

Death's Harvest in 1909



John A. Johnson.

During the year closing today death has reaped a bountiful harvest. It is said that he leaves a shining mark and is a respecter neither of person nor rank.

Out of the ranks of ruling monarchs death selected but a single victim, Leopold II, king of the Belgians.

The ranks of nobility were considerably thinned during the year. Great Britain lost the marquis of Ripen, the earl of Leicester, for 66 years a member of the house of lords.

Keep Pores Open; Be Young at 90. Sir Erasmus Wilson, England's famous physician, tells how to remain vigorous with little trouble and without drugs.

Remarkable Results Produced by Application of His Theory. Keep the pores open and you will need no medicine!

Dr. Erasmus Wilson, one of England's famous physicians and scholars, says that 75 per cent of all diseases and sickness are caused by the pores becoming clogged.

The power of life seems to lie in the skin—the in poison chutes of the body, and one may even walk through pestilence unharmed if the pores are kept active and cleaned out.

The effect of the Robinson Thermal or Turkish Bath in rheumatism, for instance, malaria, eczema and blood diseases is astounding.

Lung and throat troubles, also, lumbago, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, insomnia and constipation disappear in remarkably quick time.

Anyone can now take Robinson Thermal baths at home without any trouble, and at a cost of only about 2 cents a bath.

Ask the dealer also for a copy of that great book, "The Philosophy of Health and Beauty."

statesmen and diplomatists of the world who paid their last tribute during the year was Prince Ito, the "great old man" of Japan.

Three governors, Samuel G. Cogswell of Washington, George L. Lilley of Connecticut, and John A. Johnson of Minnesota, crossed the big divide during the year.

Among the distinguished members of the American congress who died in 1909, were United States Senators N. Johnson of North Dakota, and A. J. McLaughlin of Mississippi.

The top ranks of the army and the navy in this and other countries lost many distinguished members.

Death's harvest among newspaper writers, editors and others belonging to the fourth estate included Richard Watson Gilder, Colonel Alexander K. McClure, William M. Long of the New York Sun, Raymond A. Patterson, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, Leopold Sonneman, founder of the Frankfurter Zeitung.

The stage lost many distinguished representatives, among them Benoit Constant Coquelin, the famous French actor, and Ernest A. H. Coquelin, the younger Coquelin.

The list of artists and art critics removed by death during the year includes the German sculptor, Anton Hesse, the French sculptor Alexander Charpentier; Hermann Kaulbach, the famous German painter of children; George McCord, landscape and marine; Edward H. Barnard, landscape; Mrs. Jennette Shepherd Loop, portrait; J. Otis Minott, miniature; Francois Emile Michel, the French artist and critic;

South; Dr. Daniel Ayres Goodsell, Methodist Episcopal bishop of New York; Archbishop Joseph of the Danish church, and three famous preachers, Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn, and William R. Huntington of New York.

The bench and the bar lost many shining lights, among them Associate Justice Rufus W. Peckham, of the United States supreme court; Gerald Fitz Gibbon, lord justice of appeal in Ireland since 1878; Frederick de Martens, the Russian expert on international law, and William T. Pipes, attorney general of Nova Scotia.

Education deplores the loss from its ranks of Carroll D. Wright, president of Clarke college; Marcus Dods, of Edinburgh university; Rev. John M. Lang, chancellor of Aberdeen university; Jules Ernest Naville, of Geneva; Professor Ernst von Haeckel, the German economist and educator; Dr. R. L. Wiggins, vice-chancellor of the university of the South; Dr. James H. Carlisle, president emeritus of Wofford college, South Carolina, and one of the two surviving signors of the ordinance secession, and Dr. William Torrey Harris, former United States commissioner of education.

Among men prominent in finance, industry and commerce, death reaped a bountiful harvest during the year. The roll includes Edward H. Harriman, the railroad king; Henry H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil company; Robert Hoe, manufacturer of printing presses; Colonel Attila Cox, railroad magnate; Sir Frederick Will, organizer of the Imperial Tobacco company of Great Britain; J. O. Carter, of Hawaii; Wesley Hunt Tilford, vice-president of the Standard Oil company; Dr. Heinrich Wiegand, director general of the North German Lloyd; Anzi L. Barber, of the Barber Asphalt company; Peter Fenelon Collier, the New York publisher; Dana Estes, the Boston publisher; Robert Pitcairn, for 33 years of the Pennsylvania railroad; Colonel Albert A. Pope, bicycle and motor manufacturer; William Watson, of the Cunard line; Edward A. Jones, founder of the Metropolitan Life insurance company; William Purcell, the Mexican financier and railroad owner and the bankers, Anson R. Flower, Silas B. Dutcher, John C. Brown and Cornelius C. Cuyler of New York; Lazarus Silverman of Chicago, and Theodore Harris of Louisville, Ky.

Four distinguished inventors joined the silent majority during the year. Major Edmond Louis Gray Zalski, United States army, retired, the inventor of the dynamite gun and other appliances of war; John Dunning Hall; Dr. Theodore R. Timby, one of the inventors of the revolving turrets used on warships, and Charles B. Withington, the inventor of the McCormick grain binder.

The professions of engineer, builder and architect were invaded by death during the year just ending and among the victims were Joseph E. Newberry, builder of the first modern apartment house in New York; Lieutenant Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyso, the French engineer and explorer; Dr. H. C. Potter, founder and builder of the Peer Marquette railroad; Orrin S. Wood, who built the first telegraph line from New York to Philadelphia; Joseph Marshall Graham, Joseph G. Meredith, Leflore L. Buck, Colonel John Mecha Egan, and William E. Wagoner; also the architects, Charles Folton McKim, New York; Theodore Minot Clark, Boston; Professor Alfred Messel, Germany; Colonel Elijah E. Myers and Theodore W. E. De Lemos.

The world of science lost a number of distinguished men, among them Cesare Lombroso, the Italian criminologist; Dr. Anton Dohrn, biologist; Dr. Victor Haeckel, biologist; Dr. William Jones, zoologist; Dr. Samuel June Barrows, criminologist; Dr. William Tillinghast Bull, the eminent surgeon; Dr. Thaduis A. Reamer, gynaecologist; Dr. Robert A. Murray, Dr. Martin H. Boye, chemist; Henry P. P. de Parville, Dr. George D. Downkonat, George Picot, secretary of the French academy of sciences, and Dr. William H. Edwards, the naturalist.

The year was unusually disastrous to the world of literature. Among the distinguished poets, novelists and dramatists removed by death, were Cletulle Mendes, Marion Crawford, George Meredith, Rosa Nouchette Carey, Mary Evelyn Moore Davis, Arthur William A. Beckett, Ernst von Wildenbruch, Heshba Stretton, the Countess de Chabrilhon, Mrs. Sara King Wiley Drummond, Mrs. Elinor Macartney Lane, Algernon Charles Swinburne, John on Kotze, Charles Warren Stoddard, Olive Logan, Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson, Sarah Orne Jewett, A. Karpelos, Baron Detlor von Lilleneron, Sir Theodore Martin, George Manville Fenn, John B. Tabb, William Clyde Hitch, the playwright, and Nathaniel Hawthorne, the Yiddish poet.

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The stage lost many distinguished representatives, among them Benoit Constant Coquelin, the famous French actor, and Ernest A. H. Coquelin, the younger Coquelin; Adolph von Sonnenthal, the Austrian actor; Mme. Helena Modjeska, the great Polish tragedienne; Richard Golden, Carl F. W. Ahrendt, John W. Albaugh, Mrs. Ette Henderson, Lionel Brough, the English comedian; George W. Moore, the pioneer American minstrel; Heinrich Conried, the actor-manager of New York; Henry Wolfsohn and zime, Apollonia Marvatzek, an old-time opera star.

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Guillaume Dubufe, John Knowlton Arnold, Edward John Gregory, Louis Juch, Jules Clement Chaplain, John R. Tait, Jean Paul Sellinger, James D. Smillie, Francois Lathrop and William Powell Firth; Emmanuel Poire (Caran d'Ache), the French cartoonist; Charles Green Bush, the American cartoonist, and Charles M. Kurtz, director of the Buffalo Fine Arts academy.

Among the distinguished composers and musicians who died during the year were Dudley Buck, the organist and composer; Joachim Andersen, the Danish composer and conductor; Isaac Albeniz, Danish composer; Charles Borles and Francis Thome, French composers; Fally Liebling, the German pianist; Louis E. E. Ray, Benjamin J. Lang, Richard Hoffman, dean of the New York musicians; Frederick R. Burton, an authority of Indian music and many others.

The list of victims which death picked from the great philanthropists and social reformers of the world during the year includes William Lloyd Garrison, the merchant and reformer; Father John of Kronstadt, known as "the uncrowned pope of Russia"; Charles N. Crittenton, founder of the Florence Crittenton homes for women; Wm. Henry Baldwin, Mass.; John Stewart Kennedy, New York; William Christie Horton, Ohio; William Connelton, Penn.; General William J. Palmer, Colorado, and David Jackson, California.

The roll would not be complete without the names of a number of distinguished men and women, removed by death during the year, who do not properly belong into any of the categories mentioned. Among them were Geronimo, the noted Apache chief; the widow of Ferdinand de Lesseps, of Suez and Panama, canal fame; Marquis Costa de Beauregard, the French academician; George Thordike Angell, "Friend of the Dumb Animals"; Mrs. Anna Eliza Hubbard, the famous Civil war nurse; Stephen Thery, founder of the Holy Name society; Louis Prang, father of lithography in the United States; Mrs. Carrie Burnham Kilgore, the first woman lawyer in Pennsylvania; Mrs. L. Addison Hayes, a daughter of Jefferson Davis; Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor Dandridge, a former mistress of the White House; Captain Thomas Phelan, the Irish-American patriot and soldier of fortune; State Senator Patrick H. McCarran, of New York; John Ferguson Hume, the noted abolitionist; Baron Guenzberg, the representative of the Jews before the Russian government; Elias Jackson ("Lucky") Baldwin, the veteran horseman; Rudolph Lexow, one of the survivors of the German revolution in 1848, and Alonzo E. Horton, founder of San Diego, California.

CHRONOLOGY OF WORLD

(Continued From Page One.)

- 5—United States senate adopts conference report on tariff bill by vote of 47 to 31.
9—The Cretons strike the Greek flags.
12—Fort William, Ont., is placed under martial law because of rioting by strikers.
Eliodoro Villazon is inaugurated president of Bolivia to succeed Ismael Montes.
15—The Cretan government resigns.
19—The British house of commons passes the bill for a South African constitution.
21—The greatest floods in forty years are reported from Victoria, Australia.
22—Fires destroy two towns in British Columbia and threaten a third.
25—The British association meets at Winnipeg, Manitoba.
30—A serious typhoid epidemic breaks out in Coburg, Ont.

SEPTEMBER

- 1—Dr. Frederick A. Cook announces that he reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908.
The west wing of the parliament buildings in Toronto is destroyed by fire.
4—The China-Japanese agreement regarding Manchuria is signed at Peking.
5—The new governor of Newfoundland, Sir Ralph Williams, arrives at St. John's.
6—Commander Peary sends dispatch from Labrador, stating that he reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909.
15—President Taft begins his journey of 13,000 miles through the west and south.
17—The British house of commons passes the Irish land bill.
18—The Emery claim, a long-standing cause of friction between the United States and Nicaragua, is settled at Washington.
20—The first Catholic plenary council ever held in Canada begins its sessions at Quebec.
24—The new United States tariff board holds its first meeting at the treasury department, Washington.
25—The Hudson-Fulton celebration begins at New York.
30—The international conference of maritime law, sitting at Brussels, completed the draft of a convention covering collisions and salvage at sea.

OCTOBER

- 1—Dr. James B. Angell retires from presidency of the university of Michigan.
2—The Malayan railroad, the first built solely by Chinese, opens to traffic.
6—Abbot L. Lowell inaugurated president of Harvard university.
12—Charles R. Crane, appointed minister to China, resigns upon the demand of Secretary Knox.
13—Prof. Ferrer, convicted of revolutionary activity, is executed at Barcelona.
A Chinese imperial edict recognizes the province's assemblies, members of which will be chosen to form the imperial assembly, which will draw up the constitution.
21—Spanish cabinet resigns and

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An Interesting Discussion of the Subject Begins in Tomorrow's Missoulian

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THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

NOVEMBER

- 2—The court of appeals of the District of Columbia, affirms sentences of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, for contempt of court.
5—Will of John Stewart Kennedy of New York bequeaths \$30,000,000 to public institutions.
8—President Gompers defends his defiance of the courts at convention of A. F. of L. in Toronto.
10—Fourteen persons were killed and seven injured in collision on the British Columbia electric railway near Vancouver.
12—Indictments for sugar weighing frauds in the New York custom house are found.
13—Mme. Steinhilf is acquitted at Paris of charge of murdering her husband and stepmother.
Thres hundred miners killed by explosion in coal mine at Cherry, Ill.
16—The American Telephone and Telegraph company secures control of the Western Union Telegraph company.
17—The British house of lords passes the Irish land bill after modifying the amendments rejected by the house of commons.
18—The reported shooting of two Americans by order of Nicaraguan government causes the United States government to recognize belligerency of revolutionists.
19—It is announced that Judge Horace H. Lurton, of Tennessee, has been selected to fill the vacancy in the United States supreme court caused by Justice Peckham's death.
20—The United States circuit court, sitting at St. Paul, decides the government's suit against the Standard Oil company and orders the corporation dissolved.
25—The McBride government victorious in the British Columbia elections.
29—Alabama rejected a prohibition amendment to the state constitution by large majority.

DECEMBER

- 2—Strike of Switchmen's union ties up freight traffic in the northwest. The control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society passes to J. Pierpont Morgan, with \$472,000,000 assets.
2—The Giolitti cabinet in Italy resigns because the chamber of deputies refused to pass the government's finance reform bill.
3—The British parliament is prorogued.
6—The congress of the United States opened its session.
9—United States Senator H. De Soto, Money of Mississippi elected minority leader by the democratic senators.
10—The American ice company found guilty of restricting trade and fined \$5,000, by the supreme court of New York.
13—Horace H. Lurton, of Tennessee, named associate justice of the United States supreme court.
14—The American Federation of Labor decided to fight the "open shop" policy of the United States Steel corporation.
16—President Jose Santos Zelaya of Nicaragua, resigned. Robert Comtesse elected president of the Swiss Confederation for 1910.
17—Five employes of Sugar Trust found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the United States.
20—Dr. Jose Madrix elected president of Nicaragua.
21—Copenhagen University declared Dr. Cook's proofs of his claims insufficient.
23—Prince Albert of Flanders, took oath of succession to throne of Belgium.

Our First Grocery Sale Will Commence With the New Year

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes items like 'All our 15c can goods will go for 10c', 'All our 25c can goods will go for 15c', etc.

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