

## ENGINEERS LEAVE FOR NORTH

RECLAMATION SERVICE BOARD WILL INSPECT WYOMING PROJECTS.

Cheyenne, Aug. 10.—The United States reclamation service board of army engineers, appointed to inspect and report on the proposed development and completion of western reclamation projects, has completed an inspection of the Pathfinder project along the North Platte valley in Wyoming, and has left for the Belle Fourche project in South Dakota. No report of any recommendation it may make will be given out by the board until it inspects all the projects. Following the visit to South Dakota the board will inspect the Huntley project in Montana and return to Wyoming to inspect the Shoshone project near Cody.

The personnel of the board, which has been going over the Pathfinder dam in central Wyoming, the diversion dam, canals and proposed canals along the North Platte river in western Nebraska, was composed of Brigadier General Marshall, Colonel W. C. Langfit, Colonel James Biddle, Colonel E. L. Woodford, Colonel W. E. Keeley, Colonel M. A. Cram, Colonel W. W. Harts, Major C. W. Kutz, Major Henry Burgess, Director F. H. Newell and Chief Engineer C. A. Davis of the reclamation service.

## PROF. SHAW'S VIEWS ON STATE

HE THINKS THAT MONTANA IS MORE RELIABLE THAN NORTH DAKOTA FOR FARMING.

Farming is a surer thing in Montana than in North Dakota," Professor Shaw is quoted as saying by a Great Falls Tribune reporter.

"When I entered upon the present Great Northern work last spring," said Professor Shaw, "I was only prepared to say that a satisfactory crop of grain would be raised in Montana every year except when the rainfall was far below the normal. Now I make no exceptions. I am confident that a satisfactory crop of grain can be grown in Montana every year by the dry farming methods. My experience this year has proved that to me, and it has proved it to every one else who has knowledge of what we have been doing on our farms. There is a little more rainfall in North Dakota than there is in Montana, but the difference appears to be more than made up for by the greater moisture-retaining qualities of the Montana soil. This year in North Dakota the crops are a practical failure in the larger portion of the state, but in Montana there are fair crops wherever the dry land methods of farming have been followed.

### Fine Crop.

"The most remarkable demonstration of this is at Chester. There we have a 40-acre tract of land under cultivation, and it is so good that the Great Northern has a special train from Glasgow to Chester in order to show those who so desired what had actually been accomplished in growing crops under scientific methods of dry land farming. About 200 people took advantage of Mr. Hill's generous offer, and to say that they were all thoroughly convinced is putting it mildly. At Chester there has only been a total of three and a half inches of rain since the 1st of March, and yet we have satisfactory yields of various kinds of grain, and ten acres of corn that looks as good as one could see anywhere.

"Out in the Judith demonstration the crops look even better than ours do at Chester, but they have had about five inches of rain there, which also is considerably below the normal. I find the same thing all over the state, wherever the work has been done as it should be done, there is good crops, and I am far more enthusiastic about the agricultural possibilities of Montana now than I was when I undertook this work last spring. The amount of rainfall here is of far less importance than the proper handling of the soil.

"This means a great deal to Montana in many ways, and I am inclined to think that in the long run this abnormal dry year will be a blessing in disguise, for it shows very clearly that the work must be done in a thorough manner in order to get crops, and that means that we will have better farms."

## ALLEGED LAND THIEVES BEGIN FIGHT IN COURT

Portland, Aug. 10.—David Eccles, Salt Lake City millionaire sugar king, and prominent member of the Mormon church and the indicted officers of the Oregon Lumber company, began a technical battle for liberty in the federal court here today. They are accused of conspiracy to defraud the government of timber lands. The indictment was returned by the grand jury three days before the statute of limitations would have run. Eccles' attorney filed a demurrer on the ground that the statute of limitations had expired. Probably no decision will be reached for several weeks. Mr. Eccles was not in the courtroom.



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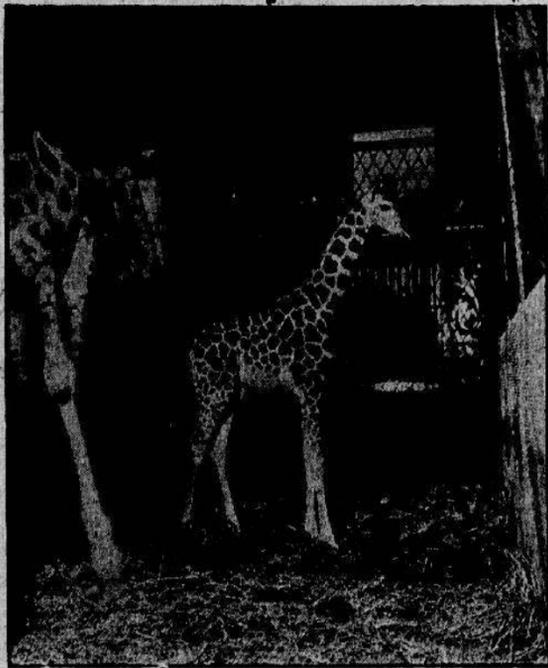
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## Baby Bumbeeno a Feature



BABY BUMBEENO, THE INFANT GIRAFFE WITH THE BARNUM & BAILEY ZOO.

Baby Bumbeeno, the infant giraffe, stellar habitue of the Barnum and Bailey circus zoo, claims distinction as being not only the first giraffe ever born in captivity to live, but the very first to be christened.

The christening took place at Madison Square garden, New York City, during the spring engagement of the circus, and took place at high noon, the correct time for a giraffe's christening. Miss Jane Noris, one of the most charming of the Metropolitan opera house songbirds, had been asked to bestow officially the name of Bumbeeno on the long-necked, long-necked infant, and she not only accepted, but unlike most opera stars, was promptly on hand at the appointed time.

Two pachyderms, Pankasrusi and Panuree, were sponsors for the infant, and Tom and Mary, two giraffes, whose principal occupation is to try and get holes in the top of the menagerie tent, strained their necks an inch or so. They are the parents of the baby. Miss Noris had thoughtfully provided as a present for Bumbeeno a large and handsome silver locket, as large as a woman's hand, hanging on one side

the inscription, "Jane Noris, March 31, 1910," and on the other, "Baby Bumbeeno, January 24, 1910." As the infant giraffe stands seven feet high and Miss Noris only a little over five, she graciously allowed the keeper to place the ribbon holding the locket about Bumbeeno's neck. The baby had not been told about the party, and effectively evaded every attempt to adorn him with the pink ribbon, but finally the keeper betrouth him of a little ruse and, untying the bow, retied it about his neck instead of putting it over his head. It takes some bravery in a woman to go into a corral with a little baby giraffe seven feet tall, and an anxious mother something under 50 feet tall, whose instincts and possibly her appetite seemed to prompt her continually to try to devour madam's swaggar hat, and dash cold water on the baby and look pleasant for the photographers all at the same time. But madame was a bold and clever little woman and played her role to the satisfaction of everybody, including Bumbeeno; and the circus people were so proud of her that they made her a member emerita of the organization.

## ORIENTALS LEAVING FOR AMERICA

PUNJABS AND SIKHS START FOR GOLDEN LAND TO GET JOBS AS COPS.

Calcutta, Aug. 10.—A remarkable emigration of Punjabs, Mohammedans and Sikhs, who are leaving for Hong Kong with the avowed intention of proceeding to California, is engaging the official attention of William H. Michael, the American consul general here.

Some of those who are turning their faces toward the new world are taking their families with them, but the greater number belong to the single class, and are under the impression that they can get on the American police force. They are confident that they can at least get posts as watchmen.

The emigrants explain that they have relatives in California, who have written them saying that they have found a good land and urging to join them. Fifteen hundred natives sailed for America on five ships last month and many more are preparing to follow. Mr. Michael said today that none of the emigrants had visited the American consulate and probably they will not be permitted to land in the United States. He expects Washington will make representations on the subject.

## MURRAY IS VISITED BY FOOD INSPECTOR

Wallace, Aug. 10.—(Special).—Murray food was given a close inspection by Inspector Walls of Boise today with the result that one meat refrigerator in a butcher shop was closed, and quantities of butter and vinegar condemned. One of the results of the visit here of the state inspector of pure food has been the formation of a city health board and the promise by the commissioners to organize a county health board. These health boards will co-operate with the state health officers. The city board is composed of the health and sanitation committee of the city council, the chief of police and the city health officer.

### TRADE IS STOPPED.

New Orleans, Aug. 10.—Trade between the United States and Bluefields, Nicaragua, through this port, the main channel for such commerce, has been stopped for the second time through action of the Nicaraguan government.

## PRINTERS DISCUSS DETAILS

CONVENTION CONSIDERS KNOTTY POINTS IN ADMINISTRATION AND RULES.

Minneapolis, Aug. 10.—The Griscorn district plan in connection with the International Typographical union, providing that the executive board be empowered to institute districts for furthering educational work, was one of the important subjects for discussion when the convention met today.

Another important question considered was the provision governing apprentices. One proposal considered was that apprentices employed in offices where typesetting devices are handled must be taught how to operate them.

The priority law, which opened the way for the oldest "sub" printer in the newspaper offices of the country, was upheld by the convention in the adoption of the unfavorable report of the laws committee on local option. The proposition was submitted by the New York delegates and called for an amendment to the general laws by leaving the filling of vacancies to the local union as a substitute for the priority rules.

The laws committee made an unfavorable report on the Griscorn proposition and the convention upheld the committee report on the grounds that it was not feasible.

The proposition of the Chicago union asking for one label for all branches of the printing trades was referred to the laws committee.

## ALASKA GOLD YIELD FOR 1909

PLACER AND LOSE MINING SHOWED PROGRESS THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS.

In its advance bulletin of the annual report on the mineral resources of Alaska the United States geological survey says that gold placer and lode mining in 1909 showed marked progress in production as well as in preparation for larger operations. The production of gold was about \$202,463,000, an increase of \$1,170,182 (about 6 per cent) over the output of 1908 and the largest yield since 1906, the year of greatest production.

The placer production was \$16,322,000; the lode production, including gold derived from copper ores, was \$4,107,343. The figures representing the product of the same kinds of mining in 1908 were \$15,828,000 and \$2,357,535.

### Yukon.

The Yukon placers yielded their largest output in 1909. Practically all the Yukon camps made increased production, those of the Tanana valley leading with about \$10,150,000. Of this amount the Fairbanks district produced \$9,650,000.

A further increase of production is recorded for the Koyukuk district and an important feature of the year's mining was the continued success of dredging in the Fortymile district.

All the placer camps were prosperous except those of Seward peninsula, where dry weather curtailed the output. In this region the methods of mining must evidently be adapted to meet the exigencies due to frequent seasons of low water. Important advances were made in dredging enterprises.

### Innoko.

The discovery of gold placers on Otter creek, a northern tributary of Haiditarod river, in the Innoko valley, caused a movement of population in 1909 which promises to be important. Thousands of prospectors and miners flocked to this district from all parts of Alaska, as well as from points outside the territory. Although the district may not support the large population it has acquired its seems to offer a promising field for exploitation.

The output of the year in the Innoko is variously estimated at from \$300,000 to \$400,000. A government survey of the district is now under way. During 1909 Alaska's auriferous lode mines produced gold valued at \$4,107,343, an increase of \$749,928 over the product of 1908 and the largest annual lode output yet recorded. The number of producing mines was the same as in 1908, but a score of prospects were in course of development and some of these made small outputs.

### Total.

The total gold production of Alaska at the close of 1909 was \$182,586,455, of which \$118,429,767 came from placers and \$44,656,688 from lodes. The record of production begins with 1880.

### NORRIS FAVORS PLAN.

Helena, Aug. 10.—Governor Edwin L. Norris stated that he had received an invitation from Governor Hay of Washington to attend a meeting of governors in Salt Lake City for the purpose of formulating a policy to be pursued at the conservation congress in St. Paul. He said he thought such a meeting would be of value and that he would attend if no unforeseen event happened to prevent.

### WALLACE OWES \$20,000.

Wallace, Aug. 10.—(Special).—The bonded indebtedness of the city of Wallace is now \$20,000. This consists of \$10,000 worth of sewer bonds issued in 1899 and \$10,000 worth of similar bonds issued last year. The 1899 issue was originally about \$20,000 but half of it has been paid.

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\$15.00 Suits.....	\$7.50	\$25.00 Suits.....	\$12.50
\$16.50 Suits.....	\$8.25	\$27.50 Suits.....	\$13.75
\$18.00 Suits.....	\$9.00	\$30.00 Suits.....	\$15.00
\$20.00 Suits.....	\$10.00	\$35.00 Suits.....	\$17.50

## Men's Furnishings

- Men's Dress Pants \$3 to \$10, now \$2.25 to \$7.50
- Men's Work Pants, regular \$3.00, now \$1.95
- Men's Khaki Pants, \$1.50 and \$2, now \$1 and \$1.75
- Men's Fancy Vests, \$1.50 to \$12.50, now 75¢ to \$6
- Manhattan Shirts, \$2 to \$5, now \$1.35 to \$3.75
- "Coronet" Golf Shirts, regular price \$1.50, now 85¢
- Golf Shirts, \$1 and \$1.25 values, sizes 14 to 16 1/2, now 50¢
- "Western King" Work Shirts, regular 75¢, now 35¢
- Straw Hats, odds and ends, values to \$1.50, 25¢
- Straw Hats, in 1910 styles, \$1 to \$2, now 50¢ to \$1
- Panama Hats, regular prices \$5 to \$12, now only \$3.80 to \$8.75
- Washable Four-in-Hands, regular 50¢, now 35¢
- Silk Four-in-Hands, regular 75¢, now 50¢
- Fancy Silk Lisle Hosiery, regular 65¢, now 35¢
- 25¢ and 35¢ Black and Fancy Hose, 3 pairs for 50¢
- Summer Underwear, regular 50¢ kinds, now 25¢

## Boys' Clothing

If you are one of the few who have not found the secret of this Boys' Outfitting Store's growth, this is your chance to do so. We're selling all our boys' clothing at HALF-PRICE.

- \$3.00 suits for \$1.50; \$7.50 suits for \$3.75
- \$4.00 suits for \$2.00; \$8.00 suits for \$4.00
- \$5.00 suits for \$2.50; \$9.00 suits for \$4.50
- \$6.00 suits for \$3.00; \$10.00 suits for \$5.00
- \$7.00 suits for \$3.50; \$12.00 suits for \$6.00

### Children's Suits

Nobby little suits for boys 2 1/2 to 9 years old, in the best styles, also going at HALF PRICE.

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Sale prices, \$2.25 to \$4.00

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Our famous "Regatta" waim suits, the best made, all at HALF PRICE.  
Regular prices, \$1.50 to \$4.00  
Sale prices 75¢ to \$2.00



Boys' bloomer, pants regularly priced at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50, now 75¢, 85¢, \$1.13, \$1.32, \$1.50 and \$1.88

### Boys' Waists

Boys' Blouse Waists made from fine chambray, in tan and blue; attached collars; these are bright, new, fresh goods and sell regularly at 50¢ and 65¢ each, now 35¢

Boys' Blouse Waists, in plain chambray, French madras, galatea and swazette; in plain tan, cream and blue, and in pretty striped patterns; regular \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 waists, now 75¢

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