

WASHINGTON NEWS

MISSOULIAN'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

Washington, Dec. 3.—A device for discovering sunken vessels has been invented by an Australian, E. H. W. Crossley of Melbourne. It is claimed for the device that it will indicate the location of a wrecked vessel, the date it met with disaster, the depth it lies, and also the course it was taking and the port it was making for when it met with disaster. The apparatus, which is in the form of a buoy, is released automatically from the bridge deck when the vessel meets with disaster and a wire attachment holds it over the spot where the vessel disappears.

Because of the residence of the officials of the state department within the square bounded by K. L. Fifth and Seventh streets, that section of the city is popularly termed "State Department Row." As newspaper row was called several years ago because all the newspaper correspondents here had offices close to each other. Secretary of State Knox lives at 1527 K street, First Assistant Secretary of State Huntington Wilson at 1608 K street, Third Assistant Secretary Chandler Hale at 1533 L street, one square above Mr. Knox, and Second Assistant Secretary Alvey A. Adee, on Fifteenth street, around the corner from Secretary Knox.

A war is being waged by the district authorities against junk collected by the trash collectors being sold to the public. Numerous cases have come to public notice of various articles thus collected and sold and the practice is to be discontinued because of its unsanitary aspect.

Were it not for the negro problem the south would be republican, is the opinion of Senator Cullom, the veteran Illinois statesman. The principle of protection by the tariff is strongly favored in the south by the white people, and were it not for the fear that the negro might become dominant the south would cast its lot with the republicans. Mr. Cullom boldly declares that if the negro were not a factor in politics in the south there would not be a state in that section which would not support republican candidates and principles. "The south believes in and really needs the republican doctrine of a protective tariff," said Senator Cullom, "and would like to vote for candidates who support that policy, but they are held back by the fear of negro domination, the fear of colored men in office, both elective and appointive. They cling together against the black man, not as a matter of protection of their industrial interests, but of their personal affairs. They all want protection industrially and would join the republicans were it not for the negro."

Washington's attention is being equally divided between a food show and a flower show, conceded to be the best in the history of the city. The night attendances run up to over 10,000. The food show is a splendid exhibit of manufacturers of jams, jellies, cereals, flapjacks, etc., many of the firms showing the process of manufacture. The Shredded Wheat company of Niagara Falls gives a demonstration in miniature of cooking, shredding, baking and serving of their product, and one end of the large hall in which the show is held has been converted into a huge bakery, from which thousands of freshly made loaves are distributed nightly, resulting in a big scramble. "Grabs" are popular, and one night 10,000 packages of salt were given away. The display in the floral show is estimated to be worth \$25,000, and represents the highest quality and beauty in the flower world. A feature of the show is the exhibition of the pitcher plant by Superintendent Smith of the botanical gardens. From this plant field mice, rats and insects sip a seductive liquid and become intoxicated. The flower resembles a Holland's pipe and is filled with a sweet syrup from which the rodents and insects become disgracefully drunk.

The agitation for a change in the date of inauguration of the president from March 4 to the last Thursday in April will be renewed before congress this session by the national committee, composed of a majority of the state governors and business men. Arguments for a change in date have been made in previous congresses with no effect, congressional opinion being that the inauguration is not an occasion for display and public turnout. Their position is answered by the assertion that Washington was inaugurated on the last Thursday in April, and the change should be made in the interest of public health and comfort. The last inauguration, accompanied by its blizzard, will be

pointed to as convincing proof of the necessity of a change to a more balmy period.

The cremation of the dead is becoming very popular in Germany, a total of nearly 20,000 having occurred during the last 20 years. There are 24 crematories in the empire. In Germany, Austria, and the German cantons of Switzerland there are 194 cremation societies. In Italy there are 28 crematories, and the practice has become quite general. England has 13 crematories, Switzerland five, France three, Sweden two and Denmark and Norway one each. Nowhere, however, is the practice so prevalent as in the United States, where 34,500 bodies were incinerated in 33 crematories during the past year.

California produced \$18,761,559 worth of gold in 1908, according to a report of the geological survey, and \$873,507 worth of silver. The gold production was \$2,000,000 greater than in 1907, and the silver \$100,000 more than the year before.

Recent experiments of the geological survey have demonstrated that one gallon of denatured alcohol can be made to do the same amount of work in an engine as one gallon of gasoline. It was also found that the alcohol does not produce smoke and is less liable to yield obnoxious odors.

Having completed his most successful and popular trip around the country, President Taft is now "on the lid" in Washington. A great mass of work accumulated during his long absence, which began after congress adjourned the early part of August. The first thing which will engage the president's attention is his first annual message to congress. To complete this he is conferring with his cabinet members and obtaining their views on an epitome of the conditions in their various departments. Some unaccountable friction has arisen in various corners and these the president will endeavor to smooth away. The misadministration charges in the coast and geodetic survey is one and the Ballinger-Glavis-Pinchot trouble is the other. Secretary Nagle of the department of commerce and labor has the geodetic matter in hand and is going over it with the president. Although the president smoothed matters over between the turbulent factions in the Ballinger case, it has again cropped out and indications point to another presidential hand in the matter. The controversy is exciting much interest in the east and considerable politics is being injected into the matter. Some writers see in the fight a maneuver on the part of the friends of former President Roosevelt to create sentiment for the return of the distinguished Colonel to the political arena and the White House in the next presidential campaign.

But the most important tasks confronting the president is the filling of the numerous public offices made vacant by deaths and resignations since congress was last in session. A host of officers ranging from that of postmaster of Washington to associate justice of the supreme court await the appointment of the president. For each of these the president has an array of eligibles from which he will sift the right party. It is not expected that the president will take undue haste in these appointments, because of their importance, but will pursue that calm judicial procedure for which he is noted. There are a dozen or more names mentioned for the supreme court justices, among them Judge Horace H. Lurton of Tennessee, former Secretary of War Luke E. Wright of Tennessee; Secretary of War Dickinson; Attorney General Wickham; Solicitor General Bowers; L. Hannis Taylor of North Carolina, formerly foreign minister and noted constitutional lawyer; Governors Hughes and Fort. Senators Root and others.

Other offices which the president has to fill are the following: Postmaster of Washington, assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of the customs service, assistant secretary of commerce and labor, minister to China, and third assistant postmaster general.

As the session of congress approaches interest attaches to probable quarrels and investigations by congress. Of chief interest is the fight of the insurgents against Speaker Cannon. During the recess Representative Fowler of New Jersey, whom the speaker deposed as chairman of the banking and currency committee, gave Uncle Joe some hot shots in the way of written epistles, giving notice to the speaker of his determination to "get even." News

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MISSOULA FELL OFF IN MINING IN 1908

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—Special.—The November press bulletin of the geological survey gives the following statistics by counties on the production of gold and silver in the

County.	Placer Gold.	Deep Gold.	Silver, Ounces.
Beaverhead	\$2,425	\$4,365	38,954
Broadwater	4,069	14,752	25,502
Cascade	4,688	4,688	24,021
Chouteau and Flathead	4,997	260,813	22,689
Deer Lodge	2,456	65,997	3,834
Fergus	761,096	761,096	10,773
Granite	12,765	89,276	450,068
Jefferson	1,609	137,444	1,947,157
Lewis and Clark	19,933	192,593	198,121
Madison	414,939	172,043	35,977
Meagher, Carbon, Park and Ravalli	4,328	6,121	514
Missoula and Sanders	30,927	4,328	206
Powell	49,521	10,948	18,494
Silver Bow	2,256	658,363	8,590,729
	549,995	2,597,645	10,256,199
			\$5,488,785

Value of silver at 53 cents

On comparing the above figures with those published for 1907 it is found that many counties have made notable gains and losses. Beaverhead county shows a decrease in placer gold and silver but a notable gain in gold from deep mines. Broadwater county decreased its output from placer mines, but increased its silver production and more than doubled its production of gold from deep mines. Cascade county made a decreased output in both gold and silver. Chouteau and Flathead counties combined and Deer Lodge county, although showing slight decreases in both placer and deep-mine gold, considerably increased their silver from deep mines. Granite county increased its production of both placer and deep-mine gold and maintained the quantity of silver produced in 1907. In Jefferson county the production of both deep and placer gold was materially decreased, but the quantity of silver produced was greatly increased. Lewis and Clark counties made decreased production of deep and placer gold and of silver. Madison county showed a large increase in production of placer

gold, but a smaller output of deep-mine gold and of silver than in 1907. Meagher, Park, Carbon and Ravalli counties, combined, produced considerably less gold and silver in 1908 than did Meagher, Park and Ravalli counties in 1907. Missoula county produced less gold and considerably less silver than in 1907. Powell county largely augmented its placer gold production, but the increase was more than offset by a greatly reduced deep-mine production of gold in 1908 and a slightly reduced silver output. In Silver Bow county there was a materially reduced yield of placer and deep-mine gold but an increase of about a million ounces of silver over the corresponding output of 1907.

In 1908 Montana produced \$3,057,440 in gold and 10,256,199 fine ounces of silver, valued at \$5,488,785. The values of the precious metals produced in Montana in 1907 were \$3,286,212 in gold and \$6,149,619 in silver, so that there was a decrease in 1908 of \$228,572 in gold and \$669,834 in silver, although there was an increase in quantity of silver of 1,938,594 fine ounces.

from the camp of the insurgents is to the effect that they will continue their war to shear the speaker of his alleged autocratic power. It would not be at all surprising if Senator Cummins of Iowa, and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, the leading senate insurgents, did not actively aid the house insurgents in their efforts to cut down the speaker's power. Uncle Joe is determined to meet the insurgents on the level and give them the fight of their lives. As this war over the power of the speaker created considerable fuss at the opening of the last congress and attracted wide attention, it is certain the coming drama between the two sides will be an equally formidable. Various rumors have reached here from the west that the speaker will voluntarily relinquish the speakership. In any event the struggle will be interesting.

In this connection it is expected that the alleged collusion between Cannon and Tammany had whereby the New York democrats in congress supported Cannon's regime last year in consideration for the shelving of measures inimical to Tammany in the New York legislature, will be aired at this session. Representatives Herbert T. Parsons, the republican leader of New York City, made these charges in the majority campaign recently which were denounced on various sides.

Another squabble likely to arise is that over the customs frauds in New York. Collector of the Port Loeb, Roosevelt's suave secretary, has given the customs service there a rigid administration and has incurred the displeasure, so it is reported, of the big importers who are after his scalp. Secretary of the Treasury MacVough has taken sides with Loeb and the department and Mr. Loeb does not fear the most searching investigation which Loeb's enemies may demand of congress.

Although the coming session of congress promises to teem with affairs of public interest, with a new president to be recommended, with quarrels of various sorts on, charges and counter-charges, and large public questions before it, the nation's lawmakers will be the center of attraction for the country during the coming cold winter months.

That the railroads of the country could save much money on their fuel

bill by scientific economic methods is the opinion of officials of the geological survey who have recently made tests of coal on railroads. Professor W. F. M. Goss, of the University of Illinois, recently conducted experiments for the survey and reports that of the 50,000,000 tons of coal used by the 51,000 locomotives in this country in 1906, the following quantities could have been saved: 10,930,000 tons which are lost through the heat in the stacks; 5,650,000 tons, lost through radiation and leakage of steam and water; 8,640,000 tons, lost through cinders and sparks; 720,000 tons lost through incomplete combustion of gases; 2,880,000 tons, lost through unburned coal in the ashes. He also estimated that the railroads need 18,000,000 tons of coal in starting fire-moving locomotives to its trains, backing trains into sidings and out, and keeping the locomotives hot while standing.

The large quantity of coal consumed by the railroads cost \$170,500,000 and was one-fifth of the production of the country.

He suggests as remedies for this vast loss of coal, the improvement of the efficiency of the boilers, an increased grate area, improved flame ways procured by the application of brick arches and other devices, greater care in the selection of fuel and in the preparation of it for the service in which it is used, care in managing the fire, more skillful firing.

These tests were conducted under the supervision of the technologic branch of the geological survey on a locomotive.

A movement has been started by leading colored people throughout the country looking toward the holding of an exposition in 1912 in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the freedom of the negro in America. Booker T. Washington has discussed the matter with the president and obtained from Mr. Taft an expression of his deep interest in the proposed celebration, and a promise to give his hearty good will and support to the movement. According to Mr. Washington, although definite plans have not as yet been thought out, the general idea is to have the exposition show the progress of the negro under the emancipation proclamation, in material, edu-

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disease have been heavy in Texas, Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas, while the losses from loosed sheep have occurred more frequently in the states farther north, especially in Montana. The department says the white loco plant is more widely distributed than the purple loco, extending from the northern to the southern border of the United States, as far east as Central Minnesota and as far west as Utah and Arizona. It grows largely on sandy soil, and in some places in very great abundance. In parts of Colorado, says the report of the bureau of animal industry, at the time of blossoming large areas are as white as though covered with snow, and in the more elevated regions of Montana, Colorado and Arizona the patches of beautiful dark-colored flowers are very striking. It is also known as rattletweed and pink loco.

Experiments in the field and in the laboratories by the experts of the plant industry bureau have been largely upon the purple loco and the white loco. These are the weeds, says the report, which "produce the disease from Montana to northern New Mexico and Arizona and in western Texas. While the tests have been very incomplete, the bureau reports that some of the weeds are poisonous, containing barium, and affect cattle and sheep.

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