

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL

Washington, Jan. 4.—Congress is looking forward to another period of high pressure brought to bear upon it by coming expositions. An appropriation of \$1,175,000 is to be made for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition which will be held in Seattle from June 1 to October 15, 1908. In addition, government financial aid will be asked for an international mining exposition to be held in New York City in May and June of next year, and a third exposition, which contemplates moving from city to city in South America will ask for the endorsement of the government. A delegation of some of the leading citizens of the state of Washington will be here shortly after congress convenes to urge the appropriation needed for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific fair. It will be explained naively to the senate and house committees on industrial arts and expositions that the Pacific slope show is not asking a dollar of loan from the government, but that the money being sought is only for government buildings and exhibits. As the state of Washington has appropriated only \$1,000,000 in aid of the fair, the modesty of the demand upon the government is apparent.

That there was no foundation for the recent financial flurry is shown by the report of the department of commerce and labor on the foreign commerce of the United States. The report shows that for the first time in the history of the country the monthly export record crossed the \$200,000,000 line, the total for November, 1907, being \$204,444,369. There were exported during the first ten months of this year to South American countries \$71,000,000 worth of goods, as against \$64,000,000 in the same months of last year. This country took from South America, however, \$126,000,000 worth of materials, as against \$111,000,000 in corresponding ten months of 1906. It will be observed that the balance of trade between this country and South America is in favor of the latter, for the United States is increasing its purchases from Latin-American nations more rapidly than it is pushing its sales to those countries. This may be attributed to the fact that the United States has not developed a cheap method of transportation, one that will enable it to get its products from the interior to the seaboard at a cost low enough to enable it to compete with European competitors whose developed rivers and canals offers the cheapest and most effective carriage. This phase of the question was brought out forcefully at the recent convention of the National Rivers and Harbors congress by M. Janssens, the French ambassador to the United States, who spoke at length on the great strides being made by his government in the development of the rivers and harbors of France and in the upbuilding of a magnificent system of canals. The National Rivers and Harbors congress, as is well known, is using upon the national government the necessity for expending \$50,000,000 or more annually to press this class of work in this country.

Judging by the number of letters pouring in upon the army signal corps, every second man in the United States and a considerable proportion of the women, have looked in their breasts the secret of the navigation of the air. General Allen and his assistants are almost smothered each day by the letters from inventors of flying machines.

This deluge of letters is due to the publicity given the department's desire to purchase a dirigible balloon for experimental purposes. Proposals have been asked for from inventors, and although few bona fide proposals have yet been received, it is expected that they will come in with a rush before the date set for a decision, which is January 15 for dirigible balloons and February 1 for airships heavier than air. The experiment will be made at Fort Myer, Va., and in the estimates for appropriations submitted to congress recently an item of \$200,000 was included to provide for them.

There are indications that congress will sit up at night on the currency question. Already a number of bills have been introduced on the subject, and a large number of others are in course of preparation. Senator Burkett of Nebraska has proposed a measure to forfeit the charters of national banks for the unlawful acts of any officers of such banks that were known to the directors of the institutions. There is also an effort to revive the bill proposed in 1892 by William J. Bryan to guarantee depositors in national banks against loss, through the creation of a sinking fund. Senator Smith of Michigan also has a bill to change the manner of paying bank examiners from the fee system now in vogue to a salary basis providing for a flat salary of \$4000 a year. In this way, it is thought, the vigilance of the examining staff would be increased and the chances for slack work be reduced to a minimum.

A bill that is exciting considerable interest is in course of preparation at the treasury department. It authorizes the creation of a fund to reimburse special agents of the internal revenue bureau for money expended for medical, hospital or burial expenses and other charges arising from injuries received by the agents in their work in enforcing the revenue laws. This has to do mostly with the men who are playfully ambushed in the mountains when in search for illicit whisky stills. The work of internal revenue agents is particularly hazardous, especially in the south, when dealing with moonshiners. For many years there has been complaint from this class of government employes that when they risked their lives in the service of the government they have been compelled to pay doctors' bills if injured and, if killed, their families have been forced to pay the funeral expenses. The bill will be introduced in both the senate and the house immediately after the holiday recess.

Senator Newlands of Nevada is expending the holiday recess in endeavoring to prevent a withdrawal of the government troops from Goldfield. He has had several conferences with Secretary Taft, and the secretary, in turn, has taken the matter up with the White House. The senator declares that a reign of terror would ensue once the troops were withdrawn and that there is not any other adequate means of protection in his state. Administration officials, however, are inclined to believe that they have overstepped their constitutional and legal right in employing any part of the regular army in Nevada under present conditions. Since the 250 men of the 22nd infantry landed in Goldfield, the government has repeatedly called Governor Sparks' attention to the fact that this constitutional doubt could be solved by the simple device of calling together the state legislature, when that body could either give its warrant to the use of federal troops or provide by legislation for raising a state force, either of militia or police, sufficient to insure the maintenance of peace and the observance of the law in Goldfield. It is believed that Senator Newlands has prevailed upon the governor to do this, and if this proves true the administration probably will permit the troops to remain until some arrangements can be made.

Spurred by the criticism that little has been done to "take the trusts," the department of justice has issued a pamphlet showing what has been accomplished by the Roosevelt administration in comparison with the accomplishments of other administrations. The activity of the present administration has resulted in the prosecution of 150 suits. The Roosevelt government in six years has instituted 17 civil and 18 criminal actions, under the Sherman anti-trust law. Railroad prosecutions have formed the chief feature of the "trust-busting" policy. Under the Elkins law during the present, two civil and thirty-six criminal actions have been continued. No corporation official or other person has been sent to jail for violation of the Sherman act or the other interstate commerce laws. Fines, however, have been imposed aggregating \$30,258,

125. Of this, \$29,240,000 represents the penalty imposed upon the Standard Oil company for accepting rebates. Incidentally, it might be remarked, this fine has not yet been collected.

MUST BELIEVE IT.

When Well-Known Salem People Tell It So Plainly.

When public endorsement is made by a representative citizen of Salem the proof is positive. You must believe it. Read this testimony. Every backache sufferer, every man, woman or child with any kidney trouble will find profit in the reading of Jacob E. McCoy, retired, living on Capital street, beyond Mill Creek, Salem, Oregon, says: "There has been no reason for me to change my good opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills, which I expressed through your papers three years ago. I procured the remedy at Dr. Stone's drug store at that time and received the most gratifying results from their use. I was relieved of kidney complaint of several years' standing. The principal symptoms were in connection with the kidney secretions and any strain objects of the union, and an plainly rages of the kidneys. Nothing I had found in the way of medicine gave me any satisfactory relief until I got Doan's Kidney Pills. They gave me prompt and lasting benefit. I have recommended them ever since then when occasion has arisen.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

A Happy Thought.

Stranger—My friend, why are you swearing so?
Cussity—Why? Because of a blank fool of a doctor. It got some pills for a pain in my back and the directions read, "Take one a half hour before you feel the pain coming on."—Harper's Weekly.

All the World.

is a stage, and Ballard's Snow Liniment plays a most important part. It has no superior for Rheumatism, stiff joints, cuts sprains, and all pains. Buy it, try it and you will always use it. Anybody who has used Ballard's Snow Liniment is a living proof of what it does. Buy a trial bottle. 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by D. J. Fry.

A Horrible Mistake.

"Why won't Johnson and Tompkins talk to you any more? You three used to be the greatest cronies in the club."
"Oh, it all started because I had

to send them both home in a cab the other night."
"That's nothing new."
"No; but the cabby got them mixed and left them at each other's houses."—Judge.

Why Suffer From Rheumatism?

Do you know that rheumatic pains can be relieved? If you doubt this just try one application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will make rest and sleep possible, and that certainly means a great deal to any one afflicted with rheumatism. For sale at Dr. Stone's drug store.

Careful.

"Lend me your umbrella, old man, will you?" asked Meanley.
"You've got one," replied Goodley. "You told me your wife gave you a fine one for your birthday last week. Why don't you use that?"
"Oh, I'm afraid of losing that."—Philadelphia Press.

It Does the Business.

Mr. E. E. Chamberlain of Clinton, Maine, says of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. "It does the business; I have used it for piles and it cured them. Used it for chapped hands and it cured them. Applied it to an old sore and it healed without leaving a scar behind." 25c at J. C. Perry's drug store.

Discouraging.

Eva—And now some Danish scientist has discovered that there are germs in tears.
Katherine—Gracious! With germs in tears and germs in kisses they must be trying to deprive poor woman of all pleasures in life.

A Higher Health Level.

"I have reached a higher health level since I began using Dr. King's New Life Pills," writes Jacob Springer, of West Franklin, Maine. "They keep my stomach, liver and bowels working just right." If these pills disappoint you on trial, money will be refunded at J. C. Perry's drug store; 25c.

Professional Ethics.

"You'll have to send for another doctor," said the one who had been called after a glance at the patient.
"Am I so sick as that?" asked the sufferer.
"I don't know just how sick you are," replied the man of medicine, "but I know you're the lawyer who cross-examined me when I appeared as an expert witness. My conscience won't let me kill you, and I'll be hanged if I want to cure you. Good day."—Philadelphia Ledger.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *C. H. Fitch*

TRAVERS RECOVERY ASSURED

John Travers, who last Saturday morning was slashed by one of his fellow convicts, is reported to be rapidly improving, and he is in the best of spirits as to his recovery. Travers, being naturally a strong man, will doubtless recover, say the physicians, unless unforeseen complications set in. The wounded man says that the trouble which resulted in his being slashed in five different places by Charles Smith started over some work, which Smith asked him to perform. Travers said that he refused to do the work, as it was Smith's duty to do it. Early yesterday morning there were some angry words passed between the men, and at 8:30, when they were exercising in the yard, they came together, and, without any talk, Smith attacked Travers with the knife. The guards, who saw the movements, thought the two men were sparring, until blood began to flow.

Smith was convicted of assault and battery in Wasco county, and was committed to the penitentiary on December 8, 1904, to serve a sentence of 15 years. The assault upon the man whom he was convicted of robbing is said to have been of the most brutal nature. Meeting a man along the railroad near The Dalles, Smith robbed him and beat him into insensibility. Smith is 29 years of age, weighs 160 pounds and is 5 feet 7 inches tall, and is inclined to be stubborn and morose.

When first received at the prison he refused to work, but since has developed into an obedient prisoner. Until this incident neither of the men have been implicated in a serious dispute while inmates of the prison.

Travers was received at the penitentiary June 16, 1907, to serve a two-year sentence, after being convicted of larceny from a box car near La Grande. He, at the time of the robbery was in company of two Greeks, and is said to have broken into the car while it was standing on a side track between La Grande and Union Junction.

He, too, possesses a vicious temper. He is 31 years of age is 5 feet, 10 1/8 inches tall, and weighs 165 pounds, and is known inside the walls as the "big fellow."

Although all the prisoners who were near at the time of the trouble were searched and a diligent hunt was made to find the knife, no trace of it has been found. It is supposed

that Smith used a small piece of steel, which he had made in shops, and, after doing his blood work, had thrown the blade in the creek near by. Only a few months ago the authorities found one of the prisoners in possession of a sharp piece of steel, which had been sharpened almost to the keenness of a razor.

X-RAYS.

Now then maybe Borah and Hareley can convict Orchard.

Anyway, Honey's remarks will make his actions worth watching.

When ghosts get in front of auto the latter might as well quit, for they can't make a manufactured product.

TEDDY BEARS.

At the Grand Opera House Tonight.

If you wish to drive dull car away go to the Grand Opera House tonight and see "Are You Crazy?" The piece is what might be called musical comedy, and that you will be highly entertained is guaranteed by the management. The pleasure you will get from the antics of the Teddy Bears is well worth the price of admission. Take the children to see them.

You'll be healthy and happy if your liver and bowels work naturally. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea keeps these organs working right, brings robust health to all. Try now. 35c, Tea or Tablets.—Dr. Stone's Store.

Teddy Bears.

Don't forget that the Teddy Bears are a part of the attraction at the Grand Opera House tonight.

It goes to the root of disease, strengthens and invigorates. Its life-giving qualities are not contained in any other remedy. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea has stood the severest test—time. For three years the surest remedy. 35c, Tea or Tablets. Dr. Stone's Store.

Loneragan Drops Out.

(United Press Leased Wire.) San Francisco, Jan. 6.—Thomas Lonergan, former member of the board of supervisors, and star witness against Louis Glass in the telephone hoodlum case, dropped dead this morning at his home in the city.

Suits and Overcoats

Did You Ever Have Such an Opportunity Before?

JUST THINK "Bishop's Ready Tailored Clothes"

are now on sale. Don't fail to take advantage of the opportunity to get one of these suits or overcoats while the prices are the lowest.

Regular Prices \$10.00 to \$25.00
Sale Prices \$6.25, \$9, \$11, \$15, \$18

A saving of from \$3.00 to \$7.00 on every purchase
Come while the stock is large and you can get the best selections.

Salem Woolen Mill Store



The Best Clothing Made in Oregon

Promptness and Dispatch

Go hand in hand with courtesy, accommodation and security with this bank.

The growing financial strength and conservative management merit your consideration in the placing of your banking business.

Salem State Bank