

# WASHINGTON NEWS

THE MISSOULIAN'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

Washington, D. C., June 1.—The civil service commission has announced two examinations for government positions which will be held in June at Missoula. The first, on June 16, is to secure an inspection of furniture for the army, with station at Chicago, at \$150 and \$125 a month. On June 30 the examination will be to secure a timber cruiser for the general land office service in the field, at \$7 per diem.

The war department has granted Captain Lawrence Halstead, of the Sixth Infantry, at Fort Missoula, leave of absence for a month and a half beginning July 1.

The 1908 report of Miss Estelle Reel, the superintendent of the Indian schools, is an interesting document, showing the advance of the red men of America. It is a document of 47 pages and came from the press of the Chillicothe Indian Training school in Oklahoma. It is replete with illustrations showing the change education has made in the Indians. The Indian schools have been conducted for the last 28 years and have done far more to civilize the red men than the sword. Miss Reel reports that large numbers of Indian students at the schools, are voluntarily working by the day, receiving the same compensation paid to white men, and are taking kindly to this mode of gaining their living. The advancement in Indian education is shown in the improved condition of the Indians generally and in the increasing number who speak English and are self-supporting.

It is reported that there are few Indians in California who live in idleness. There are 12 day schools in the state, attended by nearly all the children. The school at Riverside, now in its sixth year, has 600 pupils. In Colorado there are 807 Indians, a few of whom have small patches of land under cultivation, and for whom the Catholics and Presbyterians maintain churches. Fifty boys and 20 girls of the Grand Junction school have saved \$4,000 in the last year or two for household and ranch work for which they are a help.

Idaho has 1,732 Indians in school, a majority of whom have a sufficient knowledge of English to conduct ordinary transactions. Nations are only issued to the aged and infirm. They have produced yields of grain, alfalfa and vegetables from land heretofore permitted to overgrow with sagebrush. The Indians are improving their cattle and supplying the beef required on the reservation.

The Michigan Indians are reported religiously inclined and send their children to school of their own volition. Their camp meetings are said to compare with the old-fashioned Methodist gatherings.

Missionaries are doing much for the Oklahoma Indians, who have conducted successful experiments in corn raising, dairying and poultry. They supply their tables with fruits from orchards cultivated by themselves.

Oregon Indians are prospering, one tribe of 1,061 raising 2,700 head of horses, 3,600 cattle, 2,000 domestic fowls, 600 hogs and 70 mules. The missionary and day schools are in good favor. Another tribe of 48 live in good houses showing neatness and sanitation, and most of them speak English and wear American style clothes. They are self-supporting by cultivating their lands and working on the white men's farms. The Salem school has 688 students.

The famous Carlisle school, in Pennsylvania, had 1,000 students last year

from all parts of the United States and Alaska.

The Hampton institute in Virginia, with 126 Indian children, is supported by an annual appropriation of congress.

A feature of the schools in Washington state is the sanitarium.

So far advanced have the Wisconsin Indians become that most of them are recognized as citizens and amenable to state laws.

Miss Reel reports that the Indians in this country last year cultivated 27,285 acres of land. Much attention is being paid to dairying among the Indians and they are being urged to keep cows and to use milk and butter more extensively. One of the inspectors reports that only one cow is milked for every 10 persons, and for lack of milk sometimes babies are fed black, boiled coffee. He says if every home among the Indians milked one or two cows there would be less tuberculosis. The report states that while it cannot be said that all the Indians make creditable use of the advantage they have enjoyed by the schools, "it is assuming to know that not only do a majority profit themselves, but many become missionaries for tribal advancement. Their example and teaching are powerful agencies in uplifting their backward tribesmen." The record of the Hampton institute is cited as an illustration. Of the 1,107 Indians it has graduated, 382 have died and 97 have passed almost entirely out of the knowledge of the school. This has happened to the remaining 648.

Eighty-eight are employed in schools as teachers, disciplinarians, missionaries and field matrons; 62 are on the agencies as interpreters, clerks, police, workmen and farmers; eight are in professional pursuits, such as doctors, anthropologists, lawyers and editors; eight are in the army and navy; nine are traders; seven are store clerks; eight are railroad employees; 22 are at trades; 11 are at miscellaneous employments; one is a postmaster; 36 are laborers; 10 are loggers; six are servants; 187 own farms, ranches and stock; 26 are girls at home and 184 of the Indian girls graduated from Hampton have married, are in good homes and are living happily.

Some particularly successful Indian graduates of various schools are named as follows:

Thomas Wildcat Alford, an absentee Shawnee Indian, now residing at Shawnee, Okla., was graduated from Hampton institute in 1882; taught in the Indian school service; became an agent in a government survey party and rose to commissary. He acted as allotment surveyor for the Shawnees, Kickapoos, and Saux and Foxes; was county surveyor for one year; in 1894 was appointed chairman of the absentee Shawnee committee. He is now secretary of the Shawnee general council, which decides questions of importance to the Shawnee nation. He has sent three sons to government schools, one of whom has already graduated. Besides his other duties he maintains a model farm.

David Brewer, a full-blood Puyallup Indian, was educated at Forest Grove Indian school, Chemawa, Ore. He secured an appointment in the Indian school service and was later assigned as disciplinarian at Chemawa Indian school, Ore. He faithfully performed his duties there until his death in the early part of 1908. He married an educated full-blood Indian, educated his children and besides bequeathing them the heritage of a good name and a well spent life in the service of his Indian brothers, he left them a large, well-improved farm.

Barney Howard, a Sacton Indian,

graduate of Phoenix Indian school, Arizona, is now proprietor of a model bakery at Sacton, Ariz.

Antonio Azul, son of the present chief of the Pimas Indians, at the age of 89 years came east to school, bringing with him his own son, his nephew, and several of the leading young people of his tribe. He entered Hampton institute with his young tribesmen, graduated, and returned to his tribe, and has since been devoting his life to the betterment of his people. The improvement in house construction of the Pimas may be attributed in a goodly measure to the training this little band received at Hampton.

Gorge Elliott, a former Haskell institute pupil, is now employed by the Santa Fe railroad as agent at Jansen, Cal., and is giving satisfaction in his work. He is married, and leading an honest, useful life.

Ella Alderete, a graduate of Haskell institute, is head nurse at Leavenworth, Kan., hospital, with several trained nurses under her charge. She received here elementary training in nursing at Haskell.

saline affidavits will not be required with applications to enter made prior to September 1, 1910, but evidence of the non-mineral and non-saline character of the lands entered before that date must be furnished by the entrymen before their final proofs are accepted.

22.—Proceedings on contests and rejected applications.—When the register and receiver at the land office at which these lands will become subject to entry for any reason reject the application of any person claiming the right to make entry under any number assigned to him, they will at once advise him of the rejection and of his right of appeal, and further action thereon shall be controlled by the following rules, and not otherwise:

**Permit Amendment.**  
a. Applications either to file soldier's declaratory statement or to make homestead entry of these lands must, on presentation in accordance with regulations, be at once accepted or rejected, but the local land officers may, in their discretion, permit amendment of defective applications during the day only on which they are presented. If properly amended on the same day entry may be permitted after the numbers for the day have been exhausted in their numerical order.

b. No appeal to the general land office will be allowed or considered unless taken within one day (Sundays excepted) after the rejection of the application.

c. After the rejection of an application, whether an appeal be taken or not, the land will continue to be subject to entry as before, excepting that any subsequent applicant for the same land must be informed of the prior rejected application, and that his application, if allowed, will be subject to the disposition of the prior application upon appeal, if any be taken, from the rejection thereof, which fact must be noted upon the receipt issued him and upon the application allowed.

d. Where an appeal is taken the papers will be immediately forwarded to the general land office, where they will at once be carefully examined and forwarded to the secretary of the interior with appropriate recommendation, when the matter will be promptly decided and closed.

e. Applications filed prior to September 1, 1910, to contest entries allowed for these lands, will also be immediately forwarded to the general land office, where they will be at once carefully examined and forwarded to the secretary of the interior, with proper recommendation, when the matter will be promptly decided.

f. These regulations will supersede, during the period between April 1, 1910, and September 1, 1910, any rule of practice or other regulation governing the disposition of applications with which they may be in conflict, insofar as they relate to the lands affected by these regulations, and will apply to all appeals taken from actions of local officers during that period affecting any of these lands.

23. No notary public shall be designated for the purpose of administering oaths to applicants for registration who was not appointed prior to June 1, 1909, and on that date a resident of the county in which he shall act.

Very respectfully,  
FRID DENNETT, Commissioner.  
Approved May 24, 1909.  
R. A. BALLINGER, Secretary.

## OFFICIAL REGULATIONS ARE ANNOUNCED

(Continued from Page One.)

whom numbers are assigned, by subscribing to some newspaper which will publish a list of successful applicants, or otherwise as the notices sent by the superintendent may possibly not be received by them.

14.—Notices of the time and place of making entry will be mailed to such number of persons holding numbers as may be reasonably necessary to induce the entering of all the lands desirable for entry, and if any person who receives such a notice either notifies the register and receiver that he does not intend to make entry, or fails to make entry on the day assigned him for that purpose, the person holding the lowest number to whom no date of entry has been assigned will be at once notified that he will be permitted to make entry on a date named in such notice, after contest entries allowed for these lands, will also be immediately forwarded to the general land office, where they will be at once carefully examined and forwarded to the secretary of the interior, with proper recommendation, when the matter will be promptly decided.

15.—Notice of intention to make entry.—If any person who receives a notice of the date on which he may make entry becomes satisfied at any time that he will not make entry under the number assigned to him, he should at once inform the register and receiver of that fact, in order that some other person holding a higher number may be given the right to make entry.

**Important.**  
16.—Postoffice addresses.—All persons who change their postoffice addresses from the addresses given in their applications for registration should request the postmaster at their former addresses to forward their mail to their new addresses and notify the register and receiver of such change of address.

17.—Method of making entry.—Persons who receive notice of their right to make entry for Coeur d'Alene lands must present their applications at the United States land office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; persons who receive notice of their right to make entry for Flathead lands must present their applications either at Kallispell for Flathead lands in the Kallispell district, or at Missoula for Flathead lands in the Missoula district; and persons who receive notice of their right to make entry for Spokane lands must present their applications at Spokane. Persons holding numbers which entitle them to make entry in more than one reservation may, at their own election, make entry in any reservation.

18.—Persons holding numbers from 1 to 50 inclusive must present their application to make entry at the land office at which they are entitled to make entry between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 4:30 p. m. on April 1, 1910, in the numerical order in which their numbers were assigned to them; the applications of persons holding numbers from 51 to 100 must be similarly presented on April 2, 1910; the applications of persons holding numbers 101 to 200 must be similarly presented on April 4, 1910; the applications of persons holding numbers 201 to 300 must be presented on April 5, 1910; and so on from day to day at the rate of 100 per day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, until all persons who have been notified to appear to make entry have been given an opportunity to do so.

19.—If any person who has been assigned a number entitling him to make entry fails to appear and present his application for entry when the number assigned him is reached, his right to enter will be passed until all other applicants assigned for that day have been disposed of, when he will be afforded another opportunity to make entry on that day, failing in which he will be deemed to have abandoned his right to make entry prior to September 1, 1910.

**Heirs May Act.**  
If any person holding a number dies before the date on which he is required to make entry, his widow, or any one of his heirs, may appear and make entry under his number on that date, but not thereafter.

20.—At the time of appearing to make entry each applicant must, by affidavit, show his qualifications to make a homestead entry. If an applicant files a soldier's declaratory statement, either in person or by agent, he must furnish evidence of his military service and honorable discharge. All foreign-born persons must furnish either the original or copies of their declaration of intention to become citizens ("first papers") or copies of the order of the court admitting them to full citizenship ("second papers"). If persons who were not born in the United States claim citizenship through their fathers' naturalization while they were under 21 years of age, they must furnish a copy of the order of the court admitting their fathers to full citizenship (or their fathers' "second papers").

21.—The usual non-mineral and non-saline affidavits will not be required with applications to enter made prior to September 1, 1910, but evidence of the non-mineral and non-saline character of the lands entered before that date must be furnished by the entrymen before their final proofs are accepted.

22.—Proceedings on contests and rejected applications.—When the register and receiver at the land office at which these lands will become subject to entry for any reason reject the application of any person claiming the right to make entry under any number assigned to him, they will at once advise him of the rejection and of his right of appeal, and further action thereon shall be controlled by the following rules, and not otherwise:

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f. These regulations will supersede, during the period between April 1, 1910, and September 1, 1910, any rule of practice or other regulation governing the disposition of applications with which they may be in conflict, insofar as they relate to the lands affected by these regulations, and will apply to all appeals taken from actions of local officers during that period affecting any of these lands.

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Very respectfully,  
FRID DENNETT, Commissioner.  
Approved May 24, 1909.  
R. A. BALLINGER, Secretary.

## TOO MUCH FOR FRENCHMAN.

A story is told of a Frenchman who was very anxious to see an American business man at his home. The first morning when he called at the house the maid replied to his query:

"The master is not down yet," meaning downstairs.

The following morning he called again, and was met with:

"The master is not up yet," meaning that he had not arisen from his bed.

The Frenchman, looking at her with doubtful eye, paused for a few seconds.

"But is ver' deefout," but est ze mademoiselle will tell me when est ze master will be neither up nor down but in ze middle, zen I will call at zat time."—Joe Mitchell Chaplin, in the National Magazine for June.

**INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.**  
The resolution adopted by the law-making body of Ohio pledges the moral support of the state to the exposition and centennial celebration to be held at Put-in-Bay Island in the year 1913, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the momentous victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. The commissioners have decided that the observance of the centenary of Perry's victory shall take the form of a suitable exposition and centennial celebration.—W. H. Reinhart, in National Magazine for June.

**AMMONIA FOR SILVERWARE.**  
To clean silverware, either solid or plated, use a weak solution of ammonia (20 parts water to 1 of ammonia) and soap. Rub with a brush and rinse in alcohol. This is for bright or polished finish. For satin or frosted finish, use the weak solution of ammonia and baking soda. Wet the brush, rub on the soap, then dip brush into dry baking soda and scrub the article thoroughly. Repeat if necessary. Do not use soda on gray silver, it will make it all the same color.—National Magazine for June.

The most prominent tuberculosis specialists in the country agree that alcohol will not cure consumption. Dr. S. A. Knopf says: "Alcohol has never cured and never will cure tuberculosis. It will either prevent or retard recovery." Dr. Frank Briggs of Chicago and Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch, ex-presidents of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Dr. Lawrence P. Flick of Philadelphia, and Dr. Edward L. Trudeau of Saranac Lake, the founder of the anti-tuberculosis movement in this country, are all of the same opinion.



# Easiest Way to Get Flies Out IS NOT TO LET THEM IN

In other words, the time to begin putting in fly screens is NOW! Put them up after the flies come and you screen some flies in the house as well as keep some out. Next thing to promptness is getting the right kind of fly screens, and it is right here that we can help you!

**Screen Doors, All Sizes, \$1.00 to \$3.50**  
And they're well made, strong, durable doors, too; as good as any carpenter could make for you. Low priced because they are made in a factory that from one year's end to another makes nothing but Screen Doors, and shipped to you in solid carloads.

Style Nos. 265 and 275. Style No. 341. Style No. 331N.

NO. 265—Plain pine screen door, made of 1/2-inch clear stock, has 3-inch stiles, and four panels filled with black wire cloth; finished in green paint, with light moulding; sizes, 2 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 8 in. Each \$1.00

NO. 275—Same as above, except made of 1 1/2-inch stock; sizes, 2 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., 2 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 8 in., 2 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 10 in., and 3 ft. by 7 ft. Each \$1.25

NO. 341—Fancy pine screen door, made of 1 1/2-inch selected stock, 3-inch stiles; filled with black wire cloth; finished in natural color, with two coats of durable varnish; sizes, 2 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., 2 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 8 in., and 2 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 10 in. Each \$1.50

NO. 331N—Fancy pine screen door, made of 1 1/2-inch stock, with 3-inch stiles and bottom panel protected with 1-inch mesh No. 20 galvanized poultry netting; filled with black wire cloth; finished in natural color, with two coats of gloss finish; sizes, 2 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., 2 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 8 in., 2 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 10 in., and 3 ft. by 7 ft. Each \$1.75

Style No. 441. Style No. 419. Style No. 558.

NO. 441—Fancy pine screen door, made of 1 1/2-inch selected stock, 3-inch stiles; filled with black wire cloth; finished in natural color, with two coats of good, durable varnish; sizes, 2 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., 2 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 8 in., 2 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 10 in., and 3 ft. by 7 ft. Each \$2.00

NO. 419—Fancy oak screen door, made of 1 1/2-inch strictly black oak; 3-inch stiles; filled with black wire cloth; finished in natural color, with one coat of filler and two coats of durable coach varnish; sizes, 2 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., 2 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 8 in., and 2 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 10 in. Each \$2.50

NO. 558—High grade oak screen door, made of 1 1/2-inch strictly black oak, with 3-inch stiles and milled mouldings; filled with black wire cloth; finished in natural color, with one coat of filler and two coats of durable coach varnish; sizes, 2 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., 2 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 8 in., 2 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 10 in., and 3 ft. by 7 ft. Each \$3.50

## Window Screens and Screen Frames

Continental Adjustable Screen. Sherwood Extension, Spring Catch, Continental Window Screen Frame.

**Continental Adjustable Window Screens**  
These screens are made from hardwood, oil finished. They have a 3-inch adjustment (three inches on each side). The side wings are protected from warping by being sprung across the surface across the grain. The springs are made from the best spring steel and will hold their temper. Black wire cloth lining. Sizes, 24x24 to 30 inches, 40c. Size, 24x24 to 28 inches, 45c. Size, 28x24 to 36 inches, 50c.

**Sherwood Extension Screens**  
The "Sherwood" is an all-metal screen, made of pressed steel and filled with black wire cloth. Will not stick, warp or bend and can be used either as a permanent fixture or upon the sash in the usual way. Size, 18x22 to 33; each, 40c. Size, 24x24 to 28, each, 45c. Size, 28x24 to 44; each, 65c.

**Continental Screen Frames**  
These frames are made of kiln-dried pine and are simple in construction and easily put together, making screens any desired size within their limits. Each set is complete with all necessary mouldings, slides and hardware. All walnut finished. Size, 36x36 inches, 25c. Size, 36x48 inches, 30c. Size, 36x48 inches, 35c. Size, 36x48 inches, 40c. Size, 36x48 inches, 45c. Size, 36x48 inches, 50c. Size, 36x48 inches, 55c. Size, 36x48 inches, 60c. Size, 36x48 inches, 65c. Size, 36x48 inches, 70c. Size, 36x48 inches, 75c. Size, 36x48 inches, 80c. Size, 36x48 inches, 85c. Size, 36x48 inches, 90c. Size, 36x48 inches, 95c. Size, 36x48 inches, 100c.

**Screen Wire Cloth and Hardware**  
Our Screen Wire Cloth is of the best quality and is carried in all widths from 24 to 42 inches, painted green or black or galvanized. Of Spring Hinges, Spring Catches, Stops and Locks for Screen Doors, we have a complete variety from the best makers.

# Missoula Mercantile Co.

# BIG BLACKFOOT MILLING CO.

BONNER, MONTANA

The Largest Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed

# Pine Lumber

IN THE WEST

Mills at Bonner, St. Regis and Hamilton, with an Annual Production of One Hundred and Sixty Million Feet.

Complete factories for the manufacture of Box Shooks, Sash, Doors, Molding and all kinds of Interior Finish.

**Estimates Furnished From Plans**  
Largest stock of seasoned timber always on hand for the prompt filling of orders for the commercial trade. Write for price list.

Retail yards in Butte, Helena and Missoula, dealing in Lumber, Mill Work, Lath, Coal, Lime, Building Paper, etc.

The Missoula yard is now making deliveries of the 16-inch mill wood at \$3.75 per carload. Phone 106 and order a load.

# Big Blackfoot Milling Co.

BONNER, MONTANA