

WE ARE pleased to announce that we will move from our present location in the Florence Hotel block, to our new home in the Chaney block, on the corner of East Front and Pattee streets, about October 30, where we have fitted out one of the most modern new laundry plants in the country, and will be pleased to demonstrate the fact to our patrons and the public. As soon as we are settled we will announce a formal opening on some special date, cordially inviting you to call and investigate the new way of laundering. We thank you, one and all, for the past courtesies extended and trust we may have the pleasure of meeting you in our new location. Don't forget the location. It is on the extreme corner of East Front and Pattee streets. Look for the big sign.

FLORENCE STEAM LAUNDRY

Phone 48

CUMMINS TO ANSWER TAFT'S SPEECH

CHICAGO IS INTERESTED IN COMING EVENT—BUSINESS GETTING BETTER.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—The opening gun in war between the "insurgents" and President Taft over the tariff bill may be fired in Chicago by Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa on November 16. The Iowa senator, who took a prominent part in the fight on the tariff bill at the last session of congress, will be the guest of honor of the Marquette club on that night and the principal speaker of the occasion. Local politicians are of the opinion that Senator Cummins will take advantage of the opportunity to reply to President Taft's recent speech at Winona, Minn., upholding the tariff, and that he will pay special attention to Senator Aldrich and Congressman Cannon. It is the general belief that the Iowa statesman on this occasion will uphold the actions of himself and his associates, La Follette, Long, Beveridge et al. in the senate, and Parsons and Murdock in the house, when they fought the passage of the recent bill. National politics have been quiet in Chicago ever since the adjournment of congress, even President Taft's visit and speech failing to start the pot boiling, but the politicians believe that when he picks up the gauge of battle thrown down by President Taft in his pro-tariff speeches on the present tour, Senator Cummins, who is credited with originating the "Iowa idea" of tariff reform, has been involved in a number of bitter political fights in the last eight or ten years, and has shown that he isn't afraid to lock horns with the leaders in his own party or the opposing parties.

"The city of Chicago against the state department of the United States" might be the title of the contest that is looming up over Charles R. Crane, discharged minister to China. The action of President Taft in upholding Secretary Knox in the affair has not settled the question in the minds of Mr. Crane's many Chicago friends and associates. There is talk in financial and commercial circles of a concerted effort to defend Mr. Crane against the charges of incompetency and thoughtlessness implied by Secretary Knox's course, and to declare to the world that nothing the Chicagoan has done could be construed as a reflection upon his integrity and good citizenship. It may be his friends declare, that diplomatic reasons arose after Mr. Crane's appointment that made it unwise for him to proceed to China, but if so these cannot excuse the manner in which he was released. They take the position that even if Knox did err in dismissing the minister, he did err in the manner of that dismissal, and that it was done for the purpose

of humiliating Mr. Crane before the world. Mr. Crane followed his first statement expressing surprise at the action of Secretary Knox, and explaining that all of his dealings had been directly with President Taft, with another statement issued after the president upheld his secretary. There is another rumor current to the effect that Mr. Crane's retirement is the result of commercial rivalry between large corporations in the United States seeking entrance into the Chinese markets. The Standard Oil company is probably the best known American corporation in the orient, and is fast developing a vast trade there by meeting the peculiar demands of the Chinese consumer, both as to oil and to lamps. The steel trust, while not so deeply interested in China at present, is seeking to extend its markets consequent to that of Standard Oil. The Crane company of Chicago, of which the father of Charles R. Crane is the head, while not a bidder for Chinese trade, has, through its own importance in the United States, commercial advances, the same as any other large concern.

Homes for girls and women rescued from tenderloin districts of great cities, both victims of white slavery and others, for which "cissy" Smith has made eloquent plea in Chicago, already have been considered by the Woman's World committee, and will be one of the matters taken up by the American Vigilance association, which has succeeded to the war of extermination begun by the committee. The noted evangelist who led the dramatic "Christian parade" through the "bevees" of Chicago, declares that such homes are necessary if the women are to be permanently rescued. Without centrally located buildings where "social Christianity" would be practiced, he said it would be almost impossible to make the work of rescue of permanent value, since without such helps they would drift back to the old conditions. In its war on the white slave traffic the American Vigilance association has seen the necessity for carrying its work a step forward, and has turned its attention to the problem of building homes that shall be places of comfort and help as well as refuge, and where the rescued women may fit themselves to earn honest livings. The last act of the committee chosen by the Woman's World is to publish a book, edited by Ernest A. Bell, secretary of the vigilance association, "War on the White Slave Traffic," which will come from the Courier company's presses shortly. It gives more facts and complete knowledge of this monstrous evil to serve as a guide and warning to the public.

Real prospect is seen that Chicago's slum in pre-eminence as a grain center will be checked through the decline, is shown by the fact that two elevators have been rebuilt of the 26 which have burned since 1897. The shallow river obstructed by many center-pier bridges and with a strong current has caused the first-class boats to give Chicago a wide berth. The widening of the Chicago channel to 200 feet proceeds slowly, but the drainage trustees have just acquired 700 feet additional river frontage and possess

Will Open Reservations



STANDING ROCK AND CHEYENNE RIVER RESERVATIONS, TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG HOME-SEEKERS OCTOBER 26, 1909.

Aberdeen, S. D., Oct. 22. On October 26 the United States government will dispose of by lottery approximately 2,250,000 acres of land in North and South Dakota, known as the Standing Rock and Cheyenne Indian reservation. Government appraisers have placed the value on this land at from 20 cents to \$2 an acre, but this is extremely conservative, as most of the land is very available for farming, and when placed under cultivation will be just as available as the surrounding territory, where farms sell for from \$20 to \$40 an acre.

Just a little over 100 years ago Thomas Jefferson was criticised by friend and foe for paying Napoleon Bonaparte such a gigantic sum as \$15,000,000 for the Louisiana territory. It is in the northern part of this strip was located a territory which afterward became known as North and South Dakota, and in the center of these two states a small portion, scarcely a fly speck as compared with the rest of the territory, is now being

given away, and the true value of this territory at the present time would equal or exceed the entire \$15,000,000 which was paid for the Louisiana territory. Such was the wisdom of Jefferson, who when in his most optimistic moments little realized the true value of the purchase he was making for future generations. The distribution of this land will take place at Aberdeen by the usual method of drawing. Thousands of acres have been prepared, and on these each applicant, duly registered, fills out his card and address, and the card is placed in an envelope uniform in size and appearance with the thousands of other envelopes. These envelopes in turn are placed in a bag securely locked and sealed. On the day of the drawing, which occurs October 26, these envelopes will be dumped out upon a huge platform and two pretty children will be selected to make the drawings. In this way fate alone will determine who the lucky ones are to be.

to be pushing the widening process as rapidly as possible, but as a grain port the city has slumped; the grain of the great northwest, including western Canadian provinces, does not move toward Chicago as in days of yore. No decisive steps yet have been taken to remedy the neglect of years, during which time the dockage and water terminal frontage has been acquired by railways, creating the kind of situa-

tion which, it is now said, will be likely to hold up until remedied, any federal appropriation for waterways, including that to the gulf. Commenting on Chicago's predicament in this regard a report of the harbor commission has this to say: "The deliberate intent of the railroads to dominate the lake traffic through the control of the Buffalo water front can hardly be mistaken. Let Chicago,

through its failure to provide adequate harbor facilities, deprive itself of the benefit of water transportation, and it will soon see the railroads doing less to advance its interests, because the incentive to do so will be removed. As long as the water route is available, the railroads must be on the alert to serve Chicago well and cheaply. Chicago is still the world's greatest lumber market, although the arrivals by water have greatly decreased.

For the year 1907 Chicago received in round numbers 2,600,000,000 feet of lumber, of which 400,000,000, or one-sixth, came by water. Not many years ago the receipts of lumber by water greatly exceeded those by rail.

The country bank as a school for a metropolitan banker is eulogized from personal experience by Joseph T. Talbert, who, on November 1, will go from his vice presidency of the Commercial National of Chicago to that of the National City institution in New York—the Standard Oil institution. His advice to would-be bankers, which explains his own success, is this: "Go to a country bank and learn the business from the ground up. Touch elbows with the farmer and the men who are making the west more and more important each day in the financial world." Bankers say Mr. Talbert's salary will be \$40,000 a year. He learned the rudiments of the banking business in his native state, Mississippi. He came to Chicago in 1898 as a national bank examiner, and was connected with the liquidation of the National Bank of Illinois, which had failed. In December of 1897 he went to the Commercial National as cashier. Five years later he was elected its vice president, and for the last two years he has been at the head of the clearing house. He has been ambitious personified, and success has been his idol. Toward the public his attitude privately has been shown by the comment he made about currency reform. "Try to teach finance to the public? Not by a — sight," he said. Cornelius Vanderbilt's remark pleased Talbert.

BISHOP'S BODY ARRIVES.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—The body of Bishop Seth Ward of the Methodist Episcopal church of South, who died at Kobe, Japan, on September 26, arrived on the Nippon Maru today. He had spent a large part of his life in the orient, where he was highly esteemed, both by the missionaries and the natives. The body will be sent to the late bishop's home in Houston, Texas.

Money Comes in Bunches

A. A. Chisholm of Treadwell, N. Y., now. His reason is well worth reading: "For a long time I suffered from indigestion, torpid liver, constipation, nervousness and general debility," he writes. "I couldn't sleep, had no appetite nor ambition, grew weaker every day in spite of all medical treatment. Then used Electric Bitters. Twelve bottles restored all my old-time health and vigor. Now I can attend to business every day. It's a wonderful medicine." Infallible for stomach, liver, kidneys, blood and nerves. See at Missoula Drug Co's.

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