

FAMILY THEATER

C. A. HARNOIS, Manager

LAST THREE DAYS
Monday, Tuesday and
Wednesday,

By special request the
Van Dyke Co. presents.

Mabel Heath

A Rural Drama in Four Acts.



You won't need a glass to see that the shirts we are selling for \$1 are worth none less than \$1.50 and up to \$2.25. We bought a line of samples—one of a kind—and will give you the benefit.

Brooks & Turner

Everything That Men Wear



A Fine Rib Roast

ordered from the Central Market makes a dinner for a king. Our meats are known everywhere in Missoula as of the highest grade. It's a sauce for the appetite to see one of these daily samples of superiority on the table. Meat is the mainstay of life and our beef comes first among meats.

Central Market

119 WEST MAIN ST. PHONE 15
KOOPMANN & WISSBROD

"Standard" BEER

You leave your home each morning, a smile upon your face, your step is light—elastic, and your carriage full of grace; your mind is bright and vigorous—by strong health you are backed; in bygone days an invalid—you now drink Malt Extract!

GARDEN CITY BREWING CO.'S

OWN BREWING
Phone 125

Evans Bros. Trunk Co.

ALL STYLES OF TRUNKS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE
TRUNKS REPAIRED PROMPTLY
Telephone 457 red and our representative will call.

For Sale Cheap

Ice Box, Piano, Show Case, Counter.

LEO SOLOMON

115 E. Main. Phone 62 Black.

DR. PRICE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL FOOD

if eaten daily, there will be a daily action of the bowels—waste removed—nutriment retained. It is made from the whole wheat berry.

For sale by all Grocers

PRELIMINARY HEARING FOR THIS MORNING

The preliminary hearing of Thomas Ainsworth, charged with assault in the first degree, was heard yesterday before Justice of the Peace Dymon. It is alleged that Ainsworth is one of the two men who on Wednesday night of last week tried to rob Annie Green, a woman of West Front street. During the fracas incident to the attempted robbery the woman was struck on the head by a "billy" in the hands of one of the men. She also sustained a broken finger. The hearing was adjourned at supper time until 9:30 this morning.

No matter how long you have suffered, Foley's Kidney Remedy will help you. Mrs. S. L. Bowen of Wayne, W. Va., writes: "I was a sufferer from kidney disease, so that at times I could not get out of bed, and when I did I could not stand straight. I took Foley's Kidney Remedy. One dollar bottle and part of the second cured me entirely." It will cure you. Gardien City Drug Co., George Freidshimer, prop.

Harnois Theater

C. A. HARNOIS, Manager.

Thursday AUG. 26 Night

The First of the Real New York Successes.
Wm. A. Brady and Joseph Grismer Announce

A GENTLEMAN FROM MISSISSIPPI

A Comedy of Washington Life, by Harrison Rhodes and Thos. A. Wise. Now in Its Second Year New York. Six Months Chicago.

Prices—\$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Seat sale opens Wednesday, August 25, 9 a. m.

Harnois Theater

C. A. HARNOIS, Manager.

ONE NIGHT Friday, Aug. 27

H. H. FRAZEE'S New Musical Sensation,

A KNIGHT FOR A DAY

Book and Lyrics by Robt. B. Smith, Music by Raymond Hubbell—Authors of "Fantana" and "Mexicana"

THE MUSICAL SENSATION OF THE CENTURY

Big Cast of Favorites, Including Edward Hume and Grace De Mar and the Famous American Beauty Chorus—the "Ten English Dancing Madcaps"

A Scenic and Electrical Marvel Seat Sale Opens Thursday, 9 a. m. PRICES, 50c TO \$1.50. BOX SEATS \$2.00.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amounts, on household or office furniture, livestock, pianos, real estate or anything of value.

REPAY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY

LOWEST RATES
Transactions confidential.

THE WAGE EARNERS' BANK

L. G. Wrather, Propr.
122 Higgins Ave., Room 3, Upstairs

SETTLERS NOT DISCOURAGED

(From the Dawson County Review.)
The Anaconda Standard in its last Sunday edition, published a complete account of the senate irrigation committee hearing at Sidney, including the full extent of the water users' committee's statement as read by Mr. Kenoyer. Then, in its Monday issue, the Standard comments editorially upon such statement, drawing most lurid and unflattering deductions therefrom and asking "somebody down Glendive way" to set it right in "its conclusions are wrong."

The Review will briefly attempt that task, while at the same time drawing its own conclusions and expressing its own opinion concerning conditions as they exist in the Lower Yellowstone valley, under the government irrigation project at the present time.

The Standard is wrong—emphatically wrong in its first deduction—namely, "that these settlers have nothing to show for their ventures except a tale of woe." Taking conditions at their worst, admitting the truth and relevancy of every complaint that has been made, yet the man who owns 80 or 100 acres of good land under the Lower Yellowstone project today is a fortunate individual, one has but to traverse the valley in order to become aware of the truth of this assertion.

It is true that many of the conditions have been bad in connection with this project, and, from a rather intimate acquaintance therewith, the Review is obliged to recognize the justice of many of the complaints that have been made. It is absolutely certain, and in fact it was not denied by the reclamation officials, that the settlers in the valley, in 1902 and 1904, were given every possible assurance that the water would not cost them to exceed \$30 per acre, and probably not that much. Those who hesitated to become members of the Water Users' association were whipped into line by arguments of the most strenuous character. It was stated in the hearing in Sidney that some who held back were threatened that, if they did not come in on the proposition then, they would never be able to secure water in future years and that "the valley would be made too hot to hold them."

It is useless to invoke legal technicalities in a case of this sort. It makes no difference, from the moral and just viewpoint, whether the engineers who then had charge of this work and who conducted the reconnaissance surveys were possessed of a legal power to bind their principal, the federal government, by their declarations.

We have here the case of a supposedly beneficent government dealing with its citizens. The settlers had no means of going beyond the declaration of the engineers on the ground, to discover whether these men were clothed with full authority. The engineers held themselves out as authorized representatives of the government. They made certain statements that were vital to the future interests of any man who might settle under the project. The men of the lower valley had every reason and right to rely on these statements.

And now that the cost of the water has been increased from \$30 to \$42.50 per acre, it is not strange that complaints have arisen; and they are just complaints. Coupled therewith, also is the declaration—also passing without denial at the committee hearing—that, under the guise of "maintenance charges," which are placed at \$1 per acre per year, the engineers are compelling the settlers to pay for additional cost that should go to construction account, in other words, that the water is really costing the settlers more than the \$42.50 per acre specified in the official notice published by the Secretary of the interior last December.

Everybody at the hearing was interested in hearing Mr. Newell's explanation of the increase in cost over original estimates. He lays it to the fact that labor and material have gone up from 40 to 50 per cent since 1905. We think the gentleman's percentages are rather high, but we will not dispute his figures. Nevertheless, there is no use in attempting to gloss over the fact, asserted with such persistence by the settlers, that incompetence and extravagance on the part of employees of the reclamation service are very largely responsible for much of the increased cost. The Review feels that it would not be true to its constituency if it attempted to conceal or overlook these facts, though we are willing to assume that Mr. Newell himself was not cognizant of them.

Then, there is more involved in this matter than the interests of the settlers under this or any other government project. There is at stake the question of the administration of one of the most important departments of the federal government. To the reclamation service congress has entrusted a great sum of money. Over \$50,000,000 have already been spent. Some several millions are still in the fund. If this money is not being properly handled, the people should know it and congress should know it.

We have too much confidence in the integrity of our representatives in Washington to believe that they will be influenced to pass over this matter lightly simply because all the money expended will be eventually funded back to the government by payments on water rights, practically keeping the reclamation fund intact. In fact, this is additional reason why congress should inquire most carefully into the conduct of the reclamation service. The people, it is true, are obliged to pay this money back into the federal treasury, and for that very reason—much more than if the federal government had to foot the bill as a matter of appropriation—every care should be taken to see that not a penny is wasted; that every dollar is expended with the same care as it would be in the course of a private business. These people who refund this money to the government are already sufficiently taxed to support that government. There should be left no possible loophole for loss and waste to occur.

Take a trip down the valley and make casual inquiries. You will soon discover whether proper business methods have prevailed in connection

with the administration of affairs on this project and the completion of the work. When these complaints were first voiced the Review was rather inclined to believe that they were the natural concomitant of "pay day." But there is far more in it than the statements of a "lot of pessimists and kickers." Some of the best men in the lower valley are back of these declarations, and they cannot be gainsaid.

But this line of logic is not exactly answering the Standard's justified complexity of opinion concerning the Lower Yellowstone valley and its government irrigation project.

Reverting thereto we would say that the settlers are not exactly complaining because "the land will cost too much." They rebel, first of all, because of failure on the government's part to fulfill what was more than an implied contract.

In the fourth paragraph of its comment, the Standard has confused two things, namely title to water and title to the land. The settlers want longer time to pay for their water, but they want a receiver's final receipt for the land itself as soon as they have complied with the usual residence requirements of the homestead law. But that contention is eliminated now anyway.

Excuse this line of logic, as mentioned in the settlers' statement. The Review is unable to understand why that matter was at all incorporated in the answers made to the senate committee, for the building of the Missouri River railroad, now in process, certainly solves the question of transportation to the satisfaction of any reasonably minded man in the valley.

Finally then, the Standard is dead wrong in its cumulation of the matter when it says "Even if the alleged and shortcomings of federal authority were corrected, the whole settler project would better go into receivership." There is no just warrant for that assertion, nor is it right to assume that the airing of these grievances constitutes a "knock" on the Lower Yellowstone valley.

There is no finer section of country than this on God's green earth anywhere; no richer soil, no better prospect, no raising splendid crops. Only a few days ago a district superintendent of the Methodist church, one of the most traveled and observant men in the state, made a trip down this same valley, and, on his return to Glendive, he declared in unqualified terms that there was nothing to equal it in the whole state of Montana.

Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, at the banquet given Saturday evening to the irrigation committee, and other guests by the Glendive business men, was equally eloquent and profuse in his declarations concerning the valley.

The United States senators, to a man, were amazed at what they saw during the trip to Sidney and return. Magnificent fields of waving grain, with much of it already in the shock, greeted the eye on every hand. Most of this was raised without irrigation—wheat that will easily make from 25 to 40 bushels to the acre; oats that will yield all the way from 50 to 100 bushels; flax, barley, potatoes, alfalfa—all the multitude of crops for which other sections of Montana have become famous. They all produce magnificently in the valley without irrigation. With the water, it is declared by competent authority, these varied crops will not only be absolutely certain from year to year, but they will produce from 10 to 25 per cent greater returns with irrigation than without it.

There isn't the slightest reason in the world for any settler under the Lower Yellowstone project to be pessimistic today, and very few, if any, of them are the least discouraged. They feel that there is a question of right involved. If the government cannot or will not correct these things, they will "grin and bear it"—and will keep on grinning from year to year as the crops are garnered.

If Senator Chamberlain's suggestion were adopted, and the government exacted this day each of the settlers' obligations; take over the project, complete it and then offer the water for sale at \$42.50 per acre, it would be taken like wildfire by the same people who are complaining over conditions now. One must remember that these people have lived for four or five years now in the midst of uncertainty. The least experienced of all could see a hundred places where money could be saved. They know that they, the settlers, must eventually pay every cent of it. And who wouldn't grow restive and restless under such conditions? Is it the least bit strange that an explosion occurred at the last, and that these long-suffering settlers gave full vent to their feelings? The wonder is that they have been patient so long.

And now, what of a remedy? The most conservative of the members of the Lower Yellowstone Water Users' association have at no time entertained a very lively hope that the government would go back to the original estimate of \$30 an acre. They understand fully the intent of the reclamation act, namely, that all the money expended on a project should be returned to the fund.

The Review feels safe in saying that very few of the settlers are unwilling to pay the full \$42.50 per acre, but they want all uncertainties settled; they want commonly courteous treatment from the reclamation service employees; they do not want the maintenance charge used as a cloak to cover up further expenditures that really go to the initial cost of the project; they want the government, at its own expense, to rectify the mistakes of its engineers; they want the laterals and turnouts constructed so as to be of some benefit in irrigating; they want the residence limit clause eliminated, for it accomplishes no good purpose anyway and simply limits the sale and transfer of land; they want a home-

stead of 100 acres, they want something of the relief outlined by Senator Carter and expressed by him as the prevailing opinion of his committee members.

With these things granted, the Standard need not fear for the Lower Yellowstone valley. It is not in danger of going into a receivership. When Butte and its big hill are forgotten relics of a departed age, the Lower Yellowstone valley will still be garnering its annual crops, its strength assured by one of the deepest and richest soils in the world.

Senator Carter's proposal for relief to the settlers is a good one. In brief, he favors relieving the settlers under all government projects from any payments except maintenance charges until they have harvested their third crop by the use of the water from the government canal. Thereafter, they shall pay \$1 per acre per year, with interest, until they have discharged the principal sum per acre, based on the cost of the project.

The Review is constrained to believe that the settlers will accept this measure of relief in good part, and that, when some of the other things are made right; with the present corps of practical men who are handling the canal and laterals for the government, everything will work out pleasantly and a cry of complaint will speedily give way to songs of rejoicing.

IN THE THEATERS

"Thelma's Heart"

is the title of the center attraction of the program presented last evening at the Isis theater. The scene of the story is laid in ancient Rome. The film is beautifully colored and the story is very interesting in its details. The tale deals with disappointed love finally made happy at the culmination of the pleasing theme.

"The Bugle Call"

deals with military life, and the story weaves itself in pleasing fashion about an engaging romance. The hero of the pictured playlet goes to support the Union cause during the war, and, becoming disconsolate over the hardships endured, decides to desert. This idea he finally overcomes when he is subjected to a vision wherein he imagines his sweetheart is imploring him to remain and fight like an honorable soldier. This he does and is rewarded in the end when he meets his sweetheart in a military hospital after having been wounded upon the battlefield. "The Bugle Call" is of a comical character, the center of action being a young mischief-maker who was long on devising schemes with which to worry his parents.

An illustrated song was delivered by J. A. Yost in his consuetudinary manner. "Cuddle Up a Little Closer, Lovey," was rendered by the always interesting chronophone. Taken as a whole, the program is an unusually good one and well worth seeing.

A Good Show.

"A Knight for a Day" is a musical comedy in two acts. It is nicely staged and exquisitely costumed. The electrical effects in the second act are beautiful. In the closing scene they are superb.

The chorus lacks good leading voices. Edward Hume, in the role of Jonathan Joy, gave a clever portrayal of this eccentric part. Mr. Hume is exceptionally good. The role of Billy Day is cleverly impersonated by Miss Grace De Mar, who was applauded to the echo, and responded to several encores.

Miss Ruth Florence, as Muriel Oliver, sang nicely and pleased, as did Edward D. Lynch, as Marco, a Corsican. In their duet, "Life is Sweet-Saw," with chorus and electrical effects, they made a decided hit. Another good song that pleased immensely was "My Little Girl in Blue," by Oliver, Joy and chorus—Anaconda Standard.

"A Knight for a Day" comes to the Harnois on August 27.

HOME CURE FOR ECZEMA.

Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, Glycerine, Etc., Used as a Simple Wash.
It really seems strange that so many people suffer year in and year out with eczema, when it is now no longer a secret that oil of wintergreen mixed with thymol, glycerine, etc., makes a wash that is bound to cure.

Old, obstinate cases, it is true, cannot be cured in a few days, but there is absolutely no sufferer from eczema who ever used this simple wash and did not find immediately that wonderfully soothing, calm, cool sensation that comes when the itch is taken away. Instantly upon applying a few drops of the wash, the remedy takes effect, the itch is allayed. There is no need of experiment—the patient knows at once.

Instead of trying to compound the oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc., in the right proportions ourselves we are using a prescription which is universally found the most effective. It is known as the D. D. D. Prescription, or Oil of Wintergreen Compound. It is made by the D. D. D. Co. of Chicago, and our long experience with this remedy has given us great confidence in its merits. George Freidshimer, G. F. Peterson.

FIFTY DEATHS.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Fifty deaths out of 76 cases of cholera occurred in the Philippine Islands during the week ended June 25. Chief Quarantine Officer Helsar at Manila reports that 14 cases of the disease occurred in Samar—27 in the mountains, nine in the original Negros and 26 in the Panganga province.

If you are all run down Foley's Kidney Remedy will help you. It strengthens the kidneys so they will eliminate the impurities from the blood that depress the nerves and cause exhaustion, backache, rheumatism and urinary irregularities, which sap the vitality. Do not delay. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy at once.

Three Big Money Savers. Schlossberg's A SAFE PLACE TO TRADE. Men's Clothing, Shoes and Underwear.

Big Money Savers For This Week Only Men's Suits

Great reductions on all our Men's Suits in the two best known makes, Schloss Bros.' and the Hackett-Carlant's. There is none better made.

\$15.00 Men's Suits, on sale	\$7.50
\$17.50 Men's Suits, on sale	\$9.75
\$20.00 Men's Suits, on sale	\$12.50
\$22.50 Men's Suits, on sale	\$12.50
\$25.00 Men's Suits, on sale	\$15.00
\$27.50 Men's Suits, on sale	\$15.00

When it comes to a comparison of prices you never miss a sale.

SHOES

The famous and celebrated Regal Shoes. All our Regal Low Shoes known all over the country as the best shoe made—the shoe with stock, fit and finish. on sale for one week; \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes, sale price.

UNDERWEAR

THIS WEEK ONLY.

75c medium-weight jersey-ribbed, per garment, on sale,	37 1/2c
\$1.00 and \$1.25 half wool, per garment	59c
Special 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 Shirts, on sale	50c
Special Window display can be seen of all the above mentioned.	
Special Brotherhood gauntlet Gloves, worth \$1.75, sale	\$1.25

If You Know Anything You Know This

There is no finer residence city than Missoula, and in Missoula there is no finer residence district than HAMMOND ADDITION. We make this statement fully realizing that it is broad, but we are prepared to back it up. We can show you if you will give us the chance. All you have to do is to call at our office and we will take you to the addition; there you can see for yourself. And bear this always in mind—we are offering these lots, with all this year's advantages, at last year's prices.

Lots \$400 to \$600

TERMS—10 PER CENT DOWN AND 5 PER CENT A MONTH, OR ONE-FOURTH DOWN AND THE BALANCE IN FOUR, EIGHT AND TWELVE MONTHS AT 6 PER CENT INTEREST

South Missoula Land Co.

FRANK P. KEITH, Secretary

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VICTIM OF TRAIN LAID TO HIS REST

Funeral services over the remains of W. S. Moore, the printer who was killed by being struck by a train near McQuarrie last Thursday night, was held at Lucy's chapel at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. J. Walter Lennie-Smith officiating. Members of Missoula Typographical union attended in a body and the following from that organization acted as pallbearers: President Gale, Walter Jones, John Leach, Charles Perry, Frank Chase and A. B. Maxwell.

BISON RESERVE FENCE NEARLY COMPLETED

Chief Engineer J. P. Martin of district No. 1 of the forest service stated yesterday that work on the new national bison fence at Ravalli is progressing very satisfactorily, and it is confidently thought that the structure will be ready for its buffalo occupants about September 1. Under Assistant Engineer E. W. Kramer, a large force of men is at work and all holes have been dug and the posts set, there remaining only the wire to be strung. Since the stockade is somewhat over 20 miles in circumference, it is no small task to place the wire netting in position.

MISSOULIAN WANT ADS BRING QUICK RESULTS.