

PLAN TO INSTRUCT MARINES

MEMBERS OF CORPS WILL BE GIVEN LESSONS IN HANDLING RIFLE.

Washington, D. C., May 11.—Unusual arrangements have been perfected for instructing the 10,000 members of the United States marine corps in the art of handling the new Springfield rifle, which is now the standard military arm of the United States. It is safe to say that when the work now in progress is finally completed the marine corps will rank with the best shooting organizations in the world and will probably have more expert shots in proportion to its numbers than any other corps in the world. A camp of instruction has been established on the New Jersey range at Sea Girt, which was placed at the disposal of the marine corps through the courtesy of General Bird W. Spencer, inspector of rifle practice of that state. Captain William C. Harrier, U. S. M. C., will be in charge of the camp, assisted by the following marine corps officers: Captain D. C. McDougal and First Lieutenants C. B. Matthews, W. D. Smith, Merriam, Wirsman, Coyne and Torrey. Captain Harrier was captain of the marine corps team at Camp Perry last year, which took fourth place in the match in which 50 state and regular service teams competed. He will also be captain of the marine corps team in the national match to be shot at Camp Perry in August of this year.

Selected Men.

Captain Harrier has assembled at Sea Girt a number of selected enlisted men of the marine corps who will be there practically all summer in attendance on a school dealing with the rifle. The marine corps is now armed with the Krag and it is desired that before placing the new Springfield in the hands of the marine corps the men should be instructed as to the proper use and care of the new weapon, especially in regard to metal fouling. The camp has been laid out to accommodate 200 men and their officers and in addition to those attending the school detachments of 50 men each will be ordered from the Brooklyn and Philadelphia navy yards and from various vessels at New York and Brooklyn to Sea Girt for practice. The camp will be completely equipped with all appliances in use for such practice and tests will be made of a number of new devices in connection with military rifles. Prominent among these will be the Maxim gun-silencer, which will be employed between the gallery practice and the range practice.

The course of instruction will begin with the subcompact gun machine or which the men will practice at sighting and aiming without the expenditure of ammunition. They will then proceed to the artillery range of 50 feet where the ordinary government .22 caliber rifle will be used. At this range practice will also be had with the U. S. .22 caliber rifle fitted with the new army telescopic sights as well as various snubber rifles, with and without telescopic sights. The Maxim gun silencer will then be brought into play as with it there is, of course, much less noise and much less recoil than with the ordinary new Springfield, and the idea is to educate the recruits to the use of the new rifle by easy stages. The men will be put on the range and shot through the courses up to 1,000 yards.

Coit Automatic.

The special class will be instructed in the use of the Coit automatic revolver, will be taught how to select and calibrate rifles, to take down and assemble rifles and instructed in all that pertains to their care and use. Exhaustive tests will be made with different range devices including what are known as the angle of fire controllers, invented by Ordnance Officers Ely and Phillips. As is well known, in the excitement of battle, soldiers are prone to discharge their weapons at almost any angle, the bullets frequently passing over the heads of the opposing force, or to strike the ground at some distance in front. The angle of fire controller, of which two will be tested, is designed to overcome this by locking the piece so that it cannot be discharged except when pointed at a certain angle. Invitations will be issued to expert riflemen such as Captain K. V. Caser, Lieutenant Colonel Wm. A. Tewes,

Why Syrup Pepsin is Free

For more years probably than the age of the person reading this, Dr. W. B. Caldwell, of Monticello, Ill., has practiced medicine, and the one thing that forced itself on his mind was the urgent need of the human body for something that would scientifically regulate the digestive organs—the stomach, liver and bowels.

These years of study developed Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, now recognized as the national safeguard of health in thousands of good American homes. For twenty years it has been gaining friends, for it is today, as it always has been, the best laxative tonic for women, children and old folks, for these especially need a gentle and laxative tonic that is sure in results and does not grip.

It is because the doctor has watched its good work for all these years and believes in the merit of his remedy that he offers to send a free trial bottle at his own expense to anyone who writes him. You have simply to send your name and address. On the strength of what these free trial bottles have done—and thousands have been given away—Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is today more widely used than any other American remedy for constipation, liver trouble, flatulency, biliousness, indigestion, sour stomach, dyspepsia, heartburn and similar disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. It can be obtained at any drug store at 50 cents and \$1 a bottle, and a bottle will do you a hundred times the amount of good it costs you.

For sale by Garson City Drug Co.

If there is anything about you that you do not understand or if you want any medical advice, write to the doctor, and he will answer you fully. There is no charge for this service. The address is Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 67 Caldwell bldg., Monticello, Ill.

Will Be Expert.

At the conclusion of the season the men will be distributed to the various ships and stations of the marine corps and it is expected that every enlisted man who is in attendance on the school will be qualified to act as an expert instructor for the men at the post to which he will be assigned, in addition to which some 2,000 or more marines from the eastern ships and stations will have been given a course of instruction though not so extensive.

It is expected that the magnificent marine corps trophy will be ready for exhibition by June 15. This is a solid silver cup costing more than \$1,500 which was subscribed by the officers of the marine corps and presented to the National Rifle association for individual competition of 20 shots at 400 and 1,000 yards with any military rifle and military sight and ammunition, the contestant shooting in any position he may prefer. This cup will be shot for at Camp Perry for the first time.

Lived 152 Years.

Wm. Parr—England's oldest man—married the third time at 120, worked in the fields till 132 and lived 20 years longer. People should be youthful of 80. James Wright, of Sparlock, Ky. shows how to remain young. "I feel just like a 16-year-old boy," he writes, "after taking six bottles of Electric Bitters. For thirty years kidney trouble made life a burden, but the first bottle of this wonderful medicine convinced me I had found the greatest cure on earth." They're a godsend to weak, sickly run-down or old people. Try them. 50c at Geo. F. Frelsheimer's.

Will Build Own Library.

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Wallace, May 11.—The people of Wallace have refused an offer for the erection of a Carnegie library and the building has decided to erect a suitable building with city funds.

WASHINGTON NEWS

THE MISSOULIAN'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

Washington, D. C., May 11.—The influence of the protective tariff on the wool industry of Montana was discussed during the tariff debate in the senate last week by Senator Carter at some length. He said the tariff of 1894 furnished an apt illustration of just what evil influences bad legislation can produce. In Montana sheep were worth about \$2 a head, he said, when the shadow of the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill appeared. We lived to see the day when less than 20 cents a head was realized for the fat mutton sheep," declared the Montana senator.

"Wool, which can not be produced under the conditions in this country for less than 16 cents a pound, was forced into the market at from 6 to 8 cents per pound. This loss could only evaporate in one result—the butchery of the flocks. They were driven to slaughter at any price, because they could not be kept at a loss. The supply of wool decreased with a rapidity very remarkable to note. When, in 1897, a 'lucid interval' overtook the country again and the Dingley bill was passed, we observed an immediate response in the increase of the wool-growing industry. From that time to this we have continued to mark with almost unvarying regularity the most remarkable increase that has been enjoyed by any industry connected with agriculture in this country from the first settlement of this hour. Senators on the other side cannot—and I am sure no senator of this side will—desire to vote to send us on the downward grade in this line of production."

But, objection is made to the wooler schedule; and that is the equivalent of sending the other wool, for which a duty of 11 cents a pound or unwashed wool would be if the wool must be sold in the foreign markets instead of to the home mills? It is this market our friends abroad desire the opportunity to sell the goods in this country is what they seek. That would result in the sale of our wool in foreign markets, where no one would insist upon an intelligent American being asked to engage in competition on the unequal terms. If Argentine and South Africa shepherds or, as we call them "sheep herders," are paid from \$3 to \$15 a month, and they are fed on the mutton cut out of the flock, in addition to a small cereal. We pay \$40 per month to the sheep herders of our country, and you cannot keep a sheep herder with the flock unless you pay him for his canned fruit and an up-to-date bill of fare such as you find in the neighborhood of \$10 to \$15 a month to feed a sheep herder, notwithstanding he does his own cooking and keeps his own tent. Who doubts if the \$3 and the \$15 man in competition with the \$40 man in herding sheep that the \$40 man must either come down to the \$3 standard or go out of business? From the viewpoint of wages paid, 300 per cent would not be adequate today. As it is, however, our people are more competent and more intelligent, and can perform more and better service than the people of South America or any other part of the world engaged in sheep husbandry. Upon this wool schedule I expect the senate to vote for it, for it will make up the difference between the cost of production here and the cost in competing countries, and not one farthing more.

"In reference to the woolen schedule it is only necessary to look about in this country to observe the difference between now and the time when the country has been wool and free woolens. When I was a boy, growing up in Ohio, we had free wool and free woolens, and I remember in those blessed old days that six young men living in my neighborhood were married in the same suit of store clothes, loaned out from one to another. The people had to make their own clothes. They relied on a foreign market. There was no labor employment at home, for with which to make the money to buy anything."

Senator Carter refuted the charge of Senator Dooliver, of Iowa, that the shepherds and weavers had entered a conspiracy on the woolen schedules to rob perpetually the American people. He said: "The shepherds of the country are made up of farmers of the United States, men who have paid taxes and fought the battles of this republic from the beginning, can only conspire against the American people when they conclude to conspire against themselves."

It is true there is a community of

interest between the woolen manufacturer and the wool grower, and where common interest prevails it is a stretch of imagination indeed to assume that a conference regarding the common interest amounts to a conspiracy against the community. Protection on the wool is of no avail to the woolgrower unless you protect the woolen manufacturer, so as to give the grower a market at the home mill. If the market is in England, who avail will be the protective duty to the woolgrower in the United States, for in that distant market he must meet the \$3 sheep herder from South America, the woolgrower from Cape Colony, the woolgrower from Australia, and, indeed, the competing wools of all the world.

In that competition he can not engage, but instead will send the sheep to the slaughter and the wool, which he chopped up on the block and sold by the pound, and then, unhappily, when the flocks are gone, we will be dependent for our clothing, wholly and solely, upon the woolgrowers of distant climes and upon the manufacturers of other countries.

In case of war or disturbance in the channels of commerce and trade on the ocean, we would be compelled to pay excessive prices for every woolen good brought in through the perils of war, or else resort to cotton clothing.

"The loss would not be the loss solely of the individual who owns the sheep and sends them to the slaughterhouse, but it would be in the nature of a great national loss, because we can not sacrifice the woolgrowers of the country, while the striking shepherds of the pillars upon which rests the commercial and the industrial independence of these United States.

"There was no conspiracy when conference and mutual exchanges of views occurred in 1887, because that conference occurred between the employers of labor in the great manufacturing centers and those representing millions of farmers in every state in the Union engaged in growing sheep and selling wool. Those schedules of 1887 have been departed from twice in the intervening years—once in 1893, when congress undertook to deprive the manufacturer of the compensatory duty and made certain mistakes with reference to the waste or so-called 'waste,' which admitted competing wools at a lower rate than that contemplated by the law. Immediately the industry began to wane.

Again there was a change when the Wilson-Gorman bill was passed in 1894. Of course there was a change in the McKinley bill, but that was only for the time, although during its temporary life the McKinley bill caused a remarkable revival of the wool industry.

"There were conferences in connection with the Dingley bill between the woolen men and the woolgrowers, and no one sought to conceal the fact that conferences were in progress, and no one, ever before was heard to complain that these conferences were improper or pernicious in their influence. They resulted in a wise of these schedules, based upon what seemed to be a reasonable basic duty for the wool and a just compensation to the woolen manufacturer above the duty on the wool, and then a protective schedule for the manufacturer to protect him against the cheap labor engaged in manufacturing abroad.

"That law, wise in its construction, has by its fruits justified the men who drafted it and the wisdom of congress that passed it, for there is not a single instance of human endeavor in this great republic of ours that has been more prosperous nor that has shed a wider range of blessing upon the American people than this single industry."

Experiments with Montana and other barley recently conducted by the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture have shown that they contain less than 11 per cent, on an average of protein, have a weight of between 20 and 30 grams per 1,000, thin husks, and need a longer time to germinate than does the other types of barley grown in other states. It was also shown that the Montana and the other western barley was better for brewing purposes than that produced in other states, and there was also more starch in the barley. Of a great variety of samples from all over the country which were tested, Montana's represented the greatest percentage of hulls, it being 15.34, and it also had a large percentage of ash as compared with others.

To inspect and ship samples of coal for use in the army, Second Lt. Assiniboine has been detailed to the Havre Coal and Mining company near Havre.

A soldier who deserted from Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., on July 4, last, and was caught at Livingston, Mont., on March 18 of this year, has been ordered imprisoned by a court martial for two years at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and dishonorably dismissed from the army. Another soldier who deserted from Livingston on September 9 and was captured at Fort Snelling, Minn., on January 4, last, trying to enlist under an assumed name. A year's imprisonment was meted out to him, as well as a dishonorable discharge. At Fort Assiniboine, a corporal of the Second Infantry, was tried for false testimony as to the coating of furnaces at the fort on March last, and was sentenced by the court to one year's imprisonment and dishonorable dismissal. The sentence was disapproved by the commander of the department of Dakota on the ground that the evidence did not, without a reasonable doubt, establish his guilt.

Constipation steals the iron which should be absorbed away from the bowels, spoils your blood and complexion, causes anemias and disease. Regulate your bowels with Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, 35 cents, Tea or Tablets, D. C. Smith and Co. G. F. Peterson.

\$4.98 For Suits Worth Up to \$8.50



The famous "Kant-wearout" and "Hercules" clothes for the youngster are the best that can be procured. They are guaranteed to out-wear all others, being of the very best materials, carefully made and doubly reinforced at all the vital points. Every good fabric suitable for the hard usage that only boys can give is represented in one or more colors, including blue, serges, brown, gray, green and fancy mixed cloths. In the assortment of more than 100 suits there are actual values up to \$8.50, now specially priced at \$4.98



Waists \$1.50

More than 200 waists are included in this sale of pretty white waists. Exquisite models of sheer India linons, batiste and lawn in tailored effects, with either soft or laundered cuffs and collars; dainty waists in crossbar muslin and embroidered or lace designs that are most attractive and are likewise immense values at the price now asked \$1.50

25c for Boys' Coat Sweaters Worth 50c

By taking advantage of this offer you insure the youngster against many of spring's dangerous ailments. Keeps the body at an even temperature, thereby preventing bad colds, which often result in diphtheria, pneumonia and fevers. All sizes and color combinations; choose from 50 dozen at each 25c

Men's Balbriggan Underwear 50c

Best Mace thread balbriggan underwear, in natural, pink, blue or black; carefully finished with silk to harmonize with the individual colors in each suit; a quality of underwear that is worth fully \$1 a garment; on sale at 50c

Corsets \$1.00

This special sale includes four styles of corsets, all of which are made of good cotton, moderately high busts and skirts, dipping well over the hips to completely encase the form. Styles adapted to the average figure, giving a slightly defined waist line and a flat back. Attached are "Security" rubber button hose supporters at front and side. Every part is guaranteed to wear, not to rust, break or tear. Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets, special for a few days at \$1.00

Val. and Torchon Laces at 5c

Of the many thousand yards of Val. and Torchon laces and insertion, not a yard sells in the regular way for less than 10c. Widths in the assortment are often wider than one and one-half inches. Choose from the entire assortment at, per yard 5c

15c Percales at 8 1-3 c

In factory lengths. Every yard is the very best product and is absolutely clean and reliable. More than 25 patterns to choose from. Regular 15c qualities, now only, per yard, 8 1-3c

Colored Table Damask 25c Yard

Red and blue dice patterns, also some figured designs on Turkey red; 500 yards are involved in the sale and it is worth regularly 35c a yard when sold in the regular way. Restaurant and boarding house proprietors will do well to stock up at the big special price of, per yard 25c

D. J. Donohue Company

PROSPERITY COMING TO DAWSON

EVERY INDICATION POINTS TO UNPARALLELED GOOD TIMES IN COUNTY.

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Glendive, Mont., May 11.—Every day brings tangible and new evidence of the fact that Dawson county is to enjoy the most remarkable period of growth in its history, rivaling any section of Montana in productiveness and prosperity.

A most notable event was the turning of water into the big canal of the lower Yellowstone irrigation project, which will reclaim close to 100,000 acres lying northeast of this city. The headgates are about 16 miles below Glendive.

The trial of the main canal was a great success. Water was carried for a distance of nine miles, and then turned back into the Yellowstone through the Burns Creek sluiceway, for the reason that, below that point, there are some repairs to be made that will take about two weeks to complete.

It is a gratifying fact, that, with the big diversion dam far from completed, the government engineers will nevertheless be enabled to furnish more than enough water for all the land that will be placed under cultivation this season. With only five of the 11 gates in use, a head of water equalling 100 cubic feet, or 4,000 inches, was obtained. This was also in view of the fact that the Yellowstone is unusually low for this season of the year.

Now that the project is completed, with the exception of the dam and a separate pumping plant that will provide water for about 3,000 acres, Uncle Sam means to see to it that the settlers shall be fully informed concerning proper irrigation methods, with competent overseers and ditch riders named. At present these officials are endeavoring to have the ranchers plow their lands for field laterals before the grain gets very high, pointing out that they will thus avoid piling up the ground in clods when they do plow, and can secure laterals that will better carry the water.

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IT DRAGS YOU SLOWLY DOWN

It's hard to keep an even temper with a dull pain nagging all day long. Your back is full of troubles, are at the bottom of very much of the nervousness and irritability that are so common today. You wonder why you are short and cross, can't keep your mind on one thing, are inclined to worry over trifles, and subject to fits of "blues" and despondency. Partly it is due to that pain in your back, partly to the irritating effect of uric acid on your brain and nerves.



HOW CAN I ENDURE THIS?

Doan's Kidney Pills are especially for the kidneys. They relieve congestion, quickly clear the kidneys and the blood, set the filtering system in perfect operation. Fifty thousand persons publicly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Here's a case right at home:

Missoula Testimony.
Mrs. F. W. Hervey, 419 West Cedar street, Missoula, Mont., says: "I cannot speak too highly of Doan's Kidney Pills, as they have been used in my family with the best results. For three years my husband complained a great deal of kidney trouble and the various remedies he used failed to bring him relief. Hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills, he procured a box at the Missoula Drug Co., used them according to directions and they improved his condition in every way. I also suffered from kidney complaint and had such severe pains in my back that it was hard sometimes for me to get about. At night the trouble was just as bad as during the day, and as a result for the loss of sleep, I arose in the morning tired and unrefreshed. I also used Doan's Kidney Pills and they proved just as beneficial as in my husband's case, ridding me of the annoyance entirely and improving my general health."

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Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McLburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors.

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"I used Cascarets and feel like a new man. I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and sour stomach for the last two years. I have been taking medicine and other drugs, but could find no relief only for a short time. I will recommend Cascarets to my friends as the only thing for indigestion and sour stomach and to keep the bowels in good condition. They are very nice to eat."

Harry Stuckley, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Tastes Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripes. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine is table stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

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Relieved in 24 Hours
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Each Capsule contains the name MIDY
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