

CITY OF BOZEMAN MAY APPEAL DECISION

NOT SATISFIED WITH COURT RULING THAT COUNCIL CAN'T REVOKE LICENSES.

Bozeman, Jan. 1.—(Special.)—It is probable that the city authorities of Bozeman will appeal to the supreme court against the decision of Judge A. P. Stark in the injunction suit against the city, brought by the proprietors of a saloon whose license had been revoked by the mayor, by which decision the city is enjoined from interfering with the business in any way, revoking or trying to revoke the license, or refusing to re-issue the license, which by ordinary process of law would have expired last night. The injunction is so sweeping in its terms as to leave the city very little clear authority to proceed with the police regulation of saloons. The decision was given by Judge Stark, not on the points urged by the counsel on either side, but on a reading of the ordinance not urged in the pleadings. While the decision against the city is given on the judge's construction of the ordinance, in giving his reason for the decision, the judge says: "It is inadvisable to me that authority should even be attempted to be conferred on any officer to revoke a license at any time without assigning any reason therefor, or without any delegation of authority is lawful, it might lead to results which are utterly inconceivable under our system of government."

"It is really upon my construction of these sections 5 and 6, that I am deciding the case in favor of the plaintiff." It was alleged "that the business conducted was detrimental to public morals. My conclusion is that the mayor had no right, under the ordinance, to revoke, for this reason, a license which has already been issued; that even if the council has the authority to delegate the power of revocation to the mayor upon that ground, it has not done so, by this section." The section referred to in the last quotation, section 5 of ordinance No. 201, reads in part as follows: "The mayor may, at any time, forbid the issuance of a license, or if one has been issued, may revoke the same, where, in his judgment, the business, occupation, exhibition or calling sought to be licensed will be detrimental to the public morals, public health, or liable to provoke a breach of the peace; or that a person so licensed has been convicted for violating any of the laws of the state of Montana relating to gambling or the sale of liquors."

BRIGHT RED FLASH MAKES A HEAP OF TROUBLE

The contest manager is very sad this morning. There was no Happy New Year for him yesterday. In fact, to him life seems but a dismal failure. Early yesterday morning he was the merriest man about the shop but shortly after noon the blow came that wrecked him for a day—perhaps for life. "I can fight man in all his moods and moods," says he. "But when Nature turns against me, I'm through." It all came about this way. For weeks the contest manager had been at work on what he declared to be the greatest scheme that had ever been attempted in the west. This was to be a nearly spring contest but he had the details all lined up and was just about ready to spring his whole plan and give everybody an equal chance. The prizes were to be the most magnificent and costly he had ever dared to promise, among them being a personally conducted trip by trolley to Bonner and a tour through Riverside park. With his plans completed and copy for his announcement all framed in his own mind, he wandered into the editorial rooms yesterday afternoon. Not a soul was in sight, all the boys being out to attend the banquet of the Thirteen Ems club, but on the city editor's desk was some early copy, principally a page of brevities. The contest manager glanced casually over the sheet until his eyes fell upon the last item; then he fainted. Here was what he read:

Mrs. William McBride reports seeing a robin flying about the yard yesterday morning at her home on South Sixth street, east. This is the first spring bird of 1914. The first spring robin! This was to have been the very foundation of the contest manager's great scheme. The man, woman or child who first presented reasonable proof of having seen the robin would have won the prize; and here Mrs. McBride steps out into the sunshine and spies Mr. Robin on the wing on the very first day of the new year. The reportorial force is very grateful to Mrs. McBride, however. Her discovery ends the worry over a "first robin" story for another year.

NATURALLY.
"Why are June weddings so popular?"
"Because of the natural tendency of conditions to adjust themselves. People shouldn't be expected to buy wedding presents and Christmas presents all at the same time."

THE EXACT REASON.
Gabe—I wonder why Jones permits himself to be henpecked at home?
Steve—Because he is chicken hearted, I suppose.

Congressman to Wed



MISS ANNA V. PORTNER AND CONGRESSMAN FLOOD.

Miss Anna V. Portner, one of the prominent young ladies in Washington's residential set, is this winter to marry Henry D. Flood, congressman from Virginia and chairman of the house committee on foreign relations. The date of the wedding was set for January 7, but has been postponed to a later date not yet announced.

MONTANA METAL MINE PRODUCTION SHOWS SOME REMARKABLE OUTPUTS

The Year Just Passed Presents a Record Yield of Zinc Although the Copper and Gold Were Slightly Reduced During the Same Period.

The total value of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc produced by deep and placer mines in Montana in 1913 was somewhat over \$69,000,000, a decrease from \$64,754,615 in 1912, over 8 per cent, according to preliminary estimates of V. C. Heikes, of the United States geological survey. Metal prices were slightly less than those of 1912, but there was also a large decrease in copper yield and consequently in gold. These were in part offset by a record increase in zinc production and silver output from zinc ores.

The gold yield decreased nearly 12 per cent, the mine figures being \$3,926,235 in 1912 and \$3,194,000 in 1913. There was no great change in the placer output, but a decrease is noted in gold from copper ores and from siliceous ores. The North Moosasin mine in Fergus county was successfully operated by the Barnes King development company and an average of 4,000 tons of \$10 ore was treated per month. The Ruby Gulch mine in Blaine county was productive until August 7, when the cyanide plant burned. In Deer Lodge county the Southern Cross mine, owned by the Anaconda Copper company, was producing the latter part of the year.

An increase of nearly 4 per cent was made in the silver output of the state, the mine figures being 12,731,638 ounces in 1912 and 13,202,000 ounces in 1913. A decrease of about 10 per cent in silver output from Butte copper ores was largely balanced by an unusual increase in silver from lead concentrate and zinc residues from the Butte & Superior mine, which made a notable record the last half of the year. Over 15 per cent of the total value of the state output was that of silver. The new concentration and cyanide plant of the Butte Central at Butte was idle after a few months operation and results did not affect the gold and silver output.

The copper output declined about a per cent, from 309,728,873 pounds, according to mine reports, in 1912 to 290,638,000 pounds in 1913. This last was about 26 per cent less than the output of Arizona, the leading copper producer in 1913. The average price of copper decreased from 15.5 cents in 1912 to about 15.37 cents in 1913, and it is presumed that no efforts toward a record output were made by the larger smelting establishments. According to monthly printed statements, the Anaconda Copper company was making an average of 22,000,000 pounds per month and the East Butte Copper company about 1,125,000 pounds per month. The February production of Butte was low on account of cold weather and fires in the West Colusa mine, which interrupted work in the Mountain View mine. The October yield was notably low since the fires were drawn at the Anaconda smelter to clean the flues. The East Butte company is fast getting out of debt by making \$100,000 per month, and plans to enlarge the plant, according to the press. One of the features of the year in Montana was the leaching of low grade copper ores at Butte. At the Bullwhacker operators were experimenting and building a leaching plant. At the Butte and Duluth property the ore was quarried, crushed, treated by sulphuric acid, and the metal electrolytically precipi-

tated. Leaching is also being tried at the Royal Basin mine at Maxville in Granite county. In Jefferson county the Boston and Corbin company had a new 250-ton concentration plant in operation. The value of the copper yield in 1913 was over 72 per cent of the total value of all metals produced in Montana. The lead output increased from 7,448,749 pounds in 1912, according to mine figures, to 8,247,000 pounds in 1913, or nearly 15 per cent. This increase was largely due to shipments of lead concentrates and residues from zinc concentrates from the Butte & Superior mine at Butte. There was much activity south of Libby in Lincoln county, but principally in development work. At the King & Queen property in Sanders county, Kalena was shipped and a 75-ton concentration plant was being constructed.

A record production of recoverable spelter was made from zinc concentrates shipped from Montana mines in 1913. From 28,918,881 pounds of spelter in 1912, the output increased to 35,449,297 pounds in 1913, or 24 per cent. This was largely due to results at the Butte & Superior mine. The first half of the year the plant was treating 500 tons per day, but the tonnage treated was increased to 4,000 tons per day the latter part of the year. In August the mill treated 29,440 tons of ore, which made 11,300 tons of concentrates having an average of 49.41 per cent, representing a recovery of 99.9 per cent by concentration and oil flotation. Other zinc shipments were made from the Iron Mountain mine in Missoula county and also from Jefferson county. At the Elm Ore mine no zinc ore was treated or shipped, copper ore only being sold. There is, however, a large tonnage of zinc ore developed awaiting treatment by the new mill being erected south of Butte. Concentration and flotation will probably be used. At the present rate of increase Montana will be a rival of Colorado and New Jersey, if not Missouri, in zinc production.

One of the interesting features which affected or will affect mining in Montana was the electrification of the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific during the year; and the use of electricity instead of steam in the mines was found to greatly reduce costs. A survey for railroad was made between Great Falls and Missoula by the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound company; and the Butte, Wisdom & Pacific railway will build 100 miles of road to connect French Gulch and Elkhorn.

NOT GUILTY.
"Robert," asked the teacher, "did you throw any of those paper wads sticking on the blackboard?"
"No," replied Robert. "Mine didn't stick."

TWO YET UNKNOWN.
"I wonder who made the first umbrella?"
"I don't know. I wonder who swiped it?"
Joliet, Ill., aims to get rid of delinquents in its schools by putting the boys too big for their classes into a special class in charge of a man teacher of forceful personality.

PRESENT TIME RIPE TO EVANGELIZE WORLD

SO DECLARES SPEAKER BEFORE THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER CONVENTION.

Kansas City, Jan. 1.—"The evangelization of the world must be accomplished in this generation," declared Dr. Robert E. Speer of New York city in an address tonight to the student volunteer convention. Bishop L. L. Kinsolving of South Brazil emphasized the needs of Latin-America for more missionaries.

Previously 8,000 students and visitors listened to impassioned appeals from natives of China and Japan and from missionaries returned from India and South America for help in meeting what was characterized as the greatest opportunity Christianity has ever faced.

"A new era of world life," said Dr. Speer, "has broken on us. The present generation of men is in mortal need. It is no answer to his bosoms to promise for men that long after they have crumbled to dust, by the slow process of national education, the gospel will have filtered down to their children. This present generation, moreover, is in plastic flux and if the idea of Christ does not pervade this generation it will find in the next that other ideas have monopolized it."

Dr. K. Kato of Japan and now the University of Chicago told some things about the process of Japanese.

"The educated classes are dominating every department of Japanese life today," he said. "But among these upper classes there is a growing tide of atheism and agnosticism. The old faiths are losing their hold, but as yet nothing has taken their place."

J. H. St. of Yale university and a native of China, appealed to his hearers not only for the help in the work of Christianizing China, but for greater consideration of foreign students in North America.

"We, from other countries, are in a peculiar position in your country. We are here to watch you—you who claim to be a Christian nation, and to learn from you and from your conduct of your social and political life. Unfortunately, sometimes we see the wrong side of things. But we want you to help us to see the best side of your Christianity in its practice."

THEY SAW ALIKE.

"Don't tell me, there is nothing in fortune telling," exclaimed the fiancee. "I consulted one today and she described you to a dot."
"What did she say?" inquired the fiancé.
"She said you had thoughtful eyes, a firm mouth and a noble brow."

SALTS IF BACKACHE AND KIDNEYS HURT

STOP EATING MEAT FOR A WHILE IF YOUR BLADDER IS TROUBLING YOU.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and lazy. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells, your stomach sour, fatigue is caused, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water seals and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is a life saver for regular meat eaters. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink. Missoula Drug Co., agents.—Adv.

AT VICTOR

Victor, Jan. 1.—(Special.)—Dr. T. H. Sherman and little daughter, Martha, left this week for Tacoma. H. A. Briggs transacted business in Hamilton yesterday. Miss Edna Keener, who was the guest of Miss Van Dyke during the holidays, left Sunday for Plains. H. J. St. John left yesterday for Butte, where he will receive treatment for his eyes. A. H. Stephens was in town Tuesday on business. Henry McVey left yesterday for Hamilton, where he will work in the Harper & Baird mill. Mrs. Jack Dykeman and children are here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Spooner. Miss Gladys Walters returned Sunday to the West Fork, where she is teaching school. Mrs. Thomsunder, who has been ill with pneumonia, is improving. Lawrence Walters spent Sunday and Monday up the West Fork.

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--and that's what you get if you come here to buy. You'll not only get better clothes than you can buy elsewhere, but you'll get more for your money--no matter what you pay --and besides this you'll get

A \$5 Hat FREE

--with any suit or overcoat not embraced in our special offerings at \$10.75 and \$16.50. You pick the hat you want from among thousands, such hats as Stetson's, Knox and fine domestic velours. It's a combination well nigh irresistible and dozens of men daily are taking advantage of it.

At \$10.75

Choice of all our regular \$15.00 and \$18.00 Suits and Overcoats—all-wool, winter weight clothing that will satisfy in every particular of style, fit and service.

At \$16.50

Choice of all our regular \$20.00 and \$22.50 Suits and Overcoats—Hart, Schaffner & Marx and our own high grade Wool-n-Worth clothes are included in this offering. Greatest values ever shown in town, at full regular prices, for only \$16.50.



Home of the Overcoat

The man who looks beneath the surface of things will know when he wears an M. Co. overcoat he is not carrying a load of cotton on his back, that the garment was designed from first-hand knowledge of fashion and that the price is reasonable, based on the quality, service and satisfaction the garment will render. Here are over FIFTY styles of overcoats for men and young men, everything from a plain, everyday coat for rough service to the classy Balmaccan, from an inexpensive though good and serviceable fur coat to the finest fur-lined garment—they're all here, in great variety, all prices from \$10.75 to \$100.00, and all without comparison outside this store, from the value standpoint.

In the Name of the Mackinaw

The great popularity of the Mackinaw as a winter garment for men, women and children has resulted in many deceitful garments being sold to unwary buyers. It seems that anything, even if entirely of cotton is called a "Mackinaw" simply because it partakes of the pattern of genuine Mackinaw cloth which is an all-wool material, and is made up in some sort of semblance to the real thing.

Here Are Real Mackinaws

Wool-n-Worth Mackinaws, made Norfolk style, in all weight materials; in plain color, seal brown, navy and light gray and in fancy plaids in all colors. They're wool and worth the price—\$5.00 to \$12.50.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Mackinaws, made from rainproof materials; very fine quality and very fancy colored garments, at \$12.50.

Boys' Wool-n-Worth Mackinaws made from extra fine and heavy all-wool mackinaw cloth, red plaid pattern, in belted Norfolk style; sizes, 28 to 34. Price, \$7.00.

Juvenile Mackinaws for boys, 6 to 12 years, made in attractive patterned materials and in attractive styles; real mackinaws. Price, \$4.50.



\$3.50 Black Wool Union Suits \$2.50

The maker shipped an extra case of these goods by mistake, which gives us a stock in excess of our requirements and which must be disposed of before inventory. These Union Suits are heavy weight, all-wool, fast color, properly fashioned and made with closed crotch; all sizes.

While They Last Only \$2.50

DRUMMOND NOTES

Drummond, Jan. 1.—(Special.)—Mrs. J. B. Featherman and her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Meyers, are spending several days in Missoula. Miss Mary Waldbillik, who is attending the Granite county high school at Phillipsburg, is spending her Christmas vacation with relatives and friends at Drummond. Neil McPhail, who has been attending the university at Missoula, is visiting relatives at New Chicago. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Beaver, December 24, a girl, weighing two and one-half pounds. Charlie Tynan, who is attending the university at Missoula, visited with Drummond friends Wednesday, en-

route to Phillipsburg, where he spent Christmas. R. D. and N. M. McPhail and wives spent Christmas day with relatives at New Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Case and son, Eddie, spent Christmas in Garrison, visiting friends. Miss Anna Warner is spending her Christmas vacation at Bearmouth, visiting relatives.