

William H. Smead

In the Pacific Northwest in 1884

Chalk Courchane

W.H. Smead was the Flathead Reservation agent that was instrumental in throwing open that reservation to homesteading in 1910. A very controversial character in Flathead tribal history as he was not a friend of the Indian. Virtually nothing can be found on him as a biography usually only bits and pieces here and there. As I researched him I found out that there was a good side to him too.

SMEAD

The Business Adventures of William Henry Smead

When I looked for information on Smead I found very little, many times his middle initial is even given wrong, that is William L. or William G., etc. For that reason and the fact that I am intrigued by shady characters I did this piece on him. Although he was a terrible agent for the Flathead Reservation he seems to have been well treated by his white associates and little or no memory of his reservation experience is told by them. He had many irons in the fire: politics, coal mining, the lumber industry, realty and just about anything he could make money on. He was smart and had connections at one time all the way to the White House. He had many court appearances for suit against his company, the Smead Company and later the Smead Lumber company, but also he had suits against other outfits. He rarely lost. He had ties and property on the Flathead Reservation for years after his time as Flathead Agent. He was greedy and generous at the same time, he did not really dislike the Native Americans of the Flathead Reservation but thought that the land was too good for them. He and his associates drooled over the possibilities of controlling the lands and industry on the reservation envisioning an empire of their own. He thought he could do better for the Indians than they themselves could. I tell much of his story in my scrapbook style and use his Daily Missoulian ads to tract his pursuits as these also show what was in the property market at the time.

He was born, May 25, 1862, in Beetown, Wisconsin, and there spent his childhood. His parents, Asa and Eunice (Capwell) Smead, were both born and reared in Pennsylvania, but subsequently settled in Wisconsin, where the death of the mother occurred in 1871. The father survived her by many years, passing away in Bloomington, Wisconsin, in 1905, aged eighty-six years." A History of Montana" by Helen Fitzgerald Sanders copyright 1913 Volume 2 pp 1284-5

In 1870 at the age of 8 years old he resided with his family in Beetown, Grant, Wisconsin.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in the Village of Breston, in the County of Grant, State of Wisconsin, enumerated by me on the 29th day of July, 1870. 15

Post Office: Breston Lothian Parford, Ass't Marshal.

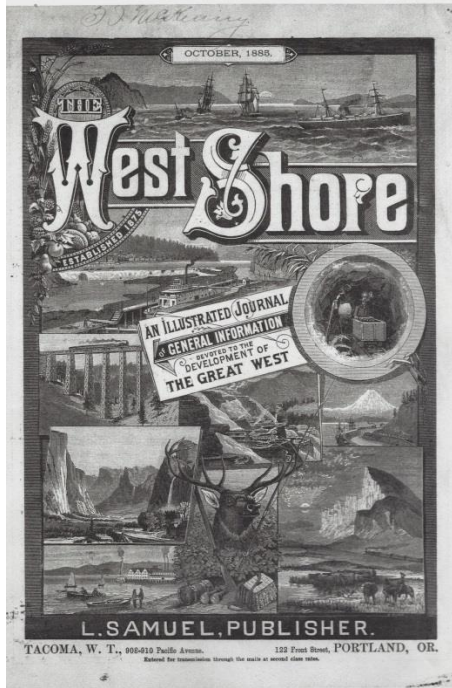
1	2	3	4			7	8		10	11				18	19	20	
			4	5	6		8	9		11	12	13	14				15
The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family.			Age last birthday of individual in this family. Sex—Males (M), Females (F). Color—W (White), N (Negro), O (Other). (See instructions on page 1.)			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female.	Value of Real Estate Owned.	Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S.; or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Parentage.	Education.				Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.		CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS.	
1	1	David Samuel	42	m	d	Farmer	2000	500	England	/	/					/	/
		— Fannie	38	m	f	Farmer		100	"	/	/					/	/
		— Mary	43	f	f	Keeping House			"	/	/						
		— Alice	14	f	f	at Home			"	/	/						
		— Henry	18	m	f	at Home			"	/	/						
2	2	Thomas Philander	42	m	d	Farmer	1000	1000	Pennsylvania							/	/
		— Matilda	37	f	f	Keeping House			Wisconsin								
		— William	15	m	f	at Home			"				/				
		— Cecelia	13	f	f	at Home			"				/				
		— Lucy	7	f	f	at Home			"				/				
3	3	Samuel Ann	41	m	d	Farmer	1500	2000	Pennsylvania							/	/
		— Eunice	48	f	f	Keeping House			"								
		— George	21	m	f	at Home			"								
		— William	9	m	f	at Home			Wisconsin				/				
		— Thomas Ann	24	f	f	Domestic Servt			New York								
		— Charles Mary	19	f	f	at Home			Scotland	/	/						
4	4	McCoy & Parris	31	m	d	Merchant		1000	New York							/	/
		— Catharine	27	f	f	Keeping House			England	/	/						
		— Abby	3	f	f	at Home			Wisconsin		/						
		— Minnie	7	f	f	at Home			"		/	Sept					
5	5	McCoy William	36	m	d	Merchant & Retail Prop	1000	1000	New York							/	/
		— Julia	32	f	f	Keeping House			Wisconsin								
		— Joseph	12	m	f	at Home			"				/				
		— Joseph	6	m	f	at Home			"				/				
		— Study Jones	35	m	f	Miner			New York							/	/
		— Bass Grant	45	m	f	Retail Merchant	10000	10000	New Hampshire							/	/
		— Bradburn David	49	m	f	Miner			Ohio							/	/
		— Bradburn Margaret	23	f	f	Domestic Servt			Wisconsin								
		— Leedley Maria	20	f	f	Domestic Servt			"								
6	6	Garner Harriet	44	m	f	Miner	1500	300	Illinois							/	/
		— Mary	38	f	f	Keeping House			Wisconsin								
		— William	20	m	f	Domestic Servt			"								
		— Elizabeth	18	f	f	Domestic Servt			"								
		— George	15	m	f	Miner			"				/				
		— Polina	13	f	f	at Home			"				/				
		— Frances	10	f	f	at Home			"				/				
		— Ella	8	f	f	at Home			"				/				
		— James	4	m	f	at Home			"				/				
		— Margaret	2	f	f	at Home			"				/				
7	7	Tanner Goodpa	53	m	d	Merchant	5000	2000	Massachusetts							/	/
No. of dwellings, 7			No. of white females, 20			No. of males, foreign born, 3			No. of insane, —								
" " families, 7			" " colored males, —			" " females, " 4											
" " white males, 20			" " " females, —			" " blind, —											

From Duzzie Glover

In 1880 at the age of 18 years old he lived in Winnebago, Winnebago, Illinois.

Receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of Wisconsin and Illinois, W. H.

Smead subsequently completed the literary and scientific courses at the University of Illinois. Going then to Rockford, Illinois, he was employed with the People's Bank until 1884, when he started westward in search of a favorable opening. Locating at Dillon, Montana, he worked for John W. Lowell Company for a year, and then embarked in business on his own account, organizing the Dillon Lumber and Grain Company, with which he was associated until 1891.



THE WEST SHORE.

LEONARD ELIEL,
 DILLON, MONTANA,
 -DEALER IN-
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,
DRUGS & FANCY ARTICLES.

A large and complete line kept in every department. Orders from a distance will receive prompt and careful attention.

<p><small>E. F. FERRIS, President.</small></p> <p>SEBREE, FERRIS & WHITE CO., Dillon & Bozeman, Montana, Heavy Hardware & Miners' Supplies, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.</p> <p><small>Bain Wagons, Champion Harvesting Machines, Barb Wire, Buggies, Carriages and Agricultural Implements of all kinds.</small></p>	<p><small>R. F. WHITE, J. B. CROW, Secretary and Treas.</small></p> <p>CROW & SMEAD, DILLON, MONTANA, Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in LUMBER, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, Laths, Shingles & Prepared Paints.</p> <p><small>Also Dealers in Baled Hay and Grain.</small></p>	<p><small>W. H. SMEAD.</small></p>
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J. B. CROW. **W. H. SMEAD.**

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 Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
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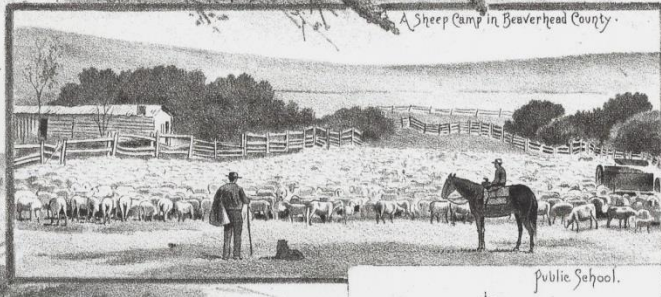
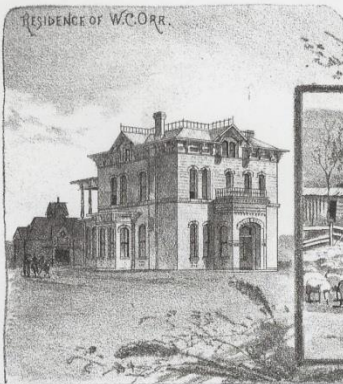
October, 1885

THE WEST SHORE.

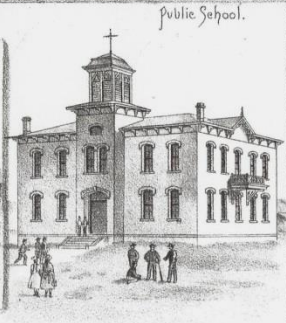


MONTANA S. F. DILLON.

MONTANA.



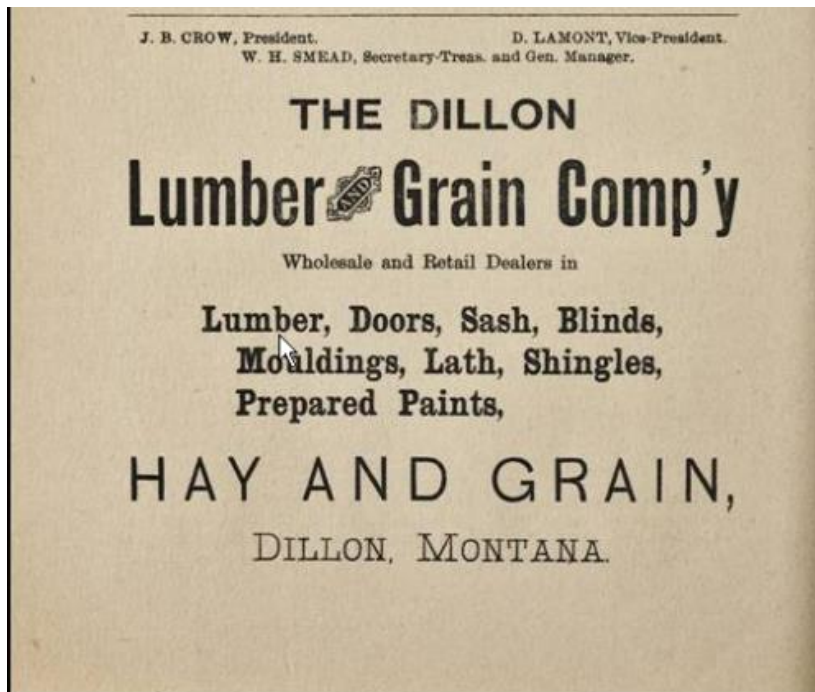
THE WEST SHORE.



DILLON, MONTANA.

West Shore October, 1885

Mr. Smead married, in 1886, Antoinette C. Carmichael, of Rockford, Illinois, and into their household two children have been born, namely: Helen A., who was graduated from the University of Montana; and William Burton, engaged in business in Missoula. Mr. Smead is a member of the Missoula Chamber of Commerce, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At the present time he is not holding any public office, but several years since he served acceptably on the Missoula board of education.



“David Lamont, Vice President of the Dillon Lumber and Grain Company, 1886. His brother-in-law, William Henry Smead is the General Manager.” C. O. Ziegenfuss (1886). *Western Montana a review of the mineral, timber and agricultural resources of the counties of Silver Bow, Jefferson, Madison, Beaverhead, Deer Lodge and Missoula, with special reference to Butte City, the greatest mining camp on earth ... Butte, Mont.: Press of Inter Mountain Pub. Co, p.150.*”

“Personal - W. H. Smead, Dillon; Frank H. Moody, Missoula, are stopping at the Grand Central.” *The Helena Independent.*, August 24, 1890, Morning, Page 8

“Throughout the State

W.H. Smead of Dillon, is at the Florence.” *The Helena Independent.*, August 24, 1890, Morning, Page 2

In 1891

A History of Montana by Helen Fitzgerald Sanders, volume II, The Lewis Publishing Company, 1903, page 1284-1285:

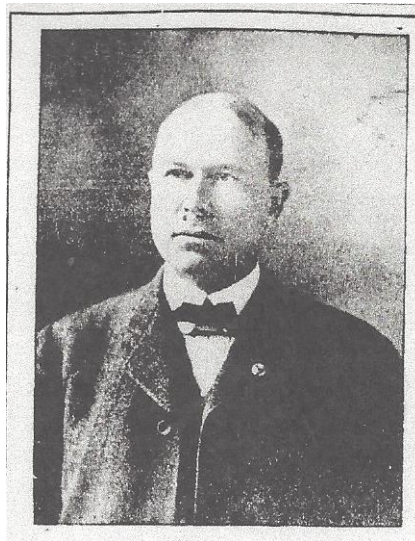
WILLIAM H. SMEAD. Energetic, enterprising and progressive, William H. Smead, a prosperous business man of Missoula, possesses to a marked degree the public spirit and force of character that renders him an important factor in promoting the welfare of his community, and occupies a place of prominence among the representative men of the city. He was born, May 25, 1863, in Beetown, Wisconsin, and there spent his childhood. His parents, Asa and Eunice (Capwell) Smead, were both born and reared in Pennsylvania, but subsequently settled in Wisconsin, where the death of the mother occurred in 1871. The father survived her many years, passing away in Bloomington, Wisconsin, in 1905, aged eighty-six years.

Receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of Wisconsin and Illinois, W. H. Smead subsequently completed the literary and scientific courses

HISTORY OF

at the University of Illinois. Going then to Rockford, Illinois, he was employed with the People's Bank until 1884, when he started westward in search of a favorable opening. Locating at Dillon, Montana, he worked for John W. Lowell Company for a year, and then embarked in business on his own account, organizing the Dillon Lumber & Grain Company, with which he was associated until 1891. Coming in that year to Missoula, Mr. Smead organized the State Lumber Company, which operated mills in the western part of the state. At the same time he became associated with the development of the lumber manufacturing business at Kalispell, Montana, and with the mining operations of Spring Gulch. Disposing of his interests in those industries in the spring of 1894, Mr. Smead was elected state senator, and served ably and satisfactorily in the fourth and fifth sessions of the state senate. Being then appointed United States Indian agent at the Flathead reservation, Mr. Smead filled the important and responsible position for seven years, performing the duties devolving upon him faithfully and efficiently. Returning then to Missoula, he has since been actively and successfully engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business, being one of the best known men in his line in the county.

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From The Ronan Pioneer August 25, 1916

“Smead in Sanders county was a station established in 1891 & named after W. H. Smead of Missoula, a lumber mill owner. <http://www.montanahistory.net/placenames/indexf.htm> Smead was on the edge of the Smead Bends north of Noxon and along the Clark’s Fork River. There was a Smead Creek nearby too.

“Jottings About Town

The State Lumber and Milling company, which is to do business in Missoula county, filed its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The capital stock is \$100,000. W. H. Smead, Howard P. Heacock, E.A. Winstanley, of Missoula, and J. E. Morse and George M. Brown, of Dillon, are the incorporators.” The Helena Independent., May 2, 1893, Morning, page 8



An old house in Smeads, Montana (circa 1900) which was home to 'Dad' William J. Higgins, and Grandma Higgins. Pictured are Fanny, W. J. 'Bill' Higgins, Amy Higgins, and Ray Higgins. Courtesy Maxine Higgins Laughlin collection.



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“William H. Smead was elected to the Montana Senate to represent the Republicans 1894-96. While there he introduced a bill for a memorial to Congress to open up the Reservation for settlement. Smead's polling place was McJunkin's House where McJunkin was one of the elections judges. John Doyle and George Kane were the other judges. (McJunkin precinct was discontinued in 1896).” BEHIND THESE MOUNTAINS, A three-volume series of documented regional history of the lower Clark Fork River valley in northwestern Montana. Circa 1860s-1930. <http://www.behindthesemountains.com/2011/01/pioneer-opportunists.html>

“The store and warehouse belonging to the State Lumber company at Smead's Spur was destroyed by fire this morning. The extent of the damage is not known. It was insured for \$750 on property which belonged to Casey & Heacock and the state of the late J. P. Stewart. Particulars cannot be obtained.” The Anaconda Standard, Saturday Morning, August 27, 1895

“Coal near the City

W. H. Smead's Mines Said to Possess Extraordinary Merit.

Examined by an Expert

It is believed that there are several Stratas under the one now being worked – Something Good is in Store.

Missoula. Oct. 18. For several months past; W. H. Smead of this city has been quietly prospecting some coal lands two miles north of town on which he has a long-term lease and bond. The result of his work has demonstrated that Missoula undoubtedly has right at her doors a large coal mine. The tunnel is now in more than 200 feet, developing a four-foot vein of coal of superior quality. Several coal experts have visited the property and they all agree that it is almost promising prospect and one which will be of much value to the owners as well as of treat value to the city of Missoula.

The people here are just waking up to the fact that a good coal mine almost within the limits of the city would be of inestimable value to the town in the way of furnishing employment many men as well as the bringing of manufacturing establishments and smelters where fuel is cheap and water plenty. With this In view several of the leading citizens have proposed to Mr. Smead to interest themselves with him, put up plenty of capital and undertake a systematic development on a large scale, so it is probable a company will be organized in the near future. Drilling machinery will be purchased and a thorough coalman employed and the work pushed with all possible haste.

The drill will be used for prospecting for another vein, which experts claim exist under this property. They claim that under the vein which is now being worked will be found an eight or nine foot vein of better quality coal. One expert, than whom there is no better in the West, writes Mr. Smead as follows: 'I am confident you have a good vein of coal in your field. There are three veins in your district laying one above the other. One vein, the upper one, is about two feet thick;

the next lower, three to four feet, and the next lower, eight to nine feet, and I believe there are many more veins still lower and at still better quality. At Sims, N. D. when I first opened, we started on a four-foot vein and worked it more than a year before we tried to get anything deeper. When we commenced to drill we struck a seven-foot vein of solid coal in 11 feet. At the depth of 63 feet we struck a good four-foot vein. Since then the drill went through 29 veins of coal, some 16 feet thick.

The coal has been thoroughly tested by different parties here in town and has given good satisfaction. It is to be hoped this project will be pushed, for the successful issue would mean millions of dollars to the owners and the people of this city.” The Anaconda Standard, Saturday Morning, October 19, 1895

Senate Career: Missoula County Republican

4th Legislative Assembly (1895) January 7 - March 7, 1895
(In 1895 he sponsored a memorial in the Montana Senate in behalf of opening the reservation.)

6th District, 1895-96 <http://politicalgraveyard.com/geo/Mt/MI-lived.html>

5th Legislative Assembly (1897) January 4 - March 4, 1897
<http://montanahistorywiki.pbworks.com/w/page/21639841/State%20Legislators.%201889-1898>

Timber scaling by Smead in 1896

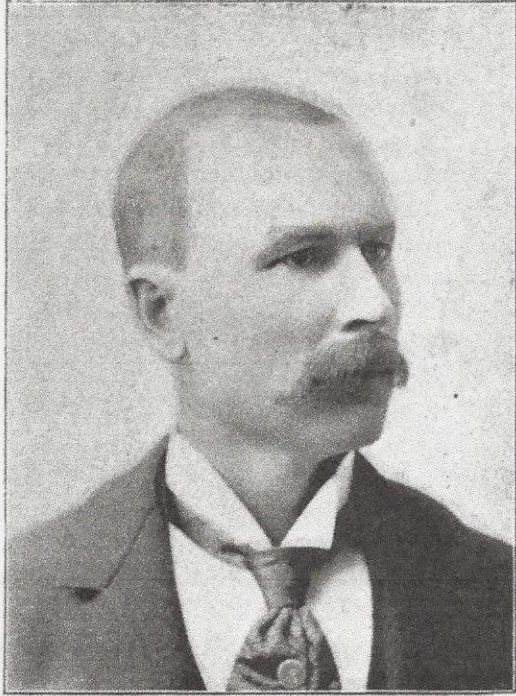
“On October 28, 1895, the board ordered the advertisement of the timber standing on section 36, Tp. 11 N. Rg. 20 W., the sale to be held on Nov. 27, 1895. Thereafter in accordance with the instructions of the board the State Land Agent appraised the timber standing on said section. He estimated the same at 3,000,000 feet and fixed the value at 1.40 per M.

This timber was sold to Wm. McKeen on Nov. 27, 1895, for the appraised price.

The contracts and bonds of the above sales were all drawn in conformity with the provisions of Art. III, Title VIII, Paji: III of the Political Code, and copies of same are on file in the office of the board.

On March 19, 1896, Mr. McKeen completed compliance with the conditions of his contract, having cut all the timber and having paid for the same in full. The Board employed W. H. Smead to scale this timber as fast as cut and the total scale amounted to 3,216,994 feet, or 216,994 feet more than the estimate of the State Land Agent. The total amount received for this timber was \$4,503.74. The board allowed Mr. Smead eight cents per thousand for scaling the same and his bill amounted to \$257.35, leaving a net return to the State of \$4,246.39.”

Sixth Annual Report of the STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF MONTANA. TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN E. RICKARDS, GOVERNOR OF MONTANA. DECEMBER 1, 1896. HELENA, MONTANA: STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY, State Printers and Binders, 1897. https://archive.org/stream/annualreportofst1896mont_0/annualreportofst1896mont_0_djvu.txt



HON. W. H. SMEAD.

William Henry Smead, senator from Missoula county, was born on a farm near Bloomington, Wis., and was educated in the public schools and at the state university of Illinois. He lived at Rockford, Illinois, until 1883, when he came to Montana, locating first in Dillon. In 1891 he moved to Missoula, where he is at present engaged in mining and the lumber business. He was married in 1885 to Miss Antoinette Carmichael, of Rockford, Illinois, and they have two children, a girl of 7 and a boy of 4 years. In politics he is a Republican.

STATEMENT J.

SHOWING WARRANTS DRAWN ON PERMANENT SCHOOL
INCOME FUND DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1896.

Month	No.	Date.	In Favor of.	Amount.	Account of.
	9	1-95	J. M. Page	\$ 17 75	Exp. Selecting Lands
Dec.	10		S. A. Swiggett	25 75	Exp. Leasing Lands
	11	28	J. M. Page	28 75	Exp. Selecting Lands
	12	1896	S. E. M. Williams	10 00	Attendance Land Case
Jan.	13		W. W. Garver	20 00	"
	14		Albert Whitesell	14 00	"
	15		Jos. N. Harris	12 00	"
	16		F. J. Morris	6 00	"
	17		J. M. Page	216 00	Salary, Compass, etc
	18		W. H. Smead	75 23	Scaling Logs
	19		Helena Book & Stat'y Co	18 50	Barometer
Feb.	20		W. H. Smead	78 41	Scaling Logs
	21		Leader Co.	17 60	Adv. Sale of Lands
	22		Meagher Co. News	30 80	"
	23		Missoula Pub. Co.	2 20	Adv. Timber Per
	24		F. W. Wright, Treasurer	51,927 60	Apportionment under Sec. 1714 P. C.
	25		J. P. Ketchum	24 50	Tracing Frame
	26		J. E. Rickards	95 10	Exp. Trip Washington, D. C.
	27		J. M. Page	21 40	Exp. Selectin' Lands
	28		O. W. Squires	3 00	Attendance Land Case
	29		H. J. Haskell	25 90	Ex. "
	30		Wm. McQueen	5 45	" " and Mileage
March	31		Geo. M. Watson	3 45	" " Witness Fees
	32		Black & Landt	118 50	Filing Case
	33		J. M. Page	21 90	Exp. Selecting Lands
	34		W. H. Smead	88 40	Scaling Logs
	35		Ella K. Haskell	5 00	Exp. Case Gill vs. State
	36		H. J. Haskell	37 75	Attendance U. S. Land Office
	37		J. P. Asbury, Rec	27 90	Testimony State vs. Craig
	38		Sam'l R. Oldaker	28 00	Attendance " "
	39		Thos. F. Hinegan	28 60	" " " "
April	40		Tom Cooney	28 60	" " and Mileage
	41		J. M. Page	65 10	Exp. Selecting Lands
	42		W. H. Smead	15 25	Scaling Logs
June	43		J. M. Page	164 55	Exp. Examining Lands
	44		J. M. Page	18 50	"
	45	Aug.	S. A. Swiggett	9 65	"
	46	Oct.	J. M. Page	185 04	"
	47	Nov.	Herald Pub. Co	4 40	Publishing Notices
	48		The Missoulian	4 40	"
				\$52,631 67	

Annual Report of the State Auditor of the State of Montana for the year 1896, Helena, Montana, State Publishing Company, State Printers and Binders, 1896.

“At the Hotels.

The Florence--H. J. F. Stranack, San Francisco; F. J. Bullard, Omaha; A. E. Groenewold. St. Paul; F. P. Brown, New York; S. Pelton. Cincinnati : W. H. Smead. Flathead agency; M. H. Wall; Helena: Charles Fisher. San Francisco; Laura F. Bent, Gold creek. F. L. Duffy, Butte; W. I. Cameron, Anaconda.

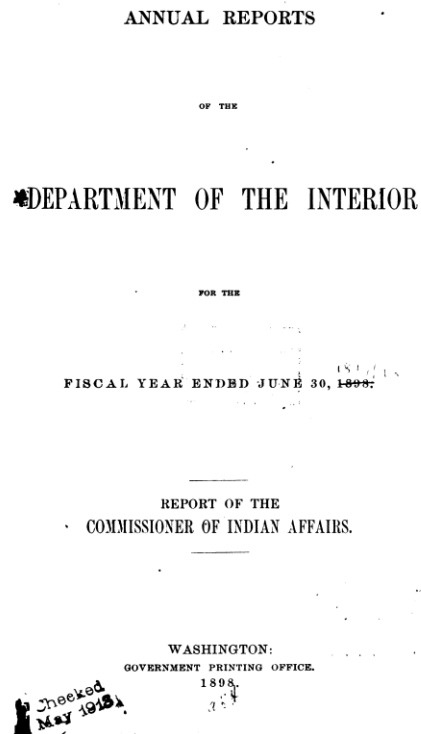
At the Rankin-Dan McLeod and wife, Arlee; C. Borough. Stevensville; J. B. Marion. Frenchtown: Perry Steffee, Ferry; John Donlon, Bearmouth; F. A. Evelith, Helena; James Thorn, Great Scott mine;; George Lish and son. Potomac: John Ford, Top o'Deep; M. McNamara, Bonner.” The Anaconda Standard, July 13, 1898.

“Butte Current Notes

W. H. Smead of the Flathead agency came to town yesterday.” The Anaconda Standard, October 6, 1898,
Morning

“Miss Helen McDonald has returned from a two weeks’ visit with the family of W. H. Smead on
the reservation.” The Anaconda Standard, July 7, 1899.

Being then appointed United States Indian agent at the Flathead reservation, 1897-1904 or nearly
7 years.



REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

JOCKO, FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT.,
September 15, 1898.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, contained in your letter of June 1, 1898, I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The tribes occupying this reservation are the Flatheads, Kootenai's, Pend d'Oreilles, Spokanes, and Lower Kalispels, their total population being estimated at 1,998.

The civilization of the people of this reservation is much diversified. We have here the extremes, from the well educated to the densely ignorant; from the wealthy to the extremest poverty, between which there are all the varying grades. The great majority, however, are extremely poor, and their advancement is slow, but I think they are making some progress.

Nearly all have homes with some land inclosed; houses to live in during winter, and tepees for the summer. Many of them annually raise a small crop of grain and a good garden. Many with ranches of considerable size also put up hay for the use of their stock during the winter. Fruit is raised here with the minimum amount of care, and some few Indians have a small number of bearing trees. As they are fond of fruit, I trust the Department will furnish them a limited number of trees the coming year.

On entering upon my duties here I found that the older Indians were disposed to prevent the younger and more industrious from taking up and fencing ranches, claiming that if this was done, soon their herds of horses would have no grass on which to graze. This, however, has been stopped. Those who would not take ranches of their own were plainly informed that they should in no wise interfere with those who desired or who could be induced to take ranches. Am pleased to note the stand taken has had a beneficial effect, for many of the young men desire and are taking up ranches for themselves.

I extend to these young people just starting in life every help to which I believe them entitled, for it is with the young Indians that the most substantial progress must be expected. The old do not seem to be able to entirely abandon the pursuits and costumes of their forefathers, and it will never be possible, with, of course, some exceptions, to cause them to adopt the ways of the white man.

Many of the educated and well-to-do half-breeds live in comfortable homes, which are well furnished and kept. From this we find all conditions of home life, even to the extremes of want and misery, and in many cases the manner of living is deplorable.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made. The reservation should, however, be surveyed, with a view of making allotments in the future. The half-breeds are generally anxious to have their farms surveyed, that they may know where the permanent lines will be located. With an Indian, as with his white neighbor, it is but natural that he should desire to know that the improvements that he is making will be upon his own property when same is eventually allotted, and there can be no certainty about this until surveyed.

Irrigation.—Irrigation, without which little can be expected from the soil, is a vital necessity. The lands of this magnificent reservation are rich and fertile, and with the artificial aid of irrigation are exceptionally productive and yield the choicest of grains, vegetables, and fruits. The lands easily accessible to the life-giving streams have been taken, and it is becoming a greater problem year by year

for the Indian to find suitable land to which his limited means will permit him to carry a ditch from the streams. Therefore more attention must be given in the future to irrigation, for without it it is useless to attempt farming. We have this year enlarged two ditches aggregating about 10 miles in length, so that their carrying capacity is now increased to nearly four times their original capacity. The good results from this are at present very noticeable, and another year will result in a large amount of new land being located upon and cultivated.

Cattle.—Perhaps of equal or greater value than agriculture are the cattle interests. While it is true the majority of the cattle here are owned by a comparatively few persons, still many of the Indians own a few head, and some are increasing their numbers to quite a herd.

Ranges.—I am glad to say that with the unusually copious rains of the spring our ranges here have revived and are in better condition now than for several years past, and consequently cattle are in prime condition, and the abundance of grass augurs well for the coming winter. It is indeed a blessing, for had it not been for the large amount of rain this spring our ranges would have been in a serious condition, brought about by the large and steadily-increasing number of worthless horses ranging here. The most stringent measures should and must be taken at once to stop their increase, else the otherwise splendid ranges will be utterly destroyed.

Commission.—In this connection I wish to recommend that if the commission now here for the purpose of treating with these Indians for a cession of a part of their lands shall be able to make an agreement, that it provide liberally as a part of the consideration for the future reclamation of the arid lands of this reservation. A provision should also be made for the purchase of cattle as a part of the proceeds of the sale. Two or three head of cattle to each Indian would, with the proper care, in a few years increase to a very good-sized herd and also bring them in a revenue that should make themselves largely self-supporting. Our Indians understand stock, and with the very favorable natural conditions prevailing here, I can not see any more judicious investment for these people.

I desire to mention the matter of increased school facilities that to me seem very necessary. For many years past the education of the children here has been under contract with the Jesuit Fathers, but Congress, having of late years deemed it wise to eventually discontinue all aid to sectarian schools, has been cutting down their appropriation. The past year the contract provided for 215 children; this year, for 161. When it is borne in mind that there are 450 children on the reservation of school age, the necessity for additional school facilities is apparent. It would seem very desirable that the above referred to commission should make a reasonable provision for a boarding-school plant at the agency, and possibly one day school on Camas Prairie, in the western part of the reservation.

The commission has made a proposition to the Indians for about one-fourth of their lands. The Indians are, however, loth to sell. It would seem to me wise for these Indians to cede this part of their reservation, for it is of little value to them, being largely occupied, with the exception of Chief Eneas's band of Kootenais, by white men with Indian or half-breed wives. As they are so much in need of some material assistance in the way of educational facilities, irrigating ditches, and cattle, it would seem that these benefits would more than offset the loss of their lands.

Education.—The only school upon the reservation is at St. Ignatius Mission, and is maintained by contract with the Jesuit fathers. The larger boys are taught by the fathers, while the larger girls are under the direction of the Sisters of Providence, the kindergarten being taught by the Ursuline nuns. The boys, in addition to their school work, have the benefit of practical work in the shoe, saddlery, tin, carpenter, and blacksmith shops, together with farming and gardening. The girls are taught all kinds of housework, sewing, and dairying.

Police and judges.—The police force consists of 12 privates and 1 officer. Their pay is \$10 per month for privates and \$15 for the officer. For these wages it is extremely difficult to get reliable and efficient men who will devote the time required of them to fill these positions. It would be preferable to have a smaller force, if necessary, and raise the wages of the balance to at least \$20 per month, believing that better results would be obtained with a smaller but well-paid force.

The Indian court is composed of four judges and is quite satisfactory. Parties charged with crime are brought before them and regularly tried under the supervision of the agent. If found guilty, they are fined or imprisoned, otherwise promptly discharged.

Buildings.—The present jail is in very bad condition, and it is almost impossible to detain fractious prisoners in it. A new one should be provided. The agency barn is almost worthless and should be replaced by a new one within the course of another year. Several sheds and small buildings, now used as warehouses, are

old and in bad condition, it being impossible to keep the supplies stored in them from being injured by the elements. One large warehouse should be built to replace all of the small ones.

Roads.—A large amount of road work has been done this summer and more is planned for the fall. As a rule the roads are in good condition. Some small bridges which were carried away by the floods will have to be rebuilt.

Omaha Exposition.—Pursuant to instructions, I sent 15 Indians to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. From reports received from there I am led to believe that they are considered as fine as any delegation at the exposition. They are profiting by their trip there, and the information they obtain there, and in turn communicate to their friends when they return, is bound to result in much good to them.

Employees.—I regret to state that the conditions confronting an agent in obtaining good and efficient employees is very unsatisfactory. Instead of being permitted to select only persons qualified for the various positions, he has no voice in the matter at all, and employees are frequently furnished who have no conception of the duties required of them, and instead of rendering the desired assistance to the success of the agency, become a burden on the other employees, and contribute a great part of an agent's annoyances. True, he has a limited authority to discharge, but he has no assurance that the next one sent will be any improvement over the last.

Under these circumstances many incompetent men hold positions who take no interest in their work and look forward only to pay day, to draw the salary they have not honestly earned. The agent, who is responsible for the successful handling of his reservation, should be given wide latitude in the selection of all agency employees.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

W. H. SMEAD,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1899.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.
PART I.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1899.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FLATHEAD AGENCY.

JOCKO, FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT.,

September 9, 1899.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions contained in your letter of May 1 last, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The tribes occupying this reservation are the Flatheads, Kootenais, Pend d'Oreilles, Spokanes, and Lower Kalispels, their total population being estimated at 1,998.

In civilization these people are making some progress. A large part of the residents of this reservation are mixed bloods and many of these are becoming well to do and prosperous. Some of them living in modern homes, with all the necessities, and many of the comforts of life; their families are well dressed, and their farms well cultivated. I am pleased to state that a considerable number of the full-blood Indians are also making some headway. Their little bands of cattle, growing crops, and comfortable homes being good evidence of their appreciation of the benefits of civilization. Many of the young Indians are disposed to work and make for themselves homes, but with the old ones progress is slow. They seem indifferent to the necessity of providing for the future, relying almost entirely upon the streams and mountains for their food. At times their condition is deplorable.

One great drawback in the advancement of these people is the right which they claim under their treaty of leaving the reservation at will. Following their inclination, many visit the towns and cities of this State, often hundreds of miles from the reservation. Being thus free from the authority and restraint of the agent, they give themselves up to all kinds of excesses.

Whisky is easily obtained and all the pernicious results of its use follow. Begging for a living they manage to exist, and a large part of their time is thus passed. The towns adjoining furnish an abundant supply of whisky to those remaining on the reservation, and its demoralizing effect greatly interferes with their advancement. It seems almost impossible to convict a white man for supplying whisky to these people, consequently they have little fear of punishment and continue their nefarious business.

Taxation.—The officials of Missoula and Flathead counties have undertaken during the last two or three years to tax the mixed bloods residents of this reservation. Last year six persons paid their taxes under protest, and in two other cases cattle were sold by the county treasurer to satisfy their tax claims. Suit was commenced in the United States court against Missoula County for a recovery of this money. The cases have not yet come to trial, but probably will this fall. This year the assessors, apparently emboldened by their partial success of last year, made quite a general assessment among the mixed bloods, and, in fact, I know of one full-blood Indian who was assessed.

This spring they undertook to sell the stock of two of these mixed bloods to meet their demands for taxes; however, I secured in the United States court a temporary injunction against the treasurer of the county restraining him from selling the stock. These cases have not yet come to trial. The officials have for the present discontinued their efforts to collect taxes, awaiting the result of the present cases. It is my understanding that a number of counties interested in collecting taxes on reservations are assisting in prosecuting this with the intention of carrying it to the Supreme Court of the United States should they fail in the lower courts.

As nearly one-half of the people on this reservation are mixed bloods, this question of taxation is a very important one to them, and they are very anxious to have the courts pass upon it. I can not see the justice in the attempt to tax these people. The counties are at practically no expense on account of the reservation. It would seem that if the mixed bloods are taxable the counties should supply schools for their children and build and maintain roads and bridges on the reservation.

Allotments.—No allotments as yet have been made. In my opinion, however, the reservation should be surveyed without delay and allotments made to such as desire them. The lack of definite boundary lines of the lands retards improvements, knowing that when eventually surveyed it will be necessary to adjust their lines to the surveys, and that possibly some of their improvements may be on land that they will be compelled to abandon. By surveying their lands now this doubt would be settled and they would have more confidence in improving. In other ways it would also be of advantage.

Irrigation.—While a part of the lands of this reservation will produce a limited crop without irrigation, by far the greater part of it must be irrigated in order to make sure of a crop. Moreover, experience has proven that lands artificially watered are much more productive. When watered the lands are exceedingly fertile and will produce abundantly, with the minimum amount of labor and care, wheat, hard and soft, oats, barley, rye, apples, pears, plums, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc., as well as all kinds of vegetables.

There are many streams running through the reservation, furnishing a never-failing supply of water for irrigation purposes. From these streams the water must be diverted on to the dry but fertile lands. No large and expensive ditches will be required, but a number of small and comparatively cheap ones should be constructed in the near future. That part of the land accessible to the streams on which water can be turned with little labor and expense has long since been claimed, and it is now

difficult for young men to find suitable lands to undertake to cultivate; therefore it is a necessity that some action looking to the irrigation of this reservation should soon be taken.

Cattle.—The high price of cattle for the past two years has caused an unusually large sale, and the number is consequently somewhat less than formerly. They are, however, in a very flourishing condition and are giving good returns to those engaged in this industry. Many of the Indians own a few head, while some of the mixed bloods have large herds. The industry is very profitable and I encourage it in every possible way.

Ranges.—The ranges are in fair condition, the large sale of cattle during the last two years relieving their overtaxed condition.

The thousands of worthless ponies, however, are continuing their work of devastation, and the wealth-producing grasses are being consumed without any corresponding benefits being derived. They are almost worthless, thousands of them never having had a halter on and vast numbers of them being too small even for saddle horses. They are of no profit to their owners, and instead of being a benefit, on the contrary, are injuring the ranges to such an extent as to seriously threaten the future of the most profitable business on the reservation—the cattle industry.

A determined effort was made last spring to have the stallions running at large castrated at a round-up ordered for this purpose. While there was much opposition to this measure from some of the Indians, it was partially successful. I hope that in another year more can be accomplished in this line. Their presence is certainly becoming a serious question, and some heroic measures must be taken to reduce their numbers to a minimum, and I sincerely hope that the Department will take action to put a stop to the breeding of this class of horses.

Commission.—If the commission now here for the purpose of treating with these Indians for the ceding of a portion of their lands succeed in making any agreement, I wish to renew my recommendations of last year in regard to the using of a portion of the funds arising from the sale for the purpose of reclaiming the arid lands.

A provision for a portion of the funds to be expended in the purchase of cattle would also, in my opinion, be a very wise measure. These Indians are better adapted to the raising of stock than almost any other work, and under the very favorable natural conditions obtaining here should be able to materially better their condition with a small number of cattle for a start.

In this connection I wish to mention the need of additional school facilities. Either Congress or this commission, if successful in their efforts, should provide for additional schools.

Education.—There are about 500 children of school age on the reservation. The only school here, with the exception of a day school at the agency opened this month, is a contract school at St. Ignatius Mission, 20 miles from the agency, maintained by the Jesuit fathers. Formerly they had a contract for a large number of children, but it has been cut down annually until this year they have but 80. The necessity of additional school facilities is thus apparent, and I sincerely trust that the boarding plant contemplated by the Department will be built and ready for occupancy by the beginning of another school year.

The above-referred-to school at St. Ignatius is managed in a very satisfactory manner. The plant is complete and in good condition. The large boys are taught by the fathers, and in addition to the class-room work are given instructions in the shop and in farming and gardening. The large girls are in charge of the Sisters of Providence, in separate buildings. They are taught, in addition to their studies, housework, dairying, and sewing. These sisters are doing a good and commendable work. The small children are in the immediate charge of the Ursuline Sisters, also in separate buildings. Their work is satisfactory.

Police and judges.—The police force consists of twelve privates and one officer. Their pay is \$10 per month for the privates and \$15 per month for the officer. Their work is very unsatisfactory. The pay is too small to induce reliable men to devote to the work the necessary time and attention, and consequently the result obtained is not what is desired. It would be far better to have one-half the number of men and pay them double the present wages. A white man should also be selected for chief, and a large part of his time devoted to this work.

The Indian court is now composed of three judges, and their work is reasonably satisfactory. They meet when there are any cases to pass upon, and their decisions are usually reasonable and just.

Buildings.—The residences of employees are in reasonably good condition. The jail is worthless, and prisoners can not be detained in it. A new one should be built without delay. The barn is in bad condition, and a new one will be necessary in the near future. A number of small sheds that are used as warehouses are old and nearly worthless. They should be replaced by one good building.

Roads.—Considerable work has already been done on the roads, and more will be done this fall. They are, however, in good condition.

Employees.—I am glad to state that the employees now here are, as a rule, doing satisfactory work. The fact, however, that they are not selected by the agent, as they should be, will always prevent the best possible results from being obtained.

In conclusion will state that while I have not accomplished all that I had hoped for during the past year I feel that in looking over the condition of our people there has been an improvement. There have been fewer arrests than last year. Many of our young men have taken ranches or fenced more land, and a number have built new homes. The amount of land under cultivation this year is considerably greater than ever before. The crops will be larger than last year. Whatever good that has been accomplished for these people during the last year has been at an expense of several thousand dollars less than the preceding year.

In this connection I wish to testify to the hearty cooperation that has been accorded me by your office. It has been appreciated, and has been of the greatest assistance to me in the execution of my duties.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

W. H. SMEAD,
United States Indian Agent.

268 Reports Concerning Indians in Montana. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Report of Agent for Flathead Agency. Jocko, Flathead Agency, Mont., September 17, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of conditions existing at this agency. The Indians of this reservation consist of five tribes, as follows: Flathead, Kootenai, Pend d' Oreille, Spokane, and Lower Kalispel, their total population being 1,621.

Conditions have not materially changed during the past year. Crops have been fairly good and the acreage under cultivation has considerably increased. The ranges have been greatly benefited by the unusually copious rains, and notwithstanding their overstocked condition have improved. The winter was mild and cattle wintered well.

The improvement in the condition of the people is not so marked as I should desire to report. The great needs of this reservation are four in number, as follows: Surveying and allotting of the lands, a system of irrigation, the ridding of the ranges of the thousands of worthless ponies, and a large and commodious boarding school. Each of these is a matter of vital importance to the future of these people. It can not be expected that they will ever become self-supporting until the lands have been allotted and a system of irrigation provided, so that all may have farms and homes, and their civilization must necessarily be greatly retarded unless schools are established. The lands of this reservation that are productive without irrigation are largely in the hands of white men and the more advanced mixed bloods, leaving only the arid lands for the young Indians and the coming generations. The allotting of these lands would cut down the large tracts now in the possession of these people to the amount to which they would be legally entitled, and the balance would then be subject to settlement by those now without farms.

To provide for others, a systematic irrigation system should be commenced. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land lie idle, that with water could be made productive and valuable. A part at least of this land should be reclaimed to provide farms for the several hundred young Indians now without them. A determined effort has been made during the past year to rid the ranges of some of the worthless horses that infest them. Some success has attended these efforts, and but for the opposition of some of the owners substantial progress would have been made. Nearly 4,000 head have been sold during the year; however, they are so numerous that the increase has

nearly equaled the sales. They are a great detriment to the ranges, which they are gradually but surely destroying, thus supplanting the highly remunerative cattle business and without profit to their owners. The agent should be authorized to dispose of them and invest the proceeds in cattle.

The appropriation for maintaining the contract school at St. Ignatius Mission having been discontinued leaves the reservation entirely without school facilities, with the exception of a small day school at the agency and a limited number of children which the Jesuit fathers still continue to provide for. Considering the large number of children here of school age, the necessity for immediate provision by the Government is apparent, and I sincerely trust that action will soon be taken to this end.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks for the kind consideration given me in the past by your office.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, W.H. Smead, U. S. Indian Agent.

CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. } Doc
Session. } } N

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

PARTMENT OF THE INTER

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.
PART I.
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER,
AND
APPENDIXES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1902.

Doc. No. 5

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FLATHEAD AGENCY.

JOCKO, FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT., *September 18, 1901.*

SIR: In compliance with usual instructions, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of conditions existing at this agency.

Five tribes occupy this reservation, as follows: Flathead, Kootenai, Pend d'Oreille,

Spokane, and Lower Kalispel, their total population being 1,638. Number of males above 18, 510; females above 14, 533; children between 6 and 16, 306.

Conditions generally have been favorable and results for the year are fairly satisfactory. Crops were nearly an average. Acreage under fence and cultivation has been largely increased. With good rains and the sale of a large number of Indian ponies during the past two years, the ranges have very materially improved. The good work of disposing of these ponies is still going on, and it is hoped that all in excess of those actually needed for use will be sold. Such a result would be of vast importance to the future of the people of this reservation.

The past winter, while not cold, was long, which necessitated the feeding of cattle longer than usual. Fortunately, the people generally had a sufficient supply of feed to carry them through, and there was little or no loss.

The necessity for surveying and allotting the reservation, a system of irrigation, and a large boarding-school plant is as great as reported last year, and upon these important matters action must be had before these Indians can attain that degree of self-support and civilization for which we are striving. I am glad to report, however, that all of these matters are now being made the subject of investigation by the Department, and it is expected that action will be taken in the near future.

The small boarding school started at the agency in February last has been an entire success. The school was filled to its capacity of 35 almost at once on its opening. This, however, required vigorous action on the part of the school and agency employees, for there was much opposition against the school on the part of the old and ignorant Indians, including Chief Charlos. Improvements have been made during the vacation that will make it possible to care for 10 additional children, making the capacity for the present year 45.

The Jesuit fathers, Sisters of Charity, and Ursuline sisters at St. Ignatius have during the past year provided for about 160 children of this reservation. This number, together with the number in the Government school at the agency, makes less than one-half of the children of this reservation provided with educational facilities. Some provision should be made for the other half without unnecessary delay.

We have had a serious epidemic of smallpox on this reservation during the past spring and summer. It is believed to have been introduced by renegade Cree from neighboring towns that have been afflicted with it for the past two years. There have been about 240 cases, generally among the old people. Thirty deaths have occurred. It has been a great task properly to isolate and treat this class of people. As a rule, the old Indian has no use for a physician and is strongly opposed to being placed in quarantine. They have frequently given us much trouble in getting them into the detention camps. Some have hid themselves, others escaped after being taken. All of this has made it extremely difficult to handle the disease. At this writing, however, we have only four cases remaining, and it is believed it will be entirely stamped out within a month.

Census statistics and report of Principal Teacher Werner herewith inclosed.

Thanking you for assistance rendered, I remain,

Very respectfully,

W. H. SMEAD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FLATHEAD SCHOOL.

FLATHEAD BOARDING SCHOOL.
Jocko, Mont., September 1, 1901.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report of the Flathead boarding school.

The agency day school terminated and the boarding school opened on the 11th of February and closed for vacation the last week in June. The total number of boys enrolled for the year was 25 and girls 17, making a total of 42 children, while the school can accommodate 20 boys and 15 girls. This is only a small percentage of the number of children on the reservation who are of school age and who are not in any school. Yet it was with no little difficulty that we obtained the desired number, since this agency has such difficulty in getting the Indian police to do their duty.

With the consent of Major Smead and the advice of Special Agent General Armstrong, the industrial teacher and I moved a condemned agency building to the school grounds and fitted it up for a warehouse 24 by 24 feet, one story high, with an annex 16 by 28 feet, two stories high. The upstairs of this annex can accommodate 10 more boys, while the lower story is used for employees' quarters. This enlarges the accommodations of the school to 25 boys and 20 girls; total, 45 in all.

The literary work done was efficient, so far as speaking English is concerned. This was evidenced in the way the pupils handled the English language in carrying out their programmes in the closing exercises of the school; but the class-room work was slow and tedious, owing to the fact that one

“Major W.H. Smead who was recently appointed Indian agent for the Flathead, is in the city from his headquarters on the reservation. He, too, will miss the celebration in Kalispell on July 4 and 5.” *The Kalispell Bee (Kalispell, Mont.) June 17, 1902*

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PURDUE
FOR THE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER,

AND
APPENDICES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1903.

230 REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FLATHEAD AGENCY.

JOCKO, FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT., *September 22, 1902.*

SIR: In compliance with usual instructions, I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report of conditions existing at this agency.

The past year has been quite satisfactory. The terrible scourge of smallpox that existed here last year was finally eradicated and only two cases have appeared this year. These were promptly isolated and the spread of the disease prevented. The health of the Indians during the past year has been good.

Climatic conditions have been favorable for crops, with the result that our people are now harvesting and thrashing much the largest acreage and yield that they have ever had. It is very gratifying to me to note that during the past five years there has been an annual increase over the production of the previous year of not less than 20 per cent, and on one year an increase of nearly 40 per cent.

The ranges have been unusually good during the past year, but the sale of ponies has decreased considerably, with the result that their numbers have increased and the ranges have suffered correspondingly.

The necessity for a large boarding school is as great as ever. Nearly or quite one-half of the children of the reservation are without school facilities. Our small boarding school at the agency has been very successful. It was crowded during nearly all of the year, and many Indian children who voluntarily applied for admission were necessarily turned away. We are all much pleased with the prospect of the contemplated new boarding school plant being started within a short time. Its immediate construction is a necessity and should no longer be delayed.

The Department having taken the first steps looking to the surveying, allotting, and supplying of an irrigation system for this reservation, gives me strong hopes for the future of these people.

The early beginning and the prompt and vigorous prosecution of this work will be of inestimable benefit to these Indians. It should result within a few years in practically all of them becoming self-sustaining, and many of them prosperous. No advantage can be gained in longer delaying this work, and I sincerely hope that it will be pushed.

Census statistics and report of Principal Teacher Werner herewith inclosed.

Thanking you and the office for assistance rendered, I remain,

Very respectfully,

W. H. SMEAD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FLATHEAD SCHOOL.

FLATHEAD BOARDING SCHOOL, *Jocko, Mont., September 1, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Flathead Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

During the past year the pupils and Indians have shown in various ways that the prejudice which exists among them against Government schools is being done away with. Especially have we noticed

this when so many pupils applied for admission to the school on their return from hunting last fall. We were obliged to turn away a great many children. This goes to show that a larger school is necessary.

The total enrollment for the year was 49—27 boys and 22 girls—and the average attendance was 44. Some of the Indians were induced to leave their children at school before going on the hunt, and we sincerely hope that more of them may be induced to do likewise.

The schoolroom work has been quite successful during the past year. Undoubtedly more could have been accomplished had there not been so many changes of teachers. By the end of the year, without exception, every pupil could speak English enough so that no Indian was heard spoken on the playground or elsewhere.

In regard to industrial work, great pains were taken by both pupils and employees, and the results were more than satisfactory.

A great deal of work was accomplished in the sewing room. Besides the making of 538 articles of clothing, bed clothing, towels, etc., three girls became quite efficient in the art of dressmaking, while a large majority of both boys and girls were taught to use the needle in the way of mending their own garments and sewing on buttons. The mending was taken into the class room during the latter part of the term and very good results were accomplished. Especially among the boys did we see less untidiness. When they discovered that they had to sew on their own buttons and mend their own rips and tears, they were more careful with their clothes in their work and play. The girls, being relieved of a lot of mending, devoted a good share of their leisure time to fancy work, such as embroidery and lace work. They completed 19 pieces, all of which were a credit to them.

The kitchen and laundry both turned out good results. All the large girls were able to prepare an ordinary meal and bake several kinds of cakes, pies, and puddings. In fact, their parents were so interested that they bought them eggs and butter with which to bake things for their exhibit which the pupils prepared for the closing exercises.

Both boys and girls did good work in the laundry, for through our detail system all who were able to work had practical experience in washing and ironing. Our detail is so arranged that pupils were changed every month, thereby never letting them get tired of their work and giving them experience in all domestic duties and industries the school afforded.

The health of the school was remarkable. Only a few colds and not one case of sickness was had during the entire year.

The school is in need of a farm whereon the school cattle could be pastured, especially the cows. Many a time the cows wandered off on the range and could not be found until great damage was done to the flow of milk. It would also give the boys experience in farming.

In conclusion I am pleased to say that the employees are courteous, efficient, and work in harmony with each other.

Thanking you and the agency employees for courtesies shown us during the past year,
I remain,

W. H. SMEAD,
United States Indian Agent.

CHARLES F. WERNER,
Principal Teacher in Charge.

sportsmanship is concerned, and taught me to avoid becoming one of those bristlebacks you so frequently and justly roast. I have for the past 3 years spent a few days each season hunting deer in the Adirondacks, and am glad to say I never shot at anything but a buck. For the man who spends only a few days each season in search of big game, the temptation to shoot anything that comes in view is almost irresistible unless he has been taught that such an act is brutal as well as unsportsmanlike. Let us hope that every hunter may digest a few numbers of RECREATION before entering the woods; then there will always be good hunting and plenty of game.

W. J. Delap, Stamford, Conn.

You are doing more good than you perhaps realize by interesting the various Indian agents in game protection. Mr. W. H. Smead, of the Jocko Agency, has done a world of good in the past 2 years, and his Indians are fast becoming model sportsmen. The Nez Perces Indians still continue to slaughter elk in the Clearwater country during July and August. You would do well to write their agent. Last summer the Indians were hunting in the Clearwater district and killed and dried at one place some 30 elk. As they were drying the meat, 3 Idaho forest rangers, who are also game wardens, arrived, and though they stayed there 8 days, they did not even remind the Indians that they were violating the law.

A. E. Hammond, Darby, Mont.

I understand "Judge" Fisk is going to sue you for denouncing the haggish work he and his gang of fellow swine did at Bemidji. That certainly will do him no good, whether he wins or loses the case, for the sportsmen know he is a genuine bristleback, and the louder he squeals the farther he can be heard. You have done him no wrong. He has disgraced himself among all true sportsmen, and the only way to come out of it, is for Judge Fisk to repent of his sin, ask the sportsmen of Bemidji to forgive him, and promise to be a good boy in future.

Long live RECREATION and its fearless editor. Continue to roast game and fish hogs until they all reform.

L. A. Arundson, L. A. S., No. 1956,
Moscow, Idaho.

Some counties in Washington realize the need of game protection and try to secure it. A few go to the length of enacting gun license laws. That, of course, shuts out the improvident pot hunter, but does little to restrain the wealthy game hog. Other counties show no concern in the matter, and in them the hog is rampant and padded

on the back by the local press. Our greatest game hog, *Swinus maximus*, is, *vide* the Spokane Chronicle, one John Cochran. He is not satisfied with shooting a cart-load of ducks in 2 days. He must needs go back the next week, with others of his kind, to butcher more. I have not heard how he made out, but I hope his gun burst and blew his bloody head off.

J. A. Cottle, Spokane, Wash.

Adolph Bonner, a cabinet maker of 824 Grand avenue, and Charles Koelle, a saloon keeper, of 119 Saltonstall avenue, were tried before Justice Grove J. Tuttle in the East Haven court, charged with violating the game laws. The men were accused of shooting a deer in the East Haven woods December 31st. The arrests were made by Deputy Sheriff Beach, of North Haven. Witnesses testified that they saw Donner and Koelle load the deer they had killed into a wagon and carry it away. The deer that was shot, it is believed, was one that was rescued from captivity by the game warden a year ago at Morris Cove and turned loose in the East Haven woods. Donner and Koelle were each fined \$100 and costs.—Exchange.

Served them right. Beach is a corker. This is by no means the first record he has made in the cause of game protection and I trust it may not be the last.—EDITOR.

Our local police chief and assistants, also our judge, have promised me they will do all they can to help enforce our game and fish laws and the first case brought before the judge will get the full penalty, so as to make it a good object lesson. The principal of our public school is going to present one of the L. A. S. posters before the pupils in all the rooms, and thoroughly explain its meaning, especially regarding birds' nests and eggs and destroying our song birds.

Fred. W. Whittle, Northfield, Minn.

Game in this section is increasing rapidly since the passage of the law prohibiting the sale of ruffed grouse and woodcock. There were 3 men here who shot for the market, and without doubt they killed 5 times as much game as the other residents of the town. A law prohibiting its sale is the only law that really protects game, for if the market hunter can sell game he will kill it, in season or out. It is easy to kill game illegally, but quite another proposition to sell it illegally.

E. C. Hall, Ashfield, Mass.

While staying last summer in Coffeyville, Kansas, a city of 6,000 inhabitants, I was surprised to hear the whistling of quails. Going to the window I saw 3 of the birds on a building opposite and 15 or 20 more in the street and on the sidewalk. I was told there are 100 or more in the city, the descendants of a pair that came in 3 years ago. The city has taken them



Sir: In compliance with usual instructions I have the honor to submit this, my sixth annual, report of conditions existing at this agency.

The season has been a very satisfactory one. The winter was mild, and stock wintered well. The spring opened late, but a larger acreage than ever before was planted, and the largest crop ever raised is now being harvested. Grain commands a good price, and there is a ready market for all surplus hay. Probably 1,000 tons of hay and 3,000,000 pounds of wheat and oats will be shipped from this reservation during the fall and winter months.

The cold and late spring, followed by unusually warm and dry weather, resulted in some injury to the ranges, but the copious rains which happily followed have restored the grass, and at this time the ranges are unusually good. The large sale of ponies so far this year, aggregating 4,000 head, has been a great relief to the ranges.

It is hoped that the sale of this class of stock may continue and the reservation freed of this almost worthless property.

The introduction of the resident grazing tax on this reservation caused a great commotion among the Indians. Much opposition immediately developed, and fuel was added to the flames by the wiles of the mixed bloods, who by all conceivable methods prejudiced the full bloods, hoping thus to thwart the Government in the collection of this tax and thus evade paying on their large herds. This opposition has somewhat subsided among the full bloods, and a large amount of money been collected, but there still remains a number of the large cattle owners, mixed bloods, who have so far neglected and refused to pay.

We are badly in need of some irrigation ditches to reclaim lands to provide farms for a large number of young Indians, and immediate steps should be taken to provide an irrigation system and the surveying of the reservation. No advantage can be gained by delaying this most necessary work, and its early consummation will be of great and immediate benefit to the Indians.

It is regrettable that we are still compelled to along without a large boarding school. The old rented buildings in which the school is now conducted are entirely inadequate to the necessities of this large reservation. We are, however, doing the best possible under the circumstances. The school is kept full of children. Preference is given the full bloods, and they now form about two-thirds of our enrollment.

My police force is very inefficient. Men who would make good and reliable policemen and could devote their time to the work are in demand on the ranches and ranges, and at much better wages than paid policemen, thus making it impossible to secure desirable men at the low salary of \$10 per month.

At least four additional farmers should be authorized who can, when occasion demands, be used for police duty, the balance of their time to be devoted to the Indians on the remote parts of the reservation.

Census statistics and report of Superintendent Werner herewith enclosed.

Thanking you and the office for assistance rendered, I remain,

Very respectfully, W. H. Smead, United States Indian Agent.

Flathead Boarding School

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Flathead Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Enrollment and attendance.—The Indians were somewhat slower in bringing their children to school than last year, probably because the hunting season lasted longer than usual, and consequently the average attendance was reduced. The total enrollment for the year was 48—25 boys and 23 girls—the average attendance being 88. I have every reason to believe that the hunting season will not interfere with the enrollment of pupils the ensuing year.

We had a few runaways this year, but they happened to be the same two boys who are hopeless cases, and who really belong in a reformatory. During the past year 11 pupils were transferred to nonreservation schools, 6 of them leaving during the latter part of the year, which also tended to reduce the average attendance.

Health—The health of the school was quite good. With the exceptions of a few colds, no serious cases of sickness have been had, nor have we had any trouble with skin diseases.

Industrial work—During the year we received a scroll saw and turning lathe, which were highly appreciated by the boys. They turned out quite a lot of turned woodwork especially, using the broken arts of wagons found around the agency wagon shop.

The girls accomplished a number of pieces of lace and embroidery work. Raffia basketry was introduced by Mrs. Werner, the matron, and 5 good-sized baskets and B plaques were made. The girls showed remarkable aptitude at needlework and basketry.

Considerable less garments were manufactured in the sewing room this year, for the simple reason that through good repair work the old garments lasted longer than usual, only 894 garments being made, as compared with 538 of the year before.

The work done in the kitchen and laundry was only a continuation of the good work done last year. The new range made work much easier in the kitchen.

Gardening—Last year's crop was quite a good one. The following were raised on the garden patch: Beets, 240 pounds; carrots, 140 pounds; onions, 354 pounds; potatoes, 2,067 pounds; rutabagas, 710 pounds, and turnips, 460 pounds. The garden in this year was rather late, owing to the rainy season in spring, so that beyond a few radishes and lettuce nothing but potatoes and cabbage were planted. At the present writing a fair crop is assured.

Individual gardens have been prepared by the pupils and are in fair condition.

Class-room work. The work done in this department was quite satisfactory. The mending and darning were done in the class room by the pupils, and the result was well worth the effort. By the end of the year every child in school was able to take care of its own repairs.

Improvements.—We are still waiting for the new plant, which was promised us some time ago, and only recently Commissioner Jones has reassured us that before a year expired we would have a new plant. Thus we live in hope, in conclusion, I thank you and the agency employees for your hearty cooperation during the past year.

Yours, respectfully, Charles F. Werner, Superintendent

This was Major Smead's last annual report as he was relieved of his duties in 1904.

During the turmoil of the Metis and their displacement with Rocky Boy's band of Chippewa Indians they came under the glaze of Smead: "The earliest account of Rocky Boy's band occurred in 1902, when Flathead Agent William H. Smead discovered Rocky Boy's band living near Anaconda, Montana with a large group of Indians Smead identified as "Canadian born Crees." Drumlummon Views, Spring 2009, page 380. Smead would accuse them of the smallpox outbreak on the Flathead 1902-1903.

May 22, 1903 from The Plainsman: "A Missoula dispatch of the 19th says: Major Smead, Indian agent on the Flathead reservation, in company with a special officer, came up from the west tonight and went on to Butte and Helena. The two were returning from a trip in pursuit of the man who last fall, robbed Chief Michel of \$20,000. New evidence has been discovered that makes it almost certain that the man who Major Smead has been after is the thief." This Week in Tribal History Mary Rogers, Tribal Preservation Department, http://www.charkoosta.com/2013/2013_05_23/TWITH-052313.html

"Troops Are Sent Against Cowboys

Joe Merrigeau and His Band Give the Indian Police on the Flathead Reservation in Montana More Than They Can Take Care Cowboys Refuse to Pay Grazing Charges for Stock.

Missoula, Mont., Nov. 26, Word was sent to Fort Missoula this afternoon by Maj. W. H. Smead, Indian agent on the Flathead reservation, that the Indian police are unable to cope with Joe Merrigeau and his band of cowboys, who have 1,500 head of stock on the reservation and refuse pay the grazing charges. The major will send troops to the scene of the trouble with orders to run off the herd.

Maj. Torey, Capt. Maxie and fifty men, on orders from Washington, have left for the scene of the disturbance. The hurry march gave rise to all kinds of surmises, among which is one that a deputy sheriff has been shot and two or three Indian policemen wounded.

Merrigeau is in the Little Bitter Root country, forty miles from the railroad. The troops will be compelled to march overland." The St. Paul (Minn.) Globe, November 27, 1903 [Joseph Morigeau (1858-1930) the son of Alexander and Rosalie Finley Morigeau. He was married several times: (1) Rosalie Belmont (2) Theresa Martin Finley (3) Amelia (Bruno) "Millie" Abraham. "Joe Morigeau, the Flathead chief, evicted from the reservation by United States troops, says he will bring suit against the federal officials in the federal court. Morigeau, who is a Carlisle man, is wealthy and able to hire good legal counsel." The Plainsman, December 4, 1903 [This week in Tribal History, Mary Rogers, The Char-Koosta News, p10, December 4, 2014.

From The Ronan Pioneer, Jan. 23, 1930, page 1:

"Pioneer Cattleman Dies Monday

The death of Joseph Morigeau, of Camas, occurred Monday at the Holy Family hospital at St. Ignatius. While for over forty years the deceased made his home near Camas, he was well known in this vicinity where he had many relatives.

He leaves four brothers, Antoine, Eli, John and Octave; four sisters, Mrs. Lebuff of Dixon, Mrs. A. A. Sloan, Mrs. Alphonse Clairmont and Mrs. John Clairmont of this vicinity; also two daughters residing on the coast.

Joseph Morigeau was born 75 years ago at Colville, Washington, and when but a young boy his family moved to this district. When hardly grown he established a ranch near Camas and for many years was one of the cattle kings of the state, his herds numbering several thousands of head. With the opening of the reservation to settlement he shipped all but a few of his best cattle to market and since that time engaged in the raising of pure-bred Hereford cattle.

For the past few years he had been failing in health and last week was taken to the hospital at St. Ignatius. Burial will be made today in the Catholic cemetery at St. Ignatius.”]

“W. H. Smead, agent of the Flathead Indian reservation, was among the visitors in the city yesterday.” The Billings Gazette, September 25, 1903

“Major Smead was in town Monday to attend to business connected with the tax of \$1.00 levied on certain cattle on the reservation.” The Plainsman, December 4, 1903. [This Week in Tribal History, Mary Rogers, Char-Koosta News, December 4, 2014.]

“Indian Agent is in Trouble

Missoula, Mont. April 29.-Sensational charges have been filed against Indian Agent W. H. Smead of the Flathead reservation, which cover a wide range of acts falling under the head of nonfeasance and misfeasance in office and which include charges of irregularity upon the part of other persons.

Two months ago Attorney H. H. Parsons, acting as attorney for a number of Indians and residents of the reservation and parties and citizens of Missoula county, filed with the secretary of the interior at Washington 42 specific charges against Mr. Smead.

Following the filing of these charges Special Indian Agent and Inspector S. L. Tagart of Dubuque, Iowa, was sent to the reservation to investigate the matter and is now there conducting an inquiry.” The Spokane Press, April 29, 1904.

There were serious allegations that Smead’s grazing leases for the Missoula Mercantile and that he ran his own livestock on reservation land. Dismissed after an investigation in 1904, he formed a real estate company in partnership with a former employee of the Missoula land office. They put out the book that Smead wrote, “The Land of the Flatheads,” in 1905 to promote land sales on the Flathead Reservation.

Smead also wrote “The Great Flathead Reservation in Montana and Its Future Possibilities, an article for The Irrigation Age, Vol. XXI, No. 4, February, 1906, Chicago, pages 114-117.

NEWS OF WESTERN MONTANA

The Western Montana office of the Standard is at 110 West Main street, Missoula. Telephone No. 118. Advertising rates furnished on application.

MAJOR BELLEW WILL BEGIN HIS NEW DUTIES TO-MORROW

Missoula, July 28.—On Monday, Aug. 1, as the Standard reaches the Montana readers, Maj. Samuel Bellew will take charge as agent of the Flathead Indian reservation. For several days past he has been spending his time on the reservation and at the Indian agency taking pointers from Major Smead, the retiring agent. Thursday Major Smead drove his successor over a portion of an territory which will come under the direct control of Major Bellew. The Bellew family has moved to the agency, given up its Missoula residence and made all preparations to establish a home among the Indians in one of the beautiful valleys of Montana's great reservation. The good wishes of the many friends and associates of Major Bellew in this city go with him as he assumes the responsibilities of his new office.

Has Remarkable Record.

Samuel Bellew, the new agent of the Flatheads, is a man who has spent considerable time in the service of his country, and it was welcome news in Missoula when the notice of his appointment was made public. He has a war record that is enviable, and in Missoula county holds the reputation of being an expert man for clerical and executive positions. Major Bellew was born in the state of New York, where he spent the early years of his life. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in company I of the New York volunteers and was sergeant of his company. Later he was made captain of a New Jersey company.

From the seventh infantry he came to Fort Missoula in 1876 as commissary sergeant, in which position he remained until 1885, when he went to Fort Snelling. Major Bellew remained at Fort Snelling about three years, and was then transferred to the department of the East, where he was retired. Major Bellew returned to Missoula in 1898 and established his residence here as a private citizen.

Positions of Trust.

Since that time he has held several positions of trust. Among other things, he was deputy clerk of the district court when John L. Sloane was clerk, deputy to George Pringle, county clerk and recorder, and assistant postmaster during the incumbency of Postmaster D. H. Ross. Major Bellew is one of the prominent Masons of Montana and has been secretary of the Masonic lodge in Missoula since coming here the last time. He has also been identified with the Odd Fellows and has held the position of secretary of that order in Missoula.

Reservation a Remarkable Place.

The reservation over which Major Bellew assumes supervision, embracing an area of 2,249 square miles and lying in Flathead and Missoula counties, in Western Montana, is one of the most remarkable districts in the West. This reserve, furnished by God's hand and hunting grounds for five tribes of Indians—the Kootenais, Flatheads, Ten (Poncha), Spokans and Lower Kallispels. The Kootenai tribe inhabits the west side of the Flathead river exclusively and comprises a large portion of the population. The number of Indians enrolled by the government on this reserve at the present time is a little more than 1,700.

There is no district of its kind in the country that is quite like the Flathead reservation and its prairies have been sung far and wide. For scenic beauty portions of the Flathead country are unsurpassed. The Mission range of mountains, extending through the country from north to south, is perhaps the



most beautiful in the state, being noted for its rugged, snow-capped peaks and elaborate color effects. Time and again writers have attempted to describe the beauties of this majestic range.

Lakes and Rivers.

Then there is the Flathead lake and Lake McDonald and several other small bodies of water on the reservation which furnish never-ending pleasure for the traveler and make up the principal hunting and fishing places for the Indians. Flathead lake, at the head of the reservation, is 32 miles in length and at its widest point measures 18 miles. It is the largest body of water in Montana. Flathead river empties into the lake. In the summer time a steamer plys between Poleson, at the foot of the lake, and Kallispell, 70 miles up the river. So much has been said and written regarding the home of the Flathead Indians that many travelers take advantage of this lake trip during the summer months.

Hunting and Fishing.

Around Flathead lake and the other lakes to the south are to be found ducks, prairie chickens, grouse and wild geese in abundance. Hunting is good on the reservation, which has now become one of the most popular hunting grounds in the state. Fishing is also good, as there are a large number of pretty little streams running through the flat country between the mission and the foot of Flathead lake, a distance of 40 miles. There is Post creek, Mission creek, Crow creek, Spring creek and Mud creek. These creeks are well stocked with mountain trout. The Flathead Indians love to fish and they have abundant opportunity. When it comes to hunting for big game, the In-

dians may always find mountain goat, sheep, deer and bear in the mountains.

Indians Are Industrious.

But it is not in hunting and fishing alone that the tribes of the Flathead reservation find employment. For in recent years many of the redskins have become industrious and prosperous farmers. They are fast learning the ways of the white man, and some of them are making themselves rich by reason of their work. Approximately 100,000 square acres of the land are cultivable. Three-fourths of the land will require irrigation. As there is abundant water supply from the many creeks and lakes, irrigation becomes an easy matter.

The soil is a sandy loam and somewhat gravelly. It is fertile, and with irrigation produces fine crops of grain, fruit and vegetables. The ranges are in fair condition, although somewhat overtaxed. Canas prairie, 8 miles long and 40 miles wide, is a natural meadow. There is also an abundance of timber here for the construction of houses and fences. Two years ago there were 128 Indian farmers on the reservation, and this number has now been largely increased.

Some of the Products.

Wheat, oats and wild hay are the principal crops; some clover, alfalfa and other tame grasses are also cultivated. There is a flour mill on the reserve. Wheat raised by the Indians furnishes flour enough for home consumption and also for the demands of traders and neighboring ranchmen. Most of the farms have small gardens in which are found the principal vegetables and some small fruits. Orchards of bearing apples are quite common, and there are a few cherry and plum trees.

Equally important with agriculture are the stock raising interests, which are rapidly increasing. At present the larger number of range cattle are owned by a few Indians and "sawney men," although many Indians have made a small start. The high prices of recent years have caused many large sales of cattle and coyote ponies. It has been deemed advisable to rid the district of a large number of the horses, as they have been eating up the range.

Great Buffalo Herd.

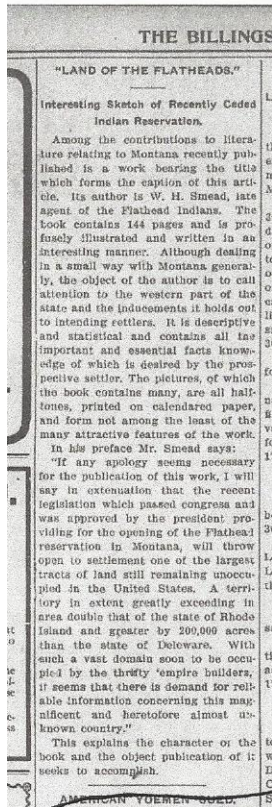
Michael Pablo, who lives four miles from Ronan, the sub-agency, is the owner of about 200 buffalo, the largest herd in the world. Pablo also conducts an elk farm. A few sheep and goats constitute further possessions of live stock. It is said the reservation contains several good mineral prospects. When it is thrown open there will probably be a rush for these mineral lands. The entire district has a promising future.

All kinds fresh fruit at F. M. Reilly's.

M. M. Co. Men's and Boys' Outfitters

THE CLIMAX OF BARGAIN-GIVING

MEN'S SUITS



The Billings Gazette, Friday, May 19, 1905

The Salish-Kootenai were unfortunate in having W.H. Smead as agent around the time the Dixon Bill was passed. Smead had quite a reputation for doing business on the reservation, and most of his business came at the expense of the Indians. Smead was agent from 1898-1904...a critical time in trying to get tribal voices heard in the government. Smead was all for the opening of the reservation, and his illegal practices on the reservation made his political views very apparent. By the early 1900's he was involved in several business dealings with white business owners, many of them from nearby Missoula.

Much of his business had to do with leasing Indian lands and the resources on it while he pocketed the money. He not only let his own cattle graze illegally on tribal land, but he advertised to outsiders that he would lease the entire northern part of the reservation for grazing. Grazing fees were pocketed by Smead, although many of his close cronies were allowed to run cattle on the reservation without paying anything. Smead denied all accusations of allowing non-Indians to run cattle, but both the Hubbard Cattle Company and Missoula Mercantile held grazing permits.

Although Smead denied having done anything illegal, his comments reflected the actions he was accused of. He argued in 1903 that the Indians were being selfish with their land, and that they should be required to pay for the lands on which they ran their cattle, and that any land in excess should then be leased to whites. Around the turn of the century, the businessmen of Missoula

were especially bent on opening up the reservation to help stimulate their own businesses. They were owners of everything from newspapers and banks to real estate agencies and mercantiles, and were just the political force needed to help pass the Dixon Bill. Shortly after the bill passed. Agent Smead published a book to promote the opportunities available on the reservation to attract new comers. In his book he advertised the services of all of the big business owners from Missoula. He included ads for his real estate, loans and insurance company that specialized in sheep and cattle ranches as well as land located on the fertile soil of the reservation's rivers and lakes.

From the book one could have hardly had the impression that Indians and whites would be living anywhere close to each other. The book is full of pictures of cities, libraries, schools, court houses, farms, steamers, mills and other industries. Many of the buildings pictured were located in nearby cities outside of the reservation, but Smead had the dream of making the reservation into a similar empire. Even the pictures of Indians were of only two types. They showed either the peaceful, noble Indian dressed in full ceremonial garb, or Indians who simulated whites, living in nice houses with their ranches and gardens enclosed by fences. Smead wrote in his book that the reservation was still under developed because "The Indian works fairly well for another, but not so for himself. He needs the guiding hand of one in authority. He further wrote that the;

Flathead Reservation will when opened to settlement furnish land for thousands of settlers, where by labor, industry and thrift, happy and prosperous homes will be built. Great mines will open up, adding their quota to the world's wealth. Smelters will be erected to reduce the ores, saw mills will cut the virgin forests into lumber. Flouring mills will be required to grind the wheat. Cities will spring up to handle the business of this new country, and railroad will be built to haul its products to market. Steamers will ply over the great Flathead Lake and on its shores summer homes and health resorts will be built. The abundance of fish and game together with the perfect climatic conditions make this an ideal spot for camping, hunting and fishing. Marvel not that the red man is loath to share his lands with his white brother. This, to him the fairest, the dearest, the brightest of earth, the last remnant of his former greatness will soon pass from him . So must it be. Because of all of his op en business dealings, Smead had quite a reputation around the cities of western Montana. He began receiving letters from people in 1904 that asked for his help in securing lots near Dayton, Montana that were in a boundary dispute with the Salish-Kootenai. The tribes were sure that the areas they were living on was located within the boundaries as stated in the Treaty, and they remained on their allotted land. There were, however, many non-Indians interested in the particular strip of land near Dayton, and they asked the Agent to relinquish the tribal allotments so they could be secured by outsiders. Smead had been pressured to sell those allotments to a member of the Republican Central Committee, and even to a Clerk at the United States Land Office within the Department of the Interior. The federal employee wanted the relinquishments because his son wanted to secure a timbered lot, and so he sent Smead the names of the particular Indians that he would like to have removed. He then told the Agent that what ever the price, the money would be sent immediately Smead

apparently requested the relinquishment of certain lots but although a few families moved, he had no real authority as far as the tribal members were concerned and most Indians refused to leave, remaining on their lots. It is doubtful that any of the land near Dayton was really considered to be disputed. Dayton and its surrounding s are well within the reservation even as it is stated in the treaty of 1855, and this is probably why Smead's demands for the Indians to relocate were ignored. The agent continued receiving letters throughout 1904 from people inquiring why the Indians near Dayton had still not given up their lots.

Around this same time, many members of the tribe wrote government officials in Washington protesting their land being taken and protesting the actions of their agent. When they got little response, the tribes tried direct pressure by sending delegates to Washington D C. In Washington they had hoped to settle the problems affecting the tribes by directly communicating with those making and implementing laws on the reservation. The Salish-Kootenai had become aware that in order to make any lee-way in protecting their rights as a distinct culture and nation, they would have to deal with America and its people on their own terms. The Salish-Kootenai had to be savvy, and considering the incredible obstacles, they were quite efficient in the way they handled political matters. They knew when to speak up, when to let things ride, when to compromise, and when to ignore government threats. They never stopped corresponding with the government requesting that their wishes be met. Indians constantly rebelled against those who tried to take their land under various pretenses. Their rebellion was usually peaceful. If one looks in the archives at all of the instances when the Salish-Kootenai were asked to extinguish title to their allotments and relocate, one finds that the same method of rebellion was used by almost every Indian. They simply wouldn't do what the government required of them, nor would they immediately contest demands from government officials, therefore remaining peaceful in the eyes of non-Indians.” THE IMPACT OF ALLOTMENT ON CONTEMPORARY HUNTING CONFLICTS: THE CONFEDERATED SALISH-KOOTENAI AS EXAMPLE By Dagny K. Krigbaim, B.A., University of Montana, 1994

“1,500,000 Acres

The great and fertile Flathead Reservation in Montana, to be thrown open to settlement. Choice agricultural and fruit lands.

Send \$1.00 for the beautiful illustrated volume, “the Land of the Flatheads,” by Major W.H. Smead, for nearly seven years United States Indian agent in charge. Large maps of Montana, and the reservation. Full information relative to opening, land laws, etc. A handbook of useful information to homeseeker and investor. All about Western Montana. W. H. Smead Co. (Inc. \$50,000 Capital) Missoula, Montana The Kennewick Courier (Kennewick, Wa.) May 26, 1905.

“The Great Flathead Reservation

Soon to Be Opened by Act of Congress

Have you a homestead right? If so, why not secure a home in this rich and fertile country?

Major W. H. Smead for nearly seven years U. S. Indian Agent in charge of the Flathead is now in Spokane for a few days and will be pleased to meet any persons desiring reservation lands.

Call on him at the Halliday Hotel. Office in lobby.” The Spokane Press, July 12, 1905

The Wilma Building - "Billy Simons had built with W.H. Smead Missoula's landmark "Wilma" Building. The Wilma Building is situated behind the Headquarters and the Daily Company Annex in a somewhat similar position as the original Missoula Brewery. The Daily centennial book says that at the time of Simon's death, former showgirl Edna Wilma Simons inherited "...18 theaters, 14 ranches, 16 thousand sheep, and a substantial interest in the Daily meat company." Edna Wilma Simons joined the J.R. Daily, Inc., board of directors and remained until her death in 1954. The company remained on Front Street for 50 years, until 1967, when they relocated to a new plant on Mullan Road." National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, <http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NRHP/Text/96000547.pdf>

"Farms Given Away Large tracts of Indian lands to be opened. Prospective settlers are preparing for the Run for the 2,000,000 acres to be given away this summer.....

The Flathead agency is near Missoula, Mont., Jocko being the headquarters of the agent, W.H. Smead. The lands that will be thrown open on this reservation are particularly well adapted to the raising of hay, wheat and oats. The Indians have raised much alfalfa, which commands a high price, with a ready market in the mining towns of Montana. This reservation is also the center of the Montana fruit belt, and under the cultivation of white men, is certain to become a great fruit raising section. There are only a few hundred Flatheads, and the tribe is dwindling rapidly. The Indians are law-abiding, and many of them are hard-working and the white settlers will find them good neighbors." Tucumcari News, (Tucumcari, New Mexico), June 30, 1906

"Helena, Oct. 8 - Alleging conspiracy, malpractice, subornation of perjury and attempt to commit subornation of perjury, disbarment proceedings were filed today in the supreme court by C. B. Nolan, representing W. H. Smead of Missoula, against S. G. Murray and H. H. Parsons, practicing lawyers in Missoula. Parsons and Murray are cited to appear in the supreme court October 29 and make answer." The River Press (Fort Benton, Montana) October 10, 1906

W. H. SMEAD,
Former U. S. Indian Agent in charge of the
Flathead Reservation, Mont.

ELMER E. HERSHEY
Former Registrar U. S. Land Office
at Missoula, Mont.

SMEAD & HERSHEY
MISSOULA, MONT.

Organizers of the Flathead Reservation Homestead Agency

Reliable and explicit information regarding the Flathead Reservation, soon to
be opened to settlement, and how to secure a Homestead.

ENDORSED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BANKS, AND BUSINESS MEN. CORDIALLY REQUESTED

FRED C. STODDARD

Real Estate and Investments

Desirable property in all parts of city.
See list before buying.
Low's Addition, lots 40 x 130 feet, on water main
and proposed street car line, \$50 to \$100
on easy payments

MISSOULA, MONTANA

VAL. JACKY

Manufacturer of Harness & Saddles

Dealer in Blankets, Robes, Tents, Wagons, Wagon Covers
and Turf Goods
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done

310 Higgins Ave., MISSOULA, MONT.

Banquet Restaurant

The Oldest Restaurant Stand in town.

SHORT ORDERS A SPECIALTY

Relishes served in Season

Open Day and Night

O. N. HOLT, Prop.

West Front St., MISSOULA, MONT.

THE IRRIGATION AGE

VOL. XXI

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1906.

NO. 4

THE IRRIGATION AGE

With which is Merged
MODERN IRRIGATION THE IRRIGATION ERA ARIZ. AMERICA
THE DRAINAGE JOURNAL MID-WEST THE FARM HERALD
THE D. H. ANDERSON PUBLISHING CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
112 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

Entered at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

D. H. ANDERSON } Editors
W. J. ANDERSON }

ANNOUNCEMENT.

"The Primer of Irrigation" is now ready for delivery. Price, \$2.00. If ordered in connection with subscription, the price is \$1.50.

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It may interest advertisers to know that *The Irrigation Age* is the only publication in the world having an actual paid in advance circulation among individual irrigators and large irrigation corporations. It is read regularly by all interested in this subject and has readers in all parts of the world. *The Irrigation Age* is 21 years old and is the pioneer publication of its class in the world.

Irrigation Congress. Do not forget that the Fourteenth National Irrigation Congress, to meet at Boise, Idaho, this year, will be one of the most interesting meetings of that character ever held. The public spirited citizens of Boise and Idaho generally are planning to make this a memorable gathering both in point of attendance, character of work accomplished, and entertainment offered the delegates. The date of this meeting will be given in our issue of March. The American Irrigation Federation will hold its first annual meeting at Boise at the same time, but will in no wise conflict with the deliberations of that body, with which it is in perfect accord.

The Flathead Reservation. We are presenting in this issue an illustrated article on the Great Flathead Reservation in Montana, written by Maj. W. H. Smead, of Missoula, Mont., formerly U. S. Indian Agent in charge of that reservation. Those of our readers who are desirous of securing additional information concerning this section of one of the best states in the West, may feel at liberty to correspond with Major Smead, who will gladly answer all inquiries. *THE IRRIGATION AGE* has said much concerning Montana and her glories but with all of our illustrations and descriptive matter, but a faint idea may be obtained; one must visit that State to realize its possibilities or comprehend its grandeur.

In an address on reclamation work in the West before the National Geographic Society recently, C. J. Blanchard, of the Geological Survey, declared that seventy-seven miles of main canals of river size have been built during the three years in which the United States Reclamation Service has been organized and irrigation canals long enough to span the earth twice and representing an outlay of \$90,000,000 had been built the past quarter century.

"Every year," he said, "this area returns a harvest valued at more than \$150,000,000, and 2,000,000 people dwell in harmony and content where only a short time ago the wilderness reigned.

"The Reclamation Service has built fifty-four miles of irrigation canals and 186 miles of ditches. It has constructed and has in operation 150 miles of telephone, 125 miles of road in canons, involving deep cuts, it has excavated 10,000,000 cubic yards of material and one-half mile of tunnels. Work is now actually going on in eleven different projects."

Mr. Blanchard is perhaps the most popular man connected with the Reclamation Service save C. E. Grunsky. Mr. Blanchard told his audience something that *THE IRRIGATION AGE* has long attempted to emphasize, viz., that the outlay of \$90,000,000, 80 per cent of which was expended by private corporations, has made the West "blossom like a rose." He failed to explain, however, why the Reclamation Service is so persistently trying to kill all effort in that direction

MR. JUSTICE HOLLOWAY delivered the opinion of the court.

In September, 1911, R. F. Kersten became the owner of certain real estate in Missoula county. In June preceding, his predecessor had executed and delivered to C. E. Coleman a mortgage upon the same property, but the mortgage was not placed on record until April, 1912. Kersten sold the property to the W. H. Smead Company, and executed and delivered a deed containing a covenant of warranty against encumbrances (except a mortgage placed thereon by himself). After the transfer to the Smead Company, Kersten commenced this suit to have the Coleman mortgage canceled and satisfied of record. Service of summons was completed on June 6. On June 27 the default of defendant was entered for his failure to appear. On July 11 proof was made and a decree rendered and entered in favor of plaintiff agreeable to the prayer of the complaint. On July 12 counsel for defendant moved to set aside the decree, vacate the default, and permit a proposed answer, which was tendered, to be filed. The motion was denied, and defendant appealed from the judgment and from the order.

When one who is in default applies to the court for relief, it [1] is incumbent upon him to show affirmatively that the default resulted from mistake, inadvertence, surprise or excusable neglect, and even when such showing it made, relief may be granted as a matter of grace, but cannot be demanded as a matter of right; in other words, the statute refers the subject to the sound, legal discretion of the trial court. (Rev. Codes, sec. 6589.) The statute has made the very liberal allowance of twenty days after service of summons, within which a defendant may make his appearance in the district court, and the circumstances of any given case must be most extraordinary to excuse a failure to appear within that time. Generally speaking, it is the policy of the law that every cause shall be determined upon its merits, but this policy does not give countenance to inexcusable negligence, the result of which is to prolong litigation unnecessarily.

Mr. JUSTICE SMITH delivered the opinion of the court.

On October 8, 1906, W. H. Smead, of Missoula, filed in this court a petition for the disbarment of the above-named respondents, who are attorneys at law practicing in this state. The petition recites that the accused have been guilty of subornation of perjury, attempted subornation of perjury, and conspiracy. The substance of the allegations is as follows: That on or about the first day of May, 1905, the W. H. Smead Company, for a valuable consideration, purchased of one Jeanette M. Vandervoort a certain promissory note for \$1,000, secured by a mortgage on real property in the city of Missoula. The note and mortgage were made and executed by one Ada H. Jones, who afterward married E. H. Payne. That there was no written assignment of the mortgage securing said note, and thereafter, for the purpose of defrauding the Smead Company, the accused attorneys induced Mrs. Vandervoort, who at that time had no interest in either, to go to the county recorder's

office and release the mortgage; that thereupon the accused advised Mrs. Payne to transfer said property to one J. W. Kennedy, a pretended innocent purchaser, which she did; that on the fourth day of January, 1906, the Smead Company filed a complaint in the district court at Missoula for the purpose of obtaining a decree annulling the satisfaction of the mortgage aforesaid; whereupon Mrs. Payne, by the advice of Parsons and Murray, filed an answer to the complaint, duly verified by her, in which she denied all of the allegations therein, including the allegation as to the execution and delivery of the \$1,000 note and mortgage, which denials were false, to the knowledge of the accused; that thereafter an amended complaint was filed in said cause, to which J. W. Kennedy was made a party, and the accused attorneys caused Kennedy to file a verified answer, in which he alleged that he purchased the property from Mrs. Payne for a valuable consideration, without any knowledge or notice of the mortgage, and in good faith; that thereafter the Smead Company took the depositions of Ada H. Payne, E. H. Payne, her husband, and J. W. Kennedy, before a notary public in the city of Missoula, which depositions were duly taken, and the witnesses sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and the said Parsons and Murray thereupon caused the said witnesses to testify willfully falsely regarding material matters at issue in said cause; that thereafter Parsons and Murray induced one W. A. Dunn, who had some knowledge of said pretended transfer, to leave the state of Montana, so that he would not be amenable to the process of the court; and that in all of said actions the said H. H. Parsons and S. G. Murray were acting in a professional capacity as attorneys at law.

After issue joined this court made an order appointing Josiah Shull, Esq., a member of the bar residing at Missoula, to hear the evidence and report the same to the court, together with findings of fact thereon and conclusions of law. On the ninth day of May, 1907, Mr. Shull filed his report, in which he finds the accused not guilty of the charges contained in said petition

and advises dismissal thereof. Upon the filing of the report the attorneys for the respondents moved for its ratification and adoption, to which counsel for W. H. Smead has objected, and the matter was argued orally before the court.

In the disbarment case of *State ex rel. Stapleton v. Wines et al.*, 21 Mont. 464, 54 Pac. 562, the referee reported to this court recommending a dismissal of the charges preferred, with the following statement: "The effect of the disbarment of attorneys practically means their complete ruin, and, before they should be disbarred, the evidence to sustain the charges should be of such a character that it satisfies the court to a reasonable certainty that the charges are true." The court approved the sentiments expressed by the referee, with the added statement: "We feel no other disposition than to adopt the findings and recommendations of the referee."

In this matter we have laboriously gone through the eight hundred and eighty-three typewritten pages of testimony, because we have felt it our duty to give the case a thorough examination. The principal witness for the relator was a so-called detective, who went into Parsons' law office, in the guise of a student, for the confessed purpose of spying upon his movements and becoming acquainted with his affairs. The acts of this witness, as narrated by himself, are so devoid of decency, so utterly repugnant to all notions of how an honorable man should conduct himself; his confessions and admissions while on the witnessstand disclosed a conspiracy to get these attorneys disbarred, so premeditated and definite in its scope and purpose, that we have entirely discarded his testimony.

There is but one allegation of the petition that is substantiated, and that is that some person or persons attempted to defraud the W. H. Smead Company of its money by inducing Mrs. Vandervoort to compel the mortgage of record. There is no evidence whatsoever that the accused had any knowledge of the transaction until after this act was done. Thereafter they appeared as counsel for the Paynes and Kennedy, but there is no proof that any guilty knowledge these persons may have had

was ever communicated to their attorneys. They are presumed to be innocent of the charges preferred, and presumed to have properly performed their duties as officers of the court in accordance with their oaths.

Eliminating from the record the testimony of the witness we have referred to, there is nothing to show professional misconduct on the part of the accused, and we therefore adopt the report of the referee. He saw the witnesses and was enabled to judge from their appearance and demeanor what credit should be given to their testimony.

The proceedings are dismissed.

Dismissed.

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE BRANTLY and MR. JUSTICE HOLLOWAY
concur.

Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Montana From January 14, 1907, to June 29, 1907, Official Report, Volume 35, San Francisco, Bancroft -Whitney Company, 1907.

New Street Car Line

Will pass right in front of these lots. Twenty full lots, with water right for irrigation, on South Third street west; fine soil, city water and electric lights adjoining; only \$3,000 for all; easy payments. Remember, these lots have 40 feet frontage on Third street and are one mile nearer the city than East Missoula. A bargain.

W. H. Smead Co. Higgins Block Phone 212 red Missoula” The Daily Missoulian, January 9, 1909

“Lots \$150 Lots

We have six fine lots in South Missoula addition, one block from Stephens avenue, that we are offering for sale for a few days at \$150 each. These lots are splendidly located and will soon be close in. For quick sale. Don't delay.

W. H. SMEAD CO.

Higgins block

Phone 212 red Missoula.” The Daily Missoulian, January 21, 1909

“4 Rooms New, Nice, Modern

Bath, toilet, furnace, electric lights, storm sash, screens, two fine corner lots, convenient to the city. Nice shade and lawn. A model home. Until Monday night only \$2,500 (less than cost of house). \$1,500 cash, balance 6 per cent. .HURRY.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Missoula, Montana Phone 212 Red.” The Daily Missoulian, February 9, 1909

“FOR SALE

50-foot lot on South First street, 2 small buildings, 10 fruit trees, all for \$1,500.00. 4 lots in block 12, South Missoula. See me about them today.

W. H. Smead Company

Higgins Block Missoula, Montana Phone 212 Red” The Daily Missoulian, February 10, 1909

“On South Higgins Ave.

A brand new modern six-room dwelling house. This is a very pleasant little home. It has fire place and two of the bedrooms are supplied with hot and cold water. Nice electric light fixtures. Two nice lots, facing on Higgins avenue and in as fine residence district as there is in the city.

This is really a snap for a few days only at \$3000. Terms.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Missoula, Montana Phone 212 Red” The Daily Missoulian, February 19, 1909

“We have received instructions by wire to sell a splendid 10-acre tract, 1 ½ miles from the city. It is a sacrifice price. Inquire at once, W. H. Smead company.” The Daily Missoulian, March 8, 1909

“Good team of horses weighing 2,200 lbs.; young and sound; good wagon and harness; only \$175. W. H. Smead Company.” The Daily Missoulian, March 25, 1909

“Don't Forget the Hen

She is a producer and lucky is the man who owns a few. We have a hen ranch, and it is a dandy. Three acres one mile from the corner of Higgins avenue, and joins platted part of city. A fine 4-room house, plastered, and in first-class condition, wood shed and granary, two large chicken houses and fine brooder house. 60 fruit trees, mostly bearing. Fine shrubbery and flowers; good fence and water right. With the places goes all kinds of tools, 200 thoroughbred hens, household furniture. You can work in the city and live on this property, and if you take care of your hens they will make you this property clear in a few years.

Price 3,500, terms.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone 212 Red Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, April 9, 1909

“On Woodford Street

One lot in block 54, only..... \$275

On Brooks Street

45 feet in block 45, only.....\$550

On South Higgins Ave.

A new and modern six-room house with two fine lots, only\$3,000

On very easy terms.

We have house at prices ranging from \$700 up.

Easy payments on nearly all of the properties we have for sale.

W. H. Smead Company

Higgins Block

Phone 212 Red Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, April 19, 1909

“Glenwood Park Addition

For sale at a very reasonable price. These lots belong to the estate of the late A. V. Hule and must be sold to close up estate. They are very desirable, less than half block distant from Higgins avenue. Water handy. Lots just opposite and across Higgins avenue are held at \$600 per lot. We will sell these at less than half that price. Call and get prices and terms.

W. H. SMEAD COMPANY Higgins Block Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.” *The Daily Missoulian*, April 28, 1909

“As-You-Like-It Club.

The As-You-Like-It club held an interesting meeting on Tuesday after noon at the home of Mrs. Walter Lennie-Smith on East Main street. The election of officers occupied the early part of the afternoon, and resulted as follows: Miss Taylor, president; Mrs. W. B. Parsons, vice president; Mrs. W. H. Smead, secretary and treasurer. Miss Taylor read an interesting paper on, "The Chaperon." A large number of members were present.” *The Daily Missoulian*, May 2, 1909

“Ten Acres

One and One-Half Miles from post office. Good house, barn, chicken house, cellar, etc. Fine lot of trees now bearing. Rattlesnake creek runs through one corner. Nice shade along creek and very pretty. Location delightful. Closer to business center than much of the platted additions. With this place the following will be thrown in: One fine horse, one wagon, one buggy, all kinds of farming tools, a nice lot of chickens.

Price of the place \$4,500

We will accept one-half in city property and the balance we will make on very easy terms. Must make a quick sale on this property.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block
Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.” *The Daily Missoulian*, May 3, 1909

“What Is the Use?

Why wait any longer? Do you intend to pay rent forever? If not commence now and stop it.

Here is the opportunity.

A small two-room house on a fine lot in Block 30, Knowles addition, facing on Second street. Small stable. Lot is a very fine one and fenced with woven wire fencing. The lot alone is worth nearly or quite \$1,000. We can sell you this property for \$1,300 on very easy terms. It beats paying rent and will save your money.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.” *The Daily Missoulian*, May 24, 1909

“For Trade

20 acres of the finest fruit land, one mile from Hamilton. Splendid modern 10 room house, nine acres of bearing fruit of choicest varieties. This property is one of the best in the Bitter Root

valley, delightfully located. Owner will sell at a very reasonable price and accept one half in Missoula residence property. Call for particulars.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block, Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, May 29, 1909

“Farm for Rent
Very close to the city.

Fifty-five acres of grain,
Five acres of potatoes,
Twenty acres of corn for fodder,
Fruit, berries, etc.
Crop all in.

Good five-room house, plenty of barn room, ice house, chicken house, etc.
The crop will be good for \$2,000 when harvested. Will rent the place until March 1 for \$750.
Apply Immediately.

W. H. Smead Co. Higgins Blk. Phone 212 red. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, June 7, 1909

“\$100 Monthly Income

Don't you think that would look pretty good in your bank book? Well, here it is. We have for sale a 10-room house, arranged so that it can be rented in rooms or apartments, and is partly furnished; two bath rooms. It is situated in a very desirable district for renting and can be easily kept full. Rents as high as \$110 per month. We can sell you this splendid money maker for \$4,500 on easy terms. The lots on which building is located are worth nearly half of price asked.

The above for quick sale. Call for particulars.

-0-

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone \$212 Red. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, June 9, 1909

“Lots on
Stephens Avenue

Six fine lots on Stephens avenue for only \$250 each.

A Good Home Close In

A five-room residence two blocks from Higgins avenue, on Spruce street; 37 1/2-foot lot. Price, \$3,600

W. H. Smead Company Phone 212 red. Higgins Blk. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, June 17, 1909

“\$1,750

160-acre ranch, 55 miles from Missoula, on the Milwaukee railroad; 18 acres in fine meadow, 30 acres more easily cleared, and would make fine orchard or farming land; good water right, good six room house, stable and sheds, two horses, three cows, and all ranch tools.

This is a genuine bargain; owner, must sell.

W. H. Smead Co. Higgins Block.” *The Daily Missoulian*, July 5, 1909

“\$100 Each .. 100 lots

EASY TERMS.

These lots are one mile nearer the city than Daly addition lots. Fine water right goes with them. Nearly new four-room house, good barn and chicken house (all the improvements are good); 150 bearing apple, cherry, pear and plum trees, large patch strawberries and raspberries, two acres in potatoes now, fine shade trees.

This bunch of fine lots (they must all be sold together), will be sold at once at a sacrifice price, which is only \$100 a lot. Just think a moment! Other lots a mile further from the center of the city, with no improvements and no water right are selling at 50 per cent higher prices.

We make you easy terms, too. This property we Know is a genuine bargain, Don't wait. Come at once if you want your money's worth.

W. H. Smead Co. Higgins Block. Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.” *The Daily Missoulian*, July 13, 1909

“Next to Best Day Yet is Monday

“Major. Smead Talks.

Major W. H. Smead, the prime mover in the campaign for uniform opening and closing hours for the notaries, said last night that he believed a step in the right direction had been taken, although he is of the opinion that the notaries should have their places of business in their regular offices. Said, the major last night, "I believe that a step has been taken in the right direction, but am not prepared to state whether or not I will put up my free, registration tent today." I believe that the city is entitled to have the visitors stay long enough to see the place and form an opinion of its good points. I do not wish to appear too radical in the matter however. I am satisfied , as far, as the money is concerned, but simply think that the city should be entitled to have the visitors stop over long enough to see the place." *The Daily Missoulian*, July 20, 1909

“Notice for bids.

Bids will be received by the Trustees of School District No. 22 for building a school house in said district. Plans and specifications are on file at the law office of Griffith & Griffith over Western National Bank. All bids must be in by not later than July 13, 1908. The trustees reserve

the right to reject any or all bids. W.H. Smead, clerk. Caldwell, Idaho.” The Caldwell Tribune, July 4, 1908

“Registration – Take Steady Stride

Total Number of Applicants For Reservation Lands On Thursday is 2,567.

The business of registration for the reservation- lands has settled down to a regular stride, and does not vary many hundreds either way. The notaries are all fairly busy and the railroad men extremely so. But the crowds have been so accurately judged and estimated that no trouble is experienced in handling the people. Yesterday's total was not quite as large, as some days, but it was fairly up to the average. The total number of people who registered yesterday for lands on the Flathead reservation was 2,557. One thing that is noticeable is the fact that the new train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound is doing its share in bringing homeseekers to the city to register.

The number of registrants handled by each notary's office and the total for the day is as follows:

J. L. Wallace.....	69
Welling Napton	155
T. N. Marlowe.....	19
W. T. Graybeal	514
D. D. Hull	82
Edward Hoverson	1901
A. J. Violette	26
Eugene Wessinger	262
W. H. Smead's office	290
Amalgamated notaries	290
A. K. Andersen	100
H. D. Fisher	3
Oscar Crutchfield	212
James H. Rhoades' office	40
Charles N. Madeen	138
William Dyson	108
Ketcham	43
E. L. Freeman	34
J. H. Tolan	73
Total	2557

Many Easterners Coming.

Butte, July 22.-A special from Kalispell to the Miner says: With the arrival late this afternoon of the local train which connected with No. 4 of the Great Northern and Burlington west at Columbia Falls junction, the city is thronged with landseekers. A report that two special trains

left St. Paul behind these arrivals destined for registration points is brought with the passengers, and the first special, which is reported to carry more than a thousand prospective applicants, is due here tonight or tomorrow. Every notarial booth in the city is crowded to night, and before closing hours probably 2,000 will have registered their applications. This will bring the grand total of the eight days to more than 10,000, with a daily average of more than 1,200.” The Daily Missoulian, July 23, 1909

“Registration Falls Somewhat Total of 2,369 Applicants for reservation lands for yesterday. Still they come, and Missoula's notaries public are continuing to reap the harvest of quarters. Yesterday's total was 2,369, somewhat less than the registration for the previous day, but; at that, not, far below the general average thus far maintained. The total registration, to date, is 22,157, making for each of the eight days so far passed an average of 2,770. There are reports current that several special trains are en route from eastern cities to register for all three of the reservations, and that most of them will register in Missoula, which will swell the total considerably.

Yesterday's registration in detail follows:

E. L. Freeman	46
H. D. Fisher	31
Eugene Wessinger	226
A. K. Andersen	140
Edward Noverson	155
Amalgamated notaries	3301
William T. Graybeal	53.
William Dyson	136
Charles N. Madeen	61.....
J. L. Wallace	80
W. P. Ketcham
Welling Napton	100
O. B. S. Orr	180
R. F. Kersten	59
Consolidated notaries	285
D. D. Hull	67
W. H. Smead's office	204
Total	2,3691

Spokane, July 23. - Estimates made of land registrations at 5 o'clock tonight show approximately 2,000 in Spokane, 4,000 in Coeur d'Alene, 3,000 at Missoula and 1,200 in Kalispell. Some complaints are being made of overcharges by notaries, and these will be investigated. The employment of runners by notaries has greatly annoyed intending applicants arriving at the

depots and Judge Witten has notified the notaries that the practice must be discontinued or their commissions will be revoked.” The Daily Missoulian, July 24, 1909

“Registration Grows Much Heavier Daily Yesterday’s Total, 2,937, Fourth Largest of Period – Grand Total 25, 673.

With the arrival of several hundred people from Butte and Anaconda, along with many others from all over the nation, the business of registration for yesterday was rather heavy, but the notaries did not do all the business, as many of the homeseekers thronged the stores of the city and made themselves at home. Yesterday's total, 2,937, is the fourth largest of the registration period- thus far passed, the only three days that showed larger totals being July 15, 19 and 20, the first named day being the opening one. Thus far the grand total of registrations for the first nine days is 25,673 and if the present rate is kept up the final grand total promises to reach the 60,000 mark. There remain 10 days in which intending homeseekers may register for the reservation lands, and from all indications the rush from now to the end will be greater than ever before. The railroad people state that several special trains, are scheduled to arrive in this city within the next 10 days, and they will bring their full quota of registrants.

Grand Total. A summary of the registration in Missoula, for each of the nine days and also the grand total to date, follows:

July 15	3,46,
July 16	2,636
July 17	2,284
July 19	3,405
July 20	3,159
July 21	2,718
July 22	2,658
July 23	2,415
July 24	2,937
Grand total	25,673

Yesterday's Total.

The number of registrations received by each notary public yesterday is as follows:

Edward Hoverson	165
Eugene Wessinger	204
J. B. Bryan	115
A. K. Andersen	125
William T, Graybeal	80
D. D., Hull	106
W. H. Smead's office.....	325
E. L. Freemhan	68
Oscar Crutchfield	250

William Dyson 155
 Amalgamated notaries 295
 J. L. Wallace 80
 H. D. Fisher 42
 Consolidated notaries 473
 Charles N. Madeen..... 87
 Floyd L. Logan 40
 John H. Tolan 180
 Total 2,937

More Spokane Notaries.

Spokane, July 24.-Eight additional notaries were appointed in Spokane to day to take applications for land registration. The estimated number of registrations at Spokane today is 4,000; at Coeur d'Alene, 5,000; at Missoula, 8,000, and at Kalispell, 1,700." The Daily Missoulian, July 25, 1909

MISSOULA, FRIDAY MORNING, JAN 15

CHURCH IS ON BASIS OF CASH

CONGREGATIONAL ORGANIZATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING—OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Lake Missoula county, the Congregational church of Missoula is on a cash basis, as is evidenced by the report of the treasurer submitted to the annual meeting of the congregation. As a matter of fact, the reports given by the heads of the various departments of the church show an encouraging state of affairs. The treasurer reported that the church had raised all the money allowed in the yearly budget, that all bills were paid and that there was a \$60 surplus in the treasury. It was also reported that the Sunday school had trebled in attendance during the year and that the average collection had been doubled and that the membership of the ladies' aid society had been doubled during 1908, while the organization's financial resources had been greatly strengthened.

The election of church officers resulted as follows:

Trustees—R. M. Cobhan, T. E. Wanner and Frank Fox. Mr. Cobhan was re-elected. W. H. Smead and F. C. Tve are the hold-over members of the board.

A vacancy in the board of deacons was not filled, Dr. J. Craig and Professor L. C. Plant being the hold-over members.

Mrs. A. H. Wilkins and Mrs. E. R. Deuell were elected deaconesses.

J. H. McDuffy was chosen as head usher and Mrs. Frank Fox, historian.

Other officers filled were: Mabel Jones, clerk; W. H. Smead, treasurer; W. F. Akin, Jr., financial secretary; T. A. Price, musical director; Maad Wilkins, organist; L. C. Plant, Sunday school superintendent.

A committee was appointed to revise the church constitution.

oversee the work and allow no faulty detail of construction to escape."

MEETING DISCUSSES IMPROVEMENT PLANS

The property holders on University avenue met last night in the rooms of the Missoula club and discussed the matter of the improvement district which had recently been created covering the street. City Engineer W. A. Mayo met with them and explained the plans of the city in regard to the district, and asked that the city be informed as to the wishes of the meeting in regard to the work before the council should meet again. In accordance with this a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Newton, Hughes and Mayo, was delegated to appear before the council at its next meeting and present the case of the residents of the avenue.

After the meeting had been adjourned it was, on suggestion of W. H. Smead, called together again as a meeting of the south siders, and a committee of three, W. H. Smead, Frank Keith and Dr. J. P. Howe, appointed to meet with the council at some future date and petition them to open up South Higgins avenue to its full width.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

A WORD MISSOU

Money In Dairying

The world over and particularly so in Montana. Look at the price of dairy products in Missoula. Is it any wonder that the dairymen are rich?

We are going to offer you an opportunity to get rich. We have for sale--exclusively--35 acres 4 1-2 miles from Missoula that is especially fitted up for a dairy. It has a good five-room plastered house, first-class milk house, ice house, root cellar, and a barn that will stable 75 head of cows. Two good wells and spring water on the property. Also good water right. There is a fine growing crop; and in addition there is 65 acres of leased land *all in crop*. This makes a growing crop of some 85 or 90 acres.

This property which is but one mile from Fort Missoula, which is now being made a battalion post, is for sale at \$8000. This price includes the growing crop which is valued at \$2000. We will make very easy terms, or will exchange for good city property, in full or in part. We are also authorized to offer the purchaser of this property a contract for all the milk he can furnish at a good price. 40 or 50 cows can easily be handled on this place, and the right man can make \$5000 per year. Call at once or write for particulars.

We have a 10-acre tract a little over one mile from Missoula on which we can offer special inducements, both in price and terms.

We have a fine 5 room modern house, almost new, two blocks from Higgins avenue, on Spence street, for \$3,500. The lots alone are worth nearly the price asked.

Six lots on Stephens avenue at \$250 each. They are fine and splendidly located.

We have a 10-room house close in that will bring in a rental of \$100 per month. We can sell it at \$4,500 on very easy terms.

We have a dandy 6-room modern house on the south side that we can sell for \$2,500, \$800 cash, balance \$20 per month.

We have a very choice 20-acre tract close to Hamilton to exchange for Missoula property.

One hundred other propositions for investments, trades, etc.

We write fire insurance in the strongest companies in the world. Rates as low as any.

W. H. Smead Company
HIGGINS BLOCK
Phone 212-Red Missoula, Mont.

The Daily Missoulian, Sunday Morning, June 20, 1909.

The Homeseekers



cannot do better than visit our office in search of desirable houses and home sites. We have them in town and country, in all localities, in all styles, and at all prices. Suburban cottages are a specialty with us and we sell outright or on monthly terms. We buy, sell and exchange all kinds of real estate.

W. H. Smead Company
Higgins Block.
Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Montana

The Daily Missoulian, Sunday Morning, February 9, 1909.

ADD BY DRUGGISTS, TO TABLETS, O.
 Price Hill's Family Pills for constipation.

Rooming House

Well located for the railroad trade; 16 rooms, all furnished; fine corner lot, with shade and fruit trees.

This is a good property and a good paying investment. If you want a rooming house, see this at an early date. Price only \$4,500 and on terms.

W. H. Smead Company
 HIGGINS BLOCK.
 Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.

The Daily Missoulian, Saturday Morning, March 6, 1909.

\$20,000 PROFIT

can be made in two years by the purchase and improvement of this tract of

800 Acres Choice Land \$12.50 Per Acre

Four hundred acres under ditch, balance dry farming and grazing land, located in the beautiful Pipestone valley, 27 miles east of Butte. This is high-grade alfalfa land, also very productive in grains, potatoes and fruits. An immense open range immediately adjoining in the rear of property; mild winter, little snow; an ideal opening for cattle or sheep ranch. This property adjoins Pipestone Springs (the famous health resort.) The Northern Pacific railway passes through the land, and there is a loading station on the ground. This land is high-grade, rich and productive, and has water right for all under ditch, (about 400 acres.) It will make one of the finest farms in Montana. This property is suitable to divide into three or four smaller farms.

If you are looking for good first-class land that is dirt cheap, here is your opportunity. It will take just \$10,000 (no less) to buy it, but reasonable terms will be made to purchaser. \$20,000 can be made by the purchase and improvement of this land within two years.

If you want it, act quick.

W. H. Smead Company
 Phone 212 Red. Higgins Block
 Missoula, Montana

The Daily Missoulian, Sunday Morning, February 26, 1910

“We have received instructions by wire to sell a splendid 10-acre tract, 1 ½ miles from the city. It is a sacrifice price. Inquire at once. W.H. Smead company.” The Daily Missoulian, Saturday Morning, March 6, 1909.

“Perry did not discover the north pole but he discovered that the Owl Creek and Rocky Fork coal was the best coal that could be had.

The test of coal is in the burning; give it a trial; we guarantee not to disappoint.

We also wish to announce that we have been fortunate in securing of office room on the ground floor of the Higgins block in with the W. H. Smead Realty company. We are now ready to meet all our old customers and hope to meet many new ones the coming year. We know we have a good coal and we want you to know it also. The Perry-Esselsatyn Coal company.” The Daily Missoulian, January 3, 1910

The Daily Missoulian, January 5, 1910, Thursday morning:

“You will find the Perry Coal Co. on the ground floor of the Higgins block in the office with W.H. Smead Realty Company. How’s your coal pile?”

“Perry Did Not Discover the North Pole but he discovered that the owl Creek and Rocky Fork coal was the best coal that could be had. The test of coal is in the burning: give it a trial; we guarantee not to disappoint.

We also wish to announce that we have been fortunate in securing of office room on the ground floor of the Higgins block in with the W. H. Smead Realty company. We are now ready to meet all our old customers and hope to meet many new ones the coming year. We know we have a

good coal and we want you to know it also. The Perry-Esselstyn Coal company.” The Daily Missoulian, January 11, 1910

“Overlooking the Beautiful

Bitter Root River

35 Acre Ranch

On the banks of this beautiful stream we have a rich and productive ranch of 35 acres for sale at a very reasonable price on the easiest of terms; 800 fine 7 year old bearing trees, good varieties, an abundance of small fruit; good buildings; 1 horse, wagon, harness, all kinds of farm implements, tools, etc. This property is 5 miles from Missoula, 11-4 miles from Ft. Missoula, and 1 1-4 miles from new street car line. A lovely place for a summer home. Fine fishing right on the property and good shooting in season. . Price \$10,000, \$3,500 in cash and balance on long time at 8 per cent. Investigate at once.

W.H. Smead Co.

Higgins Block. Missoula, Mont. Phone 212 Red.” The Daily Missoulian, February 6, 1910

The Daily Missoulian, April 17, 1910, Morning, page 7:

“\$ 4 Per Load

For Sand and Gravel

And on the property there is 20,000 loads. The sand and gravel should be worth at least 50 cents per load at the pit, or \$10,000. Now, we will sell you this 15-acre sand and gravel pit, \$6,000, and with it we will throw in 12 acres of very good rich and productive land, with fine house and barn, chicken house and orchard. We want to give you your money’s worth, so will throw in a horse, a cow, some chickens, a big lot farming tools, a wagon, buggy, etc. Don’t you think this a snap? Well, it is. Sickness in owner’s family reason for selling. Easy Terms. Inquire quickly.

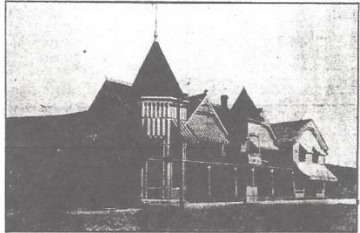
W.H. Smead Co. Phone 212 Red Higgins Block, Missoula, Mont.”

June 16, 1910 from The Plainsman: "Major W.H. Smead former agent of the Flathead Indians, now a big real estate man of Missoula, and who also conducted one of the biggest locating establishments in connection with the opening of the reservation was a Plains visitor Tuesday, accompanied by Judge J. I. Sloane, who is in the employ of the former." This Week in Tribal History Mary Rogers, Tribal Preservation Department, http://www.charkoosta.com/2013/2013_05_23/TWITH-052313.html

Daily Missoulian

FOR SALE

At a Sacrifice



25 ROOMS PLAINS HOTEL PLAINS, MONT.

This splendid property is located at Plains in Western Montana, in the heart of a country of prosperity, health, sunshine, fruit and flowers. Modern. Artistic. Light (also wired for electric lights) electric bells, 3 baths, beautifully furnished, doing a good and growing business. Fifteen regular boarders. Transient rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. Headquarters for traveling men.

Plains is a growing and prosperous town of 1,000 people. It is the

Gateway to the Western Part of Flathead Reservation

We are authorized to offer this property for sale at a very low price (much less than cost) and on very easy terms. Here is an opportunity for the right man to make a fortune. Call or address us for particulars.

W. H. Smead Company
HIGGINS BLOCK
 Telephone 212-Red Missoula, Montana

The Daily Missoulian, Sunday Morning, January 23, 1910

“Five Acres \$2,250

Highly improved, 1 acre strawberries; ¼ acre raspberries; splendid soil; 2-room house; small barn; 2 miles from postoffice.

Why pay big rent in the city and other higher expenses when you can buy such property as this on easy payments and where there will be no rent. The strawberry patch will pay all expenses of any ordinary family.

Price \$2,250, half in cash.

W.H. Smead Company

Phone 212 Red

Higgins Block, Missoula, Mont.”

The Daily Missoulian, March 20, 1910, page 8.

“10 Acres Deep, Dark, Rich Soil

One and a half miles west of Fort Missoula; fenced and under cultivation, but no buildings; 300 fine, sweet cherry trees that will bear some fruit this year. Good water right.

This tract is especially suited to the growing of celery and fruit, as well as truck gardening. It is one of the cheapest tracts in the Orchard Homes district. Price \$2,500, on terms. This is a good buy.

W. H. Smead Co.

Higgins Block, Missoula, Montana

Bell Phone a11 Red.” The Daily Missoulian, March 22, 1910, page 8.

“Montana Roads (Electric) – The Chamber of Commerce of Missoula, Mont., is said to be negotiating with W. H. Smead for the construction of an electric line from Missoula, Mont., north to Polson, about 75 miles.” *The Railway Gazette*, vol. 48, page 1016, April 15, 1910.

1675 Acre Ranch
\$20 Per Acre

850 acres of this ranch is the finest bench land, all under irrigation; 225 acres in timothy hay, 30 acres in alfalfa, 50 acres in fall wheat in fine condition. This property is all fenced and cross-fenced with wire and cedar posts. Modern 9-room house, bath, hot and cold water; fine pure water piped from spring for house; good house for help; cold storage house that cost \$1,000; blacksmith and carpenter shop, large log barn, two graneries; all crops go with place; also \$1,000 worth of machinery. This property is located in Madison county and must be sold at once, and a sacrifice price of \$20 per acre is made for immediate acceptance. Write or wire,

W. H. Smead Co. Phone 212 Red. Higgins Block, Missoula, Mont.” *The Ronan Pioneer*, May 1, 1910

“A Good 5-Room Home in South Missoula

If you want to stop paying rent, here is your opportunity. We have a good, modern, 6-room cottage, well built and new, and will take part payment in good lots on south side; balance in cash or mortgage on property, as purchaser may desire. There is a good range in the house. Price of property only \$2,000

W. H. Smead Co.

Higgins Block

Phone 212 Red Missoula, Mont.” *The Daily Missoulian*, January 7, 1911

“Local Society

The Ladies' Aid society of the Congregational church will meet tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. W. H. Smead, 407 Eddy street. A large attendance is invited and especially are new comers and those recently interested in Christian service invited.” *The Daily Missoulian*, February 15, 1911

The Daily Missoulian, March 28, 1911: “Local Brevities
W.H. Smead goes to Ronan today.”

“Do you want to sell?

If you want to sell your ranch or relinquishment we shall be pleased to have you write us in regard to the same, giving full particulars and quote us lowest price. We are in position to handle Flathead lands to advantage.

Choice town lots in Smead Addition to Ronan.

For sale on easy payments. These lots are certain to become very valuable with the growth of Ronan. Address

W.H. Smead Company Missoula, Montana” *The Ronan Pioneer*, July 21, 1911

“G.L. Dennis and family have returned home after a six weeks stay on the islands in the Flathead lake. Mr. Dennis has the contract for erecting a dwelling for W.H. Smead on the island.” *The Ronan Pioneer*, July 28, 1911

“Hammond Addition Lots

We have a few very desirable lots in Hammond addition for sale at a sacrifice. If interested call at our office.

W. H. Smead Company, Higgins Block. Phone 212 Missoula, Mont.” *The Daily Missoulian*, September 5, 1911.

“Wanted Patent Lands

If you land is patented and you wish to sell same at a reasonable price we shall be glad to correspond with you.

We now want desirable 40 or 80 with moderate improvements. Writ us what you have for sell. W.H. Smead Company Missoula, Montana.” *The Ronan Pioneer*, October 27, 1911

He was vice president of the Caldwell Fruit Growers & Producers Association in 1911. *The Caldwell Tribune*, Friday November 11, 1911.

“Maj. W. H. Smead went through Ronan Tuesday enroute from Missoula to Kalispell.” *The Ronan Pioneer*, December 1, 1911

“5 Acres Choice Land at Fruitdale

House, Barn, water right for quick sale only \$850 W.H. Smead Company.” *The Missoulian*, Wednesday Morning, December 27, 1911

“For Sale – Ranches

Five acres at Fruitdale, 10 miles west of Missoula, good house, and barn, land fenced and choice water right; price only \$850 (scarcely the cost of the buildings); terms

W.H. Smead company.” *The Missoulian*, Monday Morning, February 19, 1912.

“W.H. Smead left yesterday afternoon for the eastern part of the state where he will be for several days on business.” *The Daily Missoulian*, February 27, 1912

“W. H. Smead has announced his purchase of the hotel Northern from C.C. Willis in Plains. The hotel is in first-class condition, steam-heated, electric lighted and supplied with city water. Mr. Smead expects to lease the property within a short time.” *The Daily Missoulian*, March 7, 1912

“Enthusiastic Get-Together Meeting at St. Ignatius

The delegates present were:

Missoula Chamber of Commerce: among the ten was W.H. Smead.

The Ronan Pioneer, March 15, 1912

“For Trade

A choice unimproved ranch, 12 miles from Missoula; would accept one-half payment in good city property.

A nice, new hotel at Plains, Mont., for good city property.

A good, but cheap, five-acre tract at Fruitdale for good city property.

W.H. Smead Company Phone 212 Red Higgins Block Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, April 6, 1912, Morning

IAN, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1912.

Roosevelt Delegates

These are the men nominated to indorse the candidacy of Roosevelt and to work for the right of the people to govern themselves. A vote for these men is a vote for

ROOSEVELT AND POPULAR GOVERNMENT

A vote for any other ticket is a vote for Taft and boss rule.
Do not be deceived by any talk of an "uninstructed" delegation. A delegation which is "uninstructed" in Missoula will be serving for Taft at Livingston.

<p>FIRST PRECINCT</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">DELEGATES</td> <td style="width: 50%;">ALTERNATES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. H. Knisley</td> <td>O. H. Maddox</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T. P. Wilburn</td> <td>King Garlington</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. D. Fox</td> <td>Clarence Dunstan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. M. Wright</td> <td>W. J. Moore</td> </tr> </table> <p>SECOND PRECINCT</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">DELEGATES</td> <td style="width: 50%;">ALTERNATES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W. H. Houston</td> <td>J. A. Wascher</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ronald Higgins</td> <td>F. N. Truesdale</td> </tr> <tr> <td>George Briggs</td> <td>Dan Feighner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A. Link</td> <td>Ed. S. Newton</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. H. McLeod</td> <td>H. T. Van Wart</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Floyd Logan</td> <td>Fritz Koopmann</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L. N. Simons</td> <td>Marshall Harnois</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S. H. McCall</td> <td>W. H. 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M. S. Borden	W. W. Prouty																																																																																																																																		
Chas. E. Beckwith	E. F. McKechnie																																																																																																																																		
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B. B. Smith	John Danielson																																																																																																																																		
Ben F. Clark	George Wall																																																																																																																																		
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H. A. Johnson	Floyd Chadwick																																																																																																																																		
R. M. McTaggart	Earl Stilwell																																																																																																																																		
Fred Wissbrod	Arlidge Henley																																																																																																																																		
C. A. Bisbee	Morris Sharp																																																																																																																																		
A. Butzerin	Sam Boone																																																																																																																																		
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E. W. Spottswood	C. W. Swearingen																																																																																																																																		
M. R. Hardenburgh	R. H. Cary																																																																																																																																		
W. O. Dickinson	S. H. Russell																																																																																																																																		
Theodore Lentz	George Porter																																																																																																																																		
R. D. Pugsley	Samuel Ambrose																																																																																																																																		
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D. H. Roas	H. H. Hill																																																																																																																																		
J. G. Ambrose	James Bonnor																																																																																																																																		
J. M. Brechbill	Sherman Leach																																																																																																																																		
L. C. Bolton	C. W. Hedger																																																																																																																																		
M. R. Marshall	W. R. Glasscock																																																																																																																																		
Wm. Dyson	F. L. Darbee																																																																																																																																		
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Harry C. Sterett	F. N. Jameison																																																																																																																																		
Wm. H. Weyman	Theodore Upman																																																																																																																																		

OLD SOLDIER NAME (Make of Amounts; under star count; slight the letter following, written short; number of star of Name; listed by before his death by the late Senator) Wards

The Missoulian, Saturday Morning, May 11, 1912

“For Rent
\$10 Per Month
A good and nearly new 5-room house on Howell street, near North side school. Water in kitchen.
W. H. Smead Company.” The Daily Missoulian, May 13, 1912

“Modern Hotel
Hot and cold water, electric lighted, steam heated, good town, all nicely furnished. We will sell this property on easy terms, or trade for 40 desirable Missoula property, or we will sell furniture and give lease on building.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, May 13, 1912

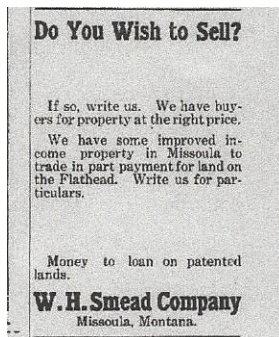
“Eight-room Strictly Modern house, very nicely furnished, will be rented for the summer to the right party; owner wants tenant who will be careful of the house and furniture. W. H. Smead Company.” The Daily Missoulian, May 30, 1912

“Modern Hotel

Hot and cold water, electric lighted, steam heated, good town, all nicely furnished. We will sell this property on easy terms, or trade for desirable Missoula property, or we will sell furniture and give lease on building.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, May 16, 1912

In the Great Ronan Fire of August, 1912 he lost property valued at \$3,000 insurance was for \$1,500. The Ronan Pioneer, Missoula County, Montana, August 30, 1912, front page “Ronan Business Section Is Almost Entirely Destroyed, Loss \$350,000.”



The Ronan Pioneer, November 15, 1912

“Fine 9-room furnished will rent to the right people for the summer. Location Hammond addition. W. H. Smead Company.” The Daily Missoulian, June 11, 1912

“We Want To Trade

10-acre orchard tract, a good one, close in, for a desirable city property. A good ranch property for good city home.

To rent a 5-room house, nearly new; water in kitchen; one block from north side schoolhouse \$10 per month.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone 212 Red Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, June 11, 1912

“To Trade

Spokane Home for Missoula Dwelling

We' have a nice, modern home in Spokane, well located, which owner desires to exchange for a five or six-room home in Missoula. Call for particulars.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block. Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, July 12, 1912

“To Trade

A good 80-acre ranch in the famous Moise Valley on the Flathead; house and barn; 60 acres in crop; team of horses; 2 cows, 1 calf, 100 chickens. We will trade ,this for choice city property or good orchard home. No property considered that is held at over \$6,000. W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block. Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, July 16, 1912

“The W.H. Smead company has just concluded the sale of a large tract of land including about 1,000 acres on Nine Mile creek, to W. B. Billinghurst, a capitalist from Dakota, who has been for several months visiting friends and looking over the country near Missoula.” The Daily Missoulian, Thursday Morning, August 15, 1912.

“Hotel For Lease

We have a first-class hotel in one the best towns western Montana for lease at a very low rental. The hotel is completely furnished with new and good furniture. The furniture we will sell to the person leasing the hotel at a very low figure, or will trade for city property.

This is a good opportunity for the right man. Hotel is new, electric lighted, hot and cold water and steam heated.

Inquire at once. W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block. Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, August 29, 1912

“Do you want to trade your city home for a ranch?

We have a desirable 80-acre farm in the famous Moiese valley, 5 ½ miles from railroad, that we will trade for desirable city home. We have a good proposition for any person desiring a ranch. Fine open range adjoining.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone 212 Red Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, September 4, 1912.

“Dairyman Wanted

To buy a dairy ranch and furnish milk in payment for same. This property is for sale on the most liberal terms. Owner will accept a very small cash payment and take the balance in milk at a good price.

A small bunch of dairy cows go with the ranch. Inquire at once.

A Relinquishment

Forty acres, 3 miles from the Mission on Flathead reservation; all fenced; all tillable; about half broken; cheap buildings; good soil; fine adjoining range and a large number of dairy cows and chickens could be handled to advantage. Only \$650; one-half cash, balance town lots. Twenty-five tons grain hay goes with place.

W. H. Smead Company Phone 212 Red Higgins Block Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, September 5, 1912.

“Dairy Ranch

138 acres, 14 mile from Missoula; all stocked with horses, cattle, hogs, chickens, ducks, geese, all farming

implements; 65 tons bay; 2 acres potatoes, 175 boxes apples; good water right; good buildings; everything right; two blocks only from shipping station. Cheap at \$8,000. One-half cash.

Relinquishment

40 acres, three miles from the Mission, on the Flathead; \$650. Will take town lots in part payment.

Trade

We will trade the, furniture in Hotel Northern, Plains, for Missoula property and give lease on hotel building at a low rental. Good opportunity for the right man. We have all kinds of trades to offer. Come in and tell us what you want to trade.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, September 15, 1912.

“One of the Best

Ten-acre Orchard Homes tract, 2 1/2 miles from the center of Missoula, for trade for a small farm or for choice city property. This tract has an incumbrance of \$2,500, and we wish to trade, subject to the mortgage, which can be run indefinitely. Fine soil, plenty of water, good improvements. We will give you a real bargain. Call for particulars.

W.H. Smead company Higgins Block Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, October 14, 1912

“Do you want to trade your city home for a ranch?

We have a desirable 80-acre farm in the famous Moiese valley, 51 miles from railroad, that we will trade for desirable city home.

We have a good proposition for any person desiring a ranch. Fine open range adjoining.

W. H. Smead Company

Higgins Block, Phone. 212 Red Missoula, Montana” The Daily Missoulian, Thursday Morning, September 3, 1912.

“For Trade--80 Acres on Flathead

for a good Orchard Home or desirable residence property. This farm is 5 1-2 miles from railroad and town. Beautifully located. Fair buildings. Good soil.

Call for particulars.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block. Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, September 3, 1912.

“Stock Ranch and Farm

\$15 per acre, 360 acres

80 acres tillable, 45 now under cultivation. All irrigated. Good soil and good buildings. One-half million feet standing timber. Right on railroad and station one-half mile distant. Location desirable, on Coeur d'Alene branch.

The following personal property goes with the ranch: 100 cords wood, 2 good work horses, 1 Percheron colt, 7 head cattle, part thoroughbreds, 25 chickens, 7 hogs, truck, light wagon, hay rake, mower, harrow, 2 plows, all tools, 20 acres wheat, 3 of oats, 1 of mangles, 2 of potatoes, 20

tons hay and good garden.

A very cheap property; terms.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block. Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, September 10, 1912.

“Dairy Ranch

138 acres, 14 miles from Missoula; all stocked with horses, cattle, hogs, chickens, ducks, geese, all farming

implements; 65 tons hay; 2 acres potatoes, 175 boxes apples; good water right; good buildings; everything right; two blocks only from shipping station. Cheap at \$8,000. One-half cash.

Relinquishment

40 acres, three miles from the Mission, on the Flathead; \$650. Will take town lots in part payment.

Trade

We will trade the furniture in Hotel Northern, Plains, for Missoula property and give lease on hotel building at a low rental. Good opportunity for the right man. We have all kinds of trades to offer. Come in and tell us what you want to trade.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block. Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, September 24, 1912.

“Hotel Northern for Lease

Hotel Northern at Plains, Mont., completely furnished, is one of the best hotels in Western Montana. Modern in every respect, electric light, hot and cold water, baths, toilets, steam heat. New building, new furniture. A fine opening for the right man.

We will lease furnished to the right party, but would prefer to sell furniture and lease building.

We would accept city property in payment for furniture. Inquire today.

W. H. Smead Company Phone 212 Red Higgins Block Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, November 17, 1912.

“All for \$4,500

360 acres on Coeur d'Alene branch; 100 acres tillable, 45 acres under cultivation; good water right; 500,000 feet timber, 1,500 cords wood; half-mile from railroad station.

With the above is included two work horses, harness, wagon and buggy; one blooded yearling, one blooded colt; three cows and calf; part thoroughbred; seven hogs; 25 chickens; all kinds farm tools and implements; 300 bushels grain, 20 tons hay, 200 sacks potatoes, five tons mangels; all kinds of garden vegetables; 100 cords wood in rick.

This is a fine stock proposition. Lots of outside range. Fair buildings. Soil is first class. Terms can be made on part. Price, \$4,500.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block, Missoula, Montana Phone 212 Red.” The Daily Missoulian, November 22, 1912.

“As You Like It Club.

The As You Like It club will meet this afternoon with Mrs. W. H. Smead at her home on Eddy avenue. It is the day for current events, and there will also be a study of "The Terrible Meek" given by Miss Harriet Taylor.” The Daily Missoulian, November 27, 1912.

“\$1,000.00 For You

The Cheapest Piece of Property in Missoula

We have had placed with us for sale for a few days only, one of the cheapest pieces of property that we have ever handled.

It is a 7-room modern home on South Third street. It has been built 5 years and is in first-class condition. Rooms recently retinted and put in the best condition; full cement basement with stationary laundry tubs; 50-foot lot on corner; street paved, street car line in front of the door.

This property cost the owner \$4,200 in cash five years ago. Since that time he has made improvements that have cost him about \$300 more. Now, on account of ill health in his family, he is obliged to sell.

For a few days \$3,250 will buy the place, including range, kitchen and dining room linoleum; \$1,450 cash will handle. W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block, Missoula, Montana Phone 212 Red.” The Daily Missoulian, December 10, 1912, Morning

“Make Her This Present, and It Will Always Bring Her An Income

Four-room modern house, well-constructed and in first-class condition; summer kitchen in rear with stationary laundry tubs; nicely located lot facing south, on Vine street. Price only \$1,400. There is \$1,000 mortgage on property; \$400 will handle. The street and sewer tax amounts to \$118 and extends over a term of years. Property now rented for \$16.50.

This would be a sensible present to make your wife. It would be a regular revenue producer. For a few days only. W. H. Smead Company Phone 212-Red Higgins Block Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, December 10, 1912, Morning

“We Want to Trade

A \$3,000 equity in a first-class or orchard home, well improved and good water right, and only two and one-half miles from the center of the city, for a small ranch or for Missoula property, improved or unimproved.

This is a good tract and we will give you a good trade.

W. H. Smead Company, Higgins Block. Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, December 22, 1912, Morning

“Trade Trade Trade

All kinds of property for sale. If you want to trade your property call at once. W. H. Smead Company Phone 212-Red Higgins Block Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, December 31, 1912

HOTEL FOR LEASE

We have a first-class hotel in one of the best towns in western Montana for lease at a very low rental. The hotel is completely furnished with new and good furniture. The furniture we will sell to the person leasing the hotel at a very low figure, or will trade for city property.

This is a good opportunity for the right man. Hotel is new, electric lighted, hot and cold water and steam heated.

Inquire at once.

W. H. Smead Company
 Higgins Block.
 Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont.

The Missoulian, Monday Morning, August 6, 1913

“For Free Speech

Contributions of 1 cent, to be used in paying the fines of the editors of the Boise Capital News, recently fined and imprisoned for printing remarks of Theodore Roosevelt concerning the supreme court of Idaho, were received yesterday and Tuesday from each of the following: (over 100 signatures) :

W.H. Smead

Mrs. W.H. Smead

Total \$2.08

Previously reported \$3.34

Grand total \$5.42

[I wonder what this was all about and how it turned out?]

The Daily Missoulian, Thursday Morning, January 9, 1913.

“Would Build Water System

The town council received a communication last Monday evening from W. H. Smead of Missoula, relative to securing a franchise to put in a system of water works in Ronan. Mr. Smead has had this matter in view for

some time and had previously made an attempt to secure the right to install the system, but the great obstacle all the time has been that the town has not secured from the government the right to use the water of the creeks heading in the mountains To the east of Ronan for that purpose.

An application is pending with the Department of the Interior at the present time to secure this privilege but it is hanging fire, owing to there never having been any surveys made and no plats filed from which the department would ascertain what is wanted. It will require the expenditure of more money to make the surveys and plats than the town is able to pay at this time, and some arrangement must be made to meet this charge before anything can be done.

There seems to be a sentiment in Ronan in favor of granting some person or company the privilege of installing the system, and this sentiment is growing, owing to the fact that it is conceded that the town will not be able for a few years to raise money enough to build it itself and that the system is so badly needed as to work a drawback to business and development. There is no doubt but that Ronan needs a system of water works for domestic use and protection against fire more than any one thing just now. It would give an added impetus to all kinds of building and result in the town growing faster, and better. But the big question is how to secure it.

The policy of conserving the natural resources of the west may sound all right to those who are not directly affected by over doing it but to those of us who are experiencing the actual workings, it is not as satisfactory as it might be. The water is running to the Pacific ocean everyday which would afford us protection and comfort, but owing to the policy of conservation the people of Ronan are not allowed to divert it nor use it to their advantage and benefit. Likewise is much power being allowed to lie dormant, when if allowed to do so, it would be harnessed and put to good use. It would be made to light our streets and homes and we would not be paying tribute to the Standard Oil Co., as we are now doing.” *The Daily Missoulian, Thursday Morning, January 10, 1913.*

Cost \$4,400

Will Sell \$3,150

Sacrifice, \$1,250

A strictly first-class 7-room new and modern home on paved street, street car in front of door, and 50 foot lot. Full cement basement; stationary laundry tubs; wood and coal house; shades and young fruit trees; \$1,350 will handle.

This is absolutely the best bar gain offered in Missoula and if you want to make a big piece of easy money, come quickly.

W. H. Smead Company

Higgins Block, Missoula, Montana

Phone 212 Red” *The Daily Missoulian, January 22, 1913*

“Local Society Complimenting Mrs. Harris.

Mrs. W. H. Smead entertained a company of 20 young married ladies at her home on Eddy avenue yesterday afternoon in compliment to her daughter, Mrs. Oliver Harris. The ladies sewed, played cards and visited with happy informality. At tea time dainty refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by Miss Dorothy Polleys. The guests were Mesdames Harris, Edgar Polleys, David Mason, Julius Derge, Hugh Forbis, Gilbert Reinhard, C. E. Simons, G. F. Reynolds, Frank Borg, Robert N. Thompson, A. N. Whitlock, J. J. Lucy, Abbon Lucy, James Bonner, Frank Bonner, E.H. Freeze, Fred Merrill, Hugh Sloane, George Weisel, John Tolan, Hugh Calusha, Gilbert Heyfron and Thomas Conlon.” *The Daily Missoulian, January 23, 1913*

“Trade Your Vacant Lots

For a nice four-room modern house on street car line.

We have for trade an almost new, modern four-room house on street car line that we will trade for vacant lots if well located. Call for particulars.

W. H. Smead Company

Phone 212 Red Missoula, Mont.” *The Daily Missoulian, March 2, 1913*

“Charles Hoyt Dies at the Coast

Former Indian Commissioner and nephew of Grover Cleveland is Dead.

Friends in Missoula have received news of the death on March 5 in Tacoma of Charles Hoyt, his funeral being held in Tacoma yesterday by the Masons of that city. Mr. Hoyt is well known in Missoula and on the reservation, where he spent considerable time at intervals during the years 1900 and 1905 in the capacity of member of the Flathead and Crow Indian commission. He succeeded in negotiating a treaty with the Crows, but never was able to conclude a treaty with the Flathead Indians. Mr. Hoyt's mother had the honor of being mistress of the White House during the early part of the administration of her brother, Grover Cleveland, before his marriage with Frances Folsom. Mr. Hoyt is survived by his wife, by his daughter, Mrs. Louis Demers of Arlee, and by his two sons, Horace and Will. His friend, W. H. Smead of this city, who was closely associated with him in the conduct of Indian affairs in Montana, speaks of Mr. Hoyt in terms of the highest esteem and admiration, and expresses keen regret for his death." The Daily Missoulian, March 8, 1913, Morning, page 2

"15 Acre Ranch

For Trade

This property is a part of the famous Bass ranch in the Bitter Root valley, one mile from railroad; rural delivery; school, quarter-mile.

The property is highly improved, has a fine 6-room dwelling, two-story barn, roothouse and other out-buildings. Good water right. Small creek runs through property, Location beautiful and scenery grand.

Property is clear of debt except \$850, which may be paid or assumed by buyer.

We will trade this property for town lots or improved property.

Price, \$4,000

Call for particulars.

W.H. Smead Co.

Higgins Block Missoula, Mont.

Phone 212 Red.

The Daily Missoulian, March 15, 1913

"For Trade

A good and well improved 5-acre tract for a desirable modern 5-room house.

We Have All Kinds of Trades

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone. 212 Red. Missoula, Montana." The Daily Missoulian, March 22, 1913

"At a Sacrifice

Almost new 7-room modern house and 50 foot frontage on South Third street for sale at big sacrifice. This is absolutely the best bargain we have had on our books in a year.

Price only \$3,250, and \$5,500 will handle.

W. H. Smead Company

Higgins Block

Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont." The Daily Missoulian, March 31, 1913

“The Western Coal company is now located in W. H. Smead’s office, in the Higgins Block.” The Daily Missoulian, April 18, 1913

“15 Acres for Rent

All fenced, but no other improvements. Good water right. Near electric line, \$120 cash. Inquire Immediately. W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone 212 Red. Missoula, Mont. “The Daily Missoulian, May 7, 1913,

“Automobile owners may obtain blank application for license by calling at my office . W.H. Smead” The Daily Missoulian, May 7, 1913, Morning, page 5.

AUTOMOBILISTS WILL ENTERTAIN HIGH SCHOOL PEOPLE THIS MORNING.

The automobile parade and ride for the hundreds of visiting high school pupils, principals and chaperones, which is planned to start at 10 this morning, will be the largest and best line of machines ever gotten together in the city. The committee has been very active, and the response from owners of machines has, been prompt and generous. But the committee has been unable to see many whom they should have interviewed. Any person who runs an automobile and who has not been seen is requested to come to the university at 10 o'clock this morning and assist in showing the city to visitors. It is of the utmost importance that as many machines as can possibly be spared for this occasion should be in line, and be on time. Since the committee has given generously of its time and has been unable to see everyone, those who have not been seen should come forward in response to this request.

All visitors are requested to be at the campus at 10 this morning. All automobilists are requested to be there at the same time. The machines will be loaded by Professor L. C. Plant in front of Craig hall. It is thought there will be enough automobiles on hand to carry every visitor. As fast as the cars are filled they will drive around the oval in front of the university and halt at the front gate. It is essential that this halt be made for it is planned to photograph the entire line and have something to use in advertising the city and the meet next year.

If every man who has promised the use of his car will be or hand promptly, and if others who not been seen will join the procession, the parade will certainly be a big one. The number definitely promised will carry 300 people. Without doubt others will join. With the cars 50 feet apart, the line will be over a mile long. There will be no racing, the speed limit being set at 15 miles per hour. Each driver will keep his place in the line, and the procession will take the visitors to the fort and around the city, following the path finder car. This will be, driven by the president of the club, Major W. H. Smead. Get in line.” The Daily Missoulian, May 8, 1913

“For Rent

Three-acre, tract, garden and fruit land. Large bearing orchard. Five-room house, barn, chicken house. Water right. Three fourths mile from car line; \$180 per year. The fruit alone will more than pay the rent.

W. H. Smead Company

Higgins Block, Phone 212 Red, Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, May 16, 1913

“For Sale Cheap

Splendid 50-acre ranch immediately adjoining city, together with all livestock, implements and

crops. Price and terms right. Might consider good city property for first payment. Inquire or write.

W. H. Smead Company

Phone 212 Red

Higgins Block, Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, May 22, 1913

“Insure your auto. W. H. Smead can give you cheap rates in a good company.” The Gazette Times (Heppner, Oregon) June 12, 1913

“Stock Ranch

For City Property.

We have a 660-acre stock ranch 12 miles from Missoula, with large open range adjoining, that we will trade for city property or sell on easy terms.

The stock ranch has about 140 acres of tillable land and goodwater right. A good opportunity for a man of small means. . W.H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone 212. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, June 24, 1913

For Rent

Five-room furnished house spendidly located on South side.

Also unfurnished houses in all parts of the city.

W. H. Smead Company, Phone 212 Higgins Blk. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, June 28, 1913

“At a Sacrifice

27 lots-about 3 1/2 acres-in Park addition, and just outside of the one-mile circle. These lots lie nicely, have water right and over 100 bearing fruit trees. There is a six-room house, a barn, chicken house and well.

It is a beautiful location for a suburban home. Garden, chickens and cow may be kept here. These lots should be worth close to \$200 each, but we will sell at a sacrifice-\$3,500 for all and give time on part.

Call or write at once.

W. H. Smead Company

Phone 212 Higgins block

Missoula, Montana” The Daily Missoulian, July 3, 1913

“Stock and Farming Ranch for City Property

80 acres five miles from Arlee, on the Flathead. Fenced with hog tight woven wire. Nearly all tillable and about 30 acres under cultivation, of which 20 acres is in potatoes. Fine spring, young orchard, good two-room house, barn, granary, chicken house, fine root cellar, plow, harrow, cultivator, new wagon and harness, buggy and single harness, fine span of mares with colts and yearling, turkeys, chickens, etc.

Also 640 Acres of leased grazing land goes with this property. Also near-by open range.

An ideal farming and stock ranch. Price of all the above property only \$4,500 and on terms. While we prefer to sell for cash, we would accept a desirable piece of residence property in part payment. W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block. Phone 212 Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, July 7, 1913

“Fifty Acres

2½ miles from postoffice.

Every foot good, tillable land, with good water right. Good improvements, house, barn, pump house, chicken houses, etc. All kinds of agricultural implements, tools, wagons, buggies, harness, etc.; 1 team horses, 2 fine milch cows, with heifer calves, 2 hogs, about 250 chickens, of which some 75 are thoroughbred Barred Rocks, including 11 prize-winners; 25 tons alfalfa in barn; all growing crops, which should be worth \$1,500; household furniture, gasoline engine, feed grinder, etc.

A Farm Which is Also A Suburban Home. Remember, only 21 miles from the heart of the growing city of Missoula and within a few years will be required for subdivision. We will sell this property at less than one-half the price of other lands of equal distance from city.

Price, including all personal property, only \$14,000, on very easy terms.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block. Phone 212. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, July 20, 1913

“Wanted to Trade

A 3-room house on the west side for a 5-room house and pay the difference. Nothing over \$1,600 will be considered.

W. H. Smead company Higgins Block Missoula, Montana Phone 212” The Daily Missoulian, August 5, 1913

“Money to Loan

On city or farm property

3 to 5 years

Apply at once

W. H. Smead company Higgins Block Missoula, Montana Phone 212” The Daily Missoulian, August 18, 1913

“Wanted to Trade

Will trade lots in Reservation towns for Missoula property. W.H. Smead company.” The Missoulian, Sunday Morning, September 14, 1913.

“50 Acres Highly Improved Land

Less than three miles from the heart of Missoula's business district and one-half mile front platted tracts. Good buildings, water right, horses, cows, chickens, turkeys, ducks, pigs, all kinds of farming implements and machinery.

For a few days we will make a very low price on this property and would accept as part payment a choice piece of city-property. Prices and terms to persons who mean business will be given on application.

W. H. Smead Company
Higgins Block, Missoula, Mont. Phone 212.” The Daily Missoulian, October 3, 1913

“Twenty Acres near Hamilton
East of river, with nice new buildings, water right, small stream through property and first-class soil; price \$3,500; will accept Missoula residence property to the value of \$2,000 in part payment, balance on time of 8 per cent. W.H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone 212 Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, October 13, 1913

“We Will Trade
120 acres on Flathead for Missoula property; land unimproved; good buy; five miles from Ronan.

We will trade a good stock ranch close to Missoula, and take one-half payment in Missoula property.

A fine ranch in the Bitter Root, east side, and take one-third in Missoula property.

A fine ranch in the Gallatin valley, near railroad and all under cultivation, and take one-half in Missoula property.

A good farm of 160 acres on Flathead; well improved for a good orchard home.

Have you anything to trade? If so come in.
W. H. Smead Co.
Phone 212. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, October 13, 1913

“What Kind of a Deal Do You Want?

We have a ranch for an orchard home.

A good piece of Missoula residence property for a ranch.

An orchard home for city property.

80 acres on Flathead for city property.

Stock ranch: part in trade, balance long time.

A fine, modern residence for sale cheap.

All kinds of deals. Call or write for particulars.

W. H. Smead Company
Higgins Block, Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, November 1, 1913

‘High Cost of Living

in the city may be none away with and a good living and more instead may be made by going just outside on this fine, rich tract of 2% acres.

Twenty full lots-an entire block - in Riverside addition; less than 1½ miles from Higgins avenue; the finest black loam soil; good water right; chicken houses for 400 chickens, all plastered and with runs; big barn; cement root cellar; and, best of all, a dandy seven room modern bungalow, complete in every detail; it is one of the prettiest homes in the entire city of Missoula; a fine lawn, cement walks, nice shade and beautiful vines and flowers; 90 bearing trees, of which 70 are McIntosh trees; with little effort you can make your living here and have a delightful home, and still attend to your business in the city. We will sell this property at a big sacrifice, much less than actual value; \$1,000 in cash will handle, balance easy; we might accept some good lots or a small house in part payment. Call or write for particulars.

W. H. Smead Company
Higgins Block.

Phone 212. Missoula, Mont.

The Daily Missoulian, December 6, 1913, Morning, page 2

TRADES
160 acres on Grant creek, part til-
lable and part cut over, lots of
cedar wood, good grazing, good
buildings, and a very pretty place.
Good Missoula property in ex-
change.
148 acres on Flathead, close to
railroad, good buildings, good land,
good range, spring and well water;
\$35 per acre. Will accept \$2,500
worth of good city property in part
payment.
W. H. Smead Company
HIGGINS BLOCK.
Phone 212. Missoula, Mont.

TWICE-A-DAY CLASSIFIED WANT
ADS BRING YOU QUICK RESULTS.

The Missoulian, Sunday Morning, August 2, 1914

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Trade! TRADE!

If you wish to trade
your ranch for 5 and 10
acre orchard tracts ad-
joining Missoula, or for
residence or town lots,
we invite correspond-
ence. We have some
very desirable proposi-
tions.

Also town lots in Ronan to trade.
Henry to loan on land not under
the irrigation system.

W. H. Smead Company
Missoula, Montana.

The Ronan Pioneer, July 3, 1914

Drugs. Missoula Drug Co.—Adv.

RENT FREE

Buy these two nice, fine lots in
Hammond addition, with small
four-room house, for just what the
lots are actually worth—\$1,200—and
pay on the installment plan just as
you would pay rent. These lots are
among the finest in the city; the
proposition is a snap; a few dollars
down, balance monthly.

W. H. Smead Company
HIGGINS BLOCK.
Phone 212. Missoula, Montana.

The Missoulian, Wednesday Morning, January 28, 1914.

“For Trade in Riverside
County, California

A choice 80 acre tract of alfalfa and fruit land for Missoula property. Particulars on application.

W. H. Smead Company

Higgins Block.

Phone 212. Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, December 20, 1913

“Real Estate Trades of All Kinds

If you have any real estate you wish to dispose of, see us. We can give you a trade.

W.H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone 212 Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, January 3, 1914,
Morning

“Wanted

A good orchard Home in exchange for a good and well improved 160 acres on the Flathead. The
orchard home must be a good one and not over \$5,000 in value.

W.H. Smead Higgins Block Phone 212 Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, January 25, 1914, Morning

“For Sale

Some of the choicest building lots in Hammond addition. Prices very reasonable.

W. H. Smead Co.

Higgins Block.

Phone 212. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, January 8, 1914, Morning

“Hammond Addition Lots

In choicest location at bottom prices and easy terms.

W.H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone 212 Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, January 13, 1914, Morning

“120 Acres on Flathead

\$25 Per Acre

Good soil and all tillable; five miles from Ronan; this property is mortgaged for \$1,200, long time, 8 per cent; we accept desirable Missoula property for the equity of \$1,800; school land near this, and no better recently sold for \$35 per acre.

W.H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone 212 Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, January 19, 1914, Morning

“High Cost of Living

The remedy – own a suburban tract where the cost of living is easily cut in two. We have one of the finest 10-acre tracts, with nice little bungalow, very best of soil, three-quarters of a mile from street car, that we can sell you for the cost of an average city home - \$4,500. Here your living expenses will be much less; in fact, the tract will much more than pay all your living expenses, you can continue your business in the city. Not only will you make money, but the land will increase in value, and some day be worth \$10,000. This is the history of every growing city, Call for particulars . Price \$4,500.

“Alfalfa Hay

Very choice at our ranch, adjoining old fair grounds; \$13 per ton on ranch; \$16 delivered in Missoula. W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block. Phone 212, Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, February 8, 1914

“Back to the Soil

Very choice 50-acre farm; three miles from Higgins avenue; well improved and in high state of cultivation; will sell on easy terms or will accept good improved Missoula property in part payment. Call for particulars.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block. Phone 212. Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, February 10, 1914

“Home Free

You simply pay us rent and we will sell you two fine lots in Hammond addition with little four-room house; price \$1,200, just the value of the lots, and in monthly payments. W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block

Phone 212. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, February 17, 1914

“For Sale

Several choice ranches on the Flathead at prices ranging from \$20 to \$50 per acre. On some of these ranches we can accept part payment in city property. W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block. Phone 212, Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, February 19, 1914

“Chicken Ranch Right in the City. Only five blocks from car line; 27 fine lots in Park addition; fair six-room house, good barn and chicken houses; good water right; lots of fine hearing fruit; nice shade and desirable home location; we will sell this for about one-half of its real value and on very easy terms. Price, \$3,000. W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block. Phone 212, Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, March 4, 1914

“For Rent – Ranches

15 acres near car line, fenced but no buildings. W, H. Smead Company.” The Daily Missoulian, March 9, 1914

“Mr. and Mrs. George Wilcox moved yesterday into their new home, which they recently purchased from Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smead at 413 Eddy avenue. Mrs. Smead is expecting to go soon to visit friends in Spokane and when he returns, she and Mr. Smead will establish themselves in a new home.” The Daily Missoulian, March 11, 1914

“TWO NEW PETITIONS ARE FILED WITH CLERK
JAMES NEWCOMB WOULD BE MAYOR AND EDWARD WOHLSCHLAGER
COMMISSIONER.

James Newcomb, a prominent local restaurant man, yesterday entered the city mayoralty race, and the list of prospective commissioners was 4 swelled by the addition of the name 1 of Edward P. Wohlschlager. In prospect there is but one more nominating petition, that of Cuthbert Peat commissioner during the first term following the adoption of the commission form of government. Mr. Peat, it is said, is to be a candidate for mayor.

This is the last day for the filing of nominating petitions. At the present time five men have become mayoralty candidates and eight are in the race for the vacant commissionerhip.

The candidates as they are now arrayed are:

For Mayor.

Frank Woody.

Dr. E. C. Anderson.

W. H. Smead.

Andrew Getohell.

James Newcomb.

For Councilman.

W. H. Smith.

J. G. Ambrose.

John H. Brechbill.

T. A. Price.

Charles Lindborg.
Dale Hodson.
J. B. Pigg.
Edward Wohlschlager.” The Daily Missoulian, March 12, 1914

“Trade Your Vacant Lots
For a four-room modern house on street car line, \$1,200 equity.

For a five-room modern brick, very fine, one block from street car; \$1,400 equity.

For a five-room modern cottage near Higgins avenue; two blocks from car; \$1,200 equity.

All of above on the south side.

All kinds of trades, and good ones, too. Come in, tell us what you have to trade.

We have a fine 40-acre tract with fine improvements on east side of Bitter Root for \$3,500. Half cash.

W. H. Smead Co.
Higgins Block Missoula, Mont.
Phone 212 Red” The Daily Missoulian, March 14, 1914

“Strayed or Stolen

On Monday on our ranch adjoining old fair grounds a work team. One bald face sorrel, the other a bald face bay. Both shod and had on head stalls. Weight about 1,050 each. Will pay for information leading to their recovery.

W. H. Smead Company Phone 212 Higgins Block Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, March 14, 1914

“140 Acres Near Perma

All fenced. Good house, barn, chicken house, etc., 90 acres under cultivation, 5 acres in alfalfa, small creek running through land Range nearby. One of the very best farms on Camas Prairie. \$30 per acre on terms. W. H. Smead Company Phone 212. Higgins Block Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, March 19, 1914

“Missoula Candidates

Candidates for the office in Missoula under the commission form of government are as plentiful as under any old system and they are filing their petition quite rapidly. So far the candidates for mayor are to declare themselves are Frank H. Woody, Jr., Dr. E. C. Anderson and W. H. Smead. For councilmen, J. G. Ambrose, W. H. Smith, T. A. Price, Charles Lindborg and John M. Breechbill. The socialists have endorsed Andrew Getchell for mayor and Dale Hodson for councilman. Of the candidates for mayor so far announced, the Pioneer would unhesitatingly endorse Major Smead if asked for an opinion on the subject.” The Ronan Pioneer, March 13, 1914

A beautiful suburban home and a property that will increase rapidly in value.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block.
Phone 212. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, March 22, 1914

“50 Acres

Three miles from Higgins avenue; fine, choice land; highly improved; Water right; 20 acres alfalfa; all kinds of tools and implements; hay, grain, horses, cattle, hogs (40 head), chickens (250), turkeys, etc.; complete in every respect-\$13,500. On easy terms, or will accept good city property to the extent of one-half.” *The Daily Missoulian*, March 24, 1914

“Socialists Win In Missoula

In the city primary held in Missoula last Monday, the socialists secured two places on the city ticket to be voted for on April 6, in the annual city election.

The two candidates who qualified in the finals are Andrew Getchell for mayor and Dale Hodson for commissioner. The other candidates will be Ronald Higgins for mayor and T. A. Price for commissioner.

There were seven candidates for the mayoralty nomination, under the commission form of government and the primary system which provides the method of naming candidates, and nine candidates for commissioner. The vote in detail as to totals resulted as follows:

E. C. Anderson, 227; Andrew Getchell, 738; Ronald Higgins, 381; J. O. Newcomb, 55; L. N. Simons, 46; W. H. Smead, 58; Frank Woody, 252. For commissioner: J. G. Ambrose, 63; J. M. Brechbill, 181; Dale Hodson, 662; Charles Lindborg, 13; J. B. Pigg, 21; T. A. Price, 424; W. H. Smith, 296; F. T. Stoddard, 67; Edward Wohlschlager, 21.

The two highest candidates for mayor and the two highest for commissioner in this primary make the race at the regular election, when the candidates for each office receiving the highest number of votes is elected. It looks like there might be a good show for the socialists to elect both their candidates, as it is said it will be impossible to reconcile the factional feeling in Missoula as represented by the opposition to the socialists.” *The Ronan Pioneer*, March 27, 1914

“Hammond Addition Lots

If you wish to build, we will furnish the lots on your own terms. Prices right.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block. Phone 212. Missoula, Montana.” *The Daily Missoulian*, March 31, 1914

“All Kinds of Real Estate Trades

Come in if you have anything to trade. We can do business for you. W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone 212 Missoula, Mont.” *The Daily Missoulian*, April 16, 1914

“Are You Going to Build?

Is so, we have choice lots for sale in Hammond addition on your own terms. No down payment required. W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone 212 Missoula, Montana.” *The Daily Missoulian*, April 20, 1914

“To Exchange

A fine highly improved close in 10 acre orchard tract for city property. W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone 212 Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, April 28, 1914

“Stock Ranch on the Blackfoot

Near Sunset, 156 acres; half tillable; fine water right; good buildings; horses, cattle, hogs, chickens, farming implements, etc.; all go with ranch. Crops fine. Price right, and might accept small piece Missoula property in part payment.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block. Phone 212. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, June 27, 1914

“Money to Loan

Eight per cent on long term

Good city or ranch property.

W. H. Smead Company Higgins Block Phone 212 Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, July 2, 1914

“For Rent

Nearly new modern eight-room house on South Third street, 700 block; nice lawn, trees; full cement basement. Only \$25.00 to the right tenant.

W. H. Smead Company

Higgins Block Phone 212 Missoula, Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, July 14, 1914

“20 Lots--A Full Block

A new and beautiful modern seven-room bungalow-one of the prettiest and best built in Missoula; barn, chicken houses, etc.; all first class; fruit, flowers, shade, vines and shrubs, all in abundance; one of the most charming homes in Missoula; one and one-half miles from Higgins avenue; six blocks from car line; \$5,500 on terms will buy it: a few choice lots on the south side might be considered as part payment.

W. H. Smead Company

Higgins Block. Phone 212. Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, July 20, 1914

“Automobile Club Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Automobile club at the office of W. H. Smead on Thursday evening at 9 o'clock. Business of importance and election of officers. All members are urged to be present.

W. H. Smead, President.

O. G. England, Secretary” The Daily Missoulian, July 22, 1914

“Richard A. Joy Joins Local Insurance Firm

Richard A. Joy arrived in Missoula a few days since to become the head of the insurance department of the W. H. Smead company, vice W. L. Gassert.

Mr. Joy is from San Francisco, where he was connected with the Niagara Insurance company. He is an experienced insurance man. He has already assumed charge of his new work and it is understood that he will become financially interested with Mr. Smead in the insurance part of the business.

Mr. Joy pays Missoula a high compliment. He says he knows of no California city of the size of Missoula that compares with it in beautiful surroundings and in the splendid public improvements.

Mr. Joy's family will join him here in October.” The Daily Missoulian, August 25, 1914

“Trades

Land to trade.

Orchard homes to trade.

City homes to trade.

City lots to trade.

Call and see us.

W.H. Smead Company

Higgins Block

Phone 212 Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, September 13, 1914, Morning, page 6

“120 Acres to Trade

We have 120 acres at Evaro, about 60 acres of which is tillable. Balance timber. Soil very rich and productive. Small house and barn. A fine chance for small dairy, hog and chicken ranch.

Price \$1,500 very easy terms, or we will accept good city property in exchange.

W.H. Smead Company Phone 212.” The Daily Missoulian, September 26, 1914

“Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Smead moved yesterday into the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Price, on Keith avenue, which they expect to have as their residence during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Price in California.”

The Daily Missoulian, September 27, 1914

W. H. SMEAD
The People's Candidate for Mayor

It is conceded that Mr. Getchell the Socialist Candidate for Mayor will be in the finals. Who shall be his opponent? A man who can be elected or a man whose weakness and factional alliances will mean Mr. Getchell's election? Can Missoula afford to elect a Socialist Mayor? If not, VOTE FOR A MAN WHO CAN WIN IN THE FINALS.

No Faction
No Special Interest to Cater To
No Clique
No Special Interest to Cater To

W. H. SMEAD

It is conceded by practically all that neither of the two factional candidates who are asking for the nomination on Monday can possibly be elected if in the finals with Mr. Getchell. Such being the facts, why not put your brand of disapproval upon factionalism which is Missoula's curse and vote for W. H. Smead who has no factional fights and who would have the combined support of all in the finals who are opposed to Socialism?

—Paid Adv.

The Missoulian, Monday Morning March 23, 1914

W. H. SMEAD IS CHOSEN TO HEAD FIRE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

W. H. Smead has returned from Helena, where he attended the meeting and organization of the Montana Fire Insurance Agents' Association. Mr. Smead was elected president of the new organization. J. W. Thomas of Butte, vice president, and W. B. Burkett of Roseman, secretary. Members of the legislative committee elected were: Edward Schrammow, Deer Lodge; J. W. Thomas and J. H. Rowe, Butte; H. B. Palmer, Helena; P. B. McShay, Great Falls; D. H. Ross, Missoula; E. E. Alvord, Kalispell; F. C. Waite, Roseman; J. R. Collins, Miles City; B. J. Becker, Billings; P. W. Peckover, Anaconda; David Hilgen, Lewistown; T. M. Swindeman, Lewistown.

Speaking of the meeting yesterday, Mr. Smead said: "This is bound to be one of the strongest and most valuable organizations in Montana. It will mean much in the way of betterment of insurance conditions in the state. The companies, the insured and the agents, will all receive practical benefit from the legislation proposed to be passed by united effort. A second meeting is scheduled to be held in Helena, January 31. At that time the organization will be perfected."

BONNER CAR OFF.

The Missoulian, Tuesday Morning, December 15, 1914

“Nabbed for Speeding but Case is Dismissed

W.H. Smead, who was hauled into police court yesterday upon complaint made by Officer Held, the motorcycle copper whose business it is to report speeding automobilists, was dismissed after his hearing yesterday afternoon. Mr. Smead was not driving his car at the time of the arrest, although he told the court that he would assume all responsibility. Mr. Smead said that his speedometer showed about 15 miles an hour when the officer gave chase, that he had an open road in front of him and that he did not consider this speeding, although it was above the eight-

mile limit fixed by a city ordinance which limit, Mr. Smead said, few of the big cars could meet except on the low gear. Mr. Smead urged that he had always been an advocate of careful driving in town and that he did not consider that his arrest was justified under the conditions.” The Daily Missoulian, Wednesday Morning, July 4, 1914.

“Money to Loan at 8 per cent
On city or farm property. No delay. Call or address. W. H. Smead Company. Higgins Block.
Phone 212 Missoula, Mont.” The Daily Missoulian, Sunday Morning, September 9, 1914.

“Mrs. O.C. Clark is expected to arrive in Missoula Saturday from her home in St. Paul. She will visit in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smead and with others of her many friends here. Mr. Clark, her husband, was the first pastor of the Congregational church of this city.” The Daily Missoulian, September 4, 1914, Morning, page 2

“Twice A Day Classified Ads
10 Acres near Hamilton to Exchange for City Home.
All tillable, fine water right, new and good buildings, on main road, telephone, etc. 2 miles north of Hamilton. Price, \$2,500. Will except in exchange desirable city property. W. H. Smead Company Phone 212” The Daily Missoulian, Sunday Morning, October 11, 1914.

“Dr. Noble Is Dead.
A message has been received by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smead telling of the death of Dr. Charles G. Noble last week at his home in San Francisco. Dr. Noble was a brother of Mrs. Smead and of Mrs. Lamont. He lived formerly at Dillon, where he practiced dentistry. He was known and esteemed by many friends in Montana.” The Daily Missoulian, Sunday Morning, October 14, 1914.

Are you agoing to build?
We have for sale at a sacrifice one of the very best and choicest building sites in in the best residence district of Missoula.
W. H. Smead Company Phone 212.” The Daily Missoulian, Sunday Morning, October 23, 1914.

“Fine New Modern 7-Room bungalow, nicely furnished. Stable, chicken houses, etc., 1 mile west of Higgins avenue. Will rent for winter very cheaply to right party. W. H. Smead company”
The Daily Missoulian, Thursday Morning, November 1, 1914.

“Two 160-Acre Homesteads

On the Flathead, open for homestead entry under government project and water now ready for use.
inquire if interested.
W. H. Smead Co. Phone 212.” The Daily Missoulian, Thursday Morning, November 1, 1914.

“Twice-a-Day Classified Ads – Carry Your Message Morning and Evening
Wanted 8 per cent money.
We have applications for several good real estate loans, farm and city property. If you have idle money we can net you 8 per cent on good security. W.H. Smead Company Phone 212.”
The Daily Missoulian, Thursday Morning, November 19, 1914.

“Wanted

\$2,500.00 at 8 per cent for choice improved farm land. Good buildings and first-class water right. W.H. Smead Co. Phone 212,” The Daily Missoulian, Thursday Morning, December 18, 1914.

In 1915 architect Ole Bakke designed and built the W. H. Smead Bungalow a residence on 225 University Avenue, Montana State University in Missoula. <http://arc.lib.montana.edu/architect/item/3024>

“Trade! Trade!

If you wish to trade your ranch for 5 and 10 acre orchard tracts adjoining Missoula, or for residence or town lots, we invite correspondence. We have some very desirable propositions.”

Also town lots in Ronan for trade. Money to loan on land not under the irrigation system.


W. H. Smead Company

Missoula, Montana” The Ronan Pioneer, March 5, 1915

“Dan McQuarrie and W. H. Smead have filed their notices of intention of becoming candidates for the legislature on the republican ticket.” The Ronan Pioneer, August 11, 1916

“For Representative

W. H. Smead of Missoula, is a candidate for the nomination on the republican ticket for one of the five representatives in the legislature from Missoula county. Mr. Smead is well known all over the county and has considerable interests in Ronan and along the lake. He has served in the legislature before and respectfully solicits the support of the voters at this time. – paid adv.” The Ronan Pioneer, August 18, 1916



W. H. SMEAD
 Candidate for the
Legislature
 On the Republican Ticket

Among all the good friends which the Flathead have in Missoula or elsewhere, none can be counted more earnest, energetic and enthusiastic than Major W. H. Smead. He is, and always has been, a firm believer in the great future of the Flathead, and he has done everything possible to advance its interests. This was evinced by his connection with the Electric Railroad proposition, which brought the Northern Pacific hurrying into the field. Mr. Smead is still working on the proposed electric and he says that it will be a reality in the not distant future.

Mr. Smead is much interested in the establishment of a government experimental farm on the Flathead and says that if elected to the legislature this fall, he will do all in his power to secure the necessary appropriation.

His experience as senator from Missoula county during the fourth and fifth sessions, together with his knowledge of affairs and state wide acquaintance will make him a valuable man to have in the coming legislature. Paid Advertisement

The Ronan Pioneer, August 25, 1916

“W.H. Smead was in Ronan Saturday from Missoula on business connected with the auction sale of lots in the Smead addition.” The Ronan Pioneer November 16, 1917

The Ronan Pioneer, December 21, 1917:

“Money to Loan On Patented Lands at Lower Rates. No Commission charges. Prompt Service. Write Us.

W.H. Smead Company
 Missoula, Montana.”

“Local News Items

Major W.H. Smead of Missoula, was a business visitor in Ronan Wednesday.” The Ronan Pioneer, October 12, 1917.

AUCTION SALE

OF RONAN TOWN LOTS

Will sell at public auction on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 10th, at 2 o'clock, on the grounds at RONAN, the following lots owned by the W. H Smead Co.

LOTS—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, the south 28 feet of lot 10, lots 18, 19, and 29 of block Five.

ALSO—East 25 feet of lot 9, Block Three Ronan (Government town-site). This is on "B" street and one of the finest and most central locations in Ronan. Good business houses on all sides.

LOT—4 of Block Seven, and 17 of Block Twelve.

LOTS—1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Block 6.

All the above lots in Smead addition. All close in and most are suitable for business locations. All within a stone throw of Sterling hotel.

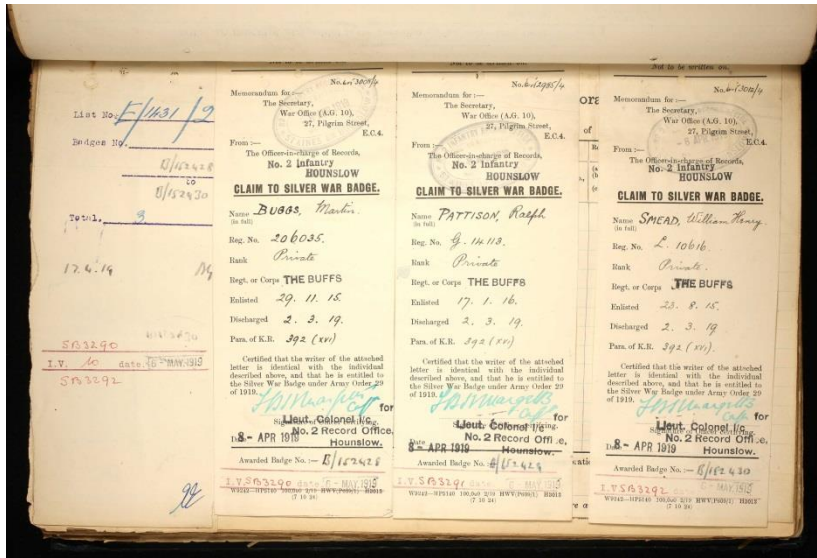
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—Ronan is rapidly assuming its proper place as a business center of Western Montana. With the advent of the railroad, a new water system, electric lighting and power plant, improved streets, and with the large amount of contemplated building, Ronan will without doubt grow rapidly and become an important commercial center. **NOW IS THE THE TIME TO BUY RONAN REAL ESTATE. BUY NOW** and make a **GOOD** investment.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance twelve equal monthly payments without interest. Contracts will be issued to purchasers. A discount of 5 per cent will be allowed on FULL cash payments.

Saturday, November 10th

Z. B. SILVER, Auctioneer. **AT RONAN, MONTANA**

RONAN PIONEER NOV 9, 1917



From Duzzie Glover

“Canyon. D. B. Myers visited W. H. Smead at Boise on Sunday.” The Caldwell Tribune, October 10, 1919

“William Kammeyer moved last week to his new home recently purchased from W.H. Smead. Four of their children started to school on Monday.” The Caldwell Tribune, Friday, November 21, 1919.

By 1920, Smead and Billy Simons who had become president of the Northwest Theatre Company in Missoula, they ran the theater together.

“In 1922 the Northwest Theatre Company in Missoula, Montana, had three major holdings, the Empress Theatre, the Liberty Theatre, and the Wilma Theatre. These enterprises were located in downtown Missoula with the Empress at 210 N. Higgins, the Liberty at 211 E. Main, and the Wilma in the Smead-Simons Building at 127 S. Higgins. According to advertisements in the 1922 Missoulian newspaper, these theaters generally showed movies. In 1920 W.H. Smead and W.A. Simons commissioned the architectural drawings for the most impressive of these buildings, the Wilma Theatre. Simons and Smead were probably the major partners in the Northwest Theatre Company at this time.”

http://socialarchive.iath.virginia.edu:8080/xtf/view?docId=nwda/nwda2/NWDA.UMMMMML_MTGMSs323.c.xml;
<http://nwda.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv55905> (Guide to the Northwest Theatre Company Ledger 1922)



“Built by Charles Harnois on Main Street in 1909 as the city’s premier opera house, presenting light opera and vaudeville acts, the opening show was on February 25, 1909, “Brewster’s Millions”. In 1914, Harnois sold the theater, which was renamed the Missoula Theater. By 1922, the theater had been acquired by the Northwest Theater Company, and the name was again changed, to the Liberty Theater.

By this time, it had become a motion picture theater. In the late-1920’s, it was part of the Hanson-Simons chain. In the early-1930’s, the Liberty Theater, along with the Rialto Theater and Wilma Theater, were part of the Fox Theaters chain. By the early-1940’s, the theater had closed.

It was operating as the Liberty Bowling Center by 1943 (the name changed to Liberty Lanes by the mid-1950’s). The building was demolished around the mid-1960’s after the Liberty Lanes moved to a new location. The site of the theater became a parking lot.” Contributed by Bryan Krefft

<http://cinematreasures.org/theaters/40046>

“The University area of Missoula, lots were promoted by Smead, now a real estate developer,

and he invested heavily in the University District. “He was also a land developer with great foresight, and a history that stretches far beyond the district into national politics. A Republican, army lieutenant and state senator, Smead took charge of the Flathead Reservation in 1897, as the federal Indian Agent. Intolerable of Indian customs and especially those having to do with the utilization of land, he was disliked among many of the Salish-Kootenai people. Believing that the Native American lands could be better utilized by whites than the Indians themselves, he drafted legislation to open the Flathead Reservation to non-Indians. With the help of Senator Dixon and other federal lawmakers, the Flathead Reservation soon opened to homesteading. Smead and his land company played a vital role in placing homesteaders on prime property in Indian country. He was, however, eventually replaced as Agent after the Salish-Kootenai accused him of taking money for leasing Indian lands, peddling liquor, and selling the tribe’s cattle to local business interests. Smead soon opened up a real estate company with Elmer Hershey, the former receiver of the Missoula land office and continued promoting homesteading of Indian lands. During this time, he used his real estate expertise to begin buying, selling and developing the Hammond Additions in the University area. Smead, well known for promoting Missoula and Western Montana as the “Garden of Eden” for homesteaders, was responsible for much of the area’s growth as he promoted its glories through politics, publications and national advertisements.” <http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NRHP/Text/00001523.pdf>

[Joseph Moore Dixon (1867-1934)]

U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit 1925, pages 209, 358, 311:

A suit. Northwest Theatres Company, a corporation, Henry Turner, J.H. Toole, H. T. Forbis, M.S. McCullough and G.T. McCullough, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Walter H. Hanson, Defendant in Error. Transcript of Record.

In the District Court of the United States, in and for the District of Montana, Missoula Division. The complaint can be found on page 2 and it goes on and on for pages!

“Testimony of W.H. Smead, for plaintiff.

Whereupon W.H. Smead, a witness called and sworn on behalf of the plaintiff, testified as follows: [165—109]

Direct Examination by Mr. Gray.

My name is W. H. Smead. I reside at Missoula, Montana. I am in the lumber business. I am a director of the Northwest Theatres Company. Sometime during the year 1923 I examined the minute-book of that company. I had copies made of the minutes of certain meetings. I examined those at the time, and examined the copies to see if they were accurate. This paper which you hand me, or this book, is a copy of those minutes which I had prepared at that time, of that minute book.

Mr. Gray — Well, I don't think this will be necessary. I have found those missing minutes, Mr. Toole, in the back of the book. I would like to withdraw Major Smead and ask Mr. Toole to resume the stand, please.

Witness excused.”

358 Northwest Theatres Company et al. vs. Walter H. Hanson.

Testimony of W.H. Smead, for plaintiff (Recalled in rebuttal).

Whereupon W.H. Smead, recalled as a witness for and on behalf of the plaintiff, having been previously sworn, testified in rebuttal as follows:

Direct Examination by Mr. Gray.

My name is W. H. Smead, I reside in Missoula, Montana, and I am in the lumber business. I was president of the Smead-Simons Building Corporation during the year 1921. I was interested in the Northwest Theatres Company ; Mr. Simons and myself were the heaviest stockholders. We were partners and equally interested. [278—222] His interests and mine aggregated about 69,000.00; \$64,000.00 worth. In other words, about one-half; nearly one-half. I am familiar with the condition of the Smead-Simons Building in the spring of 1921. At that time it was under construction. We had executed this first mortgage to the Minneapolis Trust Company. We practically exhausted all of the money from the first loan; the building cost us in excess of the estimates on it, and that is how we were short. The building company did not have money to complete it. I recall Mr. Dorsey coming to Missoula sometime in April, 1921. I recall the contracts that were made during his visit; the second mortgage was executed for \$150,000.00, and the contract of April 29th between the Northwest Theatres Company and the Minneapolis which is also a consent of the Smead-Simons Company. During that time we had conferences with Mr. Dorsey or the representatives of the Trust Company and the other parties leading up to these contracts. They were held in Mr. Murphy's and Mr. Whitlock's office, and perhaps Mr. Wayne's office, which immediately adjoins and opens into the Murphy and Whitlock office. My understanding of the agreement between the parties leading up to these contracts was that in order to secure the additional loan, we were required to put up collateral security in addition to the building, and also the theater company were asked. I mean by "We," the Smead-Simons Building Corporation, and Mr. Simons and myself personally, had to put up this additional collateral security, and that we had to turn over possession to the representatives of the Minneapolis Trust Company to manage it, and the Minneapolis Trust Company was to use these funds that we provided, for the completion of the building. That is, the funds provided by the second mortgage. Mr. Toole and Mr. Forbis had raised the question to Mr. Pope of the priority of the Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$30,000.00) and advanced rent which they had made over the first mortgage. That matter came up in the discussions that we had in the office there, [279—223] and Mr. Root and Mr. Dorsey and Mr. Forbis and Mr. Toole were together a great deal, and I learned eventually that they were discussing and negotiating on this question of the priority of their claim over the first mortgage, and we were advised that the Minneapolis Trust Company would not loan any money to us on the second mortgage unless there was some definite conclusion as to their lease being subordinate to the first mortgage. I say that I learned that. I was present on the last day when the contracts were finally signed. I had an understanding

as to what would happen to the Theatres Company lease in the event of foreclosure. That understanding was, in case that the property was foreclosed and we were unable to redeem it, that we not only lost the property, the Smead-Simons Building Corporation, but we lost the theatre building as well, and the lease as well; the whole thing. After the contract was prepared, I presented it to Mr. Wayne for examination. When we conferred with Mr. Wayne, it is my recollection that Mr. Simons and I and Mr. Wayne conferred together. He examined the contract himself. The advice we received from him in respect to it was, as I have stated, that it was probably the best we could do, would be to get this money, complete the building, and attempt to pay off the indebtedness as provided in the second mortgage. I think we did have discussions with Mr. Wayne as to the effect of the foreclosure. We discussed, as I recall it, every point. I have read this contract of April 29th since that time. I regard it as expressing this understanding that we had in these negotiations. That expressed what we understood.

Cross-examination by Mr. Sanner.

We understood the contract just as I have stated. It expresses what we agreed upon; it did to us; it expressed what we understood the agreement was. As to its expressing all that we agreed upon, there was no side agreements; no verbal agreements, or anything of that kind. It is my understanding that [280—224] there were no understandings at all that are not in that agreement. It is my understanding that the agreement purported to tell the status of this mortgage and what would happen in the case of a foreclosure. It is my present recollection that the agreement now expresses all that we agreed to. That is what we agreed to, was the agreement. That covers the whole agreement, as I recall it. I said, aside from this, that Mr. Simons and I, or the Smead-Simons concern agreed to put up some additional security, and we did do it. I said, among other things, we were required to surrender the building. The Minneapolis Trust Company took possession of it, and completed the construction and operated the building for the Minneapolis Trust Company from that time on. Between us we put up our theatre stock and a lot of real estate. None of that was foreclosed, and we did not lose any of that; it was all returned to us. We had conferences with Mr. Dorsey and Mr. Murphy at which Mr. Pope, Mr. Forbis, Mr. Toole, and the members of the other faction in the Northwest Theatres Company were present. Those conferences were in Mr. Murphy's office. I could not enumerate the days; it was one of those days just proceeding the signing up of these agreements. I could not say how long before the signing of the agreements it was, but as I could recall, it was within a day or so, or three days. I recall Mr. Pope being present once. There was some discussion at the time Mr. Pope, Mr. Forbis and Mr. Toole were present, in connection with this Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$30,000.00) advanced payments. I could not answer you as to what was said by Mr. Pope at that time, nor as to what was said by Mr. Toole. It was just a general discussion; I could not say just what was said about it. It was a general discussion regarding that, as well as the other features, regarding the proposed loan. I could not say as to what I said in the matter. I took part in the general discussion. I could not give you the general phases; the position of any one of these persons this time. I have not obtained most of my views in connection with this contract from Mr. Wayne. I have views of my own. I am [281—225] not interested in nor opposed to Mr. Hanson's prevailing in this suit ; only a friendly interest is all. Witness excused.”

In 1930 at the age 68 years old he lived in Island Park, Fremont County, Idaho.

“Mr. Smead, of the Smead Lumber Co. of Ashton, was a business visitor in Rexburg Wednesday at the Howe Lumber Co.” The Rexburg Standard, September 5, 1935

By 1936

He moved to Rexburg, the county seat of Madison county of Idaho.

A newcomer to the lumber business in Rexburg in October, 1936, was the W. H. Smead family, who Established a mill. Operating under the name of the Montana and Idaho Lumber Company, they located their mill on the north side of the town near the Teton River. It was a father and son operation with W. H. Smead Sr. and William Burton Smead as the owners and managers. They had previously conducted a lumber business in the Ashton vicinity.

They purchased timber from the Gallatin, Bridger, and Targhee National Forests, and by contract, cut, logged, and transported the lumber to the mill site. The railroad was used in the early years but it soon proved to be too costly in comparison with truck hauling. The company milled lumber part of the year from April to November. The average daily output of lumber was between thirty to forty thousand board feet. The plant employed about twenty-five persons.

This mill retailed virtually all of its products to the local market and also sold building materials and supplies. Firewood from the sawmill operation was made available to the public at a small price.

Upon the death of W. H. Smead in June, 1948, Mr. David L. DaBell of Rexburg purchased into the company to run it. On December 15, 1955, the Smeads sold their ownership to David L. DaBell, Weldon Steiner, and Archie Jensen. The intent of the sellers was to keep the company locally owned. The purchasers subsequently defaulted the completion of the terms of the contract of sale and the properties were returned to the Smeads. They made every possible effort to salvage the business with the support of many local people, but the lack of finances and trying conditions prevented restoration of a sound business operation. In the fall of 1967, the mill closed. It was reopened when it was sold to the newly organized Rexburg Lumber Company. This corporation received all assets of the previous owner on January 8, 1968.”

Pioneering the Snake River Fork Country by Louis J. Clements and Harold S. Forbush with Foreword by Dr. Merrill D. Beal, Eastern Idaho Publishing Company, Rexburg, Idaho, 1972. http://archive.org/stream/pioneeringsnaker00clem/pioneeringsnaker00clem_djvu.txt

“Mr. and Mrs. Burton Smead, of Ashton, have moved to Rexburg and are residing at the Stowell apartmeats on Center St. Mr. Smead is affiliated with the Montana-Idaho Lumber Mill under construction here.” The Rexburg Standard, July 29, 1937

He died in Rexburg, Madison County, Idaho. <http://death-records.mooseroots.com/d/n/Wiliam-Smead>

Death certificate number State of Idaho 002263

William Smead, 86, Rexburg Citizen, Dies at Home

(Special to The Post-Register)

REXBURG, June 14. — William Henry Smead, 86, leading business man and outstanding citizen of Rexburg, died at his home Saturday afternoon following a long illness.

Mr. Smead at one time served two terms in the Montana state legislature and was instrumental in the founding of the Montana State university at Missoula.

He was born May 24, 1862, at Bloomington, Wash., the son of Asa and Mary Ellen Smead. He was graduated from the University of Illinois and worked at Rockford, Ill., in a bank following his graduation.

He later went to Dillon, Mont., and worked in a bank before forming an association with W. A. Simons in the lumber business. It was while in the lumber business that he and Simons built the Smead Simons building, the largest building in Missoula.

He was one of the early members and organizers of the Elks lodge in Missoula.

He married Antoinette Carmichael at Missoula in 1890. She preceded him in death in 1944.

In 1922 he came to Idaho locating at Ashton, where he opened a saw mill. He came to Rexburg in 1936 and founded the Montana and Idaho Lumber company.

Mr. Smead was an active member of the Presbyterian church and a member of the Rexburg Rotary club and chamber of commerce.

Survivors are a son and daughter, W. Burton Smead, Rexburg; Mrs. Helen S. Harris, Missoula; five grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

Funeral services will be in the Rexburg LDS Fourth ward church Wednesday at 11 a.m. under the direction of the Flamm Mortuary. Friends may call at the funeral home until time of services.

The Rev. McConnallee of St. Anthony will conduct the services.

S. Harris of Missoula, Mont., also 3 grand children and 4 great grand children. His wife, Antionette Carmicheal Smead, preceded him in death four years ago.



W. Burton Smead and David L. DaBell were owners of the Montana and Idaho Lumber Company. In 1949, the business was recognized as Rexburg's largest industry. It employed 40 workmen at its offices in Rexburg and an equal number in its logging operation near West Yellowstone, Montana. The company originated in 1922 as a railroad tie manufacturing concern at Guild, Idaho, near Mack's Inn, with W.H. Smead and his son W. Burton in charge. They had previously operated a sawmill at Pueblo, Montana, and in 1931, they moved to Ashton, followed by relocation to Rexburg in 1936. The company electrified and modernized its operation in 1949, and it was equipped with a steam plant and dry kiln for producing dry finished lumber. (Both, courtesy of Upper Snake River Valley Historical Society.)





This 1935 view of College Avenue looking north shows the Eccles Hotel, built in 1912, on the left. Later, the hotel was renamed the Idamont Hotel. Inside the entrance of this building was a café operated by George and Ida Emery. At the corner of this building was the Rexburg Post Office. There was a Western Union office next to it, and Skelton's Meat Market with Al Brian's pool hall was at the end of the building. Across the street stood the Porter building. (Courtesy of Dean Rasmussen.)

Rexburg, Idaho Images of America - Rexburg by Lowell J. and Mardi J. Parkinson, page 52, 2014, Arcadia Publishing Company

WILLIAM BURTON SMEAD

Written by Mary Ann Beck, a niece.

William Burton Smead was born May 26, 1891, at Dillon, Montana, to William Henry Smead and Antoinette Carmichael . He came from a family of two. He had one older sister. William Burton Smead met his wife Mada when she was working as a secretary for the Montana/Idaho Lumber Company. Not knowing for sure about this gentleman she decided to move to Salt Lake City, Utah, to work in 1943. She obtained a job at Fort Douglas during World War II.

Burton Smead decided that he could not live without Mada and would go down to Salt Lake every weekend to see her. As their love and relationship grew, they were soon married September 4, 1943, in Salt Lake City. They moved back to Rexburg to live the rest of their lives.

Burton had served in World War I . He had attended the University of Montana and received a Engineering degree but decided to work with his family's business, the Montana/Idaho

Lumber Company. Mada once again did secretarial work there to help along. They lived in an apartment above what is now Porters Book Store in Rexburg.

This is where they were living when their first child, Konra, was born on July 20, 1944. Burton being 24 years older than Mada didn't know what to expect of a baby. They thought that something was wrong with her because she drooled so much not knowing that some babies just do. However, she grew up to be just fine.

They decided to move closer to the saw mill, so they found a place in which to settle. Soon come along their second child a son, William Henry Smead born June 28, 1946. Since the family had grown, Burton and Mada built their first home in 1948 on Center Street across from where the Library is now. Burton was an engineer and had designed the home for them. Konra and William (or better known as Billy) spent most of their childhood there and have many fond memories of this place.

Burton and Mada enjoyed traveling to the coast on business trips. They would often go to Tennessee and other places. They would take Konra and Billy with them, but hire a nanny to help watch them, so they could enjoy the evenings together. Winter was a special time of year and a trip was always made to Sun Valley to enjoy the winter scenery.

Much to their surprise, seven years later Mada got pregnant with their third child. She was now 37 years old and Burton was 63, they were not quite sure about this. However, Robert Burton Smead (also know as Bobby) was born on July 22, 1953.

As the years went on they had moved to several homes around town. Burton and Mada were very good to their three children, by giving them things they always wanted.

They were good to the Rexburg community. They helped donate towards the Ricks College football field and library.

With Konra and Billy already grown up and moved out, Mada and Burton would take Bob to Salt Lake and stay at the Hotel Utah. They enjoyed going to temple square. To this date his temple work has not been done .

Uncle Burton Smead died June 4, 1971, in Salt Lake City of old age. He was buried in the Rexburg Cemetery.

The first memory of Uncle Burton was him tipping his hat whenever he greeted anyone. He was a gentleman and very hospitable. Uncle Burton became a father at the age of 53 years and loved every minute of it.

In 1946 Rowena got married. My Aunt Mada gave her a shower in her home. They told a teenage cousin to get lost. So Carl, Konra and I went with him for a walk down to the mill. We toured office and yard area. As we were walking out of one room, this cousin let everyone out but me, then locked the door. So I could not go with them. I cried and Uncle Burton came and let me out.

I had to walk to my Aunt Madams home all by myself. It was a block away and I was about §^^ years old.

Burton was good to my Grandparents, the Gottlieb Webers. They looked forward every Saturday to go to the beautiful white home on the corner of North First Center to take their weekly bath. Because the country had no modern water works.

In the late 40s and early 50s Grandpa built a home next to Aunt Mada and Uncle Burton. At Christmas time I remember we would get a fruit basket with candy and nuts from them. It came from California or Arizona. Konra, Bill and I would play together in summer. We would ride our bikes over to Aunt Amelia and Uncle Henry. Aunt Mada and Uncle Burton would travel to Salt Lake City to visit his parents graves on Memorial Day each year.

Because there was no nursing home convenient, Burton and Mada took in Grandpa Weber. Grandma Weber had passed away in December 1954. He was lonely and his health was going down hill. He passed away two years later in their home in August 1957.”

http://archive.org/stream/beck02maryannbeck/beck02maryannbeck_djvu.txt, My Personal History - The life history of Mary Ann Beck.