

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1909.

THE POE CENTENARY.

Today, at the University of Virginia, will be inaugurated the week's program which has been arranged in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe. The celebration at the famous old university will be worthy of the institution and of the distinguished author in whose memory it is to be held. Men of letters from all parts of the world, where the English language is read, will participate in the tribute to the wonderful genius of this remarkable man, whose influence upon literature was permanent and pronounced. Of Poe's work, one of America's most noted critics writes:

"The flawless literary workmanship, the balanced sentences which somehow are never monotonous, the perfect unity of plan and singleness of effect which are shown in a dozen of Poe's tales have never been surpassed. They may deal with utter impossibilities—but you never feel this while reading them. The intense horror never goes far enough to produce the revulsion of disbelief, the suggestion is always kept a suggestion; and when you reach the climax of 'Ligeia' or 'The Telltale Heart,' you feel that you have been an eyewitness to the terrors set forth."

"The only time Poe scores a failure is when he tries to be humorous; and then he scores very bad failures indeed. Humor implies sympathy with one's fellows, and that quality was very nearly left out of Poe's make-up. He despised most of his contemporaries and was totally indifferent to the rest. The only persons he ever loved were his cousin-wife and himself; and the second-named passion began earlier and lasted longer than the first."

MODERN MARVELS.

Chicago is engineering her fourth annual electrical exposition and it is said to be the most marvelous of anything of the kind that has ever been attempted. The elaborate displays illustrate the rapid progress that is being made in the application of electricity and in the adaptation of its force to new uses. Edison has been quoted as saying that the electrical side of industrial invention is but in its infancy. Certainly many suggestions which now seem extravagantly unreasonable to us are not more improbable than some of our everyday conveniences seemed when they were projected and were ridiculed by out grandfathers. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the next generation will be as productive of progress as the past one has been. When we say that we have reached the limit of inventive perfection, we forget that our grandfathers rode in the first street car and that our fathers chased after the first steam fire engine.

A FAIR DECISION.

The Missoulian's Washington news this week announced the conclusion of the conference which had in hand the settlement of the international dispute over waters of the Milk river and St. Mary's in northern Montana. The agreement between this country and Canada seems to be a just and equitable determination of the rights of each country. Commenting upon this treaty, the Great Falls Tribune, which is entitled to speak for the people of the Milk river valley, has this to say: "One report from Washington is to the effect that the draft of the treaty arranged with Canada respecting the waters of the Milk and St. Mary's rivers provide that each shall have the right to the waters of these rivers to the extent that such waters have their source in the respective countries. In other words, that Canada shall have the right to use all the water that arises in Canada and the people of the United States shall have an equal right to all the water rising within the boundaries of the United States."

PUGILIST KILLS NEGRO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—Alza Polk, a negro, who was shot yesterday during a quarrel with Jack Blackburn, the negro lightweight pugilist, died today. Mattie Polk, wife of the dead man, was also shot by Blackburn and is in a serious condition. Maud Pillian, white, who was also a participant in the fight, was slightly injured.

REFUSES TO APPOINT RECEIVER.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Judge Collier of common pleas court today refused to appoint a receiver for the Depositors Savings & Trust company, the bank of which Mayor Tom L. Johnson was president. Notice of appeal was given.

amount. It is difficult to see how this can be so. Both branches of the Milk river have their sources in the United States, and while there are a few tributaries on the Canadian side, these are small, and not to be generally relied upon for a steady flow of water. So far as the claim of the United States to the St. Mary's river is concerned, all the water has its source on this side of the line. While there are a few Canadian tributaries to the St. Mary's before it flows into the Belly river, any right to these has never been claimed by the United States, and, in fact, the water from them could not be used on this side of the line at all. For the purpose of either irrigation or navigation, the waters of the St. Mary's where it crosses the international boundary is of more importance than is all the other water involved in the controversy."

COMING DOWN.

The automobile's approach in price to the means of most of us is not as rapid as some of us would like to see it, but it is sure; the low-priced automobile is coming and one of these days, when the fat of purse are selling their machines and are buying alrships, the rest of us will be able to break our backs and spoil our clothes, peering under our machines to see what is wrong with them when they stall in the road, far away from home. The reduction in the price of the machines of great speed and pronounced odor is made evident by the fact that the annual New York automobile show which opens today in Madison Square garden, will have a feature which none of the preceding exhibitions have had; it will have a department given to the "popular priced" machines. Hitherto, these exhibitions have been devoted exclusively to the high-priced automobiles, probably because there were no others. Now we are to have a showing of bubble wagons that are purchasable without the necessity of putting a mortgage on the old home. If we live long enough, we may be able to ride out toward Lolo in a wagon of our own.

TO INQUIRE—No, the president's

horseback ride has not much to do with the Tillman case, but it bears as directly upon the matter as do the speeches that Tillman is making.

Senator Selway has solved the problem

of giving the Lewis and Clark judges something to do; he proposes to annex Jefferson county to their district.

Raging floods in Sacramento, Cal.,

and heavy inundations in St. John, N. B., cause Missoula to realize that her snowfall is not a serious trouble.

Unfortunately, March will witness

the retirement of but half of the Tillman-Forker combination. But for that relief, much thanks.

The weather man is calling the

turn, however unpopular it is. But almost anybody could guess "probable snow" these days.

Ben Tillman, splendid type of democ-

cracy, says he needs no further advertising and there is general concurrence in his assertion.

Connect with a live wire if you

want to communicate with profitable customers. Missoulian advertisements are what you want.

And, furthermore, Senator Carter

will insist that his colleagues go on record in the matter of the postal savings bank.

The fact that the wicked stand in

slippery places puts a premium on being bad in the present condition of the walks.

Further offense on Tillman's part

is his presumption in assuming to nominate members of the Ananias club.

If the eleventh assembly does nothing

it will do better than some assemblies that have done a great deal.

In the legislature Silver Bow is

demonstrating not only that it is in Montana, but also that it is Montana.

Tillman cannot, it seems, get out of

the notion that bombast and buncombe constitute argument.

Our offer stands; we will bet \$4 that

neither Forker nor Tillman can ride 55 miles horseback in a day.

Don't forget to join the chamber

of commerce today. It will help the town and help you, too.

The sheep men want protected wool

and unprotected forests—high tariff and free pastures.

At least, Missoula has the good

judgment to have her floods in the summer.

Tillman knows how how the man

felt who stuck his finger against a buzz saw.

You will enjoy the class ad when

you get acquainted with it.

The new year is prosperous for the

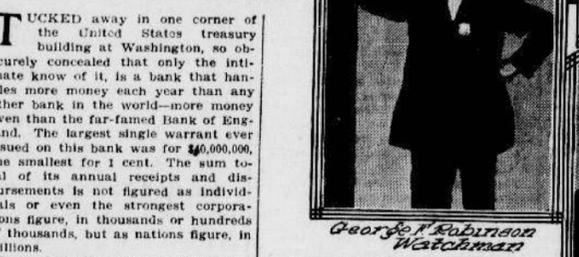
committee clerks.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Alza Polk,

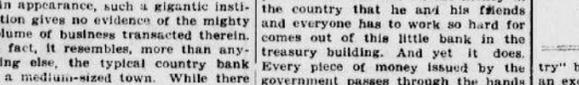
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George F. Robinson, Watchman



Edward R. True, Cashier

LOCKED away in one corner of the United States treasury building at Washington, so obscurely concealed that only the intimates know of it, is a bank that handles more money each year than any other bank in the world—more money even than the far-famed Bank of England. The largest single warrant ever issued on this bank was for \$6,000,000, the smallest for 1 cent. The sum total of its annual receipts and disbursements is not figured as individuals or even the strongest corporations figure, in thousands or hundreds of thousands, but as nations figure, in millions.

It is really the Bank of the United States, for it is here that all of the government money is disbursed and received from those officials who are authorized to deposit it with, or withdraw it from the treasury.

In appearance, such a gigantic institution gives no evidence of the mighty volume of business transacted therein. In fact, it resembles, more than anything else, the typical country bank in a medium-sized town. While there are no farm wagons with their loads of produce ready for market and trucks of hay hitched to the fence outside, as is generally the case with the village prototype, its dark and gloomy interior, its walls smoked with the atmosphere of 59 years ago and its ancient banking equipment lend to it an air so truly rural that in comparison the average small-town banking institution seems most impressively modern.

This "country" bank of Uncle Sam's is in reality the direct descendant of that real Bank of the United States that came to such an untimely end during President Jackson's administration. It was then that the authorities discovered that they could not transact a practical banking business with the people direct. It was not a paying proposition for the government to enter into competition with private banks when it did not have the same facilities for putting out the money that were allowed the private banks. So the treasury department took charge of all the public moneys and installed this little country bank to attend to the disbursement of it.

It is situated at the north entrance of the treasury building, and the general dinginess of the room, together with its plain and unpretentious business windows, give no idea of the casual visitor of the immense amount of business transacted there daily.

The air, though, is heavy with the dank, peculiar odor of many greenbacks, and one feels rather than hears in the very quietness of the place, the dull clink of the gold. The bulk of the bank's business is done not over its windows but out of its shipping rooms, and, therefore, few people are seen in the bank proper compared to the crowds that move in and out of the average city bank. But any one of the men who come to the bank to transact Uncle Sam's business, carries with him, as a general rule, more money than many of the largest banks in the country handle in a whole day.

Many visitors, however, from all parts of the country, pass in and out the whole day long and listen to the monotonous voice of the guide, who tells them of the enormous quantities of money in its vaults and the size of

its warrants. The average visitor is duly impressed, especially when he is allowed to hold nearly one million dollars in his hand. It seems scarcely possible to him that all the money in the country that he and his friends and everyone has to work so hard for comes out of this little bank in the treasury building. And yet it does. Every piece of money issued by the government passes through the hands of the employees of this bank, and a strict account is kept of the corporation bank or individual to whom each new bill is issued.

The cashier of the bank, Edward R. True, is responsible for perhaps three million dollars in the country. He nearly always has \$500,000,000 in his custody. The business of the bank is transacted in practically the same manner as that of any other bank, with the exception that private individuals are not permitted to make deposits or cash their own personal checks there. Federal officials, who disburse the public funds, are the only ones authorized to draw checks on this bank. Corporations like the District of Columbia and the executive departments of the government are the only ones allowed to make deposits.

Though a small part only of the bank's regular business is done through the paying teller's window, nearly \$10,000,000 annually are passed through it. In the shipping rooms most of the money is seen. From there all the millions of dollars made every year at the bureau of engraving and printing, where Uncle Sam makes his money, are put into circulation. Nearly all of the banks of the country have, as correspondents, some Washington bank. To it they send all of their old, frayed paper money; the correspondent bank sends them to the treasury bank and the treasury issues new bills for the old ones. These new, crisp bills are packed in the "country" bank's shipping room and sent direct to the original bank. In sending notes to the various banks the treasury bank always sends bills whose numbers run consecutively. As every bill sent out from the shipping department is recorded, it is a great deal easier to take only the first and last numbers of any shipment than to list each note separately.

This exchange of new money for old is most interesting. Not only do all the banks send in their old bills to be exchanged, but many visitors and Washingtonians frequently step to the window and obtain new, unsoiled greenbacks for battered, much-traveled ones they may chance to have.

One of the employees of the "country" bank had several new notes in his pocket. The colonel straightway drew a \$5 gold piece from his pocket and received in exchange five new \$1 bills from his one-time prisoner. The two parted very affectionately and went their separate ways.

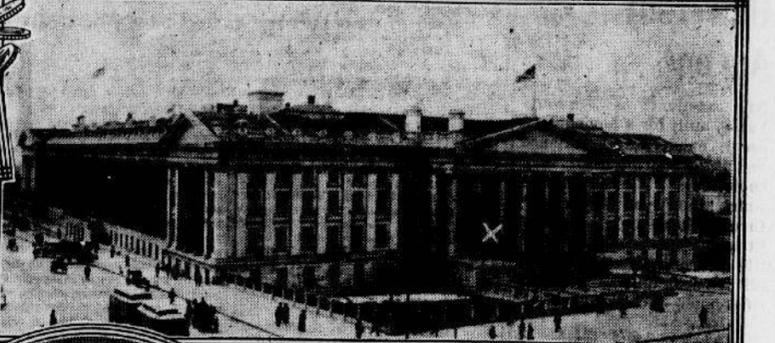
The next morning the captain took the gold to the bank window to exchange it for paper money. They took it in, after examining it for a few minutes, and gave him back four \$1 bills and 98 cents in change. In exchange the bank always gives a bill for bill, but gold is carefully weighed and only the exact value of the worn piece is returned to the owner.

The captain looked ruefully at the change for a moment, and then exclaimed, good naturedly: "I might have known that the old rebel would get the best of me."

Not all of the cancelled warrants and checks made out on the treasury are kept, but they still have the largest and smallest warrants ever made. The largest is of comparatively recent date. It was made out to cover the purchase price of the Panama canal. It is for the sum of \$40,000,000. In contrast to this immense sum is the warrant made out to President Cleveland at one time for 1 cent, necessary in the balancing of his salary.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact about this "country" bank of Uncle Sam is that, in one way or other, every piece of money, whether paper or coin, passes through the hands of its officials before being put into circulation. When the paper money is made at the government's bureau of engraving and printing at Washington it is hauled to the bank's vaults under the treasury building in a wagon built and used for this purpose alone. The wagon is constructed of iron and is bomb proof. It closely resembles the average "Black Maria" used in many cities to convey prisoners from the police court to the jail after sentence. While transporting the money through the streets of Washington from the bureau to the treasury the wagon is guarded by two armed men, both of whom have lengthy and honorable records for courage. The average daily haul is about \$100,000. Sometimes as much as \$500,000 in bills of large denomination are carried in one load. At the present time Uncle Sam is engaged

UNCLE SAM'S "COUNTRY BANK"



U.S. Treasury Building, The "Country Bank" is where the X is marked

in transferring from the bureau to the bank's vaults the \$500,000,000 reserve fund for which congress made provision last session. This fund is an emergency currency, intended to be made and withheld from circulation until some such financial panic shall occur as the one that fell upon this country last fall. This vast sum may never be used at all.

When the money is received at the treasury bank from the wagon it is loaded to trucks on the sidewalk. The armed guards stand by while the safes containing the money are removed from the van, and several well-dressed men, apparently idlers, but really secret service men, are in the immediate vicinity. Strange to say, Washingtonians are so accustomed to seeing the van unloaded that they pass it by with scarcely a glance.

The small safes containing the money are then taken into the vaults, where they are opened, their contents examined as per the bill of lading, and an employe of the bureau is given a receipt for the amount in each safe. In the vaults the money is placed according to its denomination. When needed by some of the banks for circulation the cashier issues an order to the shipping department of the "country" bank, which is directly under his office. The money is handled there after the fashion that the average business house handles shipments.

The shipping clerk presents the order of the cashier to vault the keepers, who hand him the amount of money requisitioned, and receives his receipt for the same. In this way every paper dollar is kept track of from the moment it leaves the bureau until it goes into general circulation. Every day when the vaults of the bank are closed a balance is struck,

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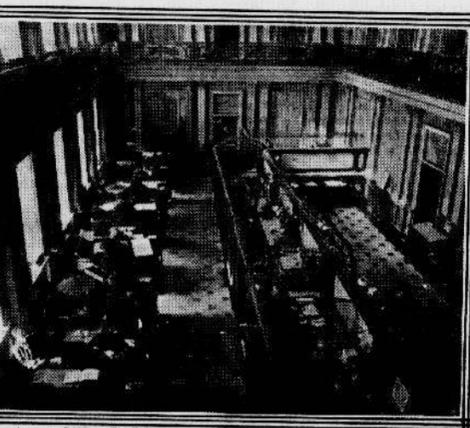
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Interior of Uncle Sam's Country Bank

ters from visitors from all over the world who have made his acquaintance at the door of this little "country" bank.

Although it is the largest bank in the world, and full to overflowing with thousands and thousands of dollars, there has been no attempt to rob it. Several times money has been embezzled, but only in small amounts; and, at that, the culprits have enjoyed their plunder but a short while, for the government, through its secret service, has almost unlimited means in running them down. In fact it has become nearly a breach of criminal etiquette to attempt to rob the little "country" bank in the treasury building at Washington. Nor has any effort been made to rob the big, lumber wagon that carries the money from the bureau of engraving and printing to the treasury building. Chief of the United States Secret Service Wilkie has at times received letters of warning of an alleged attempt to be made to rob the wagon and the vaults. These are investigated, of course, but as far as the public knows at least, none have ever turned out to be forerunners of a plot bona fide put into execution.

DESTROYED MESSINA WILL BE REBUILT

Messina, Jan. 15.—Signs of renewed activity, now that conditions are becoming more settled since the earthquake disaster, are noticeable everywhere. Many persons who left the city immediately after the catastrophe are returning, anxious to start life anew. The number of cars transporting fruit, which is one of the leading industries of the country, is increasing and cabs are being more frequently seen.

Plans are being made for the building of a new town, to be situated on a field a mile distant from the railway station.

The type of buildings which will be safest in case of another earthquake is being discussed.

The American relief from the chartered steamer Bayern is being distributed in Sicily.

KERN WILL "SAY SOMETHING."

Indianapolis, Jan. 15.—"I shall have something to say tomorrow that will be plain and specific," said John W. Kern. "When I make my statement I think it will make them jump some."

This was said in reference to the story to the effect that Kern believes he was beaten for the senatorship through an elaborate and carefully worked system of deceit and double crossing.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Representative Charles S. Landis of Indiana today, when asked about the published report that he had been offered the position of public printer, said: "I am going home to live on my farm. I would not accept that office."

As a rule it is a safe practice not to put into the stomach anything that is not nourishing and easy of digestion.

DR. PRICE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL FOOD

is easily converted by the digestive organs and supplies the nutritive wants of all parts of the body.

For sale by all Grocers

Facts for Weak Women

Nine-tenths of all the sickness of women is due to some derangement or disease of the organs distinctly feminine. Such sickness can be cured—is cured every day by

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

It Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

It acts directly on the organs affected and is at the same time a general restorative tonic for the whole system. It cures female complaints, right in the privacy of home. It makes unnecessary the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so universally insisted upon by doctors, and so abhorrent to every modest woman.

We shall not particularize here as to the symptoms of those peculiar affections incident to women, but those wanting full information as to their symptoms and means of positive cure are referred to the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages, newly revised and up-to-date Edition, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing; or, in cloth binding for 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Beware of Imitations. Cheap Substitutes and "Just As Good As."

Unscrupulous dealers, mindful only of profit and caring nothing for the health of their patrons, are offering you as a sale low-grade, impure whiskey, which they tell you is as "good as Duffy's."

It is a cheap concoction and fraud, intended to deceive the people. Of course, when a remedy has been before the public so long, has been prescribed and used by the best doctors and in all the prominent hospitals, and has carried the blessing of health into so many thousands of homes as Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has, imitations are bound to arise. But they can imitate the bottle and label only—no one can imitate the contents.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is an absolutely pure distillation of malted grain; great care being used to have every kernel thoroughly malted, thus destroying the germ and producing a predigested liquid food in the form of a malt essence, which is the most effective tonic stimulant and invigorator known to science, softened by warmth and moisture, its palatability and freedom from injurious substances render it so that it can be retained by the most sensitive stomach.

Any firm that will sell imitation or substitution goods will sell impure goods. The firm that is dishonest in one thing would not hesitate to be dishonest in another. Whenever you see imitation and substitution goods offered for sale by a firm, beware of anything and everything put up by that firm. You endanger your own life and the lives of your family and friends by dealing with them.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS! Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in sealed bottles only—never in bulk. A fac-simile of the genuine bottle is printed here so that you may easily recognize it. It is our own patented bottle—round, amber colored and with the name "Duffy Malt Whiskey Company" blown in the glass. The trademark—the Old Chemist's Head—is on the label, and over the cork there is an engraved paper seal. Be certain this seal is not broken.

It is the only whiskey recognized by doctors everywhere as a family medicine. At all drug-gists, grocers, dealers, or direct. Write Consulting Physician, Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y., for free illustrated medical booklet and free advice.

