

RECIPROCITY LAW BIG PROBLEM NOW

Preliminary Steps Toward Tariff Revision May Engage Attention of Congress Next Winter—Completion of Other Important Legislation Presents Opportunity; President wants Change

BY RAYMOND.

A dispatch from Washington under date of July 8, says:

Tariff reciprocity as the beginning of tariff revision may be made the chief issue of the short session of the fifty-ninth congress.

It is more than likely that after the election in November steps will be taken in the direction of the passage of a general reciprocity law. This does not mean that any such law will be passed next winter, because that absolutely is impossible at the short session of congress. It is likely, however, that some preliminary action will be taken by way of the appointment of a commission or joint committee of the two houses of congress to draft something in the way of a reciprocity law which will meet the demand for such commercial arrangements.

Whatever reciprocity there is must be by a new law, because the reciprocity feature of the Dingley act expired two years after its passage and none of the treaties negotiated under its provisions succeeded in securing ratification by the senate.

Statutory Reciprocity Imperative.

The reciprocity of the future must be statutory, that is to say, the president must be authorized in some way either by the operation of a maximum and minimum tariff or by a horizontal reduction, to promote trade relations with other countries.

This would mean revision of the tariff if reciprocity could be accomplished on a percentage basis, that is to say, by the application of a more general principle of the present law without disturbing the rates themselves, thus provoking a general tariff discussion. It practically is certain that the joint commission idea will be adopted at the short session of congress.

It is too early yet to say whether President Roosevelt will or will not discuss the tariff in his next message to congress. He consented to eliminate that subject last fall because he had so many irons in the fire he did not deem it advisable to take up a new one and endeavor to keep that also at white heat. The railroad rate fight was ahead of the administration. It was certain to be bitter and his best friends felt that if the tariff were dragged into the situation it would complicate matters and enable the enemies of railroad regulation to combine with tariff fanatics.

Way Cleared for Action on Question.

Several propositions were made in the early part of the session looking toward reciprocity. Senator Lodge and others, in deference to the pronounced sentiment in New England, suggested the maximum and minimum tariff and other limited reciprocity schemes. A tariff commission almost certainly would have been authorized at the last session of congress except for the fact that the railroad situation kept every one on the jump, inasmuch as the president was obliged to change his views frequently during the fight.

Now, however, the railroad bill is passed and so is the pure food law. Meat inspection has been secured, a system of naturalization adopted, and the immigration bill put at least in the conference stage, where it can be handled without much difficulty next winter. So many big questions have been taken out of the way that reciprocity will almost certainly come to the front next fall, and the disposition in congress is to satisfy the people of the appointment of a joint committee of the senate and house to sit during recess and report legislation for the consideration of the sixtieth congress. That will carry the subject up to the threshold of the next national campaign, and that is the point political leaders are aiming at.

Foreign Affairs Need Attention.

It must be admitted that President Roosevelt's foreign policy so far as it has been developed during his administration has not been entirely successful. The senate persistently has refused to ratify the San Domingo treaty, and the administration today is collecting the revenues of that public under the guns of United States warships without a shadow of authority from congress or any one else. A beginning was made to put an end to the extraordinary condition of affairs in Venezuela, but it was necessary to put a stop to these proceedings because of the unfortunate connection of Assistant Secretary Loomis with the negotiations, the administration having been compromised to a point where it could not proceed without involving Mr. Loomis in further scandal.

The senate also refused to reduce rates on imports from the Philippines, although the proposition was an excellent one. Secretary Root's policy in regard to Morocco caused a great outburst of indignation in the senate, as it was felt that it was in direct opposition to the traditional policy of the United States to avoid interference in the quarrels of European nations.

In view of the fact that although the administration has succeeded in securing excellent legislation from congress regarding domestic matters it has failed to secure the ratification of a single item in its foreign policy, it has been suggested that the president can well afford to wipe off his old foreign slate and begin anew with a distinctive American commercial reciprocity scheme which would commend itself to the business sense of the country and which would give us much closer foreign relations than undesirable conferences in out of the way countries and collection of petty revenues under the guns of our fleet.

President Heartily for Revision.

The president believes in revision of the tariff. He never has yielded his position on this point at all. He has listened, however, to the voice of "Uncle" Joe Cannon and other wise veterans of congress, who say

that while there are many schedules in the Dingley tariff which ought to be changed, the mere act of changing might do more harm to business than the benefit which would be derived from a reduction of rates. The president has not been convinced always by these arguments, but he yielded to them to such extent last year as to refrain from making the expected arguments for tariff revision in his message to congress.

Reciprocity is a safe middle ground between standpatism and radical tariff revision. There may be more method than some people imagine in the visit of Secretary Root to South America, in the arrival of the prime minister of New Zealand at Oyster Bay, and in the formation of an organization of a commission to discuss our relation with the dominion of Canada. In each of these cases reciprocity has been and will be the keynote.

Prime Minister Ward went to Oyster Bay last week for the express purpose of discussing the possibility of creating reciprocity tariff relations between the United States and New Zealand. The New Zealand premier said frankly that his parliament stood ready to make a horizontal reduction of 10 per cent in their tariff on all articles coming from the United States. This same preference is given to Great Britain as a matter of loyalty to the mother country. The proposition is a significant one, and as it is made on a horizontal basis, it would be comparatively easy for our congress to meet in the same way.

Secretary Root's Mission Important.

Secretary Root has started out for South America with the vague purpose of producing closer relations between the United States and the republics to the south of us. Those people are not in sympathy with Americans so far as language and history are concerned. They will deal with us when we make it worth their while to do so, and not otherwise. No one understands this fact better than Secretary Root. He is to make a special study of Brazil and Argentina, the two great progressive nations of the east coast, with which the United States has had at times the closest relations.

New England wants cheaper hides from Argentina. We take most all of the Brazilian coffee crop, and it would be the simplest thing in the world to establish a reciprocity scheme with that country by putting a few cents a pound on coffee and then reducing the rate in consideration of a reciprocal concession from Brazil. McKinley started that in the Dingley law, and if that statute had been left alone by the democratic congress of 1894 our trade with South America today would be far greater than now.

It is almost a self-evident fact that the trip of Secretary Root will have as its principal result an immediate and forcible suggestion for the institution of reciprocity arrangements between the United States and the South American republics.

Relations With Canada a Problem.

When the Alaska boundary question was settled by the international boundary commission, which met in London, there was a well defined understanding that, in view of the remarkable concession made by Great Britain, which practically gave the United States all it contended for, and which, of course, bitterly disappointed the Canadians, there should follow a new attempt to create better trade relations between the United States and Canada. Sir Wilfred Laurier and others have frequently declared of late that the time for reciprocity has gone by, yet they have been complaining of our tariff regulations, and it is a well known fact that if the United States should enact a general reciprocity law this country would be given the benefit almost without hesitation, by Canada of the preferential tariff.

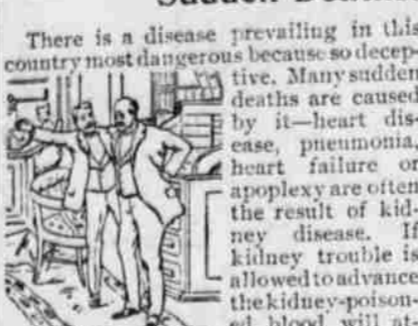
Reciprocity with Canada is inevitable if we want it. A special commission is about to proceed to study the question of fisheries and seals and similar topics. Out of the work of that commission there will almost certainly come a more or less strong demand for reciprocity.

With the propositions for reciprocal tariff relations from New Zealand, South America, Canada and Mexico almost in sight for next fall, it seems practically certain that the subject will be forced upon the short session of congress, and if it is there may be a chance for the administration to retrieve in this way the serious mistakes it has made in the rest of its foreign policy.

Great Dragon Throneroom.

While the gold and silver of Chinese tradition is wanting there is no lack of magnificence, and it is doubtful if any throneroom of Europe

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.



There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmner's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmner & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmner's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

equals this great audience chamber in splendor and impressiveness.

It was built by the famous Yung-Lo. This great emperor who died in 1424, was the real founder of the last Chinese dynasty, and was truly entitled to be called "the magnificent." Refusing to occupy the throne of the Mongol conquerors, whom he had just driven out, he built for himself a new and more magnificent one, which still occupies its place in the throneroom, while that of the Great Khans remains in a bat-infested tower over one of the gates of the city, to which place he removed it.

In the great hall the panels of the lofty ceilings are supported by grotesque brackets carved in the shape of rampant dragons, all gleaming with the rich iridescence of their blue, red and gold lacquered surfaces. Before the throne are large incense burners of bronze, while on either side stands a bronze heron. The floors are covered with heavy silk rugs of richest yellow, into which is woven the imperial five-clawed dragon in blue, while from the columns hangs tablets whose gilded surfaces bear, in characters of heavy red enamel, classic mottoes that are supposed to guide the present dynasty in its rule. To this dragon throne more than one-fourth the population of the earth looks daily for leadership and impulse, and from it are supposed to come those edicts which they are commanded to "hear and tremblingly obey."—Guy Morrison Walker.

Galveston's Sea Wall

Makes life now as safe in that city as on the higher uplands. E. W. Goodloe, who resides on Dutton St., in Waco, Tex., needs no sea wall for safety. He writes: "I have used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption the past five years, and it keeps me well and safe. Before that time I had a cough which for years had been growing worse. Now it's gone." Cures Chronic Coughs and prevents Pneumonia. Pleasant to take. Every bottle guaranteed at J. C. Perry's drug store. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Friend—I think it is rather remarkable, Frau Baronin, that while you are so nervous of the water your daughter swims in the roughest seas?

Frau Baronin—Yes, it is funny; I feel like a hen that has laid a duck's egg.

The End of the World

Of troubles that robbed E. H. Wolfe, of Bear Grove, Ia., of all usefulness, came when he began taking Electric Bitters. He writes: "Two years ago Kidney Trouble caused me great suffering, which I would never have survived had I not taken Electric Bitters. They also cured me of General Debility." Sure cure for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney complaints, Blood Diseases, Headache, Dizziness and Weakness or bodily decline. Price, 50c. Guaranteed by J. C. Perry's drug store.

Gorky Hits Us Hard.

Maxim Gorky has had his say in a current number of Appleton's Magazine concerning the wealth-crazed American's strenuous hustle for the almighty dollar, and he hits out straight from the shoulder. The self-righteous pigmies who rattle around in the cheap magazines and yellow journals and spread out simpering nothings in such sissy publications as the Ladies' Home Journal,

a paper that owes an apology to the world every month for being on earth at all, did all kinds of stunts and dared strabismus of the intellect in attacks upon the great Russian writer who came here to enlist American sympathy for the struggling patriots of that nation. Now, Gorky has an inning and speaks his mind about America and Americans. Our people, he says, live a life of materialism and a constant pursuit of the dollar. They live thus, he thinks, under protest, but still they live it. Anent our skyscrapers, he says they are rectangular with no desire to be beautiful and in whose windows "there are no flowers and no children anywhere seen." Roosevelt throws a flood of light on this American get-along-without-children tendency. Gorky can look in the book and see. Modern American society runs just now more to poodle-dogs and parrots than to babies. He doubts the habitation of freedom in such places. "It is always so," he says. "In great houses dwell small people." Gorky pities the pathetic ignorance of New Yorkers and the truly miserable lives they lead. Those hurrying crowds on the pavements, if they only knew it, are he thinks, in reality, slaves. Yet "their faces are calm, their hearts do not feel the misfortune of being slaves—in their eyes gleams a consciousness of independence, but they do not know it is but the sorry independence of the ax in the hands of the blacksmith. This liberty is the tool in the hands of the Yellow Devil—Gold." This is not Gorky's ideal of life. "To live," he says, "means to live beautifully, bravely, and with all the powers of the soul. To live means to embrace with our minds the whole universe, to mingle our thoughts with all the secrets of existence, and to do all that is possible in order to make life around us more beautiful, more varied, freer, and brighter."—Seattle Mail and Herald.

RATES.

Newport, Yaquina Bay, Breitenbush Hot Springs from All S. P. and C. & E. Points.

On and after June 1, 1906, the Southern Pacific, in connection with the Corvallis & Eastern railroad from points on their lines to Newport, Yaquina and Detroit at very low rates, good for return until October 10, 1906.

Three-day tickets to Newport and Yaquina, good going Saturdays and returning Mondays are also on sale from all east points, Portland to Eugene, inclusive, and from all west side points, enabling people to visit their families and spend Sunday at the seaside.

Season tickets from all east side points, Portland to Eugene inclusive, and from all west side points, are also on sale to Detroit at very low rates, with stop-over privileges at Mill City or any point east, enabling tourists to visit the Santiam and Breitenbush Hot Springs in the Cascade mountains, which can be reached in one day.

Season tickets will be good for return from all points until October 10th. Three-day tickets will be good going Saturday and returning Mondays only. Tickets from Portland and vicinity will be good for return via the east or west side at option of passenger. Tickets from Eugene and vicinity will be good going via the Lebanon-Springfield branch if desired. Baggage on Newport tickets checked through to Newport; on Yaquina tickets to Yaquina only. Sunday excursions to Newport on the C. & E. will begin June 10th or 17th and run every Sunday thereafter, leaving Albany at 7:20 a. m., leave Corvallis at 8 a. m.

S. P. trains connect with the C. & E. at Albany and Corvallis for Yaquina and Newport. Trains on the C. & E. for Detroit will leave Albany at 7:30 a. m., enabling tourists to the hot springs to reach there the same day. Trains from and to Corvallis connect with all east side trains on the S. P.

Full information as to rates, time tables, etc., can be obtained on application to J. C. Mayo, Gen. Pas. Agt. C. B. E. R. R., Albany; A. L. Craig, G. P. A., S. P. Co., Portland, or to any S. P. or C. & E. agent.

Rates from Salem to Newport \$5; to Yaquina, \$4.50; three-day rate from Salem to Newport, \$3.00.

MARKET QUOTATIONS TODAY

"Make Salem a Good Home Market"

Poultry—At Steiners' Market.
Eggs—Per dozen, 18c.
Chickens—11@11½c.
Ducks—8½@9c.

Poultry, Eggs, Etc.
Eggs—Per dozen, 17c.
Butter—Retail—Country, 20c, creamery, 25c.
Hens—10½@11c.
Frys—10c.
Geese—6@7c.
Ducks—8½@9c.

Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.
New Potatoes—60c cwt.
Onions—2c

Tropical Fruits.
Bananas—5½c per pound.
Oranges—\$5.00 @ \$6.00
Lemons—\$5 @ \$6.

Live Stock Market.
Steers—3@3½c.
Cows—2½ @ 2½.
Sheep—4c.
Dressed Veal—5½@6c.
Stock Hogs—6½@7c.
Fat Hogs—6½@7c.

Grain and Feed.
Baled Clover—\$6.00.
Cheat—\$6.00.
Timothy—\$8.00.
Oats—28c.
Bran—\$19.50.
Shorts—\$20.50.
Barley—\$17.00.

Salem Flouring Mill.
Wheat—60c.
Flour—\$3.60.

Portland Market.
Wheat—Club, 68c @ 69c; valley, 71 @ 72c; blue stem, 70 @ 71c.
Oats—Choice white, \$26.
Millstuff—Bran, \$16.
Hay—Timothy, \$11@12.50; Alfalfa, \$10.

Potatoes—40@50c.
New Potatoes—75c @ 90c.
Poultry—Average old hens, 13 @ 13½c; mixed chickens, 12 @ 13c; young roosters, 14c; chickens, 14 @ 15c; turkeys, live, 16 @ 22c; geese, live, 8 @ 9c; geese, dressed, 8 @ 10c; ducks, 11 @ 13c; pigeons, \$1 @ \$1.50; squabs, \$2 @ \$3.

Pork—Dressed, 8 @ 9c.
Beef—Dressed, 4½@5½.
Mutton—Dressed, 5 @ 6c.
Hops—Oregon, 1905, 8 @ 12c; 1906 contracts, 16 @ 17½c.
Wool—Valley, coarse to medium, 20 @ 22c; Eastern Oregon, 16 @ 20c.
Mohair—28@30c.
Butter—Fancy Creamery, 20 @ 22½c; store butter, 15 @ 15½c.

A WELL SPOUTS GAS.

Ontario Boasts of This Discovery and Predicts a Great Industry.

The 200-foot well of J. T. Clement has turned out to be a gas producer, and the judge will utilize the same for lighting his home and cooking purposes. An expert who examined the well the other day says the flow of the well is 22 per cent gas, which if controlled, would be sufficient to light the whole city of Ontario. This is another instance that this section is an oil gas district and the same could be obtained if proper machinery for boring would be ordered. Let us form a company and bore for oil and gas. —Ontario Argus.

A Pleasant Way to Travel.

The above is the usual verdict of the traveler using the Missouri Pacific railway between the Pacific coast and the East, and we believe that the service and accommodations given merit this statement. From Denver, Colorado Springs and Denver there are two through trains daily to Kansas City and St. Louis, carrying Pullman's latest standard electric-lighted sleeping cars, chair cars and up-to-date dining cars. The same excellent service is operated from Kansas City and St. Louis to Memphis, Little Rock and Hot Springs. If you are going East or South, write for particulars and full information.

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It will be the greatest State Fair in the history of Oregon. It belongs to all the people of this state; all are interested, and tens of thousands of them will be in attendance