. Box toes and dull leathers or else all shiny colt's skin are for the winter.

Plaid Shoes.

So great is the craze for plaids that even footwear has succumbed to it, and now in addition to plaid stockings—and very pretty ones at that—shoes with leather vamp and plaid cloth upper are worn.

Waistcoats Popular.

The waistcoat is to be much of a feature of street suits this season, as last. The tendency this fall is toward waistcoats of velvet to match the suit or of checked velvet.

Fashionable Colors.

In broadcloth the range of colorings is particularly beautiful—soft hyacinth blues, the new Russian greens, Jacqueminot, red and the crushed fruit shades.

White Collars.

Plain silk collars to silk shirt waists with neat turnovers of white always are good style.

Waist In Shadow Stripe.

The waist here shown is made of a shadow striped foulie in tones of brown, with collar and cuffs of a plain brown cloth. The shield and half cuffs



WITH VEST EFFECT.

are of lace, or they might be made of the plain material, braided. The front vest effect is gained by narrow stripes turned toward the front. The sleeves may be full length or shorter, and the waist is suitable to development in any of the new waistings, including moiré, silk, cashmere and voile.

CRISIS OF GIRLHOOD

A TIME OF PAIN AND PERIL

Miss Emma Cole Says that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has Saved Her Life and Made Her Well.

How many lives of beautiful young girls have been sacrificed just as they were ripening into womanhood! How many irregularities or displacements have been developed at this important period, resulting in years of suffering!



Miss Emma Cole

A mother should come to her child's aid at this critical time and remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will prepare the system for the coming change and start this trying period in a young girl's life without pain or irregularities.

Miss Emma Cole of Tullahoma, Tenn., writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham: "I want to tell you that I am enjoying better health than I have for years and I owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

"When fourteen years of age I suffered almost constant pain, and for two or three years I had sickness and pain in my side, headaches and was dizzy and nervous, and doctors all failed to help me."

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and after taking it my health began to improve rapidly, and I think it saved my life. I sincerely hope my experience will be a help to other girls who are passing from girlhood to womanhood, for I know your Compound will do as much for them."

If you know of any young girl who is sick and needs motherly advice ask her to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and she will receive free advice which will put her on the right road to a strong, healthy and happy womanhood. Mrs. Pinkham is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising sick women free of charge.

Desert Land--Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Oct. 15, 1906. Notice is hereby given that

MAUD FOWLER, of Steele, Montana, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 7087, for the S¹/₄, S²/₄, S³/₄, S⁴/₄, section 5, township 25 north, range 2 east, before James M. Wilcox, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Shelby, Montana, on Friday, the 30th day of November, 1906. She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Henry H. Boyd, John Welch, Thomas M. Meade, William Ayward, all of Steele, Montana. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Not ce of Publication--Isolated Tract

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Oct. 15, 1906. Notice is hereby given that as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved June 25, 1896, Public Law 243, we will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 24th day of November, 1906, at this office, the following tract of land to-wit: S¹/₄, S²/₄, S³/₄, S⁴/₄, section 28, township 22 north, range 2 east, M. M.

The said parcels claiming adversely the above described lands, are advised to file their claims or objections, on or before the day above designated for sale. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register. C. A. WILSON, Receiver.

Desert Land--Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Oct. 24, 1906. Notice is hereby given that

MINNIE E. HOLMES, of Steele, Montana, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 38, for the S¹/₄, S²/₄, S³/₄, S⁴/₄, section 4, township 21 north, range 12 east, before Jeremiah Sullivan, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Fort Benton, Montana, on Friday, the 30th day of November, 1906. She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Andrew Larson, Nels T. Christie, of Big Sandy, Montana, John Nelson, John M. Broughton, of Steele, Montana. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Oct. 27, 1906. Notice is hereby given that

GEORGE D. RILEY, of Great Falls, Montana, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 1229, made November 8, 1901, for the E¹/₄, NE¹/₄, E²/₄, SE¹/₄, section 26, township 25 north, range 3 east, and lot 2, section 27, township 25 north, range 3 east, U. S. land office, at Great Falls, Montana, on December 4, 1906. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George H. Jay, Harry M. Patterson, Alex Green and James Cunningham, all of Great Falls, Montana. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Desert Land--Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Nov. 8, 1906. Notice is hereby given that

JOHN RUMING, assignee of Adam Barkley, of Big Sandy, Montana, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 116, for the SE¹/₄, SW¹/₄, and lot 2, section 11, township 25 north, range 11 east, as amended March 29, 1906, before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Fort Benton, Montana, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December, 1906. He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Carl Graver, of Big Sandy, Montana, Elmer Miner, George Allen, George E. Barkley, of Fort Benton, Montana. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Nov. 2, 1906. A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by

JOHN SCHRAEDER, contestant, against homestead entry No. 923, made July 16, 1903, for the S¹/₄, NE¹/₄, SW¹/₄, NE¹/₄, S²/₄, section 9, township 28 north, range 10 east, by Washington E. Blankenshaker, contestee, in which it is alleged that said claimant left the country for good nearly one year ago and has wholly abandoned said land; that he left the state of Montana on August 4, 1905, and has not been upon the land since, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on December 21, 1906, before the Register and Receiver at the United States land office in Great Falls, Montana.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit filed Nov. 2, 1906, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Parties wishing to purchase live stock will find some attractive offerings in our advertising columns.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Nov. 19, 1906. Notice is hereby given that

ERNEST HOLZNER, of Chester, Montana, has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 1428, made July 13, 1901, for the NE¹/₄, SW¹/₄, W¹/₄, S¹/₄, SE¹/₄, section 10, township 30 north, range 6 east, and that said proof will be made before Maurice Spandler, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Chester, Montana, on Friday, December 28, 1906. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Martin Wasasha, James C. Turner, Beatrice, Montana, George Misner, Andy Norton, of Chester, Montana. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Desert Land--Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Nov. 12, 1906. Notice is hereby given that

PETER CARL GRAVERT, of Big Sandy, Chouteau county, Montana, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 292, for 160 acres of unsurveyed land, in Chouteau county Montana, commencing at the northwest corner of section 9, township 25 north, range 13 east, unsurveyed, thence southeast along the east bank of the Missouri river 2 1/2 rods to stake No. 2, thence north-east 50 rods to stake No. 3, thence northwest 300 rods to stake No. 4, thence southwest 80 rods to place of beginning, before Edgar B. Nowhall, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Big Sandy, Montana, on Saturday, the 29th day of November, 1906. He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Henry Jappe, Herman C. Evers, Martin Gunderson, John High, all of Big Sandy, Montana. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

GEO. D. PATTERSON & SON.

BUYERS and SELLERS of LIVE STOCK.

FORT BENTON, Mont.

Or ST. PAUL PARK, MINN.

THE ENTERPRISE

RESTAURANT.

LEE GEE & BRO., Proprietors.

Front Street - Fort Benton

COAL

Burn GALT, LUMP and NUT

In Stoves and Ranges.

NELSON LUMP and EGG

For Furnaces and Steam.

CHAS. CREPEAU, Local Agent

Leave orders at Center Meat Market

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

HURAM 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

Notes—Address is given wrong in brand book of H. T. Smith, Highwood.

GEORGE L. OVERFIELD. Cattle brand as shown on cut; also 1 on left hip only; RC and R-C on the right ribs.

Increases branded on left ribs or thigh from fall of 1894.

Ear mark, over-lop in left and split in right.

Vent, 1 on the left shoulder. Horses branded on left shoulder. Range, Sweet Grass and Arrow creek. P. O. address, Fort Benton.

MILNER CATTLE CO. Main brands shown in the accompanying cuts.

Also own all cattle bearing the single "square" brand, and all rebranded cattle bearing only 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 Bear creek, Swoonkin Bend.

"Prints All the News."

If any reader of the RIVER PRESS considers it worthy of recommendation to friends, the favor will be very highly appreciated by its publishers.