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**WASHINGTON NEWS**  
THE MISSOULIAN'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

Washington, D. C., June 26.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, experienced difficulty in making much of an argument for free hides during the senate debate. He was interrupted at almost every minute of his speech by questions from the Montana senators, Messrs. Dixon and Carter, who favor the hide duty. By Senator Dixon Mr. Lodge was accused of being inconsistent in favoring no duty on hides and duty on leather and its products. Senator Dixon went after Mr. Lodge at the very beginning of his speech, Lodge had quoted from the late James G. Blaine on the hide schedule when the McKinley bill was up. In the letter Blaine had said that a duty on hides would raise the price of women's and children's shoes from 5 to 6 per cent. "As a matter of fact," interrupted Dixon, "Blaine was wrong in his belief that that would be the result. Has not the experience of the last 12 years, during which time we have had a duty on heavy hides which only go into the soles of shoes, which the shoe men admit, but under the most strained construction, would add about 3 cents to a pair of men's shoes—proved that Blaine was wrong?" he asked. Lodge said he did not care to "enter into a discussion about shoes."

Continuing Mr. Lodge said that Americans were making shoes under the present 15 per cent duty cheaper and better than anywhere in the world. "This condition has taken place under the small duty, from which alone sole leather is made," observed Mr. Dixon. Mr. Lodge insisted it was built up by 25 years of free hides. Mr. Dixon pointed to the fact that under the duty the exports of boots and shoes from this country had increased from \$1,700,000 in 1887 to over \$1,000,000 in 1908, an increase of nearly 500 per cent. Lodge admitted this, but said the exports of sole leather have decreased. "I differ with the senator as to the exports of sole leather," said Mr. Dixon. "The importer paying 15 per cent duty and having a rebate on the duty, absolutely can go into the market in competition with the world, because the duty he pays on Argentine hides is returned to him when he exports," to which reasoning Lodge assented.

Then will the senator agree to the proposition," resumed Mr. Dixon, "that if you put hides on the free list, we shall also put sole leather and horns and shins in the same class and we will all vote for it?"

Lodge said he would vote accordingly if the senate would put paper on the free list. "I was addressing my remarks to the boot and shoe and leather schedule," said Mr. Dixon, to which Mr. Lodge responded by asking why they should be singled out from every other manufactured product? "And why should hides of the western countries be singled out from every other product?" demanded Dixon. "Why should they let a saw log in free against the man who cuts one in the American forest?" came back Mr. Lodge. "We are not discussing saw logs," said Mr. Dixon. "I am discussing the sawlog schedule," said Lodge. "If we are going into the tariff reform proposition and are going to put hides on the free list, let us do the same with the products of the boot and shoe and sole-leather man," said Mr. Dixon.

Mr. Dixon—I want to suggest to the senator from Massachusetts, whom I have always followed in my political allegiance with a great deal of loyalty, if the lesson that he is now teaching the senate and the American people is this: Take the duty off the raw material made here at home and cut the duty on the manufactured products, but only to the extent that we have taken it from the raw product, and leave the manufactured products in the same relative position behind the bulkhead of the tariff as they were before. In good faith and with good conscience, and with all sincerity, would not this lesson, if accepted, inevitably lead us to the point where we would throw down the protective principle for absolute free trade with the world?

Mr. Lodge—I do not think so for a moment. The tariff bill is full of just such things. We admit gold and silver to this country free. Would the senator argue from that that the manufacturers of silver ought to come in free?

Mr. Dixon—in all fairness, that is not a fair comparison.

Mr. Lodge—It is the same principle. Mr. Dixon—But the senator is arguing for free raw material. I think the senator from Texas (Mr. Bailey) enunciated a principle the other day that is absolutely unassailable. The minute you say to the producer of the raw material "we will not protect your product but will protect the manufactured product" when you teach that to the people of this country and write it into the law, that day, I think, strikes the death knell to the protective tariff system of the United States. I know various localities that are affected sometimes adversely, not to mention.

All of us have voted for schedules in this bill that in some respects may have been adverse to the communities in which we live. The inconsistencies of which the senator from Massachusetts speaks are the weaknesses of this tariff bill. The fewer inconsistencies we have the better. We want to be prepared to go to the country and say that we have passed a tariff bill "on the square" that recognizes all sections and all industries.

Mr. Carter—I ask the senator if he will not concede that the tariff duties provided by the Wilson act injuriously affected the manufacturing interests of New England?

Mr. Lodge—They injuriously affected the manufacturing interests of the entire country.

Mr. Carter—I call the attention of the senator to the fact that no protective tariff bill would have been written on the statute books of this country for the last 20 years had it not been for the votes of the states especially interested in protecting these ranchmen and farmers.

The senator may as well now and henceforth understand that if everything we produce in the west and on the farms of this country is to be

Most of them live east of the Mississippi.

Mr. Carter—The shoe in question contains not to exceed 2 pounds of leather a pair, and a tariff of 15 per cent on the hide would not exceed 4 cents.

Mr. Lodge—It contains 46 ounces of leather by actual weight. I have the pieces of leather here of that shoe.

Mr. Carter—Of course it contains more weight than the leather in the shoe. There is certain material aside from the leather.

Mr. Lodge—That is what it is wrapped in. It is only paper. There is nothing here but the leather.

Mr. Carter—This added weight suggested, I will say to the senator, is not over 5 pounds or 5 cents of duty on the hide.

Mr. Lodge—I said so.

Mr. Carter—The shoe has gone up apparently from 85 cents to \$2.50.

Mr. Lodge—No; the senator wants to be fair. I started out by saying I never heard of such a claim as that and that I did not think it was important. I do not claim that the duty did it. I do not believe it at all. It is obvious on the face of it that the duty has not advanced the cost except on boots and shoes made of foreign hides.

Mr. Carter—Does not the senator contend that there is no relation between the selling price and the duty?

Mr. Lodge—I made no argument of that kind. I said I was not going into the question of the price of shoes for the simple reason that they had advanced, as everyone who has looked into it knows, with the advance in hides, but that it was impossible to say that the 15 per cent duty had raised the general price of hides, which had advanced all over the world.

Mr. Dixon—Will the senator yield for a question? I am much interested in the statement of the price. I think I can carry out what the senator from California earlier in the debate called the attention of the country to. I understand that the manufacturer gets only 85 cents a pair, and the senator, I understand, says the shoes sell at \$2 a pair in the retail stores.

Mr. Lodge—I wish I could find the exact figures. They used to retail for \$2.

Mr. Dixon—An advance of \$1.15 over 85 cents, the first cost. It is 3 cents a pair on the sole alone.

Mr. Carter—Three cents a pair, at 85 cents.

Mr. Dixon—The only leather in that shoe is in the sole and in the heel that pays any duty.

Mr. Lodge—No; the shoe is made almost entirely of dutiable hide.

Mr. Dixon—Is the senator fully advised on that point?

Mr. Lodge—I am absolutely certain of it. This whole thing was made up as an exhibit. It is made of splits and grain.

Mr. Dixon—Sole leather?

Mr. Lodge—Sole leather splits.

Mr. Dixon—Has the senator from Massachusetts any figures showing an increase of the cost of shoes from 1907 to the present time in the class of shoes that have no leather made from the hide which carries a duty?

Mr. Lodge—I have not; but I have no question.

Mr. Dixon—I ask the senator in fairness, do not these shoes show the same increase as those which have a sole made from dutiable hide?

Mr. Lodge—I hope the senator will believe that I am not trying to say anything which I do not believe. I am trying to be intellectually honest, at least, and I believe that the shoes having dutiable hides have advanced practically the same, so far as I can tell. I may be wrong; but I believe that to be the case. So far as that goes, my point is that it is a needless burden on the manufacturer.

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Women's tailored waists, with pleated fronts, trimmed with large pearl buttons, stiff cuffs and linen collar; easy to launder. Don't miss this waist special for Monday.

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Prices: Lower floor, 15¢; balcony, 10¢.

Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

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Entire change of people every Monday and Thursday.

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Ventriloquists

LESTER AND HUCHELL  
Singers, Dancers and Comedians.

MEMORA  
The English Mental Wonder.

MISS MAXWELL,  
Illustrated Songs

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Entire change of performers Monday and Thursday.

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Continues Performance—First performance, 7:30 p. m.; admission 15¢ and 25¢.

MATINEE—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p. m. Admission: Ladies, 15¢; children, 10¢.

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Entire Change of Program for

**MONDAY EVENING**

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regarded by the manufacturers as a raw material, then the duty has advanced when this system must fail. The senator may as well take into account the fact that the farmer who sells the hide of the steer in open competition in the hide market of the world will no longer continue to pay a duty on the harness he puts on the horse or the shoes he puts on his feet.

Mr. Lodge—I yielded for a question and not for a speech.

Mr. Carter—I will be glad to take this clear to the senator a little later on.

Mr. Lodge—I have no doubt of it. The senator himself can see it is only fair to let me complete my argument and not have a whole speech interjected.

Mr. Carter—I think the senator might possibly profit.

Mr. Lodge—I always profit by what the senator from Montana says.

Mr. Carter—It is well for the senator to be advised of the condition in the senate on the subject to which he is now addressing himself. He is a member of the committee on Finance, a committee followed with a fidelity scarcely matched in parliamentary history on this floor. I want to say that before the voting on this subject is over that which he so earnestly pleads for.

Mr. Lodge—Oh, well, Mr. President, there is no use indulging in threats. I have the same right that every other senator has to present what he thinks is proper.

Mr. Dixon—The senator from North Dakota, who is also a member of the Finance committee, advocated, and very ably advocated on this floor, free lumber. It seemed to me it would have been needless to use such language to him. The senator from Maine only the other day, although he was not present, was recorded as being against the committee on the duty affecting canned woodens. We can not select each other in this way and say, "If you advocate what you think right, you are to be read out of the party and your duties are to be ruined." Let us try to decide each question on its merits as it comes up.

Mr. Carter—That is what I propose to do.

Mr. Tillman—Mr. President—

The Vice President—Does the senator from Massachusetts yield to the senator from South Carolina?

Mr. Dixon—Certainly.

Mr. Tillman—I just simply want to make an inquiry as to how it is that the cordial agreement which has existed between the senator from Montana and the senator from Massachusetts has been broken up? I have watched the votes, and seen the lead of the senator from Rhode Island and the senator from Massachusetts show behind, followed always by the senator from Montana. I think the understanding was that the hide of the sheep growing wool, which was clipped, leaving the sheep on the ranch, must be protected, and I can not see why the hide of the cow or of a steer, after the steer has been killed and his carcass shipped off somewhere and therefore he is no longer an asset, should differ from the sheep hide; and the senator from Massachusetts has been so eager to protect the wool off the hide that I do not see why he does not protect the hide off the steer.

Mr. Lodge—You can take the wool off the sheep every year, but you can take the hide off the cattle but once.

Mr. Tillman—I know. Therefore the steer's hide is the article that needs the greater degree of protection, because you can only protect it once, while you protect the sheep every year, slaughter.

Mr. Carter—The senator will discern by consulting the figures and the facts that under the free-hide system the individual in Vermont, being near the market, can get some price, whereas, as has been suggested by the senator from Montana, the free-hide competition with the Argentine, taken into account in connection with the freight rates, leaves the man in Wyoming and Montana the only alternative of letting the hide bleach on the plains or bury it in the ground.

Mr. Lodge—The man in New England or New York is a great deal nearer the Argentine competition than Wyoming.

Mr. Carter—He is nearer the tanner. He can sell the hides for something, and the freight rate does not consume the whole.

Mr. Lodge—Tanners are scattered all over this country in 32 states.

Mr. Carter—in our country we have no tanners.

Mr. Dixon—Has the Senator a list of the tanners who are engaged in the leather business?

Mr. Lodge—I am going to give the list of tanners. Of course the senator knows who they are.

Mr. Dixon—Are there any packers outside of the Chicago packers interested in tanneries?

Mr. Lodge—I do not know of any.

Mr. Dixon—As a matter of fact, the whole number of cattle slaughtered in Chicago amounts to less than 3,000,000 head of steers as against 17,000,000 hides. All of them go into the tanneries.

Mr. Lodge—The figures are different in different parts of the country. Chicago and Kansas City take in, as far as I can learn 7,500,000.

Mr. Dixon—Not to exceed 5,000,000. I think, from the most accurate information.

Mr. Lodge—I have come to distrust all figures since this debate began, not only those of the senator from Montana but his own.

Mr. Dixon—When I see the senator from Massachusetts using figures for the purpose of the cause in which he is enlisted this afternoon, I am inclined to distrust all of them. I see him joining the ranks of the insurgents in a crusade against the cattlemen of this country and the farmers.

Mr. Lodge—If this is a crusade against cattlemen, it is a crusade against a large number of them in New England. The people who own the cattle of this country do not all live west of the Mississippi river.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit ..... 79 1/2  
Canadian Pacific ..... 181 1/2  
Chicago & Ohio ..... 78 1/2  
Chicago Northwestern ..... 182 1/2  
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul ..... 152 1/2  
Colorado Fuel & Iron ..... 43  
Colorado & Southern (bid) ..... 56 1/2  
Delaware & Hudson ..... 191 1/2  
Denver & Rio Grande ..... 48 1/2  
Do preferred (bid) ..... 85 1/2  
Erie ..... 33 1/2  
Great Northern preferred ..... 149 1/2  
Great Northern Ore Crs ..... 75  
Illinois Central (bid) ..... 148 1/2  
International Paper ..... 16 1/2  
Interborough-Metropolitan ..... 17 1/2  
Do preferred ..... 51 1/2  
Louisville & Nashville (bid) ..... 140 1/2  
Missouri Pacific ..... 77 1/2  
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ..... 46 1/2  
National Biscuit (bid) ..... 105  
National Lead ..... 85 1/2  
New York Central ..... 126 1/2  
Northern Pacific ..... 150 1/2  
Pacific Mail ..... 32  
Pennsylvania ..... 126 1/2  
People's Gas (bid) ..... 113 1/2  
Pressed Steel Car ..... 42 1/2  
Pullman Palace Car (bid) ..... 187  
Reading ..... 154 1/2  
Rock Island Co. ..... 30 1/2  
Do preferred ..... 70 1/2  
Southern Pacific ..... 130 1/2  
Southern Railway ..... 31  
Union Pacific ..... 192 1/2  
United States Steel ..... 69 1/2  
Do preferred ..... 123 1/2  
Wells Fargo ..... 21 1/2  
Western Union ..... 72 1/2  
Standard Oil ..... 67 1/2

**MARKET MOVEMENTS OF THE DAY**

New York, June 26.—The stock market today showed symptoms of lapsing into summer dullness. Besides the discouraging bearishness in speculation, the critical period of harvesting is customary. The continued ease of the money market in spite of the approach of the July settlements might prove an incentive to keep up speculation in some circumstances. The heavy receipts of currency from the interior are proving resources to insure the meeting of all requirements on July 1. Borrowing abroad also is pursued. There is dread apparently that the July payments estimated at over \$200,000,000 will not be met with ease. The time money market is called soft and effects. The expectation that the period of ease will continue. Today's extreme ease of the money market removes any bar to the outflow of gold and the export of that metal is expected to continue this week. A disturbing effect was caused in today's market by the further release in Union Pacific preferred, which sold as low as 106 1/2, compared with 110 on Thursday. Confidence in the grounds for the rise was undetermined and reactionary effect was generally felt. Reports conflicted as to the outcome of the intended introduction of United States Steel to the Paris bourse. Published intimations that French bankers were secured against losses in the event of its failure made a depressing influence for the shares. Western Maryland dropped again to as low as 12 compared with 28 1/2 early in May, when rumors were circulated of a beneficial reorganization plan.

Bonds were steady. Total sales, (par value) \$182,000. United States 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 coupon bonds have declined 1/4; the 2 1/2 percent 1/2 and the coupons 4 1/4 percent on call during the week.

**New York Closing Stocks.**  
Amalgamated Copper ..... 51 1/2  
American Car & Foundry ..... 55 1/2  
American Locomotive ..... 53 1/2  
American Smelting & Refining ..... 40 1/2  
Do preferred ..... 110 1/2  
American Sugar Refining ..... 12 1/2  
Anacostia Mining Co. .... 48  
Atchafalaya ..... 115 1/2  
Do preferred ..... 110 1/2  
Baltimore & Ohio ..... 117 1/2

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The Marcus Daly estate offers for sale EIGHT THOUSAND ACRES of highly cultivated land, comprising a part of the famous BITTER ROOT STOCK FARM. The land is ideal for fruit growing, dairying and diversified farming. This land will be sold in tracts of twenty acres or more, according to the wants of the purchaser. A few five and ten acre tracts have also been platted on the bench above Hamilton, convenient to the town, that are beautiful sites for country homes.

TERMS of payment, 25 per cent cash, balance in ten annual installments, with interest at 6 per cent, on the deferred payments.

Handsome illustrated booklet describing the lands will be mailed on request.

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**Town Lot Sale ALBERTON**  
Missoula County, Montana

On Tuesday, June 29, 1909, the opening auction sale of town lots will be held at Alberton, Mont. Alberton is the second division point west of Butte on the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway, located about 35 miles west of Missoula.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE BUTTE AT 10 P. M., ON MONDAY, JUNE 28, ARRIVING AT MISSOULA AT 6 A. M., TUESDAY, JUNE 29. IT WILL LEAVE MISSOULA AT 7 O'CLOCK, ONE HOUR LATER, AND WILL ARRIVE AT ALBERTON AT 8:30 A. M.

All lots are listed at prices ranging from \$100 to \$250. The choice is sold at public auction and the price of lots is determined by adding the amount bid to the list price of the lot selected.

Terms are one-third cash, balance in two equal payments, with 7 per cent interest.

If full cash payment is made a discount of 5 per cent will be allowed. For further information address:

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E. M. CALKINS, Traffic Manager, Seattle.  
J. Q. ADAMS, General Land Agent, Miles City.  
L. M. LAW, Townsite Agent, Hotel Thornton, Butte.

**San Francisco Mining Stocks.**  
Alpha Con. .... 1  
Andes ..... 15  
Belcher ..... 41  
Best & Belcher ..... 37  
Bullion ..... 16  
Caledonia ..... 21  
Challenge Con. .... 20  
Chollar ..... 19  
Confidence ..... 51  
Con. Cal & Va. .... 87  
Con. Imperial ..... 42  
Crown Point ..... 28  
Cryolite ..... 28  
Gold & Currie ..... 18  
Hale & Norcross ..... 25  
Julia ..... 7  
Kentuck Con. .... 6  
Mexican ..... 102 1/2  
Occidental Con. .... 15  
Ophir ..... 147 1/2  
Overman ..... 39  
Potosi ..... 25  
Savage ..... 22  
Scorpion ..... 6  
Sage Belcher ..... 2  
Sierra Nevada ..... 28  
Silver Hill ..... 7

**New York Mining Stocks.**  
Alicia ..... 185  
Brunswick Con. (offered) ..... 6  
Constock Tunnel stock ..... 26  
Constock Tunnel bonds ..... 18  
Con. Cal & Va. .... 89  
Horn Silver ..... 90  
Iron Silver ..... 140  
Leadville Con. (offered) ..... 6  
Little Chief (offered) ..... 7  
Mexican ..... 100  
Ontario ..... 350  
Ophir ..... 175 1/2  
Standard ..... 17  
Yellow Jacket ..... 45

**Boston Mining Stocks.**  
Adventure ..... 7 1/2  
Allouez ..... 42 1/2  
Amalgamated ..... 81 1/2  
Arizona Commercial ..... 39 1/2  
Atlantic ..... 2 1/2  
Butte Coalition ..... 25  
Calumet & Hecla ..... 64 1/2  
Calumet & Hecla ..... 64 1/2  
Cerro ..... 31 1/2  
Copper Range ..... 87 1/2  
Daly West ..... 8  
Franklin ..... 17 1/2  
Grady ..... 99  
Greene Cananea ..... 10  
Isle Royale ..... 23 1/2  
Mass. Mining ..... 8 1/2  
Michigan ..... 10  
Mohawk ..... 65  
Montana Coal & Coke ..... 200  
Nevada ..... 20  
Old Dominion ..... 53  
Oreoid ..... 135  
Parrot ..... 30  
Quincy ..... 87  
Quincy ..... 87  
Trinity ..... 11  
United Copper ..... 19  
United States Mining ..... 45 1/2  
United States Oil ..... 32 1/2  
Utah ..... 41 1/2  
Victoria ..... 4 1/2  
Winona ..... 8 1/2  
Wolverine ..... 147  
North Butte ..... 57

**Silver and Drafts.**  
Silver bars, 32 1/2%; Mexican dollars, 47; drafts, sight, 100 per cent; drafts, telegraph, 106 per cent.

**Chicago Livestock.**  
Chicago, June 26.—Cattle, receipts estimated at 100; market steady; beefs, \$5.10@7.35; Texas steers, \$4.75@6.25; western steers, \$3.60@5.50; cows and heifers, \$2.50@6.50; calves, \$5.00@7.50.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 6,000; market 5¢ to higher; light, \$7.15@7.50; mixed, \$7.35@7.80; heavy, \$7.45@7.80; \$7.45@7.85; yearling, heavy, \$7.45@7.85; 100 lbs, \$9.15@9.75; bulk of sales, \$7.15@7.50.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 1,500; market strong; native, \$3.50@5.50; western, \$3.75@5.75; spring lambs, \$5.50@6.00.

**Wool Market.**  
St. Louis, June 26.—Wool, dull. Medium grades, combing and clothing, 23 1/2@28; light fine, 20 1/2@26; heavy fine 14 1/2@21; tub washed, 24 @27 1/2.

**Metal Market.**  
New York, June 26.—No change was reported in the various metal markets today and business was quiet in the absence of cables. Tin, dull, \$29 @29 1/2.

**Copper, quiet.** Lake, \$12.25@13.62 1/2; electrolytic, \$13.00@13.12 1/2; casting, \$12.75 @13.

Lead, unchanged, \$4.34@4.45.

Spelter, unchanged, \$3.40@3.45.

**Grain and Provisions.**  
Chicago, June 26.—Wheat was strong with the exception of a few minutes at the start, when prices declined 1/4 to 1/2@3/4, owing to selling based on a break of 3-cent Liverpool. The Liverpool decline was a surprise in view of the advance of more than 2 cents here yesterday. The deferred months

MISSOULIAN CLASS ADS BRING QUICK RESULTS