

# Specials for Tuesday and Wednesday

## At the Unloading Sale of the Martin Company

### LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

#### White Lawn Waists

With embroidered front, the new long sleeves so much in demand this season; values \$1.50, unloading at **89¢**

#### Ladies' Undermuslin

Prices cut tremendously; we do not intend to carry one of these garments over from this season. Ask to see them.

#### Ladies' Wash Suits and Skirts

Cut to a price that the least thought of their cost has never entered our minds. These values cannot fail to appeal to the most exacting.

#### Ladies' Suits

Of strictly all-wool material, in the somber as well as the swagger effects, elegantly tailored, these in all the wanted shades, this season's creations; \$25 suits unloading at **\$11.49**

LADIES' HATS, TRIMMED AND SAILORS, AT JUST HALF.

#### BEDSPREADS

Extra value at \$2.25; these are made with hemmed edges; unloading at **\$1.59**

#### 20 DOZEN HAND TOWELS

Good size; unloading at, each **3¢**

#### INDIA LINONS

Hundreds of yards; values everywhere 15¢; unloading at this sale at, yard **11¢**

#### \$35 Ladies' Suits

Excellent tailored, the most beautiful and lovely designs, many of these, only one of a pattern; unloading at, a suit **\$14.73**

#### Ladies' Skirts

A beautiful line in Serges, Worsteds and Panamas, in all the desirable shades; values \$6.50 to \$20.00, unloading at **\$3.69 to \$11.59**

#### American Lady Corsets

The best corset human ingenuity ever built, a corset that is known all over the world wherever the light of civilization has dawned as the best corset made; these range from **78¢ to \$2.19**

#### Ladies' Dressing Sacques

Beautiful designs, Japanese patterns, all silk; \$5.00 values, unloading at **\$3.49**  
Ladies' Fancy Hose Supporters at exactly half price.

#### Persian Lawns

At prices unmatchable. 20¢ values at **14¢**, 30¢ values at **19¢**, 35¢ values at **24¢**.

#### Figured Organdy

Very sheer and fine, a value never offered for less than 15¢; unloading at **9¢**

### MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Every man's suit in the house; values \$15.00, \$17.50, \$20.00 and \$25.00; no prices or patterns reserved; all go in at one price; unloading at, a suit **\$10.69**

#### \$5 and \$6 Men's Florsheim Shoes

In Blucher and lace cut, in patent leather, vicci kid, box calf, tan and black; Oxfords and regular styles; unloading at, a pair **\$3.89**

#### 90 Pairs of Men's Pants

In all-wool fabrics; these come in worsteds, serges and Scotch mixtures; values \$3.00 and \$3.50, unloading at, a pair **\$2.19**

#### Suit Cases

All our \$1.50 Leatherette Suit Cases, stoutly stayed and strongly made, unloading at **\$1.19**

#### Dress Goods

75¢ and 85¢ Dress Goods; splendid values at these prices, unloading at **39¢**

#### China Silks

For waists or fancy work; values 65¢ a yard, unloading at, a yard **35¢**

#### Table Linen

\$1.00 value, 72 inches wide, unmatchable; unloading at, a yard **69¢**

#### Men's Furnishings

All our Leather Cowhide Suit Cases from our stock of \$7.50 values; light and dark tan; closing out at **\$5.19**

100 dozen men's black and tan hose, 15¢ values, at, per pair **11¢**

35 dozen men's Japanette handkerchiefs, 12¢ and 15¢ values, at, each **7¢**

85 dozen men's "Arrow Brand" collars, clean and new, at, each **11¢**

20 dozen men's Monarch shirts, in plaited and plain fronts, \$1.50 shirts the world over, unloading at this sale at **98¢**

Every 75¢ suspender in the house at, per pair **42¢**

All our men's neckwear, 50¢ value, in Tecks and four-in-hands, closing out at, each **29¢**

40 dozen men's work shirts, 75¢ value, at **37 1/2¢**

#### American Standard Calicoes

Hundreds of yards, unloading at the extremely low price of, a yard **4 1/2¢**

#### Ladies' Hose

Split foot, white sole, full fashioned, made from pure Egyptian combed cotton; value 35¢, unloading at, a pair **23¢**

#### Children's Fast Black Hose

All sizes, 5 1/2 to 9 1/2, 15¢ values everywhere; unloading at, per pair **8¢**

## THIS WEEK THIS STORE WILL BE A VERITABLE BEE HIVE

We had an inkling last Saturday of what is to come. We have strengthened our selling force, and will be able to meet you with twenty-eight salespeople.

## COME TO THIS, THE GREATEST UNLOADING SALE IN THE HISTORY OF MISSOULA

Higgins Avenue **THE MARTIN COMPANY** Missoula, Montana

### WASHINGTON NEWS

THE MISSOULIAN'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—Representative Bureau of Alabama has introduced a bill in the house paying rural letter carriers 10 cents a mile a day for each mile and a fraction over 24 miles long, and also giving the carriers holiday on Christmas day.

Representative Hawley has introduced a bill creating a reserve for elk in Oregon.

Representative Butler of Pennsylvania thinks that as for 50 years from 1825 the postoffice department was self-sustaining, it ought to be able to do so now, and has introduced a bill instructing the postoffice committee of the house to inquire into the expediency of so amending the postal laws as to produce an annual revenue adequate to its support.

First Lieutenant H. Newton Kierulff of the medical reserve corps at Fort Missoula has been ordered to Fort Snelling, Minn., by the war department, on July 2, for temporary duty.

Second Lieutenant John W. Simons, Jr., has been detailed from Fort Harrison to temporary duty with the second battalion, sixth infantry, to Fort Lincoln, N. D., and thence to march with the battalion to Devils Lake, N. D., to participate with the North Dakota national guard in its annual encampment from July 12 to 25.

The following interesting interview on the tariff with Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York has been obtained by your correspondent.

"The tariff bill has about 700 main schedules, and in the division of the schedules 2,000 items. These have all been acted upon except in the iron and steel schedule, pig and scrap iron, steel rails, wire nails and cotton ties, a part of the lumber schedule, tobacco, coal, hides and leather, hats, bagging for cotton bales, carpets, silk, hosiery and pineapples. Except for the debate which is aroused by hides and leather, coal and steel the tariff could be finished in a few hours. The debates on these items, however, will probably consume from three to four days. The free list and the administrative features have not been acted upon, but the free list will pass without debate. The administrative features involve reciprocity or countervailing duties and may require a day. The question there is plying in the hands of the president the power to impose higher duty against countries which discriminate against our products.

"The amendment in the time schedule is the income tax and the substitute proposed by the president of a tax on corporations of 2 per cent upon their net earnings. There is a hearty doubt that the moment this tariff becomes a law the country will enter upon an unprecedented period of prosperity. This will lead to plenty of money, large expenditures and a corresponding increase in importations. There will follow revenues more than sufficient for the support of the government. A six months' trial will demonstrate that there are no expenditures in sight or liable to be incurred which will equal the revenues from customs and internal revenue taxation.

"The income tax and the alternative of 2 per cent on the net earnings of corporations raise so many questions that the man on the street cannot understand why stamp taxes are not adopted. It has been demonstrated that they work well; that they have produced as high as forty millions a year; that they are popular, and that they affect only those who are simply able to pay. People have to have bank accounts and the ability to buy and sell property in order to be called upon to use stamps. The revenue from this source would begin the day the bill is passed. I do not think it is needed, and I believe that any tax in addition to the tariff bill and the internal revenue law now in existence will produce an unnecessary and dangerous surplus. The trouble with the situation is that it is wholly political and not economic. The democratic free traders want an income tax, as their leader, Senator Bailey, frankly declares very frequently, in order to compel a reduction on protective manufactures to a revenue basis in order to avoid an unnecessary and dangerous surplus. Others believe that there is among the people a sentimental feeling for an income tax to penalize the rich regardless of its effect upon the revenue. It is largely in order to meet this sentiment that the tax upon the net earnings of the corporations is proposed to run for two years. Before the end of that time everybody knows who knows anything about expenditures and revenues that it will be unnecessary.

"The income tax advocates are so nerve and impetuous to have the measure enacted now because they know that by the next session of congress the surplus above expenditures and taxes of any kind absurd, they think their only chance is now while they can claim there is a doubt as to whether the revenues, internal and from the customs, will be sufficient.

"The weak point in the income tax proposition is that it omits a lawsuit, and it will take two years before the supreme court can have an opportunity to reverse its old opinion when it declared the bill of 1904, of which the present proposition is the exact copy, unconstitutional. The second proposal to submit to the states a constitutional amendment to empower congress to pass an income tax which shall be levied upon individuals and not apportioned among the states as prescribed by the present constitution will meet when it comes to be acted upon by the states two objections. The first, and most important, is that all the larger states

are so rapidly increasing their expenditures for state purposes. Many of them, like New York, no longer tax real estate for state purposes because of the tremendous burdens upon real estate from town, village, county and city assessments. In New York, and in that we do not differ from many of the larger states, our expenditures have outrun our income from indirect sources and we have exhausted every kind of indirect taxation, other than direct tax upon land, except an income tax. I think that when the matter is fairly put before the people they will reject a constitutional amendment in favor of the federal government having this source of revenue because it will take it away from the states and re-enact necessary direct taxes upon land for state purposes, in addition to the taxes already resting upon it for local purposes, because that would add so much to rentals affecting every family. The other point which will be raised is whether the taxes to support the government should be paid by the citizens of a few states, about fifteen, leaving the others practically exempt. As it only requires the vote of twelve states to defeat a constitutional amendment, this would seem to place such an amendment in a good deal of peril.

Now, then, as to the proposal to tax the net income of corporations. That will lead to a very exhaustive discussion. The points made against it already are that the great majority of storekeepers and business men, no matter how small their capital, have incorporated on account of the limit of liability and to prevent dissolution and sale of the property on the death of one of the partners. They claim that to put a 2 per cent tax upon the small earnings of the country store and the small manufacturers would be an inequitable burden. Another point made against it is that it will not reach bond holders, and Mr. Carnegie is cited as an eminent example, he having received three hundred millions in the underlying bonds of the United States Steel corporation on the sale of his steel, coke and iron properties to that company. It is proposed to meet this by regarding interest on bonds as net income. That would not reach Mr. Carnegie, because it would have to be paid by the corporation and would have to come out of the stockholders. It can be seen that in corporations where there is a very large bonded indebtedness if the tax upon the interest on the bonds has to be paid by that corporation there would not be much left for the stock.

Another point made is that where a corporation has a large number of subsidiary companies there would be a 2 per cent tax upon the net earnings of each of those companies and then when the net earnings were paid in, as is always the case, to the treasury of the parent company there would be another tax of 2 per cent, because these earnings of the subsidiary company would be recorded as part of the earnings of the parent company. This opens a wide field of speculation as to results.

Properly framed, and that is now being done by the finance committee, with the advice of the attorney gen-

#### AIRSHIP LANDS.

Biberach, Germany, June 29.—The airship Zeppelin L, traveling from Friederichshafen to Metz, landed here this morning on account of the overheating of its machinery, which caused a fusing of certain metal parts. The landing was effected during a rainstorm without difficulty.

#### SEVEN ARE INJURED.

Seattle, June 29.—In a collision between an automobile and a Northern Pacific freight train, south of Georgetown early today, seven persons, all residents of Seattle, were injured. Two of the party probably will die. The automobile was demolished as it ran past a crossing just as a freight car was shunted.

#### THEATERS BLOW UP.

Barcelona, June 29.—Bombs were exploded at midnight last night in two of the Barcelona theaters. One of the play houses, fortunately, was empty, but the other was crowded and the audience was thrown into a panic. One man was fatally wounded.

#### Doctors' Prescriptions.

It has been proved over and over again that the doctors of this country freely prescribe proprietary medicines in Latin for their patients until they are advertised to the public, after which time they consider it a duty to immediately condemn the very same medicine, not because the preparation is any less valuable, but because it is not "ethical" to prescribe an advertised medicine. There are, however, many physicians of recognized standing broad-minded and successful enough to continue to prescribe such standard remedies as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which they know to be good.

### MAN FROM BAVARIA POLICE JUDGE HAS VISITS HERE BUSY DAY

FRANZ HARRER, OF FOREST SERVICE IN GERMAN PROVINCE, STUDYING IN U. S.

Franz Harrer, a young forest service man of Bavaria, who is in this country as a private individual to study the methods of the forest service in the United States, was a visitor in Missoula yesterday. He is making a tour of many of the forests in most of the southern and western states, taking notes on each, and will return to his own country in about two months. He first came to this country last October, and at the time knew nothing of the English language. On shipboard he studied the language and practiced it. He first landed in North Carolina, going from there to South Carolina, then through Florida, Alabama and other southern states. He worked for a while in a lumber mill at New Orleans, where he remained for some time to continue his study of the language. Coming from New Orleans, he traveled through the national forests of Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

Mr. Harrer also took in the forests along the Pacific coast, including the headquarters of district No. 8 at Portland. He will leave this morning for Durby, where he will look over the timber sales of the Anaconda Copper Mining company. He will return to Missoula in a day or two and will go to Butte and Anaconda, where he will study the smoke question with regard to its relations to forestry. From there he will go to Denver and Chicago, then to Bavaria.

Mr. Harrer is a graduate of the forestry school of the University of Munich, and has been in the service since 1903. He speaks very good English, with but a slight accent. In speaking of the methods of the forest service, as compared to those in his own country, he said that the administrative work was along the same lines in each country. Owing to the age of the service in Bavaria—it was in vogue before the discovery of America—the work in that country is far ahead of that in the United States in many respects. In Bavaria there are as many men employed in forestry as in the whole United States. Mr. Harrer says that in his country the people have had trouble with "smoke poisoning," but it has not done a great deal of damage, though it still furnishes a vexing problem.

The young man, although in this country in a private capacity, did not desire to make any criticisms of the forest service methods, as followed in the country, but made many favorable comparisons.

DIVERS AND SUNDRY CASES INVOLVING THE PEACE OF THE CITY ARE HEARD.

Among the men to face Police Judge Small yesterday was one Holmer Lagersted, a fighter from Bonita, who had been arrested by Sheriff Graham. Mr. Lagersted seemed to be in a repentant mood and pleaded guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace and quiet of Bonita. He was assessed a fine amounting to \$50 and costs, which he promised to pay.

Mike Dugan, one of the few Irishmen who ever struck a woman, was charged with doing that to a woman of Front street. When arraigned, he pleaded not guilty and will have his trial at 10 o'clock this morning.

Chief of Police J. A. Vealey had a bunch of well-known residents of the city on hand to explain why they were riding bicycles on the sidewalk, in violation of the city ordinance which prohibits the act. The chief claimed that he had warned the men, but they persisted in the act, hence the arrest. After a severe lecture by the judge, they were allowed to go.

A charming array of weary willies was also in court. They were accused of "flushing the growler" on the north side, near the ice house, and making the night hideous with their noise. Despite their pleadings for mercy, five of them were given 10 days with Sheriff Graham in the county bastille.

**A Hurry-up Medicine.**  
Every housekeeper recognizes the need of effective remedies to be used in emergencies—when something must be done right away. Such a remedy is Perry Davis' Painkiller, for sprains and bruises, for strained muscles and for the aches and pains resulting from blows and falls. Burns and cuts are instantly relieved by it and helped to heal. Its mission of mercy began 70 years ago. It is used in all countries and millions of bottles are sold annually. There is but one Painkiller, Perry Davis'. Have you seen the new large 25¢ size?

**MANY DEATHS REPORTED.**  
Amoy, China, June 29.—According to official reports there have been 177 deaths from bubonic plague in Amoy in the fortnight ended yesterday.



### "A Royal Good Steak"

fit for a king" will be your verdict as you finish eating one from this market. Our steak is so sweet, juicy and tender that it can hardly be spoiled with the worst of cooking. Imagine how good it will be when you have prepared it for the table in your own skilful manner. Buy your meats here and your good cooking will be appreciated.

### Central Market

119 West Main St. Phone 15  
THE MOST UP-TO-DATE MEAT MARKET IN THE WEST  
KOOPMAN & WISSBROD, Proprietors

### Chamber of Commerce

Hammond Block  
Near the bridge. Phone 87

Permanent exhibits of western Montana products wanted. All interests are invited to bring products to chamber headquarters for display purposes; due credit will be given all exhibitors. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays at 8 p. m. All those interested in the promotion and welfare of western Montana are invited.

**CATARRH OF THE BLADDER**  
Relieved in 24 Hours  
SANTAL MIDY  
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY  
Beeware of counterfeits

### Come Around at Noon

Eplendid merchants' lunch from 11:30 to 2 o'clock every day at Ye Olde Inn. 40 cents.

MISSOULIAN CLASS ADS BRING QUICK RESULTS