

# WASHINGTON NEWS

THE MISSOULIAN'S SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Sept. 27.—A report of the geological survey states that 183,322 tons of asphalt and bituminous rock, valued at \$1,888,881, was produced in this country, as against 227,881 tons, with a value of \$2,826,483, in 1907.

The war department has designated the State National Bank of Miles City as a depository of public moneys.

Last year 49,853 tons of mineral paints, valued at \$536,544, were produced in this country, an increase of slightly over 1,000 tons and of \$6,000 in value.

First Sergeant James H. Warner of Company D, Fourth United States Infantry, now en route from the Philippine islands, has the unique distinction of having served more than 30 years in one regiment. This is a rare occurrence, and his commanding officer made the feat the subject of a special appreciative order to the service highly praising the soldier. "Sergeant Warner is one of those rare soldiers whom the army can ill afford to lose," says Colonel Bolton in the order, "his example and influence being well worthy the best efforts to imitate. Serving continuously for 30 years without a court martial, first sergeant of Company D for 18 years, notwithstanding the many changes in company commanders during the past 12 years, and always retaining the greatest confidence and respect of the officers, as well as the obedience, esteem and honor of the men under him, is a record of no mean order, which all soldiers should earnestly covet. Sergeant Warner rejoined the regiment at old Fort Laramie, Wyo., after a previous service of five years in it, from June, 1878, to June, 1883, and sharing ever since all of its hardships and vicissitudes incident to Indian campaigns, winter or summer, on the western frontier; passing through the same gauntlet during the war with Spain, in Cuba, and serving with the regiment in all of its service these many years in the Philippines since 1899—including the Philippine insurrection, during which he obtained a certificate of merit—merits another encomium in the roll of military honors."

That phrase of the street, "make a noise like something to eat," etc., originated in the army, according to well defined reports. Captain Henry G. Lyon is the innocent author. It came about in this way. Captain Lyon was an instructor of a detachment of the New York national guard at its summer camp of 1906 at Peekskill, during which he urged his students to make their commands clear and like an officer. A witty private overheard the instruction and turned it into the present slang of the street.

The north pole discovery has recalled the fact that an army officer some years ago traveled some in the northern regions. Captain Joseph S. Herron of the Second cavalry, now adjutant of the West Point military academy, one of the younger officers, shortly after his graduation from West Point, 10 years ago, explored Alaska and found a safe overland route from the Pacific ocean to the Nome gold fields. He also discovered the second highest peak in Alaska and made some fine maps of that country. His operations began June 30, 1899, on the Kechatna river, and covered a thousand miles, he being out five months and a half. He carried along 15 pack horses, two men, and was accompanied by six white men. The trip was not without its hardships, his Indian guides deserting him after they were out but a couple of weeks, and he was compelled to follow the sun and compass. In August Captain Herron was injured by a pack horse falling on him, but he pressed on. Later two of the horses met death by snuffing, and early in September an earthquake struck the party. Toward the end of the route the party strapped their equipment on their backs a la Nelson fashion, and despite all the impediments encountered made the explorations as above stated.

The biological survey of the agricultural department reports that last year in the states in which elk are to be found, only Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Oregon permitted them to be hunted. In Wyoming 384 elk were killed, no other statistics being available for the other states. Reports show that moose are in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Michigan.

Antelopes are still found in diminishing numbers in 14 western states. A considerable number were killed during the year in Montana, where the species seems to have suffered more than elsewhere. In Colorado the stock of antelopes has decreased from 25,000 to 2,900 in the last 40 years. The department estimates that there are now only 17,000 antelopes in the country, as follows: Four thousand in Montana, 2,000 in Colorado, 200 in Idaho, 1,200 in New Mexico, 1,500 in Oregon, 4,000 in Wyoming, 2,000 in the Yellowstone park, and 2,000 in other states.

There were 2,947 buffalo in existence at the beginning of 1908, according to the report of the American Bison society. During the summer attempts were made to round up the remaining buffalo of the Pablo-Alford herd on the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana for the purpose of transferring them to Canada, but without complete success.

The buffalo stock was distributed as follows: Wild, 25 in the United States and 300 in Canada; captive, 1,116 in the United States, 478 in Canada and 130 in Europe. The number of buffaloes in captivity in this country was 1,592, as compared with 1,010 in 1902, an increase of 50 per cent in five years. The number of cattalo was 260 in the United States, 57 in Canada and 28 in Europe, a total of 345, as compared with 281 five years before.

The superintendent of the Yellowstone national park reports that the big game there is doing well. Antelope showed a normal increase, and despite a loss of three per cent through depredations of coyotes, now number about 2,000. A few drifted out near Gardiner and were killed. He says that many more would have suffered the

same fate during the open season season which has prevailed under the Montana law, for the last two years had it not been for the wire fence built several years ago from the junction of the Yellowstone and Gardiner rivers to a high bluff four miles to the westward.

There are many varieties of vegetables and flowers that have seed so nearly alike that an expert cannot tell them apart. However, the crops they produce are distinguished in the market, not only the variety but the locality in which it is grown. The western Rocky Ford muskmelon seed looks precisely like the eastern netted gem, from which the former was derived by culture and selection. If the farmer orders Rocky Ford seed and gets netted gem his crop will not bring the high price of the Rocky Ford melons. Western grown sweet corn seed produces a crop of from 20 to 40 per cent lower quality than eastern grown seed. Still much of the seed corn sold in the east is western grown seed sold as eastern grown, according to a report of the department of agriculture. The gardener or farmer buying it suffers loss in the value of the crop as a result.

Goldfield is a name so associated with strange and dramatic human events that it must arouse quick interest in all who have paid much heed to mining affairs, to investment and speculation, to labor movements, or to the romance of pioneer life in general. The sudden rushing together of thousands of men to some one little heretofore desolate area has been a common enough phenomena in the west, all the inevitable accompanying contention and lawlessness. But at Goldfield the usual causes of strife and passion were strangely intensified. The hope of quick wealth has built many "boom towns" in the west, but the early bonanzas that drew so many excited gold seekers on to Goldfield were of unparalleled richness. The gambler's delight in keen uncertainty has a great part in the lure of all mining life; at no other place have rich deposits been found of such indefinite form and wholly unpredictable position as at Goldfield. As a result the development of the field has been a story of tremendous odds accepted for success or failure, or sharp and dramatic contrast of fortune, of dazzling hopes and heart-breaking disappointments. Furthermore, the confusion caused by uncertain mining laws and the special difficulties of protecting rich claims from depredation have been greater at Goldfield than elsewhere on account of the character of the deposits.

**Interest for the General Reader.**  
The United States geological survey has just published a complete technical treatise entitled "The Geology and Ore Deposits of Goldfield, Nev.," by Frederick Leslie Ransome. It is intended, primarily, of course, for the use of the professional geologist and the local mining engineer, yet even a layman whose interest lies mainly in human rather than natural history may well find fascination in a work that sets forth the complex means by which nature wrought a formation so potent to arouse human desire and endeavor. Mr. Ransome, though a scientist in every sense of the term, has not failed to appreciate and bring out clearly the points of human and industrial interest. The introductory chapter includes a history of mining in the district which tells concisely and vividly the events of its discovery, settlement, exploitation and development and of the strike in 1907, when federal troops were sent to the spot and President Roosevelt appointed an investigating commission. Another chapter of general interest is headed "The Mines: a general account of their distribution, development and operation, including ore treatment." This chapter includes much material relating to the cost of mining, which, aside from its practical value to the mining engineer, is significant for the student of methods in public services, such as the supply of power and transportation, and in the relations between mines and smelters. Mr. Ransome points out, for example, that exorbitant rates have been charged for the shipment of high grade ore, though such shipments involve no greater cost or responsibility on the part of the railroads than shipments of the same quantity of poorer ore.

**Volcanic Rocks and Ore Deposits.**  
The geologic structure of Goldfield is simple. The district is essentially a low, domical uplift of tertiary lavas and lake sediments resting upon a foundation of ancient granitic and metamorphic rocks. The erosion of this flat dome has exposed the tertiary rocks at a number of places in the central part of the district, and these outcrops are surrounded by wide concentric zones of successively younger formations.

The most notable features of the ore bodies are their remarkable richness and their equally remarkable irregularity. The ore is almost without exception associated with craggy outcrops of silicified volcanic rock. Associated with the silicification other processes of locally intense alteration, especially the formation of alunite, have also been active. The deposits have formed along zones of fissuring, which, for the most part, are very irregular in trend.

Oxidized ores have supplied a large part of the gold produced during the first two or three years of exploitation, and in some mines no sulphide ores are yet known. The sulphide ores are of complex mineralogical character, native gold and pyrite being accompanied by minerals containing copper, silver, antimony, arsenic, bismuth, tellurium and other elements. A characteristic feature is the presence of altered rock being covered by shells of gold and sulphides.

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"metamorphic processes," "underground water and depth of oxidation," and "genesis of the deposits."

According to the author, the intimate association of unusually rich gold ores with the mineral alunite is the most remarkable feature of the deposits and proves that the ores were deposited from solutions containing sulphuric acid. Several hypotheses have been advanced to account for this acidity. The theory favored in the present paper postulates that the ore constituents were brought up in hot solutions charged with hydrogen sulphide, a little carbon dioxide, and probably some alkali sulphides; that the hydrogen sulphide was oxidized at and near the surface to sulphuric acid, which percolated down through the warm rocks to mingle with the uprising currents carrying sulphuric acid; and that the precipitation of the richest ores took place in the zone where the two kinds of solutions mingled and as a consequence of such mingling.

**Deductions for the Future.**  
In a brief chapter of "practical conclusions" the author makes some inferences regarding future development, though he lays stress on the uncertainty of all such opinions. "Geology," says Mr. Ransome, "can seldom do more than suggest intelligent trial; and he who undertakes extensive prospecting without the realization of the ratio of success to failure and without being prepared to shoulder the latter is playing desperately against chance. On the other hand, it must be admitted that were prospecting in general conducted with the same caution and with the same careful scrutiny of probabilities as obtains in ordinary business, many deposits which have

yielded fortunes to their discoverers would never have been found. There are few gold districts that are not indebted to some man's blind good fortune. This has been well illustrated at Goldfield, and the brief but eventful history of the district teaches that surprises may be in store for one who presumes to say with assurance what ground is ore bearing and what ground is not."

**Mine Descriptions.**  
The final chapters of the report comprise detailed descriptions of the workings and ore bodies of the various mines of the district. The volume is accompanied by topographic and geologic maps, and is illustrated by views of the region, sections and plans of mine workings, photomicrographs of minerals, etc. It may be obtained free from the geological survey at Washington.

Several changes in the supervision of the Catholic diocese in the west are announced here. Father de la Motte succeeds Father Tahlman as superior of St. Ignatius mission in Montana, and Rev. Herman J. Goller, S. J., president of Gonzaga college, Spokane, has been appointed provincial of the western province of the Jesuit order, having jurisdiction over 26 colleges and residences in Montana, California, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. His headquarters will be at Portland, Ore. Father Motte, who takes the Montana mission, was superior of the Rocky Mountain mission for the past seven years. Father Tahlman goes from Montana to the presidency of Gonzaga college at Spokane.

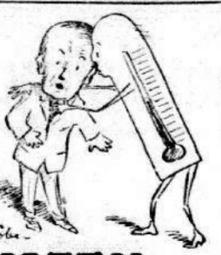
**Notice for Bids for School Furniture.**  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed bids up to noon, October 7th, 1909, at his office on Higgins avenue, in Missoula, Montana, for the following described school furniture: One hundred and eighty-eight small desks, 158 medium desks, 7 teachers' desks and 12 teachers' chairs.

The bidders will be required to furnish sample of the desks on which proposals are made, the said desks to be delivered f. o. b. cars Missoula, Montana. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bidders will mark on outside of envelopes containing bids the words, "Bid for School Furniture," and attach to each bid a copy of this notice.

A. L. DUNCAN,  
Clerk School District No. 1, Missoula County, Montana.

**Notice to Contractors.**  
Sealed bids will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, September 23, 1909, by Hall & Patterson, at their office in the First National Bank building, for the construction of cement sidewalks around designated property of the Higgins Estate. Plans and specifications may be had upon application to the city clerk in his office in the City Hall.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.  
HALL & PATTERSON.



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Then look in our windows and see the display of Warm Underwear, Winter Suits and Overcoats. In fact "Everything that men wear."  
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**Oysters! Oysters!**  
at the  
**CENTRAL MARKET**  
The Oyster Season has commenced again. We have received our first shipment of the celebrated  
**Sealships,** which have had such a run with us in the past several years. They contain no chemicals or preservatives. Try them and you will be convinced of their superiority and that the old style shipped ones are a thing of the past. Send in your orders to the Central Market for the SEALSHIPS—both wholesale and retail.  
**Koopman & Wissbrod**

**Flathead Stage and Express Line**  
CHARLES ALLARD, PROP.  
Daily service between Ravalli and Polston.  
Leave Ravalli 6 a. m., connecting with steamer for Kalspell.

**Wholesale Wines.**  
AND LIQUORS.  
GREEN SEAL CIGARS—BEST UNION GOODS—SODA WATER—MINERAL WATER.  
**J. E. POWER**  
Missoula, Montana.

**Ravalli St. Ignatius Ronan Polson Williams' Stages**  
A daily 35-mile service across the Flathead, connecting with Kalspell boat. Leaves Ravalli 6 a. m.  
Lolo Woodman Graves Cr'k Hot Springs  
A daily 30-mile service up the Lolo construction work. Leaves Lolo 9 a. m.

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**Afraid of Ghosts**  
Many people are afraid of ghosts. Few people are afraid of germs. Yet the ghost is a fancy and the germ is a fact. If the germ could be magnified to a size equal to its terrors it would appear more terrible than any fire-breathing dragon. Germs can't be avoided. They are in the air we breathe, the water we drink.  
The germ can only prosper when the condition of the system gives it free scope to establish itself and develop. When there is a deficiency of vital force, languor, restlessness, a sallow cheek, a hollow eye, when the appetite is poor and the sleep is broken, it is time to guard against the germ. You can fortify the body against all germs by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It increases the vital power, cleanses the system of clogging impurities, enriches the blood, puts the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition in working condition, so that the germ finds no weak or tainted spot in which to breed. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients printed on its outside wrapper. It is not a secret nostrum but a medicine of known composition and with a record of 40 years of cures. Accept no substitute—there is nothing "just as good." Ask your neighbors.