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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1909.

PASSING EVENTS

February, always an important anniversary month, is this year particularly significant by reason of the fact that 1909 is the centennial of many birthdays, notably great amongst which are those of Lincoln, Mendelssohn and Darwin, which occur in the present month. In this country the observance of the Lincoln centenary will be the prominent event of this week; in Illinois, where the anniversary exercises will naturally be most elaborate and impressive, the ceremonies will begin today and will continue through the week. From the pulpit, even in the most remote corner of this nation; from the platform of the school room, even in the humblest hamlet of the land; from places about the banquet board and from the seats of the lawmakers of state and nation—from the lips of old and young, in the tones of stirring eloquence and in the trembling voice of old age or the timorous utterance of the child, will come this week deserved tributes to the homely, honest, patient, persevering man who was raised up from obscurity to direct the forces which went forth to preserve the unity and integrity of the greatest nation in the world. North and south will unite in this tribute, just as a brief fortnight ago they joined in expressions of admiration and love for the chivalrous Lee. And the nation will be the better for this careful retrospect.

POOLROOMS PASSING—During the week just closed there was nothing more noteworthy than the general campaign against the poolroom and against racetrack gambling which developed all over the country in the state legislatures. In California, where the betting ring has held tremendously powerful sway for those many years, the anti-poolroom law was passed, and the notorious Oakland and Los Angeles tracks will be put out of business by the operation of the law against betting; these tracks being two of the leading factors in the poolroom gambling in other states, the action of California makes the work of Montana and her neighbors much easier than it would otherwise have been. In this state, the anti-poolroom law, fathered by Senator Donlan of Missoula, was passed by the senate and has gone to the house, where as was expected it has roused some opposition and may be replaced. By a coincidence which seems inspired, there developed in Butte, upon the very eve of the transmission of this bill from the senate, the case of a young man whose infatuation for the poolroom game led him to rob the postoffice, in which he was a trusted employe. He admitted the theft, and in explanation said that he had taken the money that he might play the races. If there is any member of the house who had hesitated about supporting the Donlan bill, he should read this young man's confession; it is the story which has been told of too many young men in this state.

ANOTHER COINCIDENCE—At Helena, during the week, there was another bill which found its way through one branch of the legislature and which deserves prompt and favorable consideration at the hands of the members in the other wing of the capitol. This is the bill which forbids the intermarriage of whites and blacks or Mongolians. As in the case of the poolroom bill, this measure had for its accompaniment a local incident which emphasizes the urgent need of its enactment. On the day before the bill was passed by the house, the dispatches from Helena brought the news of the marriage at the capital city of a white girl and a Chinaman, the bride having been a nurse and the groom a cook. The news story had it that the pair took up their residence in Chinatown. However silly this girl was, there is a sympathy for her wherever her story is read; if she has not and if her type has not the strength of character necessary to keep away from such mesalliances as this, then the law forbidding such unions cannot be enacted any too quickly.

WASTING ENERGY—In the matter of primary-nomination legislation each branch of the legislature is working to an end, which is identical, though well disguised in each case. The senate is loud in its vociferous support

of the Donlan measure; the house is just as noisy in its indorsement of the bill which it has framed for the same end. The reports from Helena are in effect that each will insist upon its own form of primary and that the result will be that the state will get no law of this sort, whatever. The democrats are assertive that they want the house measure and will take no other; the senate republicans are a unit in support of their bill; the house republicans have not yet spoken, but they are in a minority, and, should they speak, their voices would not count effectively. There is yet time for the two wings of the capitol to flap together if they will only try; at present they are stirring up a good deal of breeze, but are not doing much flying.

IDLE TATTLE—With a flourish of trumpets there was started early in the week at Helena what was to be an investigation into the reports that there have been serious land frauds in the administration of the state's domain in Flathead county. The governor had already carefully investigated this matter and had given it as his opinion that there had been no mal-administration of the land business. But a resolution, introduced by a member of the governor's own party, called for another investigation, and this big inquisition was on. It has developed into a farcical proceeding; the members of the committee must feel that they are being made monkeys of. Not one fact has been brought out in the week's inquiry which shows any irregularity. Every report which has been investigated has proved to be merely a third-hand repetition of what somebody said, badly mangled in the repetition; every clue that has been followed has led the investigators to a blank. Flathead county has, it seems, more than its share of idle, irresponsible tattlers—and they are responsible for the fizzle; the further the investigation goes, the more evident it becomes that there was nothing to investigate.

NOW FOR THE RAILS—In Missoula the week was marked by the final official step in the issue of the street railway franchise to Mr. Wharton; the city council formally passed the ordinance which had been adopted by a referendum vote of the people of the municipality, and the last obstacle in the way of the construction of the new railway was removed. Everything is now ready for the operations which are scheduled to begin just as soon as the weather will permit. Further assurance has been given that there will be no delay in the work, once the weather becomes settled. The material for track construction is being assembled, the rolling stock for the road is being shipped and indications are that Missoula will have an electric railway before very long. And it is certain that this construction will be but the beginning; there will follow extensions which will unite Missoula closely with other sections of western Montana to the lasting benefit of both city and country districts. This development will be one of the most important features of the season's program as far as Missoula is concerned.

BASEBALL, MAYBE—Brisk fore-runner of the robin, breezy harbinger of spring, bright precursor of balmy zephyrs, comes the vernal baseball enthusiasm with its consequent endeavor to form a local team that shall represent the city this season. The men who have undertaken the work have started in the right way; they have begun to feel the public pulse and to touch the public's purse; if the responses are satisfactory there will be a good team in Missoula this year; if they are not, there will be no attempt to carry on organized baseball. It is useless to try to maintain a team without proper backing; a baseball team cannot be run on a shoestring any more than a business can, with any degree of success. The committees which have in charge the preliminary skirmishing in this matter are men who know what has to be done. It should be an easy matter to raise enough money in Missoula to maintain a good team this season; Missoula will do well at the gate, there are good grounds ready, thanks to the work of Mr. Shryock and his associates last summer, and conditions are right. But there will be no start made if there is not enough money in sight to give assurance that the plan will carry.

THE FRUITGROWERS—This week, at Hamilton, will occur the annual meeting of the state horticultural society. This organization is the originator of all the work that has been done in the state for the furtherance of the orchard industry and for the development and protection of Montana fruit. The meeting at Hamilton will call together the veterans of the orchard work and the men who have, more lately, given this line of industry the prominence which it is assuming in Montana's resources. In the past five years there have been important advance steps taken in this industry; the orchards of the state are becoming great factors in the state's prosperity; they are adding fame to Montana's record as a producing state; the McIntosh Red is known wherever apples are known and it is prized highly, as it deserves to be. The Hamilton meeting will be the occasion of extended discussion of the state's horticultural interests from many viewpoints. Tree-planting, fruit culture and methods of

marketing are all to be considered. It will be an important occasion, and western Montana should send large delegations up to the thriving Bitter Root city.

SLOW AND STEADY WINS—Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian runner, is the world premier at the long-distance game; his remarkable performance at the Marathon distance against the British champion, Shrubbs, Friday night, clinches his hold upon the title of champion. It was the old story of hare and tortoise repeated. For four-fifths of the distance the Englishman maintained a terrific gait, leading his competitor by six laps at one time; but the Indian knew his own gait and he was not to be stampeded into a fatal spurt. Methodically he plodded on, never breaking his regular stride, and in the end he finished alone. Our old friend Aesop wrote the moral to this tale a good many years ago; it is just as impressive now as it was in the old Hellenic days, and he who runs may read it, unless, indeed, he runs with the entire lack of judgment which characterized the hare and the Englishman.

THE FINAL VOTE—General Warren retains his thousand dollars and the Montana vote for Taft and Sherman will be counted next Wednesday along with the ballots of the other states, when congress in joint session canvasses the results of the November election and discovers what the rest of us have known so long, that William H. Taft is the choice of his country for president. The Warren incident was satisfactorily closed upon the arrival of Montana's Mercury at the national capitol; it was found that he had technically complied with the provisions of the law, and his seeming indifference was explained to the apparent satisfaction of the vice president. The press dispatches, which were clear and lucid up to a certain point, left us in the dark as to one essential fact; they did not tell us just how the compact was sealed; knowing the general's predilections, the assumption would be that it was with White Seal; but there is the vice president to figure upon, and thus we are left to guess.

After all, Silver Bow doesn't seem so bad when you read the Georgia story of the man who was fined \$150 for killing his step-mother. In the light of this comparison, Billings may be willing to allow Butte to remain in Montana.

Thus far, the testimony before the state land investigating committee shows that the state officers got good prices for land sold and that Flathead county would be better off if some of her people worked more and talked less.

The Paradise cutoff gives the Northern Pacific a double track west from Missoula; soon a second track to Garrison will be ready for use. This city's railway facilities are constantly improving.

If Mr. Hocking of Butte had been as successful in beating the races as he was in beating the government, he would be all right; but the poolroom system is not as easy as that of the postoffice.

That was a sound and sane question which was asked in the house at Helena—If it is wrong to bet on races run outside of Montana, how can it be right to bet on races run inside of the state?

Representative Frank of Silver Bow had an unusually happy thought when he framed his bill for the non-partisan nomination of judicial officers. But will the bill pass?

While it is well to set apart a day for commemorating the greatness of Lincoln, the principles taught by the great president should be borne in mind every day.

When daylight shows through the Taft tunnel this week, it will mark the beginning of the end and the draught through the big bore will blow a lot of smoke away.

The prows of Admiral Sperry's boats are turned toward home on the last leg of their voyage; each has a bone in her teeth and a good record behind her.

As an experienced naval officer, Captain Quatrough should have known better than to take on a bigger load than his tonnage rating called for.

In multiplicity of bills there is much confusion; it would be unfortunate if the poolroom bills become so numerous that their purpose was defeated.

The strange feature of the poolroom fight is that there should be found legislators from Silver Bow willing to defend the racetrack gambling.

The necessity for pistol practice in this country is shown by the fact that the innocent bystander so often gets shot.

The Red Apple banquet will be a Red Apple banquet; therefore, you will want to be there. Get your ticket now.

In the advertising columns of The Missoulian this morning are items of good news for every reader.

IN LITTLE, OLD NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 6.—Of all expensive things in this, the most expensive city in the world, grand opera music is apparently the most costly from any point of view. The expense of attending a single performance may run as high as ten dollars for a single seat or one hundred dollars for a box, with other incidental expenses in proportion. It is no uncommon thing for a single audience to represent fortunes amounting to more than a billion dollars, while the value of the costumes in New York are not infrequently exceeded \$10,000,000. The cost of producing the operas which attracts such an audience is said to be at least \$200 a minute for each performance. Just how this remarkable figure is achieved is best instanced by the salaries paid the singers, among whom even those of little fame are paid at a far higher rate than the president of the United States. A list of these salaries, the first of its kind made public, has just been compiled by one of the organizations producing grand opera here. The list includes one singer who receives \$2,000 for each of fifty performances, or \$100,000 for about 100 hours singing; two who receive \$1500 a night; one who receives \$1,000 for each appearance; one who receives \$500 each; some who get \$500 apiece, while there are more than twenty other singers who, although they occupy minor roles, receive from \$250 to \$500 each time they appear. The contracts for the more prominent vocalists provide for a certain number of performances at the rate of two a week, and the artists are paid whether they are called upon to appear or not. As a result of this condition more than \$50,000 has already been expended this year for service not delivered. While the salaries of the singers form the most important part of the cost, there are other ordinary expenses. The five musical directors receive altogether about \$125,000 a season in addition to which there are other expenses which constitute nearly one-half the sum total. Altogether the figures reveal the fact that New York has the most expensive opera in the world, which in the case of grand opera is divided at the cost of about three dollars a second for which the public pays about four dollars a second.

From present indications the fight which Governor Hughes started by the declaration in favor of direct nomination, which he made in his speech at the Hotel Astor, the governor's official New York residence on the occasion of the dinner of the Hughes alliance, will become as bitter and will attract as widespread national attention as his struggle with the politicians last spring over the subject of racetrack gambling. Already the opposition to the governor's plans has enlisted the support of many of the party managers who helped to elect him last fall, after being forced against their will to place him in nomination. Those who are opposing the governor's plans have started a so-called campaign of education and are attempting to arouse public sentiment against direct nomination by citing the recent election of Governor Chandler in the state of Oregon and other instances in which they claim that this system has worked to the disadvantage of the dominant political party. Very soon, it is expected, the governor will begin his own campaign which is likely to consist of one of his celebrated "appeals to the people" which have worked so effectively in previous cases. Then the fur will begin to fly in good earnest. Even those who hate the governor most sincerely—and they number a great many by this time—admit that he is a good fighter and that they are certain to have "a run for the money" in any attempt to block his proposals. What the result of the contest will be nobody is able to predict, but it seems to be fairly certain that Governor Hughes will continue to be a figure of national interest during his second administration as during his first.

It seems probable that the supreme court will eventually be called upon to settle a case involving one dollar's worth of cake, and that the defendant may find itself the defendant in a suit to recover equal damages. What promises to be one of the most notable contests in the history of notable lawsuits has to do with an ordinary cake shipped to this city from Italy. While the bill contained the cost of the cake, raised complicated points in connection with the tariff and now become so involved in the resultant red tape that it is believed only a supreme court can settle it. Incidentally the case affords an interesting illustration of the custom house rulings and charges to which so many New Yorkers object strenuously. The cake in question was ordered from his home country by an Italian resident in this city for his Christmas celebration. Upon its arrival here he received a bill from a firm of custom house brokers demanding \$4.27 which, of course, did not include the cost of the cake. The appraiser's fee, 50 cents; cartage, 50 cents; custom house blanks, 15 cents; custom house broker, \$2.00, and duty on same, \$1.00. The orderer of the cake looked the matter up and refused to pay. The only references in the tariff schedule are to non-edible cake, which pays 20 per cent ad valorem, and to salt and nitre cake, articles used in manufacturing, which must pay \$125 a ton. This being the case, the purchaser could not understand why his cake should be dutiable and refused to pay the dollar in question, while raising an additional complaint as to the other charges. The innocent cause of the trouble is still in the hands of the custom house and their attorneys, unless the courts within the next eighteen months uphold the contention of the purchaser. Failing such action, about July, 1910, Uncle Sam at the New York custom house, will officially sell said cake at public auction to the highest bidder.

What was probably the most famous locomotive in the world has just been retired on half service. The engine in question is the famous "99," which 15 years ago hauled the Empire State express and established a speed record at the rate of 112 miles an hour. Among all the exhibits in the Transportation building at the world's fair in Chicago it probably attracted the most attention, not only because of the speed record which it had established, but also on account of its size, its six and one-half foot driving wheels being at that time the largest ever used. After a year of service it was sent to the Chicago exposition with its original gold, silver and nickel trimmings and mahogany woodwork.

Today all this glory has departed. The once famous but now almost forgotten locomotive is still in service, but without its fancy trimmings. It is hauling a combination milk and passenger train in the northern part of the state on a short run. Even its driving wheels, once the cause of wonder because of their size, have been supplanted with smaller ones, and the former speed king is now merely a railroad plug. A few years more will probably see it entirely forgotten, doing service on some little branch line.

But if this best known of the world's locomotives has retrograded, its former driver, "Charlie" Hogan has correspondingly advanced. From a locomotive engineer in 1892, whose driving of the engine brought his work to the notice of officials, he has been promoted to the position of division superintendent of motor power. So far his old "99" is concerned, however, it is doubtful if she could today make one-half the speed which nearly two decades ago established a new world's record and made her famous throughout the country.

A new all-around eating record has just been established here, and by an ex-alderman at that. Many eating records have been made in this city before, but they have each and all had to do with one particular article of food—generally pies. But as an all-around gastronomic athlete, the man who consumed 39 mince pies at one sitting last year is not in the same class with ex-Alderman Detsler, who has just established the new eating record. The ex-alderman is a small person weighing only 275 pounds. Nevertheless he managed to consume at a recent meeting of 24 persons, all of whom exceeded him in avoirdupois, food amounting to nearly one-eighth of his own weight, or, to be accurate, 32 1/2 pounds of it. Among other things which he ate at the dinner in question were 275 oysters, 8 1/2 pounds of beefsteak, 12 loaves of bread, 3 pounds of butter, 22 potatoes, 11 cups of coffee and 3 large pies. The record of his nearest competitor, who had not had the benefit of aldermanic training and who weighed only 320 pounds, was far below this, totalling a mere trifle of 210 oysters, 7 1/2 pounds of steak, 14 potatoes, 9 loaves of bread, 1 pound of butter, 10 cups of coffee and 2 pies. The 24 members of the club consumed just short of 500 pounds of food, or an average of about 20 pounds each. It is now reported that the next event in the Marathon race which has hit New York and has already extended into the fields of roller skating and dancing, will be a Marathon eating contest.

TO MAY RETIRE. Seoul, Feb. 4.—The emperor of Korea paid a visit to the Japanese residence.

We've a Worm for You You'd better be an early bird; we'll hold the worm awhile, but you'll have to come around and get it. The Turah townsite will interest you and we are the folks that can tell you about it. Stoddard & Price 108-110 East Main.

\$13.75 WE GIVE YOU FOR \$7.50 YOU CAN SAVE MONEY HERE AND NOT ONE CENT MORE Buy your working clothes at Scott's tailoring establishment. It means dollars to you. We again say that we want YOU and every man in this city who desires to save money for himself to take advantage of our great offerings. We have just picked from our complete stock of men's furnishing goods three staple items which we think will appeal to you the most, because at this time of the year they are most needed. Look at these prices, then think for just one moment—that will be long enough. Can you even equal such a money-saving proposition in this city? The goods we guarantee to be just as advertised in every detail. Your decision should be prompt and accurate. This is the chance of a lifetime to save money. Come in Monday. They'll not last long at these prices. You will find everything in this store for men's wear, from a necktie to a suit of clothes or an overcoat. The price is right on every item. We will sell our last season's stock of shoes, rubbers, hats and heavy mackinaw coats at cost.THIS SALE LASTS ALL THIS WEEK..... SCOTT'S 322 HIGGINS AVE.

Today all this glory has departed. The once famous but now almost forgotten locomotive is still in service, but without its fancy trimmings. It is hauling a combination milk and passenger train in the northern part of the state on a short run. Even its driving wheels, once the cause of wonder because of their size, have been supplanted with smaller ones, and the former speed king is now merely a railroad plug. A few years more will probably see it entirely forgotten, doing service on some little branch line.

ON PLANETS (The astronomers of Harvard have observed "perturbation in the orbital movement of Neptune," such as might be caused by the presence of a new planet in the vicinity. I believe in the new planet. I was eleven years old in 1846, when Leverrier and Adams and Mary Somerville discovered Neptune through the disturbance and discomfort it was causing Uranus. "Perturbations," they call that kind of disturbance. I had been having those perturbations myself, for more than two months; in fact all through watermelon time, for they used to keep doses in some of the patches in those days. You notice, that these recent perturbations are considered remarkable because they perturbate through three seconds of arc, but really that is nothing; often I used to perturbate through as much as half an hour if it was a dog that was attending to the perturbating. There isn't any Neptune that can outperturbate a dog; and I know, because I am not speaking from hearsay. Why, if there were a planet two hundred and fifty thousand "light years" the other side of Neptune's orbit, Professor Pickering would discover it in a minute if it could perturbate equal to a dog. Give me a dog every time, when it comes to perturbating. You let a dog jump out at you all of a sudden in the dark of the moon, and you will see what a small thing three seconds or are in the shoulder that goes through you then would open the seams of Noah's ark itself, from figurehead to rudderpost, and you would drop that meion the same as if you had never had any but just a casual interest in it. I know about these things, because this is not tradition I am writing, but history. Now then, notice this. About the end of August, 1886, a change came over me and I resolved to lead a better life, so I reformed; but it was just as well anyway, because they had got to having guns and dogs both. Although I was reformed, the perturbations did not stop! Does that strike you? They did not stop, they went right on and on, and on, for three weeks, clear up to the 23rd of September; then Neptune was discovered, and the whole mystery was explained. It shows that I am so sensitively constructed that I perturbate when any other planet is disturbed. This has been going on all my life. It only happens in the watermelon season, but that has nothing to do with it, and has no significance; geologists and anthropologists and horticulturists all tell me it is only ancestral and hereditary, and that is what I think myself. Now then, I got to perturbating again, this summer—all summer through; all through watermelon time; and where, do you think? Up here on my farm in Connecticut. Is that significant? Unquestionably it is, for you couldn't raise a watermelon on this farm with a derick. That perturbating was caused by the new planet. That Washington observatory may throw as much doubt as it wants to, it cannot af-

fect me, because I know there is a new planet. I know it, because I don't perturbate for nothing. There has got to be a dog or a planet, one or the other; and there isn't any dog around here, so there's got to be a planet. I hope it is going to be named after me; I should just love it if I can't have a constellation.—Mark Twain, in Harper's Weekly.

TO CONSIDER BILL. Washington, Feb. 5.—The statehood bill admitting Arizona and New Mexico separately to the union probably will be brought up for consideration in the house a week from Monday. The report which accompanies the bill states that both territories could be admitted as states within 10 months after the enactment of the bill. The estimates accepted by the committee give Arizona not less than 200,000 and New Mexico over 400,000 population.

TO MEET AT FRISCO. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6.—The National Model License league, an organization of liquor interests and collateral trades, is planning to hold a series of sectional conventions throughout the United States to organize more thoroughly the trade in the various sections with the object of working for uniform license laws. The first of these conventions will be held for the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain slope at San Francisco next May.

PIONEER MONTANAN DIES. Butte, Feb. 6.—William Fox, who commanded General Miles' pack train in the Indian campaigns in Montana and the Dakotas in the seventies, died today at Anaconda, aged 57. He was praised in general orders for saving Miles' supplies by personal heroism.

INDIGESTION CAUSES NERVOUS PROSTRATION, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH—BANISHED BY MI-O-NA. Indigestion has always caused more nervousness than any other ailment. If you have indigestion, you don't get all the nutriment out of your food that you should. Your worn out stomach passes the food on without extracting enough nutritious substance to supply the blood and nerves. And if the nerves are not supplied with nourishment, they begin to rebel. They kick up a great disturbance. They make you irritable and cranky, you worry about trifles, and you cannot sleep soundly at night, you have bad dreams, and you get up in the morning unrefreshed. Try MI-O-NA tablets, the money back cure. MI-O-NA will cure your nervousness by driving out the first day. It will cure acute cases in a few days and chronic cases in a few weeks. Belching of gas, heartburn, sour taste of food, waterbrash, foul breath and other dyspeptic symptoms vanish before the mighty power of MI-O-NA. Try MI-O-NA. Geo. Frelshelmer sells it and thinks so well of it that he will refund your money if it doesn't cure and only 50 cents a large box. MI-O-NA sold in every town in America. Have you ever tried Booth's Laxative Pills for constipation? They act with comfort and satisfaction. 25 cents a box.