

FAIRBANKS ON THE TARIFF

Before the Home Market Club, the
Vice President-Elect Speaks for
the Republican Party.

NO RADICAL LEGISLATION

Changes Will be Made as Deemed
Necessary But No General Re-
vision is Demanded.

Boston, Dec. 1.—Before an audience of more than 3,000, Vice President-elect Fairbanks spoke on the attitude of the Republican administration on the tariff question at the annual banquet of the Home Market Club. Among the other guests were Governor J. L. Bates of Massachusetts, former Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, Dr. W. H. Montague of Toronto, a privy councillor of the Dominion of Canada, and Governor-elect Henry Roberts of Connecticut.

The speakers were Senator Fairbanks, Governor Bates, Mr. Long and Dr. Montague. Former Congressman Robert T. Davis of Fall River, Mass., president of the club, as toastmaster, referred to the principle of the protective tariff, which is fostered by the Home Market Club, saying that the leading members of the national house of representatives and senate would confer with the administration on the subject of tariff.

He added: "We are willing to stand by their judgment as to the time and nature of such revision."

Telegrams of regret at not being able to attend were received from President Roosevelt and the Massachusetts senators.

Vice President-elect Fairbanks in his speech said:

"The expansion of our foreign commerce under Republican policies and Republican administration is conclusive evidence of the fact that the Republican policies are not restrictive as far as our foreign trade is concerned. In 1860 our exports of manufactured products to other countries amounted to only \$102,000,000, while last year they reached the enormous sum of \$452,000,000. We have been rapidly increasing our wealth through our foreign commerce. The balance of trade is greatly in our favor. From the beginning of George Washington's first administration to William McKinley's first term, the net balance in favor of the United States was \$333,000,000; since the beginning of President McKinley's first term until March, 1904, the net balance in favor of the United States was \$2,500,000,000. It would seem the part of wisdom to hold fast to those measures, and the administration of public affairs under which gratifying and unparalleled results have been accomplished."

"While the tariff question is an old one, it is of continual and vital interest. It must not be overthrown or surrendered either by ignorance or prejudice. It must be maintained by education by intelligent discussion. The Republican party has revised tariff schedules in the past when revision was essential, and it will not hesitate in the future to subject them to careful scrutiny and alteration so that our protective system may be just in its operation. Whenever change of schedules is essential in the public interest, the alteration will be made. It will be made advisedly; it will be made in response to the sentiment, but not in response to sound economic necessity. Any other policy is obviously unwise and disturbing in its tendency."

"The Republican party adheres to the doctrine of commercial treaties, reciprocity which leads to expansion of commerce and to development of American industry and in the interest of American labor and American capital. It leads to reciprocity, which is the hand maiden of protection, but not to that which is but another form of free trade which is hostile to the protective system."

"President McKinley has been quoted by the enemies of protection as favoring the Democratic system of reciprocity. The text of his last great speech gives denial to such protection. His utterances were carefully free from ambiguity. None could misinterpret them and did not do so. He distinctly favored sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production."

"We should take from our customers," he said, "such of our products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. And he further declared that if perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue, and to encourage and protect industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad."

"It will be observed that he kept well in mind the home market and protection to our industries and labor. There is in these observations no suggestion of the abandonment by him of the great policy for which he lived and wrought so well. The result of the recent national election needs no interpretation. It plainly signifies that the people have unabated faith in the great principles for which the Republican party has fought so well. It clearly indicates exceptional confidence in the soundness and conservatism of Republican administration. The power committed to us is to be used with prudence."

"We are to continue to adhere to and uphold the great policies which have so well served us in the past. They are not to be undermined or subverted; they are to be upheld and maintained with wisdom and resolution."

WORLD'S FAIR HAS CLOSED

Great Exposition Ends in a Blaze of
Glory in the Presence of Im-
mense Crowds.

FRANCIS' FAREWELL ADDRESS

Has Been Engaged for Four Years in
Fair Promotion and Calls It His
Life Work.

St. Louis, Dec. 1.—The Louisiana Purchase exposition has ended. It passes into history as probably having comprised the most representative collection of the resources, industries, art, peoples and customs of the world ever assembled. From the inception of a project to hold an exposition to fittingly commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana territory, until the portals were thrown open and the world was invited to enter, occupied seven years. The duration of the exposition has been seven months, and during that time nothing has occurred to throw a dampening effect on the interest or to detract from the exposition in any way. The best order has been maintained throughout; no loss of life has occurred during the exposition from accidents. The man probably most prominently known in connection with the world's fair is President David R. Francis, and it was deemed fitting that the final day should be designated as "Francis Day" in his honor.

"This exposition has been the work of my life," said President Francis. "It has consumed my entire time for the past four years, but every hour has been an hour of pleasure to me. The closing exercises were held at the base of the Louisiana Purchase monument, in the plaza of St. Louis, where were held seven months ago the exercises that formally opened the gates to the world. There was cheering, but it was the cheering of final leave taking and not the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm. The principal speeches were delivered by Governor Dockery, of Missouri, and President Francis."

Mayor Wells spoke briefly and introduced Governor Dockery, who said in part:

"In bidding farewell to the world's fair, I want to pay a tribute to the kindly feeling expressed toward this exposition by the president of the United States. In execution of the duties in connection with this exposition we have been Americans and not Parisians. We have waited on the world, but we do not intend to send our merchant ships, and we will contest on the seas for the trade of the world. If we are going to whip in commerce if we are going to whip in commerce if we are going to whip in commerce."

"What lesson do we learn from this world's fair? I learned the lesson long ago that the United States is the largest known power in the world today. It is no longer a question—the United States is a world power, and I want it to continue an enlarging power. The St. Louis exposition takes a long stride toward conquest of the seas of which I now warn the nations. We do not intend to send our merchant ships, and we will contest on the seas for the trade of the world. If we are going to whip in commerce if we are going to whip in commerce if we are going to whip in commerce."

"The introduction of President Francis was greeted with an ovation of cheering. When quiet was restored, he said:

"The results of this work cannot be adequately measured by the beauty of its landscapes, the grandeur of its buildings, the comprehensiveness of its exhibits, the intelligence of its congresses, the elegance of its social features, nor by the ineffable pleasures conferred on its patrons, but time will be required to demonstrate that the thought and the grace that we have had such a gathering within its borders and a glory to any city to have been the scene of such an assemblage. It has brought all countries closer together, and has elevated the world. Those who have been engaged in the work will never cease to look back to it with pride. All who have shared in the spirit of the undertaking have had their views enlightened, their tastes cultivated and their sympathies broadened. The millions of visitors who have entered these gates have by their presence repaid this band of workers and let us hope have taken many pleasant recollections of their experiences."

"The distinguished guests which we have entertained have by their words of encouragement and manifestations of interest, lightened our labors and incited us to renewed efforts. All who have come have contributed toward the consummation of this task of people at the end of the task stamps the approval of the people of St. Louis and Missouri."

"May this enterprise with which we have been connected for nearly seven years past bring into closer brotherhood all the nations and all the peoples who have participated in it. May it deepen our patriotism. May it strengthen our love for a benign Providence that smiles upon us."

After the cheering following President Francis' speech had subsided, as tokens of esteem from the exposition management, were given to Mr. Francis and Treasurer William H. Thompson.

HAVE CAPTURED 203-METER HILL

Siege of Port Arthur Continues Un-
abated, Japs Steadily But Slowly
Closing In.

BLACK SEA FLEET IS NEEDED

Tokio Officials Becoming Angry, Al-
leging Persistent Violations of
Neutrality.

London, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Che Foo on December 5th to the Daily Telegraph says:

Heavy firing continues at Port Arthur today. The Japanese are making most determined and persistent efforts to capture the northern forts."

Tokio, Dec. 5.—Popular sentiment regarding the question of the assistance which neutral powers are giving to the vessels of the Russian second Pacific squadron, which heretofore has been repressed, is now growing more acute, and newspapers are voicing the demand for determined action by the Japanese government.

Apparently much will depend on the course of events when the Russian warships arrive in Oriental waters. If the squadron shall have been permitted to exceed a fair construction of neutrality it is probable that Japan will consider herself under no obligation to observe neutrality and may send her fleet after the Russians into the neutrality of which she believes the Russians are violating.

If the Russians seize a base in neutral territory, Japan will probably do likewise, should urgency demand such action.

Japan is keenly anxious to avoid complications, but she will forcefully insist upon what she considers her rights.

Preparations for meeting the Russian warships are proceeding on a most extensive scale.

Claim Japs Were Repulsed.
St. Petersburg, Dec. 5, 2:00 a. m.—Neither the admiralty nor the war office is able to confirm the report from Che Foo, that the Japanese have been unable to hold 203-Metre hill, but this news is quite in accordance with expectations. Experts here are convinced that the capture of 203-Metre hill will be of no advantage to the Japanese unless they can gain possession of the neighboring forts.

May Send Black Sea Fleet.
St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—With the confirmation of the news that the Japanese have occupied 203-Metre hill, and the report that the Russians unsuccessfully attempted its recapture, officials at the war office are beginning to prepare themselves for the inevitable. Golden Hill and Liao Ti hill are higher and dominate 203-Metre hill, but the officials say that if the Japanese succeeded in mounting heavy guns up the latter it probably will be only a question of days or weeks before the fortress falls.

Still there is not the slightest idea among General Stoessel's friends that he will surrender, even if he should be ordered to do so. It is pointed out that it is possible that if the fall of the fortress is shown to be inevitable the emperor may direct its surrender in order to prevent the unnecessary sacrifice of the remnant of his brave defenders; but it is believed by those who know General Stoessel best, that he will make good his threat to hold out to the last man and last cartridge in Port Arthur.

The ships in the harbor, it can now be stated on high authority, are in no condition to attempt to break through the investing squadron. The guns of the warships were long ago landed, and the marines and sailors have been participating in the land defense. Some of the ships also have been injured by shells. If the fortress falls, it is understood that the ships will be taken outside and sunk in deep water in order to prevent the possibility of their ever being of service to the enemy.

The question of the advisability of reinforcing Vice Admiral Rozhdestvensky's squadron with the Black Sea fleet, is again being agitated by some of the papers, notably the Novoe Vremya, which points out that with the addition of the Black Sea vessels Rozhdestvensky will have a superiority which will insure victory over Admiral Togo's fleet. The Novoe Vremya calls attention to the fact that Japan was not one of the signatories of the treaty closing the Dardanelles, and asserts that if Japan had the power she might force an entrance into the black sea and engage the Russian fleet. Conversely, the papers continue, with the consent of the port, there is nothing in the treaty to prevent the exit of the Black sea fleet to fight some power which is in no wise involved in the treaty. It is argued that Great Britain is the only power which might attempt to make trouble over the junction of the two fleets. The project was warmly advocated by some officers of the admiralty before the war, but it never was sanctioned, and the admiralty does not admit that any pressure is being exercised to secure the consent of the port for the passage of Dardanelles by the Black Sea fleet.

Buildings All Sold.
Chicago Firm Will Tear Down
World's Fair Structures.
St. Louis, Dec. 4.—It was stated today that a contract for the sale of the 11 big exhibit palaces, stock barns, festival hall, the colonnade of states, pavilions, aerodrome, bank, hospital, press building, police and fire stations, with other World's fair structures that cost \$15,000,000 will be signed this week with a Chicago firm. The price is \$3,800,000. Everything except the rolling stock of the International railway, which has been sold separately, is included. The state, foreign and Pike buildings are included in the deal.

Chronic Catarrh Cured.
Your druggist absolutely guarantees Busen's catarrh cure to cure any case of catarrh and he will refund your money when it fails to cure any case of chronic catarrh, no matter of how long standing. One application gives ease and rest. Busen's catarrh cure contains no narcotic and no dangerous cathartic. It is a positive guarantee. Busen's catarrh cure; no cure no pay. Price 50 cents. For sale by Wilson & McKeeble, Be.

SEASON PROVED DISAPPOINTING

Range Cattle Men Have Found Mar-
ket This Year Little Better Than
Low Level of 1903.

ALL THE 'CONDITIONS' AVERSE

Strike Seriously Affected Market and
Later Great Run of Poor Cattle
Kept Prices Down.

The range cattle season for 1904 is practically over and from now on but few if any cattle will be shipped to Chicago from Montana ranges. While the average prices this fall were about the same as a year ago still there were 70,000 head more stock shipped from the ranges than during the same period twelve months ago. The total receipts for the season were 279,000 head, while the average price was \$2.65. The Chicago Drivers' Journal, which has prepared a review of the range cattle trade for the season, says:

"In a few days, perhaps a week, or even later, the western brand inspectors here will ride into the pens and 'tally' the range cattle of the season of 1904, but these few remaining arrivals will have but little bearing on the season and its general conditions. The range cattle season is virtually over, and sales of any note are now matters of history. To say that the season has been one of prosperity for owners would be untrue, but as compared with last year the general trade has ruled better, though considerably less profitable than two years ago."

"Rangemen's expectations of high prices this year have come to naught, as regards the anticipated prosperity of the season's operations, and instead of prosperity following in the wake of last season's low prices, this year's results have proved but little more satisfactory than the former."

"General conditions have been averse to rangemen's interests practically from the beginning to the end of the season. At the start the strike at all markets, the worst effects of which were felt at Chicago, from which city the labor war was carried on, marred chances of obtaining a very satisfactory scale of prices, and to the end the whole trade has been a disappointment."

"The excessive runs of common and thin native cattle in the past few months have competed very strongly with range offerings, while the great scarcity of old corn in nearly all sections of the feeding belt reduced the demand for feeding cattle to a very considerable extent, and this source of outlet, which is usually relied upon by rangemen, has been narrow, and a comparatively small eastern demand has also hurt selling of the grassers."

Statistics on Market.
"Marketing for the year thus far has totaled 267,000, and a conservative estimate on receipts for the few remaining days of the season is put at 12,000 head, making approximately 279,000 for the whole season, against 269,500 in 1903, 309,300 in 1902, 140,500 in 1901, 146,500 in 1900 and 138,700 in 1899."

"This year's receipts, with the exception of arrivals two years ago, when the high prices then prevailing stimulated shipping of practically all stock of marketable age, was the largest since the banner year in the history of the trade—that of 1895, when a total of 430,500 was received at Chicago."

"Since that year receipts have been on the decline, the minimum being reached in 1901, when only 140,500 arrived. Many big outfits have since liquidated their holdings, and while the 'big men' were powers in the range cattle industry in former years, the smaller ranchmen have in late years been growing, while the erstwhile 'cattle kings' have been retiring. The vast ranges of former years are fast being cut up into smaller tracts, occupied by owners of lesser sized herds of better quality."

"The following statistics on the trade for 1904 are interesting: Range of prices, steers, \$2.25 to \$5.65; range of prices, cows and heifers, \$1.75 to \$3.90; range of prices, feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.65; average price for year, \$2.65; average price for 1903, \$2.65; average price, record year, 1903, \$4.95; largest month's receipts, October, 30,000; smallest month's receipts, August, 47,000."

Range Being Curtailed.
"The eastern and corn belt farmers have moved in to the range country, taken up the business of cattle growing on a more systematic basis, and where many hundreds of acres formerly supported a few head, the same number now accommodates smaller herds. These new and up-to-date rangemen have become haygrowers as well as cattlemen, and many now depend upon this crop of winter feed to keep cattle in shape during the cold months, and thus bring them through in better condition, while having herds which take on flesh more readily in the summer months."

"The whole business is undergoing a change, and the better conditions now ruling in the range country would seem to be merely the forerunners of what is to come in later years. Improvement is the order of the age, and the range cattle industry is receiving full attention from the progressive men now populating the range country. They realize that in a few more years much of the lands formerly given over to cattle grazing will become irrigated farms on which will be grown various grains and other feeds."

(Continued on page nine)

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Great Floral Display in Both Houses—
No Business First Day.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Washington, Dec. 5.—With the senate in session 13 minutes and the house 53 minutes the last session of the Fifty-eighth congress was assembled today. The time of both bodies was devoted entirely to the usual formalities of opening day. There were the greetings between members, the great floral display and the hundreds of visitors, with beautifully gowned women predominating. Corridors, committee rooms and cloak rooms were thronged.

The gavel of Senator Frye, president pro tem of the senate, and Speaker Cannon of the house, fell exactly at 12 o'clock. The opening prayers were made by the chaplains, with Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale in the senate and Rev. H. N. Couden, in the house.

In both the senate and the house the committees were appointed. Wait upon the president and inform him that congress was ready to receive any communication he had to send. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, were adopted by both houses, and the adjournment taken was in further tribute to their memory. The only business outside of the usual first day routine was the adoption of a resolution in the house extending until January 5, 1905, the time within which the merchant marine commission may make its report.

CANVASSERS MEET.
But Do Practically Nothing the First Day—Much Red Tape.
Helena, Dec. 5.—The count of the November vote in Montana, under the direction of the state board of canvassers, which began yesterday, is proceeding very slowly. Only one county was completed today, this work requiring an hour of the board's time. As there are 26 counties in the state, it may easily be figured that at the same rate of progress as that of yesterday, the count will consume the greater part of the remainder of the week. It is probable, however, that all preliminaries having been disposed of, the remainder of the count will proceed much more rapidly. The board decided from the start that it would check up the additions made by the county clerks in making up the returns, taking the vote by precincts, to see that no errors had been made in the footings. So far no errors have been found.

MOVED THE PRECINCT.
Three Democrats File Contests for
Office in Valley County.
(Great Falls Tribune.)
The removal of the voting place in precinct No. 9, known as Poplar precinct, Valley county, from the school house, designated as the polling place by the board of county commissioners, to another place, has caused a mild away, is the principal reason for the filing of three election contests in that county. Judges of election in various precincts are also charged with misconduct and misconduct in the discharge of their official duties in each and every voting precinct. That judges of election threw out and refused to count votes for the Democratic candidates for the offices of county attorney, county assessor and sheriff. Messrs. Downing and Roote, attorneys of Great Falls, represent the contestants in all three cases.

The contestants ask that the returns from precinct No. 9 be thrown out of the official count and that the ballots of the various other precincts be brought into court and recounted.

Eugene D. Coleman, an elector, in behalf of Thomas Dignan, Democratic candidate for county attorney, brings suit against John J. Kerr, county attorney on the Republican ticket, to test his legal right to that office. Kerr was elected by a majority of 13 votes. By throwing out precinct No. 9 or Poplar, where 48 votes were cast, 41 for Kerr and 7 for Dignan, an entirely different return will be made and Dignan will be re-elected by a majority of the votes, electing him to the office.

A Costly Mistake.
Blunders are sometimes very expensive. Occasionally life itself is the price of a mistake. No man will ever be wrong if you take Dr. King's New Life Pills for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Headache, Liver or Bowel troubles. They are gentle yet thorough. 25c at Dezell Drug Co. Bu.

To Protect Forest Reserve.
United States Attorney Carl Rasch has begun an action in the federal court against the Martinsdale Sheep company and W. A. Brown, to secure an injunction against the defendants, prohibiting them from grazing sheep on the Little Belt mountains forest reserve. Mr. Rasch insists on Oct. 10 of this year, in violation of law, the defendants drove a band of 4,000 sheep upon the reserve and that the animals have done and are still doing great damage there. The hearing on application for an injunction is set for January 6th of next year. This company is located near Martinsdale and runs a large number of sheep. William Gordon, well known as a Fergus county sheep man, is a stockholder in this company.