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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty-two years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation.

CIRCULATION (BY OWN) OVER 4000



DEMAND NOT GROWING.

Just why the free trade press continues to yawn about the growing demand for free trade or its first cousin, reciprocity, is something very difficult for one who knows present conditions, appreciates our present prosperity, to understand.

The Portland Journal, which says it is democratic because it believes the people to be democratic, notwithstanding their constant and continued defeat at the polls, says that farmers "as well as manufacturers and commercial bodies are beginning to realize the damage being done to almost all classes of people by the narrow and shortsighted policy of congress and especially of the stand-pat senate in the matter of constant trade with foreign nations through arrangements for economical reciprocity."

Farmers as well as manufacturers and commercial bodies realize nothing of the kind. In fact, their realization leads them to a very strong contrary position.

The fact that the countries of continental Europe "are arrayed against the United States with hostile tariffs" is of absolutely no value in a consideration of our economic policy. The free traders are terribly worried because Germany is dissatisfied with our having a protective tariff which operates against German shoddy manufacturers, that keeps out Germany's cheap "notions," with which the whole of Central and Spanish America is flooded, because they are afraid Germany will cease buying from us a few paltry million dollars worth of beef.

Can't the Portland Journal understand history when it reads it? Why should the Oregonian, great organ of the academical economists, of those who believe in college political economy in place of an economy based on actual practical things, publish a table like that which appeared in the daily of Monday morning. Here is the table:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Exports of manufacturers.
1895 \$183,595,743
1900 435,851,756
1904 452,435,921
1905 543,620,297

Does this indicate that our exports are falling off? Does it show that we are losing foreign trade? Does it really give a basic reason for a change from the policy of absolute protection of American industries?

They talk of Germany having taken two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars' worth of our products last year, and that now she is preparing to exclude our food stuffs. Yet last year one hundred and forty-seven millions of her purchases were in manufactured products.

If we can employ laborers in the United States manufacturing our raw material to send to Germany and to other countries, we need not worry about their failure to take our meats and bread stuffs because the employ-

ment of our laborers in the fabrication of these products means giving to them the power to purchase our meats and food products for their own consumption.

Increasing our manufacturing means increasing the number of laborers employed therein. Past history has proven that this means also increasing our laborers' power to purchase those things which go to sustain life, and therefore increases the size and value of what we now recognize, and what we have recognized for some time in the past as the greatest of all markets—the market of home consumers.

These are not sneering phrases; they are not buncombe, nor do they go in the category of platitudes. They are clean-cut statements of fact as clearly as facts can be expressed in words, and are based upon the history of the development of the United States into the greatest and most successful commercial country the world has ever seen.

The Republican party may have pledged itself at one time to reciprocity. In fact we admit the charge. Even the Republican party, as a party, has at times been willing to accept "platitude" and "buncombe" as arguments, but with its usual wisdom, the wisdom for which it has become noted, not only at home but throughout the world, when that party has realized whence these things tended, it has changed to the solid, conservative ground of good government, of wise policy. Some one has said: "Fools never change their minds; wise men sometimes do."

The Republican party has never found itself occupying an unwise position, or a portion of it occupying this position, that it has not changed to the wise one and that in the briefest possible space of time. Therefore because J. G. Blaine, who was a great Republican, should have fathered reciprocity as a basic principle, or that McKinley, who was another great Republican, may have conceived the idea that it would be a wise policy, yet that they have held this position is no argument in favor of the proposed reciprocity of the present time.

Reciprocity means nothing more nor less than giving to the other fellow without an adequate return.

The reciprocity treaties which were conceived by Mr. Blaine when he was secretary of state and which were adopted after a very brief trial were satisfactorily demonstrated as absolutely of no value to this country.

The writer happened to know of the conditions under which one of these treaties was made. He speaks of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, in which the American government permitted the free entry of Nicaragua's hides and various of its other products which came in direct competition with the products of the American producer, and the Nicaraguan government in lieu thereof agreed to continue its already established free list. Not a single article on which American exportations paid a duty before the treaty was signed was permitted free entry into Nicaragua on account of the treaty. The result was that a Republican senate soon saw the actual situation and refused to continue this condition.

Attempt to make reciprocal treaties today means that the United States will permit the entry of merchandise, manufactured articles and raw materials to the great detriment of our own people, and will gain not a single thing thereby.

If American meats are driven out of German markets, other meats which today compete with American meats must be taken away from some other country to supply that market, and we will look elsewhere if it is necessary for our market. To tell the truth, Germany will buy our manufactured articles because they are the best in the world; Germany will buy our meats and our bread stuffs even with increased tariff on them because her people will go hungry without them.

But give us reciprocity, which is a sort of free trade, and a lot of our factory laborers, on whom the producers and others are in a large way dependent, will go hungry.

SCHOOL TRAINING AND FUTURE OF INDIAN.

The commencement exercises at the United States Indian training school at Chemawa were very interesting in their character, yet in no particular were they so interesting as in the prospects which they open up to this race of people, the aboriginal occupants of these lands which civilization has developed in the last fifty years.

When the Indian schools were first proposed, it is possible the proponents looked forward to a future date when the Indian would be made a citizen, when he would cease to be the savage, and when he would take his position or his place along side his white brother in the struggle for life and existence. That the time has now come is evidenced by the action of the government in the past few years in allotting to the Indians their lands in severalty and thus doing away with the tribal relation.

The difficult thing which has been encountered in the past by all graduates of the Indian schools and which will continue to be encountered for some years, in many cases, is the conditions to which they return. Their parents, living yet in semi-wild state, without home life, without elevating influences, means that these young people must re-

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turn to either the life of their fathers, or that they must get away from their parents. Of course many of these young people go back to their father's house fully imbued with an intent to use their utmost endeavors to maintain the standard which they have attained at the schools; but they oftentimes find it more easy to drop back into the old life, to return to the loose way of living which has been good enough for their fathers throughout the years and which they think should yet be good enough for them. In this is the danger.

Even the most optimistic Indian school advocate has not expected an entire change in the habits and customs of these people within short of two or three generations from the beginning of the school life.

Graduates leaving the school now go back capable of teaching, capable of showing a better life and a better way to all their people. The question now is, will they take advantage of this opportunity, will they make the best of their knowledge which has been given them through the efforts of these schools? If they do, the future of the Indian is bright. If they do not, the future will continue questionable, and that questionable character more than likely following out the lines of repeated history.

Mr. Harriman is also a Missonian of the latest type. He wants to be shown. He is willing to talk money out of his friends for railway construction when he is sure he can promise his friends an income from their investment, and "make good."

Mr. Harriman is in a rational position from his point of view. The question is are the people of this state who complain that he does not immediately take up their every suggestion, as to railway extension, in a rational position?

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Let a community start construction on a road and see how deeply it will interest not only Mr. Harriman, but other capitalists looking for investment. That they look also, for just that sort of communities in which to invest, is well known. They know that if a community will go ahead and build a railroad, it will go ahead and build itself, thus making the railroad to it a valuable property. This is the thing for Oregon communities needing transportation facilities to take up, and to look at. Help yourselves, and the Harrimans can't avoid helping you.

Another evidence of the niggardliness of republics is found in the story of Admiral Clark, who took the grand battleship Oregon from San Francisco to aid win the fight at Santiago de Cuba. Advanced at first six paltry numbers over his fellows as an evidence of appreciation of his services, other promotions pushed him back till his promotion only amounted to two numbers. Now had he only been a Doctor Leonard Wood, or some other friend of the powers that be, he might have been advanced to be a full admiral in the "navy." Clark was entitled to all the credit given him; to all the promotion the navy list afforded. He made a daring voyage, handled his ship in the best order, fought it like a brave sailor, and said little about it like a true Yankee.

There seems a probability that Hon. R. S. Bean of Eugene, judge of the supreme court of Oregon, will be selected by the president as successor to the late Judge C. B. Bellinger. Judge Bean is a capable jurist, a popular man, a consistent Republican, and his appointment will give general satisfaction. A native of Oregon, as one of her true sons, he will grace the United States bench, not only because of his erudition, his legal attainments and his judicial temperament, but also because of his excellent social qualities.

How different the stand of the California Manufacturers and Producers Association and that of the free trade congress calling itself a "Reciprocity Convention," at Chicago. The Californians view with alarm any proposal to monkey with the tariff. The Chicago convention, led by Democrats and free traders, would open up our markets to the woe of the world. The Californians say the prospect of any change in the tariff is dangerous to their industries. Oregon is in the same position.

The death at Hillsboro of Noah Job, a pioneer of 1845, reminds us that the beavers of the trail who broke the way for the immigration which made Oregon great, are rapidly and steadily disappearing.

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CONTAGIOUS AT EXPOSITION

BLOOD POISON

Contagious Blood Poison more thoroughly poisons the blood than any other disease. Every part of the body is affected when the virus becomes entrenched in the circulation; red eruptions break out on the skin, the mouth and throat ulcerate, glands in the neck and groins swell, the hair falls out, copper-colored spots appear on the body, etc.

I was afflicted with blood poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was disheartened, for it seemed that I would never be cured. At the advice of a friend I then took S. S. S. and began to improve. I continued the medicine, and it cured me completely.

"IS NOT MY HELP IN ME?"

The people of Oregon, in their desire to see their state developed, should not overlook one thing. Mr. Harriman, who is at the head of the syndicate owning and operating nearly all the line of railway in Oregon today has his hands pretty well full. He is pretty busy. These Oregon lines are not his only care. He has others covering several thousand linear miles. There are other states, other districts calling on Mr. Harriman for relief from a condition which they claim is unbearable. Therefore it is not matter of wonder that Mr. Harriman refuses to promise much; to agree to do too many things. There must be a limit even to Mr. Harriman's power, and even to his "spending ability."

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WONDERFUL CURE OF SORE HANDS

By Cuticura After the Most Awful Suffering Ever Experienced

EIGHT DOCTORS

And Many Remedies Failed to do a Cent's Worth of Good

"I was troubled with sore hands, so sore that when I would put them in water the pain would nearly set me crazy, the skin would peel off and the flesh would get hard and break. There would be blood flowing from at least fifty places on each hand. Words could never tell the suffering I endured for three years. I tried everything, but could get no relief. I tried at least eight different doctors, but none did me any good, as my hands were as bad when I got through doctoring as when I began. I also tried many remedies, but none of them ever did me one cent's worth of good. I was discouraged and heart-sore. I would feel so bad mornings, to think I had to go to work and stand the pain for ten hours, I often felt like giving up my position. Before I started to work I would have to wrap every finger up separately, so as to try and keep them soft, and then wear gloves over the rags to keep the grease from getting on my work. At night I would have to wear gloves; in fact, I had to wear gloves all the time. But thanks to Cuticura, that is all over now.

"After doctoring for three years, and spending much money, a 50c box of Cuticura Ointment ended all my sufferings. It's been two years since I used any, and I don't know what sore hands are now, and never lost a day's work while using Cuticura Ointment."

THOMAS A. CLANCY, 310 N. Montgomery St., Trenton, N. J.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Remedies are in the form of Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Tablets. Each box contains a full and complete set of directions. Price, 50c. Sold by all druggists and dealers.

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New II Riverview Academy

A Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men. Military Training. Students prepared for any college. N. E. S. diplomas are received by the University. Full term begins September 22. For particulars apply to A. C. Newell, Principal, and J. H. Smith, Treasurer, Portland, Or. Phone Main 2699

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DR. C. GEE WO

GREAT CHINESE DOCTOR

Formerly located at 253 Alder Street, Corner of Third Street.

HAS MOVED

to the large brick building at N. E. Cor. of First and Morrison Streets. Entrance 162 1-2 FIRST STREET

Dr. C. Gee Wo, the Great Chinese Doctor, is well known and famous throughout the U. S. because his wonderful and marvelous cures have been heralded broadcast throughout the length and breadth of this country. He treats any and all diseases with powerful Chinese roots, herbs, barks, bark and vegetables that are entirely unknown to medical science. In this country, and through the use of these harmless remedies, he guarantees to cure catarrh, asthma, lung troubles, rheumatism, nervousness, stomach, liver, kidney, female troubles and all private diseases.

This famous doctor cures without the aid of the knife, without using poisons or drugs. Hundreds of testimonials on file at his office. Call and see him. Charges moderate. Consultation Free.

Patients out of the city write for blanks and circulars. Enclose a cent stamp. Address the C. Gee Wo Chinese Medicine Co., 162 1-2 First Street, Corner Morrison, Portland, Oregon. Please mention this paper.

There are going to be a number of motor lines out of Salem eventually. And it is predicted that eventually will begin to arrive this year.

My Hair
"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it brought all my hair back again."
W. D. Quinn, Marselles, Ill.
One thing is certain, Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and always restores color to gray hair.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic
has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.
Backed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Back Root Liver Pills.