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THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1911.

THE WRONG WAY.

Yesterday, in Missoula, a man assumed the attributes of judge and executioner and in the exercise of these self-imposed functions took two lives—one of them was his own. This man made the mistake which is common to those of his class—he placed his own death as the second item on the program when it should have been first. If he had shot himself first, the life of his wife would have been spared. He went the wrong way about it. Of the events which led up to yesterday's tragedy, the less said the better. Each of the victims of the shooting had felt that the other was wrong. The man assumed to judge; he had no right to do that. Then he carried his assumption to the extent that he took the life of his wife; this was the part of a coward. Next, he took his own life; this should have been the first step in his course instead of the last; it emphasized his cowardice. There is absolutely, as we look at it, no justification for such acts as that which darkened a summer day in Missoula yesterday.

BUSINESS-LIKE.

The new city commission is getting down to business. It is the testimony of those who have transactions with the city that the new regime is much more satisfactory than the old. One man said yesterday that he had been able to do more toward settling up matters in two days with the commission than he had in two weeks with the old arrangement. That speaks well for the attitude of the new commissioners; it emphasizes the point which was made in the advocacy of the new form of government. The great problem before the commission is, of course, the question of finance; this is something which will of necessity be approached with deliberation and with caution; the situation is not such as to warrant such improvements as would be possible were the city on a cash basis, but there is an opportunity for the most emphatic demonstration of the money-saving possibilities of the new system. Certain it is that the commission government makes it possible for the city to get square with the world more quickly and easily than by the old way.

A GOOD MOVE.

It is interesting to note that the national organization of real estate men has decided to protect the public against swindlers. Long has the get-rich-quick fraud, with his city addition in some faraway state, been able to bunco the people of this country. A good prospectus, a few manufactured references, a crooked contract blank, a smooth tongue—these are the tools, with which this class of porch-climbers has been able to steal right and left for generations. To plat a few acres of sand, swamp or hillside and sell the lots in some other state has been an easy matter for all too long. Therefore, the action that will be taken at Denver is timely and to be commended. It is, however, to be admitted that the people swindled have themselves to blame. It seems to be a human

trait to believe the unsupported word of a stranger, be he plausible at all, in preference to the assertions of a home real estate dealer, even if what he says can be proved by an hour's investigation. The people who have lost sums ranging from \$20 to \$200 in a recent swindle that had its home on the coast and was "worked" all through the northwest need not have sent their money away. In this portion of the country, where values are increasing year by year as the gorged east sends out its surplus, there is everywhere opportunity for investment. The man who lives in Missoula, or in Helena, or in Bozeman, can find a place for his money at home. There's no sense in preferring the doubtful bargain of the plausible stranger to the proved statements of the man who is at home. In a way, the victims of every get-rich-quick scheme are as guilty as the man who plans and executes the swindle.

USELESS.

With motives of the best, one may still do wrong. It is the way the world sees anything that makes it effective, for the time being, at least. While a small proportion of the people of a small city may not properly be called the world, still the principle is the same. By this roundabout way we enter upon the discussion of the Japanese evangelist who is nightly performing before local audiences of the street. The foreigner probably has a message which he believes himself called to deliver, but the manner of his delivery is so grotesque that it is very doubtful whether or not he can do any good. To go to the stage for an example, he fails to "get his stuff across." He has very little idea of the English language and many of his terms are unfortunate, to say the least. His zeal is unmistakable; commercialism cannot be charged against him, for he calls for no collection, but his mannerisms are making ridiculous, to the eyes and ears of some, a most sacred thing, the Christian religion. It is respectfully suggested to the reformed pagan that he would serve his Master better were he to labor among his own people, where he could express himself properly and where he would not make a comedy out of a religious service. The little brown man may be all right, but he has chosen the wrong vineyard.

The reciprocity bill is scheduled to pass in a few days; according to the predictions of the friends of the measure, this step will mark the opening of the bank doors and there will be money flowing through the streets. Speed the day.

It is true that the farmer can import coke without paying duty, but he does not use much coke and he does use a lot of farm machinery and the reciprocity agreement does not reduce the duty on that.

The school which proposes to teach theology by correspondence cannot make a worse mess of the job than has been made by some of the schools that try it the old way.

The farmer has always borne a full share of the burden but he objects, naturally, to having the whole load foisted upon him as the reciprocity agreement proposes.

The member who seeks to dodge the answer to the rollcall on the primary bill does not do himself any good; he might better come out flatfooted and say he is against it.

The members of the legislature have had plenty of time to consider the proposed primary bill. Their answers should not be withheld any longer.

There is a lot of municipal improvement that can be done without expense to the city. Every household can be made to keep his premises clean.

The importance of the Lorimer case is demonstrated by the fact that it attracts attention in Washington, even in the present weather.

There are plenty of legitimate real estate opportunities in the west for the investor; he should be protected against the taker.

The latest evidence shows that the Maine was probably blown up from the outside, but the Lorimer blowup came from within.

The south side people will consider this a memorable summer if it really brings a start on their sewer construction.

The sewers, themselves, are the best answer to the objections which were at one time urged against them.

Before you start shopping, read The Missoulian advertisements and you will save time and money.

Study the work of the playgrounds; you will find that its purpose and its effect are, alike, good.

Some of the memoriek examined in the Lorimer case are evidently working on one side only.

We're learning a good deal about Alaska, even if the Dick-to-Dick letter is not found.

The western Montana farmer finds satisfaction in the 1911 policy of the weather man.

The Springfield (Ill.) jackpot will not amount to much under the ten-cent limit.

Western Montana's July weather is the real thing; it cannot be beaten anywhere.

The Republic of Portugal

IX.—The House of Braganza. By Frederic J. Haskin

Lisbon, Portugal.—The proud house of Braganza, of which Manuel was the last monarch, had its beginning in the lason of King John the Great with a mistress whose name has been forgotten, if indeed it was ever known. The extreme patriotism of the early Portuguese as reflected in the drafting of the constitution of Lamego, seated the first Braganza on the throne. The constitution provided that none but native princes might rule Portugal. The clause was more than 400 years old when King Sebastian set out upon his foolish, though heroic, invasion of Morocco and was killed in battle. The bog king died without leaving an heir and the Portuguese resorted to a descendant of Alfonso, the illegitimate first duke of Braganza, when it became necessary to hunt for a king.

When the Portuguese had been for three score years vassals of Spain, a Spanish-born duchess of Braganza who had the ambition of Braganza both but worthier motives, hatched a plot to create a rebellion and seat her husband upon the throne. Dom John was a good deal like the Thane of Cawdor. He hesitated and could not screw his courage to the sticking point. But his wife urged him. The psychological moment came when the king of Spain, plotting against the rising strength of Braganza, and fearing a revolution, called upon the nobility of Portugal to proceed to Catalonia to put down a rebellion. He ordered the duke of Braganza to report at Madrid for conference.

The Portuguese in 1480 hated the Spaniards as they do in 1911, which is to say a good deal. The rebellion became a revolution and a successful one without any further burning of powder than a pistol shot fired as a signal before the vice regent palace. The duke and duchess merely waited developments at their country seat at villa Vicoso, to be hailed on a fine sabbath morning by a messenger from the revolutionary forces who proclaimed them king and queen of Portugal.

The ingratitude of princes was illustrated by the first Braganza king. When the throwing off of the yoke of Spain was reported around the world, the former possessions of Portugal, from India to Brazil, seethed with rebellion against the Dutch, who had ousted the Portuguese from most of their former strongholds, and appropriated the trade and territory to their own uses. King John was afraid to declare war upon the Dutch, but he could not prevent the loyal Portuguese from rising against them. While such lively events as the capture of the province of Pernambuco by Joao Fernandes Vieira, a butcher's boy, were taking place, King John could only protest to Holland that he was grieved but powerless, and Brazil became again a Portuguese possession without the first Braganza monarch turning a hand to recover it.

But if John was a weakling he left a widow who was not. She showed fine qualities of statesmanship as well as vaulting ambition. She married her daughter, the Donna Catherine, to Charles II of England, to the infinite disappointment of Spain, giving the city of Tangiers, the island of Bombay, the town of Galle in Ceylon, and the equivalent of 500,000 English pounds, as a dowry. Twenty English ships came to escort the bride to England when Charles had promised to aid Portugal in fighting the Dutch and Spanish.

The king of Portugal at this time was Alfonso, a half-wit who owed the shattering of his intellect to partial paralysis brought on by mad debauches, and whose chief delight was to run about the streets of Lisbon with a crowd of negroes and his valet, searching for adventure.

The Braganzas, because John the weakling happened to marry Donna Luis, daughter of the Spanish duke of Medina Sidonia, may be said to have rescued Portugal from Spain. It was after the wife of King John had retired to a convent that the war was brought to an end by Dom Pedro, with King Alfonso in banishment in the Azores. Alfonso had married a daughter of the duke of Nemours. This spirited and beautiful French girl, a granddaughter of Henry IV, despised the royal beast to whom her family had married her with the greatest pomp for reasons of state. She fell in love with Dom Pedro, the duke of Beja, a younger brother of Alfonso, retired to a convent. He declared that the marriage had never been consummated and secured a divorce. Dom Pedro, a gallant lover and a statesmanlike prince at 20, shut Alfonso up in a room in the palace, assumed charge of affairs as regent, brought the 27 years of war with Spain to an end, married Queen Elisabeth, with the blessing of the pope, shipped his idiot brother to the Azores for safe keeping, and after Alfonso's death became King Pedro II. Pedro's domestic and foreign policies were constructive and he patriotically married a second time against his will, after Elisabeth died without issue, in order that he might leave an heir to the crown. It was Pedro's statesmanship that brought about the Methuen treaty with England when Louis XV, accepting the throne of Spain for his grandson, declared that there would be no longer any Pyrenees, and the independence of Portugal seemed threatened by French aggression. This famous treaty secured the peace of Portugal and assured its continued existence.

It was not the Portugal of old, aggressively expanding, ambitious without limit, that the Braganzas ruled. The gold discoveries in Brazil kept its coffers full. The first ton of the precious metal arrived in Pedro's reign and was put to good use increasing the strength and equipment of the army. The alliance with England insured the existence of Portugal, but it was recognized that its better days were gone. John V, successor of Pedro, ruled constructively, and advanced the interests of education and architecture. Lisbon drinks

good water today that comes through aqueducts constructed at his order, and the imposing convent at Mafru was of his building. King Joseph existed in the shadow of his great minister, the Marquis de Pombal, whose fight to extinguish the Jesuits was marked by the burning alive of Father Malagrida, and by the abolition by the pope of the Society of Jesus in Portugal.

Two idiots of the Braganza breed were solemnly crowned king and queen of Portugal after Joseph's death. They were Maria Francisca and her husband Dom Pedro, a brother of her father, to whom she had been married in the hope of ending all disputes as to the succession. The country was ruled by Donna Mariana Victoria, widow of Joseph, Dom John of the Braganza clan, who served as regent till the king died and the queen went quite mad.

Dom John was ruling the country when Napoleon, having wearied of attempting to enbroll Portugal with England, signed the treaty of Fontainebleau, under which an agreement to conquer Portugal was made between the Spanish and French. When the French troops invaded the country Dom Pedro named a council of regency, abandoned Lisbon and fled to Brazil. But the ever patriotic Portuguese rebelled and ousted the French while Dom John was still comonly ruler of Portugal with his comonly Rio de Janeiro, where he was proclaimed King John VI when the crazy queen died.

The revolution of 1820, and the drafting of the impractical constitution of 1822, brought King John reluctantly to Lisbon to supplant a newly-created council of regency that had succeeded the one he left in charge, and Brazil declared itself independent, choosing John's son, Dom Pedro, as emperor. The loss of Brazil, but feebly opposed, left Portugal as small as it was when its intrepid navigators first began to explore the African coast in search of adventure and conquest.

At this juncture a swaggering Braganza, believed to be illegitimate, bobbed up in a role somewhat unusual in modern history. King John, a believer in constitutions, abrogated the instrument in 1822 to proclaim a constitution based upon the English model, but Dom Miguel, his son, headed a resolution against his father as the representative of the absolutist clergy and nobles. England had to interfere to restore King John's authority and insure the banishment of Miguel.

King John soon afterward appointed a regent and returned to Brazil where he died, leaving the regency of Portugal to his daughter. His son, Pedro VI, was so unpopular with Brazilians as king and emperor combined that he abdicated in favor of his seven-year-old daughter Maria Gloria. After a struggle with her uncle Dom Miguel, in 1832 Queen Maria Gloria was seated on the throne at the age of 15. The clashes between constitutionalists and absolutists made the reign of Maria da Gloria a troubled one. Her son Pedro V, fell victim to cholera in 1861. His younger brother, Luis, succeeded to the throne and married Maria Pia, daughter of Victor Emmanuel of Italy. She died in Italy only the other day. Dom Carlos, who with one of his sons, was killed by assassins when Manuel was wounded, was a son of this union.

The Braganza dynasty ended with the expulsion of Manuel last year. Its rulership extended through the period of Portugal's existence as a decaying monarch.

In the Augustine monastery of Sao Vicente the Braganzas from John IV to the late King Carlos lie in their glass-lidded coffins in the "Pantheon Real." The bodies are upon exhibition for the satisfaction of the morbidly curious. They are in various stages of decay. In one coffin lies a skeleton half covered with the rags that once constituted the robes of royalty. In another is a festering body, the military uniform still intact across a sunken chest half covered with decaying green mold growing like moss upon the face. An attendant holds a candle to the glass and lights the coffin. The visitor who can endure the sight sees in a dozen frames, Juan Valdes Leal's famous painting "Finis Gloria Mundi" which is said to have made Murillo hold his nose. Here, with the exception of Manuel, lie the Braganza kings who held the Portuguese scepter from the middle of the 11th century until the revolution.

Tomorrow—The Republic of Portugal. X.—The City of Lisbon.

SETTLEMENT EXPECTED. London, July 19.—The announcement today that A. H. Balfour, leader of the opposition in the house of commons, will go to Gastein to take the cure early in August is regarded in the

lobby of the lower house as particularly significant and is widely accepted as an indication of a peaceful settlement of the constitutional crisis. At the same time a denial was issued by the unionist leader that the condition of his health necessitated the trip.

BADLY MUDDLED

(Billings Gazette)

And still it is noticed that our esteemed upstate contemporaries have not found any direct primary law that would be applicable to conditions which are supposed to be peculiar to Montana, and they seem to be taking their share of the agitation either as a joke or else to be smitten with fear lest some state would develop a direct primary system that would be better than the proposed law now being considered by the legislature of Montana. It is a noticeable fact that our contemporaries were not very insistent for the enactment of any direct primary legislation until after the last session of the legislative assembly adjourned. The people had insisted upon such legislation and both parties had pledged themselves to enact a direct primary bill, but our esteemed friends, the Butte Miner and the Anaconda Standard, did not exhibit any great amount of interest in the subject, and did not use the tremendous influence which they undoubtedly possessed, to force the passage of a proper direct primary law at the only time when advocacy of the measure might have been effective without the expense or trouble of holding special sessions of the legislative assembly.

When the house adopted one sort of a bill and the senate another it was noticeable that the legislature did not get very much help in solving the puzzling angle, but as soon as the assembly adjourned, the upstate papers turned their batteries loose and the hapless assemblymen were bombarded with the heaviest shot contained in the editorial lockers. The people were told that the law as enacted was farcical in character and a mere travesty upon direct primary legislation. "The people had demanded direct primary bread," said the upstate papers, "and the assembly had given a stone."

The Gazette recognized the fact that something was wrong with the action of the assembly in passing the present law, but it was not until the Miner and the Standard with their convincing arguments, had demonstrated the fact that a wrong had been committed and that the assembly ought to be called together in order that the wrong might be corrected.

Meekly following in the footsteps of our esteemed contemporaries, the Gazette began an agitation for a special session, naturally supposing that the big upstate papers would loudly acclaim its action and would gladly receive into the direct primary fold the paper which their logic had converted. The Gazette wrote to each of the legislators asking for an expression of view upon the proposition to summon the assembly to an extraordinary session to enact a direct primary law. The big upstate papers instead of being pleased at our coming to their assistance, seemed "peevy" and at first treated the movement with disdainful silence, but when legislators after legislators answered the interrogatories propounded by the Gazette, they began to make fun of the movement and to treat the responses as so much bombast to be laughed out of court.

The time came when the governor decided that the matter had gone far enough to warrant action and he appointed a commission charged with the task of drafting a direct primary law. This commission was bi-partisan in its makeup, and it was able to come to a full agreement upon the sort of legislation that Montana needed. Then the matter seemed to become serious for it drew the fire of the big upstate papers.

The antidote for the legislative virus of the last session had been discovered and it began to look as though we were to have a direct primary law which meant something, and naturally when one remembered the editorial fulminations against the farcical legislation of the last session, it would seem that the time had come for the upstate papers to get in great work in the cause of the people.

Today we learned that the proposed law, while it is as advanced as any that has ever been considered, might not be the "last word" in the way of direct primaries, and that possibly sometime, somewhere, somebody might evolve a scheme for direct primaries that would be better than the proposed law and that therefore we ought to wait two years or twenty years until some other state had evolved a perfect law before we should adopt anything in the way of a direct primary legislation.

All of this would seem to bear out the old saying that you cannot always tell how far a frog can jump until you poke a stick at him.

SERIOUS CHARGES MADE.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 19.—Charges of assault with intent to commit murder were filed against F. J. Murphy of Indianapolis, national organizer of the Structural Iron Workers, and four other labor union men in police court today, as the result of Monday night's riot, in which Joseph Schlegler, a non-union workman, was seriously injured.

Woman's Power Over Man

Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still lives on, no one in the wide world can know the heart agony she endures. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organization soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man. Her general health suffers and she loses her good looks, her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., with thousands of women. He has devised a successful remedy for women's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It purifies, regulates, strengthens and heals. Medicine dealers sell it. No honest dealer will advise you to accept a substitute in order to make a little larger profit.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels.



Thursday's Specials

Summer Clearance Strikes Every Dep't Shirt waists, lingerie style, short or long sleeves, lace or embroidery trimmed; all new 1911 models; values including \$2.50, for the day's selling, each 89c Women's skirts in black voile, navy and white serge, panamas and novelty worsteds; values including \$10.00, for the day's selling, each \$4.95 Women's skirts, black voile, white serges and novelties; values including \$18.50, for the day's selling, each \$9.00 Women's pongee coats, all this season's new styles; values including \$20.00, for our summer's clearance sale, each \$9.00 Women's long coats in white serge, black serge and navy serge and linen crash; values including \$30.00, for this special clearance, each \$14.95 Lingerie, linen and gingham dresses; values including \$7.50, for the day's selling, each \$3.95 Lingerie, silk and light weight challis; values including \$25.00, for Thursday's selling, each \$10.00 Corset covers, the very plainest to a fancily lace or embroidery trimmed; 50c and 65c regular, for Thursday's selling, each 19c

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It relieves every housewife of lighting a fire in the kitchen stove to prepare breakfast.

Eggs, hana, bacon, etc., can be fried, as well as on the big kitchen stove, and without heat, dirt, fumes, etc. It can be used on a side table for keeping things warm while you are at dinner.

There are a hundred and one reasons why it is destined to become universally used.

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WE STAND BEHIND EVERYTHING WE SELL AND "MAKE GOOD" ON EVERY DEAL. OUR VALUES ARE PLAIN TO SEE.

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