

Here Are the Correct Solution of "Lo" Puzzle and Winners



More than 50 of the readers of The Missoulian in this city and in the Pittsburg valley were successful in solving the jigsaw puzzle which involved the portraits of the principals and chorus in "Lo," the magnificent musical comedy which is to be seen at the Marquis theater tomorrow night. The accompanying picture shows the correct solution of the puzzle; it is made up of the little bits,

placed together. As the solutions presented for the prizes were received, each was numbered and the award of the reserved seats for tomorrow night's performance was based upon the order in which the patchwork pictures were listed. With but one or two exceptions, all of the solutions were correct. The nine fortunate ones, whose returns were earliest, are as follows:

- Mrs. R. L. McElmurry, 236 Washington street, two box seats.
- Milton J. Hall, 526 East Front street, two box seats.
- F. A. Mills, 514 Rollins street, two orchestra seats.
- Katherine Fox, 829 Cherry street, two orchestra seats.
- Mrs. Cecelia Robison, 1006 Gerald avenue, two orchestra seats.
- Mrs. W. H. Bebard, 610 Gerald

- avenue, one orchestra seat.
- Mrs. W. W. Waters, 624 South Sixth street, two box seats.
- W. M. Kramer, 1294 Phillips street, one orchestra seat.
- Edna Waltemate, 822 South Sixth street, west, one orchestra seat.

The prize tickets were mailed to the winners last night by special delivery service and they should all have their rewards this morning. The contest was interesting in the amount of attention that it attracted and those who witness the performance of "Lo" tomorrow night will see an original performance which is characterized as the finest piece of its class that has been presented in recent years. It will be remembered that "Lo" was given its original production in Milwaukee last month. The intention at that time was to take it at once to Chi-

ago; but a controversy over a theater lease sent the company westward and it is now reported that, soon after the Missoula performance, "Lo" will be taken east to fill the Chicago engagement. It is not often that the west has the opportunity to see an original cast of the high class of the "Lo" company. Missoula will doubtless give the performance a good audience.

WASHINGTON NEWS

MISSOULIAN'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.—A noted geologist has just completed a walk from here to the City of Mexico and return in exactly a year. He left Washington on September 15, 1908, arriving at the Mexican city on December 21, and departed on the homeward journey on January 4, bearing a letter from the Mexican president to President Taft, arriving here on September 15. "Dakota Bob" as he styles himself, is 52 years old, and is an interesting character. He has been on similarly long walks during the last 14 years and has covered 55,000 miles, having been around the world twice and across the continent and back six times. He will soon take his last long walk, leaving here for New Orleans, and to the Pacific and back.

Three fourth class postmasters have been appointed for Montana as follows: Charles E. Baker, Chester; Nancy E. Harper, Minnerd; and Edward Larson, Neilhar.

A report tending with statistics of the early days of the country, interspersed with maps, drawings and sketches of the times, has just been issued by the census bureau. It is a review of the growth of the population and industries of the country from 1790 to 1900 and is of timely interest to the student of American history. Among its leading features are: Population in the colonial and continental periods; the United States in 1790; its boundaries, area, currency, transportation, postal service, industries, education, newspapers, slavery, Indians; sex and age of white population; the decrease in proportion of males; of immigration and of modern sanitary science; an analysis of the family, the average size of private families, slaveholding and non-slave-

holding families, the proportion of children and their dwellings; approximate number of the surnames of the white population in 1790; the nomenclature, the preponderance of English and Scotch names, unusual and striking surnames, the concentration of population under certain names, and the absence of middle names; statistics of slaves, giving their number, their location, slaveholding families, the number of whites directly or indirectly connected with slaveholding, the ratio of slaves to white, and the value of slaves, and information on occupations and wealth of the people from 1790 to 1890.

The report points out that our first census in 1790 preceded by 10 years the censuses in European countries, except that of Sweden. As early as 1712 Governor Hunter undertook an enumeration of the inhabitants of New York and 10 more were taken up until 1790, when the federal census began. During this period 35 censuses were taken by the colonists. The population in 1790 was a little over 2,250,000, of which the largest, 747,610, were in Virginia. Three cities which have continued to the present to be leaders in population were prominent during the colonial and continental periods, not only in numbers but in prosperity and influence. These were New York, Philadelphia and Boston. From its foundation in 1620 until the middle of the 18th century, Boston was the most populous town. In 1790 their population was: Philadelphia, 42,441; New York, 33,131; Boston, 18,028. Charleston also had 16,359 people; Baltimore, 13,392 and Salem, 7,921. The United States had but three banks in 1790, the Bank of North America in Philadelphia; the Bank of New York and the Bank of Massachusetts. There were 75 postoffices covering 1,875 miles, carried by stages.

There were 163 newspapers and periodicals, and their main contents were advertisements, notices, of auctions, shipping notes, receipts and letters, jokes and anecdotes. Local items were seldom published and editorials were few although vigorous. They published at length the congressional debates, and laws were given in full with the signatures. There were no news agencies and few if any papers had out of town correspondents. Their circulation ran up to about 100,000 copies. Newspapers were distributed by newsboys or postboys on long trips through the rural districts on horseback, and by stage drivers.

The chapter on slavery is interesting. Slavery was introduced into the colonies in August 1619 when 20 African negroes were sold to the Virginia planters at Jamestown by Dutch traders. Prior to 1715 and up to 1785, it is stated that 232,699 slaves were imported. Slave holding was considered as a usual and routine matter and as an evidence of wealth and importance in the community. Sentiment against slavery however, early existed in both the north and south, on moral grounds from the former, and economically from the latter. The Puritans and Quakers in Pennsylvania were the first to protest in 1688 and that state in 1772 imposed prohibitive duties on the importation of slaves. By 1773 measures prohibiting the slave trade were passed by all the New England and middle states and Maryland and during the next 20 years similar action was taken by every other state. In 1774 the Colonial congress passed a resolution abolishing slavery, and the constitutional convention decreed that on the first day of 1908 the slave trade should become illegal.

It is estimated that there were 75,000 Indians in the country in 1790, 20,000 between the Great lakes and the Ohio river, and the remainder south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi.

Another interesting feature is an analysis of the family, showing that its average size in 1790 was 5.7 persons, which decreased to 4.5 in 1890. English and Scotch names predominated in the population 100 years ago. Of the 27,257 different surnames at the first census, nearly one-fourth were derived from parts of speech. It is interesting to note some of the surnames then held, as follows: Soup, Oyster, Fish and other seafood; fowls, Gravy, all the meats; greens, vegetables, Fudge, Goodrum Bree, articles of clothing sewing materials; nations and places; Latin characters, such as Donatracman, De-pana, Sefciana, Phociana, Smalton, etc.; Hunter, Thrust, Fancil, Thale, Angler, Laughter, Danfort, Besson, Clowency, Justice, Care, Fride, Wit, Pluck, Faith, Devotion, Goodcourage, Fuss, Flurry, Doubt, Piety; also Mr. Collinath, Towel and Mr. Soap. Some of the names also represented ailments and remedies, such as Gout,

Fever, Crampsey, Bolls, Measles, Swelling, Corns, Grippe, Ache, Cough, Warts, Tetters, Fits, Balm, Phisic, Blisters, Pellet and Pill. Other names also represented parts and actions of the body, as Mr. Head, Brains, Forehead, Whisper, Murrurs, Grunts, Howls, Yells, Smack and Cares. There were also family relationship titles names, as well as religious, game, music, literature, property nature, ocean and maritime subject names, as well as names of death and violence, time, etc.

The following are some of the striking Indian names appearing in the first census 110 years ago: Joseph Canna, Peter Wentup, Joseph Scodds, John Sat, Thomas Simmers, John Smethers, Sarah Simpers, Ruth Slaves, Barbery Staggers, William Sorrows, Joseph Rodeback, Christy Forget, Agreen Crabtree, Christian Bonnet, Truelove Sparks, Snow Frost, Preserved Taft, Wanton Bump, Adam Hatmaker, Darling Whiteman, River Jordan, Moses Redwater, Sermon Coffin, Boston Frog, Jedediah Bricks-bogge, Jenima Crystek, Bachelor Chance, Susannah Boots, Britain Spelling, History Gott, Angus Lemmon, Thomas Babtate, Unity Batcher, Web Ashbean, Boozie Still, Over Jordan, Thomas Purify, Constant Gall-neck, Pleasant Basket, Hannah Petticoat, Balaam Bell, Abraham Bokay, Cutlip Hoof, Comfort Clock, Jonas Hat-choet, Noble Cup, Hardy Baptist, Sil-lah Jester, Jacob Warm, Hannah Cheese, Henry Gallico, Abraham Sing-borse, Sharp Blount and Mercy Pepp-

er. As today, the Smiths lead with 32, 25, followed by the Browns, Davises, Jones, Johnsons, Clarks, Williams, Millers and Wilsons, with 19,000 or more each.

The chief quartermaster has inspected all posts in the department and found conditions in the quartermasters' departments most satisfactory," says the general. The standard of food furnished the soldiers in the West has been good, when he says: "The stores supplied the troops, with a few exceptions, have been purchased in this market at fair prices. Great care has been exercised in the selection, purchase and inspection of supplies, all of which have complied with the national pure food laws. An inspection of substance affairs at all posts was made by the chief commissary, who says that he found them without exception in good condition, conducted efficiently and to the general satisfaction of the garrisons." He also reports the health of the soldiers as "generally excellent" and sanitary conditions satisfactory. The new roll amounted to \$1,192,644.22 during the year, and the deposits in the posts by soldiers to \$51,535.21. Field work was entirely completed on six quadrangles of the progressive military map and partially completed on one quadrangle. Ten quadrangles

have been selected and maps of the area secured from the geological survey and issued to the officers detailed on this season's map work, which is now in progress.

All the posts in the department were visited by the chief ordnance officer and conditions found very satisfactory. He reports that ordnance matters in all the posts are "in better shape than in any previous year."

Post telephone systems are maintained at all posts in the department except at Fort Assiniboine, at which post the system is being reconstructed and will soon be in operation. As to rifle practice, the general says favorable reports were received from organizations using the sub-target gun machine and the Hottelfield recording target practice rifle rods. He recommends a general service corps be organized, and the placing of the furnaces at the posts under the immediate care of employees in the quartermaster's department. "This is very desirable," he says. "The saving to the government in coal and repairs would greatly exceed the expense of the employees."

Arrangements have been completed by the postoffice department to take advantage of the fast train put on by the Great Northern Railway company for transporting the mails between St. Paul and Seattle. The service from all the principal eastern points will be linked with this new service, and the advantage of the schedule will be shared by all points throughout the west. The running time of this new train from St. Paul to Seattle is 47-1/2 hours, and mail leaving New York City at 9:30 p. m. Monday will reach Seattle by 4 a. m. Friday.

The clerks and cars now of train No. 1 leaving St. Paul at 11:15 a. m. will be shifted to the new train leaving St. Paul at 8 a. m., or as soon as the mails can be transferred from the Chicago, St. Paul fast mail arriving there at 7:40 a. m. The first mail of clerks will run as far as Devil's Lake, where they will arrive at 5 p. m., as against 11:19 p. m. at the present time. Another set of clerks will carry the run to Glasgow, Mont., where they will arrive at 1 a. m., as against 9:20 a. m. From Glasgow another shift of clerks will make the run to White Fish, Mont., where they will be relieved by another set who will run to Spokane, Wash., arriving at that point at 6 p. m., as against 6:39 a. m., the following day. A new crew will take up the work at Spokane and run to Seattle, arriving there at 5:39 a. m., as against 8:15 p. m.

Between Glasgow and Spokane the new service will take the place of the service heretofore performed on train No. 2, which left Glasgow at 10:25 p. m., and which arrived at Spokane at 11:15 p. m. the next day. Local service will be maintained on train No. 1 between Farnesville and Devils Lake. It is expected that the postoffice of-

icials that the new service will be of great advantage, not only to the Puget Sound country, but to all local points in Montana, Idaho and North Dakota.

Dr. Cook was given a royal welcome on his lecture visit to Washington by its citizens. Because of the controversy over the claims of the rival pole discoverers, those scientists and geologists and others interested in geographical and exploration matters declined to enter into an official welcome until the records were proven. Coming on Sunday, the district government officials also refrained from grasping his hand in an official manner, but deferred it until the following day. But Washington's plain citizenry, the rank and file of the business and working masses, greeted the explorer on his arrival at Union station with a deafening cheer and at his lecture the house was packed. Dr. Cook won the people from the start by his unselfish and kindly bearing in the face of the odds against him, and it is safe to say that his visit here did not lessen the glory of his achievement one iota, but on the contrary elevated it.

TAFT ARRIVES IN LAND OF FLOWERS

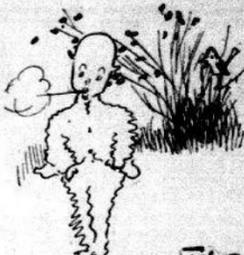
(Continued From Page One.)

Six Mexicans, arrested in this city last night for public utterance in denunciation of Presidents Taft and Diaz were still held by the authorities today and may be kept in custody until after Mr. Taft's visit to El Paso and Juarez, Mexico, next Saturday.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Junction, City, Kan., Oct. 11.—Two men were killed and six injured on the Fort Riley military reservation today by the explosion of a four-inch gun during military tests. The explosion, it is said, was due to a defect in the gun.

Mr. F. G. Fritz, Oneonta, N. Y., writes: "My little girl was greatly benefited by taking Foley's Orino Laxative, and I think it is the best remedy for constipation and liver trouble." Foley's Orino Laxative is mild, pleasant and effective, and cures habitual constipation. Garden City, Drug Co.



The overcoatless man is beginning to shiver.

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Chamber of Commerce

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