AS IN SPANISH DAYS

Would American Shipping Law Exploit Islands?

STIFLING TO COMMERCE

Shipowners Would Benefit at Expense of Island Producer and American Consumer, Says Manila Chamber.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 7.—The 18th Congress passed ington, Jan. 7.—The 18th Congress passed two injurious bills which, unless repealed, are destined to work great damage to commerce between the Philippine Islands and the United States. One is the bill now in force, requiring the employment of American vessels in the shipment of Government supplies. This law has already been proven impracticable and inturious to the commerce of the United jurious to the commerce of the United States, not to mention the fact that it imposes an unnecessary tax upon the Government. The other is the Frye law, which goes into operation on July 1, 1996, requiring that merchandise and passengers transported between the United States and the Philippines shall be car-ried only in American bottoms. The Chamber of Commerce of Manila and other commercial interests of the

Philippines have awakened to the danger that lurks behind this law, and they have united in a petition to Congress for its repeal before it goes into operation. Their appeal throws interesting light on the sitnation and is well worth consideration. In part, it is as follows:

Exploit Islands for Ship-Owners.

The Prye bill, unless repealed, will come into force on July 1, 1906. It provides that no merchandise shall be transported by sea, under penalty of forfeiture thepeof, between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Fhilippine Archipeiago, directly or via a foreign port or for any part of the voyage, in any other vessel than a vessel of the United States. It further provides that no foreign vessel shall transport passengers between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippine Archipeiago, either directly or by way of a foreign port, under a penalty of \$200 for each passenger so transported and nto force on July 1, 1906. It provides that \$200 for each passenger so transported and

bill could only have been the necessity of protecting the United States flag with a view to building up its mercantile marine, the benefit of which would be derived entirely by the shipowners of the United States. To rive this benefit to the shipowners of the United States, an advantage heretifore em-loyed by the inhabitants of the Philippine slands in being able to get their products to the consuming markets through competi-tion by the changest routes, is to be taken away from them, or, to use plainer language with no advantage given them to compensate them for the loss they are to be exploited for the benefit of the shipowners of the United

These islands have fallen into a state of collapse, due to a seven years' war, t, which annihilated the draft animais, and consequent failure of crops. The country is therefore by no means in a condi-tion to pay such tribute to the United States. rather requires careful fostering until agriculture—the backbone of Philippine prosperity—is once more in a thriving condition and its finances again placed on a sound foot-

The Frye bill, in its present state, gives full license to any shipowher or combination of shipowhers, commonly termed a "pool," to charge rates of freight ad passage as high as the trade will stand. No suisidy is authorized to allow their obsepteding rates of freight and passage, and no condition is made restricting them in the matter.

Worse Than Spanish Law.

no case be higher than the current rates from Liverpool. By this provision Spain continu-ally derived the benefit of the fluctuations of all the competing lines running to Great Britain, and thus minimized the evil effects of the

ch militates very much against her being able to compete with other countries in th cheap transportation of freight and passen-gers. This lies in the cost of shipbuilding being fully 50 per cent above that of Europe and the wages of the officers and crew of an American ship being very much higher than those paid by all other countries. Add to this that these nonsubsidized American steamers have to compete against the heavily sub-eldized German, French, Japanese, Canadian and other lines, and the cheaply built and chenply manned German, Norwegian and British tramp steamers, and it will be seen at a glance that American steamers are too heavily handicapped to be able to run at the same low rate of freight as these other

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and the

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It therefore goes without saying that while, when forced by open competition, American vessels may keep the rates down to within reach of a competitive figure, they would im-mediately raise their rates to all that the trade would stand when protected by such a law as the Frye bill.

Would Drive Trade to Hongkong. This would mean that the price of hemp to

the producer would go down in proportion as the rate of freight goes up. It would mean that our sugar, siready handleapped by he-ing so far away from the consuming markets, would certainly not go to the United States. and that any concession in duties in favor of Philippine sugar for the benefit of the islands would in a great measure disappear into the condensation. into the pockets of the steamship companies.

And it would mean the death stroke to the importation of American goods into these islands; or, if American goods were continbe brought in, they could only do so, any chance of competing with foreign with any chance of competing with foreign goods, by the Prye bill being craded, as fol-lows: By being bought through, or rather from, a Hongkong firm. Thus a Hongkong firm might import American moved firm might import American goods in any bottoms to Hongkong, and a firm here could buy such goods and bring them into Manila in any bottom. This, of course, would mean a profit to the Hongkong firm, and, what is more serious, would mean a diversion of trade to the detriment of the port of Manila. The trans-shipping expenses in Hongkong are nly 15 centaves (274 cents, gold) per ton, nd the freight from Hongkong to Manila is only a small proportion of the through freight.
While a small amount of American goods
might be imported either direct or by way
of Hongkong, there is no doubt whatever that foreign goods coming by the cheaper foreign lines and under an equal customs tariff would

Australia Captures Flour Trade.

good example of the effect of a differ-A good example of the effect of a difference in freight rates is given today in the case of flour imported into the Philippines. The freight rate from San Prancisco is \$5 per ton (United States currency). The freight rate from Australia is \$3.75 per ton. In former days the San Prancisco flour had sole command of the Philippine market, but outing in great part to this difference in freight rates the sale of Australian flour is increase. ing in great part to this difference in freight rates the sale of Australian flour is increasing in the islands day by day. If such is the case today, when rates are open to competition, what will be the final result when the San Francisco rates are raised still further as an effect of the Prys bill?

It has been stated by those in favor of the Frys bill that there is sufficient tomage to handle all the cargo between the Philippines and the United States, both ways, and this is probably very true, provided a sufficient number of the occasionolog vessels flying the American flag are dedicated to this trade; but one thing is to have sufficient tomage to

Experience of Navy Department.

It will be well to take warning from the After profusely advertising for bids the de-artment was able to contract for transporta-ion in American bottoms at nearly double oreign tonnage rates, but for want of suf-Scient United States toomage was obliged in the end to transport a large portion in for-

With regard to pamengers, we consider that the enforcement of section 2 of the Frys-bill would be a distinctly retreareds move-ment in these days when the way of the traveler should be rather made easier instead d more difficult. Besides the ahadow of po-ice surveillance, implied in the penalty of 200, the traveler is distinctly handicapped in the choice of routes and way ports, and such a thing as a round-the-world ticket would be entirely impossible. The result, again, would be to divert the passenger traffic by way of

IRRIGATION AT WENATCHEE

Tell Great Results.

Milwaukie Owners Are Heavy Losers. THOROUGHBREDS ARE SLAIN

Richard Scott Has Nine Valuable Animals Killed and Others in Neighborhood Report Loss From Same Cause.

Sheep-killing dogs are playing havoc i the neighborhood of Milwaukle, and al-though repeated efforts have been made OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 6,—Senator Ankeny has pre-

LINCOLN STEFFENS WILL WRITE FOR THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN



SERIES OF ARTICLES BY NOTED AUTHOR WILL START NEXT WEEK.

The Sunday Oregonian has secured the services of Lincoln Steffens, the ted writer and author, to write a series of articles, the publication of which will begin on next Sunday, January 14. McClures' are sending Mr. Steffens to Vashington for the purpose of making a study of our Federal Government. As a reporter of our National life Mr. Steffens has no equal. His curiosity is unlimited, he wants to know and he generally finds out. Mr. Steffens will go as a private citizen to do what the ordinary citizen cannot do: that is, find out what his Government is doing, why certain things are done and who and what are the forces for good and evil. Mr. Steffens will go at the matter very simply, asking those in the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary Departments very simple questions, and he will record in his articles the impressions that he gets and tell of the things that interest him.

Mr. Steffens' articles promise to be of the most absorbing interest, and among the most notable ever published by The Sunday Oregonian.

······ o the Director of the United of Eastern Oregon, many of the farmers and the Philippines, she subsidized a mail line and made it use of the conditions that the rates from any spanish ports should in the Wenatchee Commercial Club, requesting the sheep are thoroughbreds, kept for no case be higher than the current rates from erable money. Last week Richard Scott, who owns thorough preliminary survey of a pro-posed irrigation canal to water the arid areas in the vicinity of Wenatchee.

areas in the vicinity of Wenatchee.

The perilion recites that the estimated joining the Waverly golf links, had nine firrigated area to be covered by a canal at an elevation of 700 feet above the Columbia River, exclusive of all lands now trigated and some 600 acres proposed to be irrigated by the Wenatchee Canal bia River, exclusive of all lands now trrigated and some 660 acres proposed to
be irrigated by the Wenatchee Canal
Company, would range somewhere between 20,000 and 20,000 acres, and that this
elevation would be attained by taking
water either from Wenatchee or Icicle
Creek at a point a short distance above
the town of Leavenworth and 25 miles
above the City of Wenatchee.

above the City of Wenstehee.

The lands to be irrigated are said to be similar to those in the famous Wenatchee Valley, Washington, both as regards soil generally kill their prey before eating of the field of a sheep before their prey is quite dead.

peaches from % peach trees four years old, for which he realized \$60. Another picked and sold 230 bushel boxes from 20 7-year-old trees at \$1.10 per box. From 20 4-year-old peach trees 123 boxes of peaches at 54% cents per box were picked. Another raised from 15 acres planted in apple trees 5340 boxes of apples which sold for \$5138, or an average of \$255.45 per acre. One and a half acres of peach trees produced \$535.61, and 15 acres of alfalfa 125 tons, which sold for \$1000. From a cherry tree 22 years old another farmer cherry tree 22 years old another farmer makes affidavit that he picked in 1966 200 will horribly mutilate the body. In some boxes of fine cherries, which were sold instances, sheep have been found with all at Wenatchee at 50 cents per box. On a tract of five acres another farmer testifies that for three years his crop of vegeta-bles, consisting of cantaloupes, tomatoes,

OLD VOWS ARE RENEWED Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimmons Issue a Statement.

pepper, egg plant and cucumbers been sold for an average of \$728.35,

SIOUN FALLS, S. D., Jan. 7.-(Spe chi.) Through an attorney, who repre-sented Mrs. Pitzsenmons and belped ef-fect a reconciliation, Robert Fitzsimmons this evening gave out the following state

"Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons me "Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons met at the Cataract House, in the presence of Mrs. Fitzsimmons' counsel, and had a conference respecting matters of a purely business character. The discussion drifted into an interchange of views regarding the misunderstanding between them, when it became evident to both that the only proper solution of the unpleasantness iay in a complete reconditation.

"Being thus convinced, they renewed their betrothal vows and have reunited upon what all the admirers of both hope may prove a lifelang, happy and prosper-

may prove a lifelong, happy and prosper ous voyage." The foregoing brief statement is all that either wishes to make public.

St. Louis Printers Sign Scale.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Four firms whose printers have been out on strike have signed the new eight-hour wage scale and the 200 men affected will return to

Valley, Washington, both as regards soil and climate, where it has been demonstrated beyond doubt by practical fruit-growers that the value of water rights for irrigation purposes is in excess of \$100 per acre. The committee presents some very interesting data concerning the value of products of this valley. Affidavits are given from farmers showing the wonderful productiveness of this section.

One farmer testifies that during the Summer of 1965 he picked 1900 boxes of summer of 1965 he picked 1900 boxes of the sheep can be cured, but it is said that if once they begin to attack the four-legged once they begin to attack the four-legged unimals, they are past redemption, There are dogs who quietly and ear

tiously creep upon sheep, the same as a coyote would upon a prairie-dog, and jump at their throats, which they lacerate until death relieves the object of their extraordinary ferocity. As soon as the animal dies the dog will start after the animar dies the dog will start arise other sheep, and in a night may kill as many as a half a dozen, or even more, of the defenceless animals. Some dogs, after they have torn out the throat of a sheep.

Then there are dogs that eat the flesh of the sheep. But this vicious traft which has appeared in some dogs does not end has appeared in some dogs does not end here, for dogs have been known actually to eat of the sheep when the animal was still alive. There are dogs which run along behind sheep and tear pieces out of the hind quarters of the animals until them. These are but a few of the they die. These are but a few of the different methods dogs have of killing

sheep-killers nearly always travel in pairs, although at times they have been seen in bands of as many as a half a dozen. Even small pet dogs, such as are made much of by women, have been known to acquire this habit. A peculiar thing about the red setters is that they always kill the sheep by tearing their throats, as the coyote does. The dogs work both during the day and at night.

"The other night some dogs got into my sheep and actually devoured part of one of them," said Richard Scott yesterday, at the Imperial Hotel, in discussing the matter with some friends. "I heard a commotion among the sheep, and immediately went out to investigate. The dogs heard me coming, and got away before I could get a shot at them.

"I found one poor sheep just in the throes of death. The dog had attacked it from the rear. After downing it, the brute actually are several pounds of flesh from the hind quarter, and had bitten into the entralis, when my approach scared it away." lozen. Even small pet dogs, such as are

Gold Treasure by the Ton.

Harper's Magazine.

It has never been told how vast was the treasure that was emptied from the new world into the old in those days—the

giorious days of the Spanish dominion. We can only judge of how great it was by collateral evidence. The booties of Cortez and Pizarro are famous in annals of new world history. In them we have read hiow the soldiers of the former carried away only a small part of the treasures loaded at Mexico, yet were so loaded ried away only a small part of the treasures looted at Mexico, yet were so loaded down with stolen gold that when they fell from the causeway into the lake in the memorable retreat from Mexico they sank and drowned as weighted with plummets of lead. Also we read how Pizarro exacted as a tribute for the liberation of the Inca Atahualpa, gold that filled to the depth of nine feet a room if feet wide by 22 feet long and which was valued at 1,30,000 pesos dor—the equivalent of nearly \$15,500,000 of our money. When Drake sailed the South Sea in the Golden Hind upon his piratical voyage of circumnavigation in the years 1577-79, and when he captured the Nuestra Senora della Conception—surnamed the Cacafue, go,or Spitifre—of Cape San Francisco, it took three days to transfer the treasure go,or Spittire—of Cape San Francisco, it took three days to transfer the treasure from the captured ship to his own. In that single haul there was realized a "purchase." as it was called, of over 25 tons of silver, besides 80 pounds of virgin gold, 13 chests of pieces of eight containing over \$1.000,000 in money and an enormous amount of jewels and plate. Upon the evidence of John Drake we read that When the Golden Hind laid her read that When the Golden Hind laid her course for England, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, she was so heavily "bal-lasted" with pure silver that she "rode exceeding deep in the water."

CHANGE IN GRAZING RULES

Forest Service Makes Concessions at Request of Stockmen.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 7.—The policy of changing fees for livestock pastured on the forest reserver having been upheld by the sentiment of a majority of the stockmen using the reserves, and hav-ing been approved by the President, the efforts of the Forest Service are nod directed toward rendering the grazing privileges so secure by permit of the fullest value to the user con-sistent with the permanent good of the reserves.

Since the first grazing regulations were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on July 1 last the Forest Service has attentively watched their working in practice. It became evident that they would need certain modifica-tions to assure to stockmen a more equitable use of the range without in the least loosening those essential re-strictions on which the very existence of the livestock industry depends. From the first, the main body of the grazing interests quickly grasped the advantages of grazing under a sys-tem of regulation, and justly appre-ciated the fairness of a reasonable charge which would secure both the grazing privilege and a permanent use of the range.

of the range.

Naturally enough, the terms of the grazing regulations have called forth discussion and suggestion, but, with the exception of Colorado, protests have been received from no grazing state calling for more than the amendment of certain of the restrictions under which the grazing privilege was to be paid for. The protest of Colorado grazpaid for. The protest of Colorado graz-ing interests against the payment of any grazing fee whatever led to the onference held on December 1 at Glenwood Springs, at which representatives of local associations of livestock owners conferred with the forester. Cer-tain concessions for which the experi-ence of the Forest Service with the new regulations had paved the way were then agreed to by the forester. These concessions are included in the revised edition of the grazing regulations which the Secretary of Agriculture issued on January 1, when the charge for grazing permits will go into effect as planned.

Among the new regulations in force on January 1 are these: Regulations 14 provides for the construction and maintenance of drift or division fences, under certain condi-tions, without charge other than the

regular grazing fee.

Regulation 17 has been amended so as to provide that "Whenever any stock ved before the expiration of the stock to fill out the number covered by the permit, if the nearest forest of-ficer is notified at once of such action." This amendment is designed to give permit holders the full use of their

Regulation 31 is amended so that all only to the quarantine regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, as heretofore, but to all livestock laws of the state or territory in which the re-serve is located. Rangers will immediately report any violation of the livestock laws, and will assist stock-

Regulation 22 is amended so as to

The amendment to regulation 24 de-The agreement for the privilege granted under regulations 14 or 24 may be made to cover a period of from one to five years, provided it stipulates that failure to secure a renewal of the graxing permit in connection with which it is granted will cancel the agreement for the maintenance.

State or Territory.

Tinplate Prices Are Advanced.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7. - Advices from New York through authoritative sources make the announcement that the first advancement for the new year in the price of steel sheets and tin plates has been authorized to take effect tomorrow.

The advance is based on 10 cents per 100 pounds on all black and galvanized to the control of the cents of the same telescopies. sheets and 5 cents on blue annealed sheets. This brings the price to \$2 on black and galvanized sheets. In the tin plate list the advance is 10 cents on the base box on all tin-mill products, black and coaled.

Collision on Northern Pacific. TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 7.-The Northern

Pacific local train, southbound from Sent-tle to Olympia, collided in the fog with a light engine in South Tacoma today. D. Z. Driscoll, express messenger, was thrown against the side of his car and severely bruised about the shoulders and neck. His condition is not considered Two other men, passengers, left the train unassisted and walked away. Both appeared slightly injured.

It is understood that altogether the peace negotiations cost the Japanese government \$400,000.

JANUARY SALE

CARPETS AND RUGS

An opportune sale which covers an immense stock of extremely handsome and up-to-date designs in the most reliable of carpet weaves and colorings. The

extensive variety of floral, Oriental and other patterns, and the most effective colors and color combinations offer in every particular a complete stock for selection for everywhere in the home. Another feature worthy of consideration and of great importance is our high-class workmanship connected with the sewing, laying and lining of all carpets. The prices which we quote below include sewing, laying and lining.

| YARD | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Tapestry Brussels73e | High-Grade Body Brussels \$1.42 |
| Extra Tapestry Brussels 86¢ | Axminsters\$1.30 |
| Double Extra Tap. Brussels 98e | Wilton Velvets |
| Roxbury Tapestry \$1.10 | Savoniere Axminsters\$1.62 |
| Wool Velvets\$1.30 | Bigelow Axminsters \$1.78 |
| RUGS IN AVERAGE | -ROOM SIZES. |
| Axminsters from \$23.90 up | Tap. Brussels from \$14.40 up |
| Body Brussels from \$23.10 up | Wilton Rugs from \$32.40 up |

SPECIAL

MUSIC WEDNESDAY CABINETS

During the fore part of the week we are offering at extreme special values two pretty designs in music cabinets. These two specials are 18 inches wide and 38 inches high, and are built of selected and highly-polished mahoganized birch, each having five adjustable shelves. One with door sells regularly for \$10.

SPECIAL \$5.50

Another of like design with brass rod and rings for curtain sells regularly for \$8.

SPECIAL \$4.50

No mail or telephone orders taken.



WESTERN PACIFIC FIGHTING FOR BAY CITY TERMINAL.

Preliminary Track Laid on Land in cific and the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.-Armed guards, injunction proceedings and a condemnation suit have been introduced Regulation 21 is amended so that all stock will be required to conform not only to the quarantine regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry over the plan of the Western Pacific to place its terminus on the Oakland side of San Francisco Bay, between the Southern Pacific's broad-gauge and narrow-

Regulation 22 is amended so as to allow more freedom in the use of private lands owned or leased within reserves by stockmen whose stock must cross reserve lands to reach such holdings.

The amendment to regulation 24 decidenced by the Southern Pacific lands cannot by the Southern Pacific. lands owned by the Southern Pacific.

It is generally believed that the Ameri-

Before the American Dredging Company started in on its contract the Western Pacific was planning to build a pier out into the bay along the north training wall, and it wanted the ground filled in so that, with some further filling, to be undertaken later, it would have a mole similar to that of the Southern Pacific. And it was only by means of its deal with the Western Pacific, by which it was guaranteed 15 cents a cubic yard for all guaranteed 15 cents a cubic yard for all material dredged, that the dredging com-pany was able to make such a low bid for the Government work and secure the contract.

Reservists Attack the Police.

GUAYAQUIL Jan. 7 .- A body of reservists attacked the police station here this afternoon. The police fired, dispers-ing the reservists, one of whom was killed and two wounded. Part of Colonel Farren's troops have gone over to the revo-lutionists. Colonel Larres has returned to

Mikado Approves New Cabinet. TOKIO, Jan. 7.—The Emperor has approved the new Cabinet headed by the Marquis Saionji.

bers escaped by another. The residence of S. H. Smith, at 1651 East Main street, was broken into last night and & in money was taken. The burgiars scattered burned matches all over the house.

diately report any violation of the livestock laws, and will assist stockmen to protect their property against matter of controversy between the

The amendment to regulation 24 defines more specifically the privileges allowed in the construction and maintenance of pastures, and provides that:

The agreement for the privilege track-laying operations.

the drift or division fence, or pasture."

A special concession was also made in grazing permits on cattle for the season of 1906, in order to protect and asist home builders by giving a half rate on cattle up to the number allowed in the highest permit of the lower half of all permits issued in each state or territory. The limit, based on permits issued during 1905, is found to be as follows:

After this had been done the situation was further complicated by the American Dredging Company, which has a contract with the Federal Government to dredge Oakland Creek channel, taking up the work of tracklaying under a guard where the Western Pacific was forced to leave off. A large number of men to leave off. A large number of men were put to work today. All outsiders were excluded from the ground. No interest of the limit, based on permits issued during 1965, is found to be as follows:

can Dredging Company is working in the interest of the Western Pacific. The dredging company took the dredging contract from the Government at the lowest rate at which the Government has ever had dredging work done in the har-bor, 10½ cents a cubic yard. Before the American Dredging Com-

Two Burgiaries Reported.

Burgiars broke into the residence of W. T. Rickord, at \$50 East Alder street, last night, and stole watches and jewelry valued at \$60. As Mr. Rickord and his

family were entering one door the rob-bers escaped by another. The residence people in their offices here work much of S. H. Smith, at 1651 East Main street, was broken into last night and & in money was taken. The burglars scattered friends at home should not cause them

ALL SENT ON SAME ERRAND Washington Members of Congress

Object to Duplicating Work. their constituency in that these persons cause them unnecessary work. A large portion of the work of a Senator and

Representative in Congress consists of running errands around the different and widely scattered departments, and this

want things done for them writing identically the same letter to each member of the delegation and not saying a thing about having so addressed not only the two Senators but the Representatives, too. Frequently members of the dele-gation collide in the office of a department chief only to find they are very same mission. Or at the regular Monday meeting one member will raise a question about a letter he has received only to find two or three others have already had the same letter and been all over town to get the desired result. A daily comparison of mall would be out of the question, as it is probable that an average of 500 letters per day come to the delegation.

They declare that if the people of the

state who wish work done in Washington would simply write one member and ask the co-operation of the others or indicate in the letter that a similar cate in the letter that a similar letter has been sent to every member of the delegation this "messenger-boy" business would be greatly facilitated. It is fre-quently the case that requests for pub-lic documents or seeds are sent to each member and thereby the corres gets five supplies. It is an old trick, but members of the delegation can compare notes and forward supplies in their dis-

Only the other day Senator Ankeny got a request that he introduce a relief bill for a citizen of the state. He drew the bill and introduced it only to find that Senator Piles had just introduced a similar bill. The claimant had written ar identical letter to each Senator, and, or course, each respected his wishes. Con-gressmen Jones and Cushman clashed in the same way at this session. As a matter of fact the Washington delegation in

Hydrozone

Cures Sore Throat

A Harmless Antiseptic. Endorsed by the medical profession One 25c. Bottle, Free

to any one sending this advertise-ment with 10 cents to pay postage. Sold by Leading Druggists. Not genuine unless label bears my sig-nature: Good until Inn. 15, vid. Chartes tourchant Only one sample to a family. 62M Prince St., N. Y. Write for free booklet on Rational Treat-ment of Disease.

unnecessary labor

The Massachusetts Position.

Boston Advertiser. The threat that free hides may mean the loss of duties on leather goods will never frighten the Massachusetts men who are in the reciprocity movement. If our Washington contemporary means it WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Members of the Washington delegation in Congress less. For every Massachusetts man who is talking free hides also intends to subfor complaint against certain members of mit gracefully to lose the duty on boots and shoes. That is felt to be So while the Washington comment may have been intended to frighten the manufacturers into silence as to the duty on hides, there is little doubt that some noted Boston people will say to the presithey are perfectly willing to do, but they they are perfectly willing to do, but they see the duty taken off from protected sometimes the entire delegation individually making the same call for the same taken from hides. That is one reason why the reciprocity campaign has come why the reciprocity campaign has come to success in this state. The manufacturers are the first to admit that this is the only logical course in the very nature of things.

Collect Duties at Port Arthur.

CHEFOO, Jan. 8.-The Japanese at Port Arthur are applying their home customs regulations and collecting im-port duties. This step has been in preparation for the past two weeks and civil service officers are in charge of the work.

It is expected that the Yosemite Valley in California will soon be made as accessible to visitors in Winter as in Summer, through the completion of the new railroad. which is being built from Merced to the



Dr. W. Norton Davis

IN A WEEK

We treat successfully all private nervous and chronic diseases of men, also blood, stomach, heart, liver, kidney and throat troubles. We cure SYPHILIS (without mercury) to stay cured forever. We remove STRICTURE, without operation or pain, in 15 days.

We stop drains, spermaterrhoes and night losses by a new method, in a short time. We can restore the sexual vigor of any man under 30, by means of local treatment peculiar to ourselves.

WE CURE GONORRHOEA IN A WEEK

The doctors of this institute are all regular graduates, have had over 29 years'
experience, have been known in Portland,
for many years, have a reputation to
maintain, and will undertake no case unless certain cure can be effected.
We guarantee a cure in every case we
undertake or charge no fee. Consultation
free. Letters confidential. Instructive
BOOK FOR MEN mailed free in plain
wranger. orapper.

If you cannot call at office, write for uestion blank. Home treatment success-

Office hours, 8 to 5 and 7 to 8. Sundays and holidays, 10 to 12. Dr. W. Norton Davis & Co. Offices in Van Noy Hotel, 52% Third at ... Corner Pine, Portland, Or.