

TALK ON RECIPROCITY

KASSON'S SPEECH AT ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS' BANQUET.

California's objection to the Jamnican Treaty—Proposed Convention With France.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Six hundred business firms were represented at the annual banquet of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, which was held this evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. There was but one set speech on the programme for the evening and that was by John A. Kasson, of Iowa, the diplomat and tariff expert, who spoke on "Reciprocity." Martin B. Madden, of Chicago, president of the club, made a short address introducing Mr. Kasson, who was received with much applause and to the guests as he rose to make his address.

Mr. Kasson's address was devoted entirely to the subject of reciprocity, which he viewed from a standpoint of the protection of the tariff. He also entered at length into the history of reciprocity; but, perhaps, the most important section of the speech dealt with the practical results to be expected from the measure pending before the Senate, the special benefits to be realized by each section of the United States being clearly indicated.

He said there was no objection to any of these treaties except to the case of Jamaica, where California objected to the 20 per cent reduction on oranges. This was most unjust, he said, because the Dingley duty on oranges was three times higher than ever before and the duty under the treaty would be twice as high and, in addition, the Jamaica crop did not compete with the California product, but was marketed at a different season.

Mr. Kasson submitted a series of tables, showing just how the French reciprocity treaty would affect the New England States, the Eastern Central States, the Central Western States and the Southern and Western States, the tables being prepared at the Treasury Department, and showing cuts in duties in some cases as great as 50 per cent on Americans imports into France, with many of 50 per cent and few below 20 per cent. Another table showed the reductions on United States products by classes, such as wine, 41.5 per cent, and lumber, 25 to 35 per cent. It was then pointed out that whereas the reduction in duties under reciprocity varied by the Dingley act was 20 per cent, as a matter of fact on only about 1-10 of the total imports from France is the rate of concession allowed, while on 17-18 only 5 per cent concession is made.

Mr. Kasson next undertook to answer the criticism that the concessions obtained by the United States from France were insubstantial, and he said that evidence that there are two parties to a treaty.

Mr. Kasson pointed to some very overt dangers to our export trade, owing to the threatening attitude of Europe. He said that there had been too much bragging about our National expansion, increasing European alarm, and many countries were now preparing for retaliation.

BROKE WORLD'S RECORD.

Crescent's Performance on the Half-Mile Track at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24.—Crescent, king of trotters, broke the world's mile record for a half-mile track this afternoon at the Kansas City Driving Club's track, going the distance in 2:04.4, and clipping just one-quarter of a second off the best previous record, made by the same horse two weeks ago. He made the new record in his very first trial. The time by quarters was 1:04.4, 1:04.4, 1:04.4, 1:04.4. The track was fast and the conditions were perfect. Fully 8,000 people witnessed the event.

Mike the tramp had the pole at the start, but Crescent usurped that position at the first turn and at the quarter, which was made in 0:23.4, he was in the lead. Every few strides Murren would take the runner up and let out a yell to spur the trotting wonder on. As they turned into the stretch the first time around the hundreds of watches in the crowd showed that he was going at a record-breaking pace. The three-quarter pole was passed in 1:23.4. As they reached the head of the stretch Ketchum was seen to come upon his horse for the final effort. The stallion came through the straight-away moving like so much machinery. Ketchum did not touch him with the whip, but urged him on with words of encouragement. As they reached the wire a few lengths in advance of Mike the Tramp, and hundreds of the spectators caught the time as 2:04.4, just as the official timers did.

Races at Worth.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Worth summary: Six furlongs—John Grigsby won, Fleetwing second, The Star of Bethlehem third; time, 1:25.4. Mile and a quarter—Prince Blazes won, DeLorraine second, Sarilla third; time, 2:48. Seven furlongs—Lucien Appleby won, Golden Glitter second, Bragg third; time, 0:25.4. One mile, the Englewood handicap—Haviland won, Vulcan second, Searcher third; time, 1:40. Six furlongs—Rival Dare won, The Boer second, Mountebank third; time, 1:44. Five and a half furlongs—Edwinton won, Lou Woods second, Dandelion third; time, 1:36.2-5.

Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Fair Grounds results: Six and a half furlongs—Rebus won, Sting second, LeFlore third; time, 1:21. One and three-sixteenths miles, selling—Beau won, Wall About second, George Lee third; time, 2:04. Five and a half furlongs—Salve won, Dean Swift second, Blue Blazes third; time, 1:40. Mile and nine yards, purse—Crooket won, Winepress second, Outenard third; time, 1:40. One mile, purse—Glenwood won, Antole second, Menace third; time, 1:24. Seven furlongs, selling—Revoke won, Prima II second, Grotter third; time, 1:28. The Rampage handicap, mile and an eighth—Blues won, Morning Side second, Gold Heels third; time, 1:54. The Fordham handicap, seven furlongs—Chutachota won, Louisville second, Lady of the Valley third; time, 1:28. Six and a half furlongs—Lamp o' Lee won, Tour second, Biff third; time, 1:22. Mile and an eighth—Dublin won, Belle of Troy second, Tom Kenny third; time, 1:35.4.

Races at Morris Park.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Morris Park summary: One mile, selling—Potente won, Luck Star second, Hamrock third; time, 1:41. Five furlongs, selling—Bon Mot won, Bijou second, Early Eve third; time, 0:54. The Rampage handicap, mile and an eighth—Blues won, Morning Side second, Gold Heels third; time, 1:54. The Fordham handicap, seven furlongs—Chutachota won, Louisville second, Lady of the Valley third; time, 1:28. Six and a half furlongs—Lamp o' Lee won, Tour second, Biff third; time, 1:22. Mile and an eighth—Dublin won, Belle of Troy second, Tom Kenny third; time, 1:35.4.

Races at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Little Boy did not attempt to lower his world's pace record to a wagon of 2:04 today. Summary: 2:05 class trotting, purse \$1000—Exocor won the second and third heats in 2:04.4, 2:05.4. Charley Stiles won the first heat in 2:15. 2:12 class pace, purse \$1000—Dan R. won two straight heats in 2:04.4, 2:05.4. 2:30 class pacing to wagon, amateur

drivers—Carlo M. won the first and third heats in 2:11. 2:10. Saul won the second heat in 2:11. 2:05 pace, purse \$1000—Mazette won two straight heats in 2:04.4, 2:04.4. 2:15 class trotting to wagon, amateur drivers—Major Greer, driven by ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, of New York, won two straight heats in 2:15.4, 2:17, defeating Texana, driven by C. K. G. Billings, of Chicago.

AUTO RECORDS BROKEN.

Winton Makes the Fastest Time of Any Vehicle on a Track. DETROIT, Oct. 24.—All automobile records from one mile to 10 miles were broken at the Grose Point race track here today by Alexander Winton, of Cleveland, who covered a mile on his big racing machine in 1:08.5, lowering Henri Fournier's record 2-5 of a second, which the latter made on the Empire City track October 10. This mark of 1:08.5 is the fastest ever made on any track by any manner of vehicle. The time by miles in the 10-mile run follows: 1:08.5-1:08.5 1:08.5-1:08.5 1:08.5-1:08.5 1:08.5-1:08.5 1:08.5-1:08.5 1:08.5-1:08.5 1:08.5-1:08.5 1:08.5-1:08.5 1:08.5-1:08.5 1:08.5-1:08.5

Rock Drilling Contest.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Oct. 24.—The rock

NEW PROFESSOR AT OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

WILLIAM T. SHAW.

CORVALLIS, Oct. 24.—William T. Shaw, recently appointed instructor in zoology at the Oregon Agricultural College, is an alumnus of the University of California, having graduated from the college of agriculture in 1898, and from the college of science in 1899. Shortly after graduation he went to the Michigan Agricultural College to continue studies in zoology. While there he completed a course leading to a second degree, meantime instructing in the department of zoology and entomology. From Michigan he was appointed assistant professor in zoology at the Agricultural Station, which position he resigned to accept the Oregon appointment. Mr. Shaw was born in Ontario, Canada, and is a son of Thomas Shaw, professor of entomology and husband of the University of Minnesota.

drilling contest held here tonight for the championship of the world in Gunnison granite took place at the Opera House. The following are the results: Malley and Chamberlain, Leadville, 40-15 inches; Bore and McLeod, British Columbia, 38-13-15; Hupps and Lindquist, Oursay, 38-13-15; Pittman and Coughlin, 35-8-15 inches. There are three teams to drill tomorrow night. Two from Leadville and one from Butte, Mont.

To Play Football at Monmouth.

SALEM, Oct. 24.—The Willamette University football team will play the State Normal team at Monmouth, Saturday. The Salem team thought it had a game arranged with Mount Angel last Saturday, but the Mount Angel boys went to Monmouth and were beaten by a score of 6 to 5. The game between Monmouth and Willamette may show the relative strength of Salem and Mount Angel.

Wade Knocked Out Film.

ANACONDA, Mont., Oct. 24.—Jack Wade, of Salt Lake, at the Margaret Theater, tonight scored a victory over "Doc" Flynn, of San Francisco, in the 13th round. The fight was to have been for 20 rounds, but Wade knocked his opponent out in the 13th. The match was fast from the start, both men showing cleverness throughout.

McGovern and Corbett Matched.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Terry McGovern, feather-weight champion of the world, and Jimmy Corbett, of Denver, signed articles of agreement today for a 20-round championship contest on Thanksgiving day at Hartford, Conn., before the Empire Athletic Club.

Maher and Jeffords Signed.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Peter Maher, the Irish champion, and Jim Jeffords, of California, have been matched to box 10 rounds in this city on November 8.

DE RESZKE AND THE WAITER

The Russian's Scholarship for This "Poor Boy With a Great Voice."

New York Journal. Guillaume Duchesne was a waiter at Delmonico's. He is a protégé of Edouard de Reszke, who will be a grand opera singer. For Guillaume Duchesne has been awarded the De Reszke scholarship in the Metropolitan School of Music and "Vocal Art."

By adoption he is an American, by birth a Frenchman, and by ancestry an Italian. Giacomo Minkowsky, the composer and head of the Metropolitan School of Music and Vocal Art, declares that Edouard de Reszke's protégé has the "lost Italian voice."

It was thought that this wonderful voice was lost. But two tenors have it, and they are here. When they die the masters had believed that voice would pass away and become a memory.

That it is restored in Duchesne will be welcome news to the music world. The Italian voice is soft and fine. To the unaccustomed ear it is thin. It has a quality that has been described as "not of earth." Artists say that with the "lost Italian voice" passed the best there was in music. Mario had it, and Owen Meredith said in "Aux Italiens." "Mario could soothe with a tender note a soul in purgatory."

When Edouard de Reszke founded the \$2000 scholarship he said: "It must go to a poor boy with a great voice." For years no one was found with voice promising enough to warrant the bestowal of the scholarship. Last week Mr. Minkowsky, who is still enough of a stranger in New York to find novelty in the cellar restaurants that constitute Bohemia, dropped into a Twelfth street cafe. He listened to and laughed at the impromptu programme with a master's superciliousness until young Duchesne sang. When he had finished Mr. Minkowsky stared at him. "The lost Italian voice! Come with me," he exclaimed.

Minkowsky called: "Found poor boy with great voice. Lost Italian!"

De Reszke replied: "Is it possible? Joy! The scholarship is his."

Gullaudie will not wait on the tables at Delmonico's after this week.

Chile All Making Roads.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 24.—Chile, replying to a request from the Argentine Government for an explanation of the Chilean occupation of the disputed territory in the Cordillera, asserts that the sole purposes of the Chilean Government is to make necessary roads with a view of facilitating the work of the British arbitration commissioners.

A Violent Attack of Croup Cured.

"Last Winter an infant child or mine caught a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist of Pilley, Mo. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered." This remedy not only cures croup, but is given as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or other harmful substance, and is as safe as given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists.

PORTLAND IN THE LEAD

EASTERN BUSINESS MAN COMPARES IT TO SEATTLE.

Makes Many Comparisons, in Which Portland Appears to Better Advantage Than Puget Sound City.

W. K. Morley, one of the most prominent wholesale hardware dealers in Michigan, contributes an article to the Saginaw Evening News of October 3, in which he compares the cities of Portland and Seattle from a commercial and business standpoint. Mr. Morley's comparison is very much in Portland's favor. The assertions which he makes are based on personal observations, and close study of the merits of the two cities, and make interesting reading. Following is Mr. Morley's letter in full:

Mr. Morley's Letter.

The finding of gold in Alaska and the opening up of enormous territory by which Seattle has been benefited more

Portland's Growing Commerce.

Portland's commerce is growing more rapidly than that of any other city on the Pacific Coast. Her foreign commerce for 1900 amounted to over \$10,000,000, and the grand total for the 15 years from July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1900, was \$38,870,771. Portland holds the enviable position of being the only city on the Pacific Coast where a ship can be reached by rail from the inland Empire without crossing the mountains on heavy grades. By railroad transportation along the banks of the Columbia River, a down-hill pull on a water grade is secured through the ranges of mountains, which separate all the Pacific Coast towns from the country to the east. This fact alone places the other cities at an enormous disadvantage in the competition for foreign commerce and the commerce of the neighboring states.

Portland is the terminal point of four transcontinental railway systems, the Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Union Pacific. Fourteen transcontinental trains arrive and depart daily, and the total number of trains operated is a number of visitors day amount to 50, not including trains in the suburban service.

At Oregon City, 12 miles from Portland on the Willamette River, are the Willamette Falls. They produce 1,200,000 horsepower, which is the largest source of power in the world. At lowest water, according to Government estimates, 56,000 horse-power, of which but 7000 is now used in Portland. With this enormous power, Portland has the best facilities for shipping, both by water and by rail, an enormous growth of Portland's manufacturing industries is assured. Sixty million dollars' worth of goods were manufactured in Oregon in 1900, a big share of which was the product of Portland's factories.

The value of Oregon's agricultural products for 1900 was \$7,138,021; livestock, \$3,000,000; mineral products, \$1,133,000; including \$3,285,000 worth of gold and \$5,651 tons of coal; dairy products, \$10,000,000; product of Oregon fisheries, \$2,212,307; including \$1,000,000 of salmon. The total value of the Washington state of the Columbia, \$2,322,235; hops shipped, 14,000,000 pounds; fruit crop, \$2,000,000. Oregon's total production for 1900 from farms, forests and commerce amounted to \$128,745,491.

The assessed valuation of Portland's property in 1900 was \$38,685,411; that of Seattle, \$22,183,292.

Portland's jobbing business for 1900 amounted to \$110,000,000. She has 18 banks with deposits amounting to \$14,000,000.

In 1900, \$944,385 was spent in new buildings and in building improvements in the City of Portland. For the first four and a half months of 1901, \$42,125 has been spent, and during the last ten years the amount of money spent for new buildings and on building improvements was \$13,972,915.

The superiority as to number, wealth and stability of the mercantile houses of Portland over those of any other city on the Pacific Coast, San Francisco alone excepted, is everywhere admitted. In 1900 Portland had 1332 business firms worthy of rating, representing an investment of \$22,500,000. This does not in-

Seattle's Boom Growth.

What, then, are the respective reputations of Portland and Seattle? Portland is known as the old, conservative, wealthy city of the Pacific Northwest. It is a city whose growth and development have been comparatively slow, but absolutely sure. Seattle, as the boom town, that has made rapid but periodic strides, followed by sudden and radical reactions. We see Portland being developed by the fortunes and resources of her own people, who reinvest their profits in their home city, and thus permanently increasing its wealth and stability. We find Seattle overrun with a class of people, mostly Easterners, who have more or less of the gambler's instinct, in that they operate more on the lines of speculation than of investment, being willing to take great risks for the chance of making enormous profits. Such men are usually more of a detriment than a help to a city. They are with it when prosperity reigns, but when the reaction comes they move to pastures new. Not being interested in their fortunes where they made them, they send the greater part of their profits East for reinvestment. As a consequence the city of Seattle, a city of nearly 80,000 inhabitants, without a single reliable millionaire, while Portland, with her 100,000 people, has a dozen or more.

Portland's Growth.

The following table of the United States census figures of Portland's population, covering each decade since 1850, gives a good idea of the city's steady growth during the past 40 years:

1850	2,874
1860	2,282
1870	11,757
1880	20,000
1890	38,422
1900	103,025

It is estimated that the permanent population of Portland is, at present, increasing at the rate of 800 a month—nearly 10,000 a year.

The development of a city is dependent upon its own resources and the resources of the country tributary to it. Comparing the resources of Portland and Seattle, and of the country tributary to each, what do we find? In Seattle's case, we find the industries that have been developed to any great extent are timber, commerce and the Alaskan trade. In addition to these, mining and agriculture have a future ahead of them in the State of Washington, but the table will show, Oregon has the advantage in those lines.

The industries developed from the resources of the territory tributary to Portland comprise the following: Timber, manufacturing, commerce, agriculture, specially wheat and hops, cattle and dairy products, fruit, fish. Oregon being noted for its salmon industry, mining and mercantile business, which multiplies that of Seattle.

Tributary Territory.

The statistics for 1899, for the principal products of Oregon and Washington show the following:

Wheat acreage	1,133,265	56,495
Corn acreage	13,519	5,588
Oats acreage	170,822	81,940
Rye acreage	23,467	40,725
Barley acreage	5,818	2,246
Potato acreage	14,494	13,397
Hay acreage	67,150	92,773

Statistics of the production of gold in Oregon and Washington for 1898 show: Oregon, \$1,177,000; Washington, \$768,000.

The State of Oregon has an area of 61,429,000 acres, or \$23,800 more than the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island combined. Of this

enormous acreage 30,000,000 acres are tillable land, of which but 5,000,000 are at present under cultivation, and 20,000,000 acres are covered with wonderful timber. While, however, somewhat inferior in size and quality to the timber of Washington and Idaho, is still of a grade known only to the Pacific Northwest. Eastern lumbermen, in whose experience 5000 and 6000 feet of merchantable lumber to the acre is a big average yield, are amazed at the sight of forests yielding from 100,000 to 200,000 feet to the acre, and often from 250,000 to 400,000 feet. It is estimated that the timber of Oregon will last, at the present rate of cutting, 500 to 700 years. Of course this cut will be many times multiplied in the near future, but there is still plenty of timber to ward off a famine for some time to come. In 1900 the cut of the Oregon saw mills was 288,100,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$3,802,500. Of this amount the Portland mills cut the most, 275,000,000 feet, valued at \$3,476,000.

It would require volume to do justice to any one of the great industries of the State of Oregon. A brief statement in the form of statistics will, however, give some idea of their development.

Oregon's wheat crop for 1900 amounted to 22,000,000 bushels—one-twentieth of the entire wheat crop of the country. One-sixth of the wheat crop exported from the United States was shipped from Portland. Portland ships as much wheat as all the other cities on the Pacific Coast combined. One month last year she sent out more wheat than any other port in the United States.

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clude Portland branches of San Francisco and Eastern houses, with which there were 67. In 1900 Seattle had 51 business firms, representing an investment of \$2,997,000. Statistics show that there is 50 per cent more capital invested in mercantile business in Portland than in Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane combined. The Pacific Northwest, by its location and natural resources, is bound soon to become an important area in the development of the United States; and Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and many other towns in that territory are each certain to enjoy material benefits from the natural growth of that section of the country and from the development of its marvelous resources.

Idaho Notes.

It is reported that a bank will soon be opened at Clarkston.

A 10-stamp mill has been ordered for the Wise Boy mine at Buffalo Hump.

The cane crop around Lenore, Nez Perce County, is a big one this year, and the sorghum factory will run for several weeks.

John B. Glover, of Minnesota, has acquired a one-half interest in the Gold Bug and Columbia group of mines in the Big Creek district.

Carloads of steel rails are arriving daily at Nampa. In all there will be 2700 tons of steel. Bridge work will be commenced by November 1.

The expenses of the Caldwell fair exceeded the receipts by \$3000. Arrangements have been made for the purchase or lease of the fair grounds.

The public school building at Juliaetta was entirely destroyed by fire Saturday night. The loss to the district is about \$4000, about half covered by insurance.