

WASHINGTON NEWS

THE MISSOULIAN'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

Washington, July 15.—According to a report of the bureau of navigation, 1,362 merchant vessels of 232,816 gross tons capacity were built in the United States during the year ended June 30 last. The number in 1908 was 1,595, with 388,427 gross tonnage. The 1909 output was the smallest since 1898, but the bureau states that shipbuilding contracts indicate a material increase this year.

Thirty-six steel steamers of 88,426 tons were built on the great lakes last year, including the Shenango, of 8,947 tons, the largest ever built on the lakes. Only two ocean steamships, the Mars, 5,451 tons, and the Mohawk, 4,623 tons, were built. The largest wooden schooner ever built was turned out in Maine last year, the Winslow, 3,424 tons. No vessels for the foreign trade and no square rigged vessels were constructed during the year. Cargoes and canal boats having a tonnage of 69,962 tons, were also turned out during the year.

About the hottest report that has come from the great process in recent times was that in the case of investigation over the charges against the meat inspection service by one of the agents of the agricultural department, J. F. Harms, a meat inspector at East St. Louis, Ill., who made the charge that the federal inspection service of meats was rotten and a farce, and whose allegations formed the basis of the report, was summarily dismissed by Secretary Wilson as was also Inspector Bischof and Veterinary Inspector Michael, their charges not being sustained.

Chief Melvin, of the animal industry bureau, having the service in charge, and Solicitor McCabe, of the department, conducted the inquiry and made the report. They say that a complete answer to the charge is the fact that from the time the law went into effect on July 1, 1906, until December 31 last, 383,187 carcasses of food animals were absolutely destroyed for food purposes by the inspectors. During this period the inspectors also condemned and destroyed for food purposes 73,369,947 pounds of meat and meat food products. These were destroyed because they were in a diseased condition, sour, tainted, putrid, unclean, rancid, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome and unfit for human consumption. The report spoke of Harms' refusal to conduct the inquiry in private, as is usual in government investigations, Harms insisting that the public should know about the matter. Of 29 witnesses Harms said would substantiate his charges, the report says all but two failed to corroborate him. These two were Bischof and Michael, whose testimony was later found false. Their stories were prompted by personal spite against the inspector who had disciplined them previously for neglect of duty. Bischof became entangled in debt with one of the Chicago meat packers and when forced by them to pay made statements that he had seen a carcass of spoiled pork trimmings used for sausage and that some cured pork was in bad condition. These charges were grossly false, the report says. Of Harms the report says he "has been of a roving and unsettled disposition." The report also says that "some erratic, nonsensical

recommendations to his superiors had been disapproved, and he was growing weary of hard work demanded of him." It is also said that he had asked the managers of the packing house to furnish him an arm chair in which he might sit during the day. The chair was furnished but his superior protested. Harms was transferred, says the report, "where he could be kept under supervision," whereupon he resigned and made the charges against the service. Summing up the report says:

"A review of the testimony shows that not one of his charges has any basis. Harms was tired of the hard work of the service; was urged on by Bischof, who had a grudge against certain packers because they compelled him to pay his honest debts; furthermore, Harms had secured employment from a collection agency whose principal employee had been convicted of postal frauds. Finally, Harms desired to vent his spleen and injure the service because of the refusal of the authorities to transfer him to Cleveland. The charges represent the spite of dissatisfied, disgruntled employes. The service is in good shape; the men competent; the packing houses clean and sanitary and no meat receives the government stamp which is not fit for human food. During the life of the pure food law the service has suspended over a hundred men for incompetency and other causes and disciplined many more for less serious faults. It is not unreasonable to expect that some will have charges against the service from which they have been ineffectually expelled because of unworthiness. Harms is a thoroughly discredited man. Even by the testimony of his own witnesses he is proven to be unreliable, disingenuous and untruthful."

A postoffice has been ordered established at Valley, Dixon county, with John T. Pettygrove in charge.

Bills have been introduced in the house and senate to purchase a series of 13 historical marine paintings, illustrating 13 epochs in the marine history of the country for permanent exhibition in Washington. The titles of the portraits are as follows: "The Ocean," "Landing of Lief Eriksson in the New World," "The Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta," "The Debarcation of Columbus," "Midnight Mass on the Mississippi Over De Soto," "Henry Hudson Entering New York Bay," "Embarkation of the Pilgrims," "First Recognition of the American Flag by a Foreign Government in the Harbor of Quiberon, France," "Burning of the Frigate Philadelphia in Tripoli," "The Brig Armstrong Engaging the British Fleet in Faya Harbor," "Iron Versus Wood—Sinking of the Cumberland by the Merrimac in Hampton Roads," "The White Squadron's Farewell Salute to the Body of Captain John Ericsson, New York Bay," "Return of the Conquerors From Manila." The price asked for the collection is \$250,000.

During the speech of Senator Beveridge of Indiana, on the subject of the Tobacco Trust, Senator Dixon stated that during the last 10 days information came to him in a pretty

direct way that last year, in a period of depression, the American Tobacco Co., paid 34 per cent in dividends on its common stock.

Senator Dixon took a prominent part in the discussion over the income tax amendment in the senate. He called the attention of Senator Bailey of Texas, to the fact that his first amendment may possibly complicate the constitutional amendment more than it would help it. "When you convene the people of a state in a constitutional convention for the purpose of considering one matter, are not all matters affecting the constitution of that state open to discussion?" asked Senator Dixon. "Not at all, because the call would be to pass upon this federal question," said Bailey. "But," insisted Dixon, "when the people of a state, through their representatives, assemble in a constitutional convention, do they not have primary powers to do almost anything, subject to ratification by the state?" Mr. Borah of Idaho said this was true. "Then," continued Senator Dixon, "in view of the well known opposition to constitutional conventions on the part of a large proportion of the people of a state, I can not only help believing that the calling of constitutional conventions will complicate more than it will help the general purpose we have in view. I desire to do whatever will aid in bringing this matter to a constitutional amendment. In many states the expense of holding elections for delegates to a constitutional convention will be so large that the question of expense will be used as an argument against it. In my state the cost will be \$200,000 to hold its constitutional convention and the election for the selection of delegates. This will complicate matters. If the joint resolution passes congress the governor of each state will certify to the next general assembly of the state the fact that a joint resolution passed congress and it will be brought directly and forcibly to the attention of the people in every state. I believe this amendment for an income tax will carry in nearly every state. Suppose that influence should be used in a state with the members of the legislature against it and the legislature goes home without adopting the amendment, it makes it the burning live issue in that state. The joint resolution of congress does not become functus officio because one legislature of a state at that time has not adopted it. It will rest on the legislatures that will assemble in the future, and whenever three-fourths have finally ratified it, whether it be one, two, three, five or ten years, it then becomes a part of the fundamental law of the United States. I am thoroughly convinced that the convention method will complicate more than it will help."

Senator Carter spoke at some length on the tariff commission provided in the maximum and minimum tariff section of the tariff bill. He said it was not a commission to advise congress on tariff legislation, and was not to do anything as the agent or servant of congress. He opposed a tariff commission, on the ground that the constitution vested in congress the power and imposed on it the duty of framing revenue legislation, and congress was not at liberty to delegate that important power and grave duty in whole or in part to any subordinate body. The maximum and minimum tariff commission he said was to advise

the president on tariff matters when foreign governments discriminated against this country. That it would not be a partisan body, he said, was due to the fact that a very high order of men of intelligence and knowledge of international and trade law was needed, and the president, whoever he might be, would pick those men, not because of their political affiliations, but because of their ability.

The star route service from Hubbard to Marion has been ordered reduced to once a week on Tuesday's from July 29.

A PROSPERITY WAVE TO FOLLOW TARIFF

Washington, July 15.—"As soon as the tariff is out of the way," said James J. Hill, the railroad magnate who was one of President Taft's callers today, "this country will enjoy a prosperity which will at least equal if it does not surpass that which it knew under the McKinley administration."

"Last month I traveled extensively through the west and I never saw such activity among the farmers. Everywhere I made inquiry and learned and saw that crops were abundant and the farmers were satisfied. Signs of financial depression of 1907 are fast fading."

"Freight cars will be at a premium within a few weeks. We of the railroad world judge the prosperity of the nation as much by the number of idle cars as anything else. Throughout the last year there have been thousands of cars idle, but they will soon be rolling about the country filled with freight."

PRESIDENTS PLANNING TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Washington, July 15.—A meeting between President Taft and President Diaz is now being prepared for October. Exchanges are in progress between the two executives, Mr. Taft, it was said today, having taken the initiative in expressing a wish that the heads of the two great republics of North America, might come together. Suggestions have been made that the two executives clasp hands under a canopy erected midway of the international bridge at El Paso, or that they in turn visit each other and extend their well wishes.

PARISIAN CLEANING PARLORS.

C. F. Strassberger, who has charge of the Parisian Cleaning Parlors of Butte, has completed arrangements for a branch of this establishment in Missoula. The business will be located at 228 Woody street. The French method of dyeing and cleaning clothes is used and proves very satisfactory. The machinery with which the place is equipped is modern and greatly facilitates the work. Aside from the cleaning end of the business a great deal of attention is shown the cleaning of feathers and plumes.

CAPTAIN A. F. LAUDENSACK

The Rifle Expert, who inspected and sighted the arms to be used by ex-President Roosevelt on his African trip.

WILL BE AT THE HOTEL FLORENCE, MISSOULA July 16th

From 10 a. m. until 10 p. m with duplicates of the Winchester Arms which will be used by the Roosevelt-Smithsonian Expedition

Sportsmen cordially invited to call and meet Captain Laudensack, who will be pleased to answer any questions regarding guns or ammunition, etc.

Wonderful Piano Values

OFFERED BY

ORTON BROS.

Twenty high grade and beautiful pianos will be sold at nearly half price, cash or easy terms. Special sale to last ten days, beginning

Thursday Morning, July 15

A few of the many bargains:

One \$300 upright	\$168
One \$350 upright	\$189
One \$400 upright	\$228
One \$450 upright	\$248

Terms---\$15 to \$25 Down and \$7.50 to \$10 Per Month

A liberal allowance for old instruments in exchange. Agents for Chickering, Hallett & Davis, Kimball, Fischer, Conway and others. Out-of-town people will do well to attend this sale, or write for particulars. Sale opens Thursday morning, July 15, and will continue for 10 days.

ORTON BROS., 215 West Cedar St., Opposite Court House

An Unusual Offer

Two modern four-room cottages; seven lots with each cottage; three blocks from car line. Each, \$2,450

Seven lots in same location for \$900

Four lots in this tract for \$500

A 10-room modern house with two acres of ground in orchard and small fruit, close in, \$11,000

John Deffebach
Old Mill, Higgins Avenue

Have Your Clothes Cleaned and Pressed

If your clothes are faded, or look dirty and greasy, they are sorely in need of dyeing or cleaning. If they are wrinkled, they merely need pressing. Don't despair of their condition. Simply call up PHONE 720 and leave your address. A man will call and get them and in a remarkably short time they will be returned to you, clean and bright and looking as if they had just been delivered by your tailor. The French method of dyeing and cleaning clothes is used and this fact guarantees you complete satisfaction.

The modern machinery with which our establishment is equipped greatly facilitates the work and allows us to make our prices more than reasonable.

WE CLEAN AND DYE FEATHERS AND PLUMES OF ANY SORT.

PARISIAN
Cleaning, Dyeing & Feather Works

C. F. SCHAASBERGER, PROP.,
528 Wood Street, Missoula, Montana.

Williams Stage

RAVALLI, ST. IGNATIUS, RONAN, POLSON.

A delightful trip across the reservation in cool of the day on new spring stages. Leaves Ravalli 4 p. m., arriving Polson 8 p. m., connecting with boat for Kallispel in morning.

WILLIAMS' STAGE LINE.

New Dining Room.
In future the Missoula hotel dining room will be open from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. The management has spared no expense to make it one of the neatest and best places in the city.

MISSOULIAN WANT ADS BRING QUICK RESULTS.

Map of Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation

Showing Land Allotted to Indians

READY JULY 15, 1909

PRICE \$1.00

R. B. SMITH AND MAURICE BENTALL

319 Sherman St. Lock Box 123. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

References: Coeur d'Alene Bank & Trust Co. and American Trust Co.

Helps to Locate Yourself

INVESTIGATE THIS

These Lots Are Located Right Where People Want Homes

50 x 140-FOOT

LOTS for \$75

AND NAME YOUR OWN TERMS

Call at Rooms 8 and 9 Allen Block, Missoula, or fill out and mail this coupon

Montana Clinton Copper Company
Rooms 8 and 9, Allen Block, Missoula
Please let me have particulars about those \$75 lots.

Name _____
Address _____