

Missoula Mercantile Co.

Store That "Makes Good"

Missoula Mercantile Co.

WHEN a discriminating public is convinced that one store's facilities for serving it are better than those of another, it is but natural that the tide of traffic should turn in the direction of that one store. The advantages this store presents in the many lines it represents are so pronounced that even the lay mind can readily grasp their significance. In efficiency and thoroughness of organization, in purchasing power and volume of business transacted, THIS store is without equal in the Northwest; in fact, it is rated with the foremost and largest mercantile enterprises of the entire country.

Ever Increasing Crowds Attending the Alteration-Removal Sale of Women's Brand New Suits, Dresses, Coats, Millinery, Etc.

Never before in Missoula have women had such an opportunity to buy a stylish new outfit right at the beginning of the season at such savings as this Sale presents. This fact is recognized by most women and the result is shown by the ever increasing crowds in attendance. This week the Sale presents as many attractions as ever, many new garments and scores of new hats that have arrived since the Sale started are included at the same reductions as have characterized this event from the start.

20% OFF
All Our New Suits, Dresses, Coats, Skirts and Children's Coats Reduced 20 Per Cent.

25% OFF
All Our Beautiful Trimmed Hats, Including Patterns and Children's Hats, Reduced

Women's New Coats

\$17.50 SUITS REDUCED TO	\$14.00
\$20.00 SUITS REDUCED TO	\$16.00
\$22.50 SUITS REDUCED TO	\$18.00
\$25.00 SUITS REDUCED TO	\$20.00
\$30.00 SUITS REDUCED TO	\$24.00
\$35.00 SUITS REDUCED TO	\$28.00
ALL OTHER SUITS, UP TO \$75, REDUCED 20 PER CENT	

Women's New Coats

\$15.00 WOMEN'S COATS TO	\$12.00
\$16.50 WOMEN'S COATS TO	\$13.20
\$20.00 WOMEN'S SUITS TO	\$16.00
\$22.50 WOMEN'S COATS TO	\$18.00
\$25.00 WOMEN'S COATS TO	\$20.00
\$30.00 WOMEN'S COATS TO	\$24.00
ALL OTHER COATS, UP TO \$50, REDUCED 20 PER CENT	

Women's New Skirts

\$5.00 SKIRTS REDUCED TO	\$4.00
\$6.50 SKIRTS REDUCED TO	\$5.20
\$8.00 SKIRTS REDUCED TO	\$6.40
\$10.00 SKIRTS REDUCED TO	\$8.00
\$12.00 SKIRTS REDUCED TO	\$9.60
\$15.00 SKIRTS REDUCED TO	\$12.00
ALL OTHER SKIRTS, UP TO \$20, REDUCED 20 PER CENT	

Children's Coats

\$5.00 CHILDREN'S COATS NOW	\$4.00
\$7.50 CHILDREN'S COATS NOW	\$6.00
\$10.00 CHILDREN'S COATS NOW	\$8.00
\$12.00 CHILDREN'S COATS NOW	\$9.60
\$15.00 CHILDREN'S COATS NOW	\$12.00
Sizes of Above, 6 to 14 Years	
ALL OTHER CHILDREN'S COATS, UP TO \$30, REDUCED 20 PER CENT	



Grand Display of Oriental Rugs

An event of special interest to those who admire these beautiful, rich floor coverings is a grand display of Oriental Rugs in the new Housefurnishings Store, beginning today and continuing throughout the week. Come and enjoy it.

Special Collection of Trimmed Hats

AT **\$2.50**
Included in this collection are hats of many styles, all new, worth up to \$5.00.

Special Collection of Trimmed Hats

AT **\$3.95**
At least a hundred brand new hats to choose from in this lot, values to \$7.50.



Special Collection of Trimmed Hats

AT **\$5.00**
A vast assortment of styles, in all sizes, shapes and colors, values up to \$10.00.

Special Collection of Trimmed Hats

AT **\$7.50**
Really beautiful creations, in all the best and latest styles, values up to \$12.50.

Carload of Brass Beds Arrive

In the new Housefurnishings Store we have just received and placed on display samples of a carload of Brass Beds. The designs are especially pleasing, most of them being brand new. Your attention is directed to this display and to the very moderate prices.

WASHINGTON NEWS

MISSOULIAN'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Instead of the controversy over the use of benzene as a food preservative having been settled at the Denver convention of the state and national dairy and food departments in August, the forced victory of the advocates of this preservative at that convention has apparently stimulated the commissioners of the "pure food states" to more vigorous efforts, and their fight will now be transferred to Washington, where it will probably receive no small amount of attention during the coming session of congress. As the inside facts concerning the Denver convention are becoming more generally known it is revealed as one where the artifices of the politician were considerably more in evidence than the sober thought of the expert charged with the duty of protecting the public health. As far as benzene of soda is concerned, considerations of public health were put aside and the question placed before the convention was merely whether the Remsen board's report should be sustained or not. This report was to the effect that if members had made certain experiments in the feeding of benzene of soda to healthy individuals, and had reached the negative conclusion that their health was not impaired thereby. On the question of indorsing this report the benzene won out, and on the face of the returns had a fair majority, the vote being 57 to 42. But an analysis of vote shows that the delegates of three great states—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan—whose food laws rank among the very best, declined to vote because of the irregularity of the proceedings, and made this announcement from the floor of the convention. These states were all opposed to benzene of soda, and were entitled to three votes each. Had they voted the result would have been 57 to 51. Eliminating the three votes cast by the department of agriculture and the three from the District of Columbia, which were practically controlled by the department, the result would have stood 51 to 51, showing the states represented were a tie even upon the question so ardently presented.

The tactics employed to secure the adoption of the resolution have been unsparingly criticised. An employee of the department of agriculture is said to have been engaged for some weeks in campaigning in the different states, urging the attendance of delegates to the convention to sustain the Remsen report. He was on the scene at Denver some days before the convention opening giving out interviews and working hard upon the delegates. Although it is claimed that no less than 11 persons connected with the department of agriculture were at the convention rooting for benzene of soda, and it is unnecessary to say that the prestige and presence of Secretary Wilson exerted great influence in the convention.

Even with this powerful governmental support, so active as to be characterized as "interference," the benzene dodged the issue and took refuge behind the skirts of the collegiate gowns of Dr. Ira Remsen and his associates. They made it appear that the Remsen board was being attacked,

and that in some way this was a reflection on Secretary Wilson and ex-President Roosevelt, and "now is the time for all good citizens to come to the aid of their party." Many delegates to the convention said they were not scientists and did not consider themselves competent to pass upon the report of a scientific board, and wished the matter dealt with from a practical instead of a super-scientific standpoint. To carry their point the benzeneites presented a resolution in which were incorporated references to the Remsen board, Secretary Wilson and ex-President Roosevelt, so that its rejection would be a reflection upon all three, and especially on the invited guests of the convention, Secretary Wilson and the members of the Remsen board, who were all present. The passage of this resolution was hailed by the benzeneites as a great victory for benzene of soda, whereas a weaker resolution could scarcely have been framed. It merely stated that the association "indorses the report of the referee board of consulting scientific experts appointed by Secretary Wilson at the direction of President Roosevelt on benzene of soda."

Flushed with their success in securing the adoption of this resolution, in itself harmless, the benzeneites put up a slate of officers, and so confident were they of success that one Denver afternoon newspaper, which persisted in calling it the "Wilson" slate, announced in an early edition that it had been elected. As a matter of fact it was smashed and the convention turned in and adopted another resolution, requesting President Taft and Secretary Wilson to "institute further studies concerning the use of preservatives, and along the broadest lines." On this resolution the food commissioners who are opposed to benzene of soda will conduct their fight in Washington next winter. The Remsen board investigated the action of benzene of soda upon the human body aside from its alleged injurious effect upon the digestive organs and kidneys. What the public is chiefly interested in is its use as a preservative for factory garbage.

Seventy-two institutes were held in Montana during the 1908 summer season, according to a report to the department of agriculture from Institute Director P. B. Linfield of Bozeman. The total attendance on these farmers' gatherings was 12,383. The meetings entailed an expense of \$7,500. Mr. Linfield reports also that 13 agricultural college and experiment station lectures were on the institute force during the year. In addition to the regular institute meetings, a special dairy train was run across the state for two weeks, making 12 stops. He says plans are under way to introduce agricultural and vocational lecture courses into the high schools of Montana by the institute workers. A number of the high schools have already applied for such courses. A number of dry farming demonstrations were given to illustrate the possibility of dry land cropping under various tillage methods. Plans are also being laid for the inauguration of movable

schools of agriculture and domestic science.

The campaign being conducted by the Women's National Association of Druggists to have drug stores throughout the country close a part of Sunday if not all of that day, was given quite an impetus by Dr. H. W. Wiley, the chief chemist of the government, in charge of the enforcement of the drug laws, who, in an address at a recent meeting of the Washington branch of the organization, said: "I do not see why drug stores should not be closed all day Sunday."

An order of the postoffice department discontinues on October 30 the postoffice at Dick, Rosebud county.

Orders of the postoffice department establish a postoffice at Simms, Cascade county, with William B. Curley as the postmaster.

Star service has been ordered established between Sutherland and Terry, from October 16 to June 30 next. J. H. Sutherland will perform the service for \$225.

The civil service commission has recently found difficulty in securing cooks for the Indian service, and in a general announcement asks those wishing to enter this service to send in their qualifications and experience. The position pays \$200 and \$300 a year.

Long-pending negotiations have at last been closed whereby Chicago capitalists have acquired Anatonston Island, on the upper Potomac from Washington, which will be converted into a summer amusement resort on the order of Coney Island. The island is noted in these parts as the rendezvous of Washington hunters and canoeists. The Chicagoans paid \$100,000 for the land and will immediately begin work to install the amusements and provide more adequate rail and boat service to the resort. The attractions will be similar to those at River View, Chicago, which is controlled by the capitalists now opening up at Anatonston Island.

The need of more drastic legislation covering full weights and measures of commodities to the public is forcibly shown by the report of the sealer of weights and measures of the District of Columbia. He says that the consumers of flour alone lose \$12,000 annually from short weights and pay \$50 a day more than for value received in their purchases of flour and foodstuffs. He declares that the shortage in weight in sack flour amounts to an average of four pounds to the barrel. He also says there is the same ratio of short weight and measure in the packages of breakfast foods and cereals and in canned and bottled goods.

will probably fail to receive their full share of the appointments unless more residents of such states apply for the examination.

It is expected that about 2,000 appointments will be made from the examination which is scheduled to be held on October 23, 1916, in all the states and territories. These appointments will be for terms of six months to two years, and will average about one year in length. The entrance salary will be \$600 per annum, and promotion to at least \$700 per annum will be reasonably rapid for those who render satisfactory service.

Under the census law selections from the eligible register will be made in the order of rating, and in accordance with the law of apportionment, so that all persons will have an equal chance of appointment.

Applicants must be between the age of 18 and 50 years, except that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service, by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, may be examined without regard to age, and except that boys who have reached the age of 18 years and have not reached the age of 18 years, will be permitted to take the examination, and if they pass, will be eligible for appointment as messenger boys only. It is understood that the census bureau will make some appointments from this examination about January 1, 1916, but the majority of such appointments will be made between April and August, 1916.

Application forms and further information may be obtained by addressing the United States civil service commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of United States civil service examiners at the following named places: Postoffice, Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Denver, Colo.; San Francisco, Cal.; Custom House, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.

To the lay mind it does not seem possible that irrigated lands need to be drained, but a bulletin of the department of agriculture, just out, says that the general need of draining of irrigated areas has increased rapidly during the last 20 years. The most productive lands of these regions and

those which were first brought under cultivation are, says the report, in many instances, now abandoned or fit only for wet pasturage. In Utah alone they are said to be 200,000 acres of irrigated lands needing drainage. Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Washington and California are likewise affected, and the report, more or less, and in those all of the newly irrigated lands will have their problems of drainage in the prediction. Nearly every agricultural district in these states, it is said, have large areas in this condition.

Encouragement is given by the department of agriculture to the women's farmers' institutes as a means of improving the general uplift of the farm and its occupants. Too much attention cannot be paid to studies by women in farm economics and household duties, and resort is expressed by the department that more rapid advance in these directions has not been made. Of the farmers' institutes for women in Montana, a report of the department just published says:

"Owing to the conditions that have interfered a less number of women's institutes have been held during the past season than during the previous year. The work in this respect has consisted of five or six domestic science demonstrations and lectures. The institute director is planning to carry on the work next year by means of movable schools, using the course prepared by the office of experiment stations as a suggestive plan."

The farmers' institute is an old and thoroughly established institution in the United States. The farmers of a community gather at a convenient place to hear lectures on farm management, crop rotation, stock breeding and feeding, and many other subjects relating to their vocation. There is also a valuable interchange of ideas and experiences among the farmers. Naturally the farmers' "women folks" have always been more or less in evidence at such gatherings, but until recently the men have practically monopolized the educational features. An important change is now in progress. It began by introducing into the regular farmers' institute a lecture or discussion on a topic of special interest to the women. Later came special sessions for the farmers' wives, and finally the full-fledged women's institute. The fundamental idea is that farmers' wives need instruction in matters relating to the home as much as the men need instruction in matters relating to the farm.

The principal topics discussed in women's institutes are those relating to the selection and preparation of food, the furnishing and beautifying of the home, sanitary science, and the rearing and education of children.

Post Commissary Sergeant John M. Sawyer has been relieved from duty at Fort Missoula, and Post Commissary Sergeant Stanley J. Erasmus, at Seattle, has been ordered to take his place.

In a recent bulletin the department of agriculture proceeds to answer the question, "Are the soils of the world wearing out?" In part it says: "As the world must be fed chiefly from the plant products of the soil, the problem of maintaining the fertility of the soil has been a subject of

study and concern from the earliest historic times. The old Greek and Roman writers discussed the different types of soil and their power of endurance under different methods of culture, manuring and cropping. In modern times the soil and its proper treatment furnish the basis for a vast amount of scientific study and experimental work.

There is a widespread popular idea that the agricultural soils of the world are gradually wearing out. By studies of European records, the long cultivated soils of the leading nations are not only producing greater crops than at any earlier period, but are producing vastly greater crops than the comparatively new soils of the United States. For instance, the average yield for 10 years, 1887-1896, were in the United Kingdom, 32 bushels per acre, in Germany, 28 bushels; in France, nearly 30 bushels, and in the United States, not quite 14 bushels per acre. During the past 25 years the average yield of wheat in Germany has increased from 18 to 30 bushels per acre; of rye, from 15 to 25 bushels, and of oats from 28 to 55 bushels. During the same period yields have been decidedly increased in France, Austria, Holland, Roumania and several other European countries, while nowhere is there any marked evidence of reduced fertility. Statistics for longer periods are given, and they all sustain the writer's view.

A study of American crop statistics for the past 40 years shows that there is no general decrease in yields. Taking the country as a whole, we have in 40 years increased the yield per acre of wheat nearly two bushels, while the average yield of corn has declined one-half bushel. These statistics also show that the older states whose soils have been longest in use are producing the largest yields. The soils of New England have materially increased in yields of corn and wheat during the 40 years; but what is more startling, they are producing considerably heavier yields than the soils of the Mississippi valley states. For instance, the 40-year average of Vermont for wheat was 18½ bushels and for corn 35 bushels per acre, while the averages for Illinois were only 12 bushels of wheat and 30 bushels of corn.

Fully 2,000 persons have been saved from peril at sea by wireless telegraphy.

Enquire for Them

No housewife who has used any of



but will recommend them as the best articles of their kind in domestic use. They are the leading flavors in America and should be on the shelf of every grocery. Enquire for them and do not take substitutes.

NOTES OF WALLACE

Special Correspondence.
Wallace, Oct. 12.—The Wallace high school's exhibit at the Seattle fair has been awarded a gold medal, a distinction worth while. The high school exhibit consisted of a cabinet containing specimens of the work done in each course and study in the curriculum.

A novel proposal has been accepted by the Reindeer mine management. Frank Johnson and three associates have been given contract for continuing the crosscut tunnel 250 feet. They guarantee to open up at least two feet of 5 per cent copper ore or ask no pay for that distance. This proposal was made after they had carefully prospected the surface showing. The Reindeer is continuing the drift on the vein.

Because he remained out too late last night and overslept this morning, John Malloy was fined \$5 in district court. Malloy was on a jury and did not appear until brought in by the sheriff.

The Snowstorm will probably disburse no dividend this month. The announcement is usually made on the tenth of the month, and the dividend paid on the 20th. No announcement has been made for October.

Honesteers' picnic and quilting bees will enliven the life of the Big creek home-seekers hereafter and humming-toll and existence will be forgotten in many social events if the plans of Mrs. Joseph A. Fallon of Coeur d'Alene city carry. Mrs. Fallon expects to spend next spring and summer on her husband's claim on Big creek and will promote the social events at that time.

Mrs. Mabel Johnson, the 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Johnson, and Mart F. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Smith of Spokane, were married at the bride's home by Rev. C. C. Hickman, the Baptist minister. Both are well known here, the bride being in the high school and the bridegroom being employed by local grocery stores for several years.

The mill of the Cataldo lumber company's plant at old Mission was destroyed by fire causing a loss of \$1,500, the fire being of incendiary origin without doubt. The plant was owned by Dan McInnis and John Moss, but was in the hands of a receiver, L. L. Brainard. The company had many enemies around old Mission.

George Gordon, a miner, is under arrest on the charge of attempting to murder his friend William Sawyer, by striking him on the head with a rock. The affair is alleged to have occurred at Mace.

The Coeur d'Alene-Mastodon property on Slate creek, has been visited by robbers who stole everything that could be packed away, including cook stove, blacksmith tools and mining implements. The robbery occurred during the temporary absence of the men employed there.

When a Grocer

gives you Burnett's Vanilla voluntarily, rest assured he is a high-class grocer who is looking out for your interest. Burnett's Vanilla is as superior to ordinary vanilla as rich cream is superior to skimmed milk. Remember to ask for it and see for yourself. Burnett's Vanilla