

FAIRS TAKING DEFINITE SHAPE

1905 Exposition Grounds Already Are Thronged With Buildings. Men and Features—Work on Government Buildings Begin Soon.

Work on the government building for the Lewis and Clark exposition will begin within the next six weeks. Plans are being drawn by the supervising architect at Washington, D. C., and as soon as they are completed and the contracts let work will commence on the structure.

It is to be situated on the peninsula directly across the lake from the fair grounds. The building will be one of the largest and most attractive of the whole exposition, costing \$250,000. It will be erected on the same axis as the other buildings in the grounds, the front facing on the lake, and will be quadrangular in shape, with a beautiful court in the center.

The main section will be 700 feet long and 200 feet wide and there will be two wings of over 200 feet long by 50 feet wide. The exact elevation of the structure has not as yet been made known. The building will be in keeping with that of the other buildings of the grounds, which is of the Spanish renaissance.

Ready by March.
According to H. W. Good, president of the Lewis and Clark exposition, work will not begin until the middle of September and will be finished by the first of March, giving ample time for the exhibits to be put in place by the time the exposition opens on the first of June.

This building will be one of the features of the fair. To see it and its exhibits will be well worth coming hundreds of miles. Every department of the government will be represented, the exhibits being in proportion to the amount of the funds available for each department.

President Goode stated that the government is an old hand in participating in expositions and takes great pride in its buildings and exhibits. From all indications the government intends taking special pains with its Lewis and Clark exhibit. It is expected that much of the St. Louis display will be transferred here with other additions.

The bridge which is to span the lake between the main fair grounds and the peninsula will be a beautiful piece of work. Plans for it have not yet been completed and work will begin at no distant day. It will be broad and will be beautifully illuminated at night. Large towers at both ends of the bridge will be erected, on which will be immense clusters of incandescents which will cast their light over the entire surface of the lake.

Many States Will Exhibit.
All of the Pacific coast states and many of the eastern and middle west states have already manifested an intention of exhibiting at the fair and the state's building will be taxed to its utmost capacity. It is expected that at least 30 states will be represented.

Colonel Desch, director of exhibits, and J. A. Wakefield, director of concessions, who have been in St. Louis for several weeks, arrive in Portland next week and will commence the awarding of space to the different exhibits.

Rapid headway is being made on the buildings and the grounds at the exposition park under the direction of Superintendent of Construction F. A. Erickson. A small army of workmen is at work at the present time on the Forestry building which is to be the largest log building ever constructed. The large five-foot logs which are to be used for the foundation logs are nearly all in place and many of the other timbers are on the grounds. An immense engine is being used to draw the large logs from the lake, up a mammoth skidway over 1,000 feet in length to the site of the building. The place presents the appearance of a great backwoods logging camp. Bark for covering the gable ends of the building and the shakes for the roof will arrive next week.

Plan Big Forestry Exhibit.
An attempt is to be made to have every county in the state make a forestry exhibit in this building and there will be every phase of the lumbering and logging industry represented. One of the features of the plan will be a big sawmill which will cut the immense logs into lumber during the progress of the work, a practical demonstration of the lumbering industry of this state.

Staff work is being placed on the liberal arts, the state's building and the foreign exhibits building is being placed on the liberal arts building and a changed appearance. Within three more weeks the plaster of paris castings will all have been placed and the plastering will have begun. The towers are being finished on the liberal arts building and the dome is nearly completed on the state's building. This dome will be covered with a translucent fabric allowing a soft mellow light to enter the building.

The building formerly known as festival hall has been named the foreign exhibits building, official notification of the same being made yesterday. The work on this structure is also progressing rapidly and when completed it will be imposing, especially from the exterior.

Will Install Fire Force.
Plastering on the administration building will commence tomorrow and will be finished within two weeks. Yesterday a force of men was employed in putting the roof on the fire department building. This structure will be finished first of all.

As soon as the apparatus arrives for the fire house, a force of men will be put on duty in order to protect the buildings from fire. The water works of the grounds are adequate in every respect and with a competent fire department there is little danger from severe loss by fire.

Much attention is being paid at the present time to the grounds. A large force of men is employed under skilful landscape gardeners in keeping the lawns mowed and in planting shrubs and flowers. The two sunken gardens are finished and the work of planting these in grass and flowers will begin shortly. Much of the work of the gardening force at the present time is being done along the lake shores where paths are being laid out and graveled and the debris cleaned away. By the time the rains begin the surroundings will be in excellent condition for the winter.

The horses are the skins of animals that died in the service."
Mint Display.
He was impressed with the perfection of the government printing office and mint, where the actual printing of postage stamps, government bonds and like supplies was in progress. "There was a complete government mint, and men from the regular mint were there at work turning out bright new coins, medals, souvenirs, etc." The exhibits of printing of bonds, stamps and other documents were accompanied by the actual plates used in this process. It is an education to the average citizen to see the methods of expert workmanship by which the machinery of our country is run.

"The agricultural and horticultural exhibits are very interesting. The government has secured samples of fruits of all kinds grown in the United States and has had them reproduced in wax. I saw Oregon apples and prunes there in this country. The agriculture is represented by grain and by paper mache products of various kinds, and stockraising is similarly shown. There is a model dairy and the machinery for running it; only the cows are paper mache. The butchering of livestock and the packing business is represented by moving pictures. The showing is wonderfully complete."

New Telegraph Lines.
Among other things Mr. Sichel saw the new telegraph system, by which the sender of a message writes it himself and the instrument at the other end of the line produces the message in the sender's handwriting. He sent his name and address over the system and saw it appear on the receiver's desk in his own peculiar chirography. He also saw the wireless system of telegraphy as used by the government in operation. "Being interested in police conditions, I was particularly interested in a measure of the St. Louis department," says Mr. Sichel. "I was particularly interested in the fact that St. Louis has engaged and brought to the fair the pick of detectives from the departments of all the principal cities in the country to assist the St. Louis force. The idea is that many crooks from the various centers of crime who flock to St. Louis during the fair will thus be promptly recognized and arrested or can be placed under surveillance. I have had a talk with Mayor Williams and have strongly recommended that Portland should adopt a similar course during the Lewis and Clark fair. It would pay us to bring the best detectives from places like Denver, San Francisco, Chicago and New York, for many criminals will follow the circuit and come to the Portland exposition after the St. Louis fair is over. The way, I did not go to St. Louis, but intending to criticize our home force should I find opportunity to do so. But I must admit that our police force excels in business and efficiency. After I left New York I did not see a police force until I got home that equaled me as well as our own."

Schedule of Steamer T. J. Potter.
The seaside steamer T. J. Potter will leave Portland, Ash street dock, for Astoria and Ilwaco as follows: August 9, Tuesday, 6:45 a. m.; August 14, Wednesday, 7:30 a. m.; August 11, Thursday, 8:15 a. m.; August 12, Friday, 9:00 a. m.; August 13, Saturday, 9:00 a. m. Get transportation and berth tickets at O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington streets. The red-headed girls are said to be for Parker.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS OF MANY LANDS

THE HINDU IS SHOCKED TO SEE THE AMERICAN KISS HIS WIFE PUBLICLY AND WONDER WHY EVERYBODY DOES NOT EAT WITH HIS FINGERS.

Mr. Mahesh Charan Sinha of Allahabad, who is at present in Portland, gives in the following article his views on some of the singular differences between the customs of peoples of different civilizations.

What a world of mutual misunderstandings, mutual reproach and mutual contempt would be saved if the individuals, and for the matter of that, communities, or even nations, were to realize the fact that certain rules of conduct or ideas of propriety which are in vogue with them may have had their origin in reasons peculiar to the country or may have even come into existence in an arbitrary manner, without any apparent reason, and that it by no means follows that those who do

not conform to these rules or these ideas are necessarily entitled to be treated with contempt or ridicule. To those who are always ready to call a custom of a country other than their own "a stupid, barbarous custom" it never strikes that others can with an equal amount of logic make a similar remark on seeing things different from theirs.

An American traveler goes to India, for instance; he sees the natives of the country not clad from top to toe; he takes photographs and showing to his friends delights in cutting a joke and calling the Hindus uncivilized. How little he sees that the naked paintings and sculptures exhibited in the shops of Americans make a Hindu indignant and he is in constant touch with affairs there. He expressed doubt that the shipment of oil from that field will begin before next spring. However, he admits that it will not be long until the development there will result in the shipment of 10,000 barrels a day from Alaska. He is of the opinion that the bulk of it will be sent to China, Japan and other oriental points, where refineries may be established. But a large part to remain that there is no decency in the west. While in America the most modest girl can visit a public society with her half-open breast, with an utterly unconcerned and unapologetic look on her face, the Indian girl will never appear in the public unless she is completely veiled. She considers it a great breach of decency if the slightest part of her breast is exposed to public gaze.

The force of custom is seen to striking advantage when we bring the east and west together. What the one nation considers is wrong the other vehemently asserts to be right; what the European calls indecent the Asiatic maintains is decorous; what the Indian condemns as improper the Englishman believes is correct. The white man, with the lofty superiority of his western civilization, looks down on his dark Argan brothers, oblivious that he himself may be the object of ridicule and contempt for some of his own peculiar habits and customs.

The easterner will invariably wash his hands before taking food and rinse his mouth after finishing the meal. The westerner dispenses with both. The easterner uses his fingers freely and laughs at the east much artificially of the westerner when he cuts even his bread with his knife and fork and spoons out the orange juice instead of taking out the cover with the finger and tasting the pieces one by one.

The impartial critic, trying to ascertain where the truth lies, has to give it up as a bad job, when he finds men and women equally intelligent and equally well-equipped to do their duty. He is mollified by decency and propriety, holding such contradictory views.

Some years ago there was a very interesting and amusing controversy between some missionaries on a certain island. One of them was a man of deep piety and of high moral character. He was a woman of the blessings of Christianity and caused the man to commit an offense against society by forcing him to desert a woman who was his legal wife and who could not be divorced. He said that a bishop should not be the husband of more wives than one. How this controversy ended I forget, but the question involved is simple.

In the west a certain custom is found to exist, now sanctioned by law, in the east another custom exists, also sanctioned by law. It is merely a case of the survival of the fittest—monogamy is the fittest, and though the right of polygamy has not been taken away, it is very rarely nowadays, that a man, at least, an educated man, indulges in polygamy. You may pity a man for his folly, yet you have to admire his courage who tries to control and to please more wives than one, when the ordinary experience is that one is more than enough in all conscience.

The travelers from the west to Japan are shocked to see that men and women bathe naked in the public baths. They begin to condemn the people and call them uncivilized and immoral. The Indians, while they see the Europeans kissing their wives openly before the public, do not seem to be at all shocked. To their minds the act of kissing a woman publicly, even if she were one's wife, is an act utterly wanting in delicacy and good taste and they consider there are no terms strong enough to condemn it. In India both high and low, would consider it degrading to be caught in any act indicating familiarity with women. Yet, looked at impartially, there is no wrong in

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either of these practices. To bathe naked in society in Japan is as much sanctioned by custom as kissing women in the streets in Europe and America, and keeping women away from the sight of public in some parts of India.

ALASKA OIL IS LATEST BONANZA

BIG WELLS ALREADY FLOWING AND OTHERS WILL SOON BE "BROUGHT IN"—SHIPMENTS OF 600 BARRELS A DAY PROMISED—PORTLAND REFINERY VALUABLE

It is reported on good authority from the Alaska oil fields that within a few weeks the operators there will begin shipping oil at the rate of 600 barrels a day. There are now five wells flowing or capped, and drills are at work in eight more wells. All these are in the Kyak field, which has been the scene of operations by an English syndicate several years and in which a large number of independent operators are now at work.

Harry White of Portland leaves next Tuesday for the Kyak field, where he has extensive oil and coal interests. He has made six trips, in as many successive summers, to the Kyak oil fields, and is in constant touch with affairs there. He expressed doubt that the shipment of oil from that field will begin before next spring. However, he admits that it will not be long until the development there will result in the shipment of 10,000 barrels a day from Alaska. He is of the opinion that the bulk of it will be sent to China, Japan and other oriental points, where refineries may be established. But a large part to remain that there is no decency in the west. While in America the most modest girl can visit a public society with her half-open breast, with an utterly unconcerned and unapologetic look on her face, the Indian girl will never appear in the public unless she is completely veiled. She considers it a great breach of decency if the slightest part of her breast is exposed to public gaze.

Opportunities for Portland.
It is not probable that any of the oil will be refined in Alaska, as it can be much more conveniently shipped in its crude state in tank steamers, before the naphtha, gasoline and by-products are segregated. Many things are manufactured from the by-products of crude oil, and the location of a refinery in a community means much more than that of a mere distributing point for kerosene oil. At the present time there is no oil refinery on the Pacific coast north of San Francisco. Portland is directly in the line of transportation from Kyak to the Panama isthmus and has the lofty superiority of his western civilization, looks down on his dark Argan brothers, oblivious that he himself may be the object of ridicule and contempt for some of his own peculiar habits and customs.

A dispatch from Boston a week ago to the effect that in the Alaska oil and oil fields are the big prize that Hill and Harriman are fighting for was shown to an Alaska oil operator in Portland and his comment was:

Harriman Seeks Prize.
"That is the exact truth, and the first time I have seen the inside facts in print. The fight for control of Puget Sound transportation is backed by the Standard Oil company on the Harriman side, and we of Alaska have known for a long time that the English syndicate which for years has been entrenched in the Alaska oil field is a first cousin of the Standard Oil company. If the Standard Oil and Harriman interests can control the transportation overland from the north-west and also handle the Panama railway through the proposed renewal of its contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship company, it will have the Alaska oil and coal trade to the east and middle west cornered, so far as business in the United States is concerned. It cannot, however, control the ocean transportation of oil and coal as far as Pacific coast ports for there will be plenty of tramp tank steamers in the trade as soon as the business will warrant them starting."

Alaska coal and oil operators are straining themselves to hasten the extension of the government cable from Juneau to Sitka as it is proposed to secure by this cable telegraphic connection into the coal fields and thus greatly facilitate development and business. The cable is now being manufactured and General Greely is expected to begin work on this extension as soon as the Seattle-Juneau line is completed.

COST OF LIVING NOT INCREASED

COMPLAINT THAT FAMILY EXPENSES ARE HIGHER THAN A YEAR AGO IS NOT FOUNDED—SOME COMMODITIES ARE LOWER, MANY ARE THE SAME.

Much complaint has been made of late that the cost of living in this city has been materially increased during the past year, but generally there are no facts to warrant such an assertion. In only one respect has there been any great increase in the cost, and that has been in rents, which have been advanced all through the city on an average of fully 25 per cent.

At this date last year eggs were selling in the retail market at 22 1/2 cents a dozen, while the same figures are ruling at the present time. There has been a very small increase in the cost of poultry—about 5 per cent; but as chickens are not a diet for everybody in the average family, that rise in value does not cut much figure with the cost of living.

In all lines of trade there is a difference of about 25 per cent in the retail and the wholesale cost, the following figures being of the latter: Package coffee a year ago was quoted at 11-12 cents a pound, while this year it is sold at 12 1/2 cents. Dry granulated sugar on August 6,

BARBECUE WILL BE CAMPAIGN FEATURE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal).
Spokane, Aug. 6.—According to present plans, the old-fashioned barbecue, with its roast ox, sweet rider, peaches, songs and general good time, from 7 in the morning till 12 at night, may be one of the distinctive features to mark the Republican campaign in eastern Washington this fall and coal fields and thus greatly facilitate development and business. The cable is now being manufactured and General Greely is expected to begin work on this extension as soon as the Seattle-Juneau line is completed.

Although the present idea is to have at least one or more national speakers present on each occasion. Invitations will be issued to the farmers to spend the day with their families, and the barbecue. This will give the leaders of the Republican party an excellent opportunity to try their wiles on the poor farmer, and to gain his influence in the election.

The barbecue campaign is planned for Indian summer, and the series of feasts is to be given at different intervals, allowing the speakers to round up eastern Washington in a systematic circuit.

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1903, was selling at \$5.62 1/2 per 100 pounds, while this year the price is \$4.05 for the same weight.

A year ago hams were sold at 15 cents a pound, but this year notwithstanding the strike of the butchers in the east and the higher cost of hogs, hams are quoted at 14 cents. Breakfast bacon a year ago sold at prices ranging from 15 1/2 to 20 cents a pound, according to size and grade, but the figures this year are lower at 12 1/2 to 17 cents.

At this time a year ago lard of kettle-leaf grade was selling at 11 cents a pound for five-pound cans, but this year prices are 1/2 cent down. In flour, patent grades were ranging from \$3.95 to \$4.10, but this year there was an advance on account of the higher cost of wheat throughout the world and the Jap-Russo war. Ruling figures yesterday were \$4.20.

The wholesale price of butter a year ago was 22 1/2 cents a pound for fancy creamery stock, and the same figure ruled yesterday. Last year there was a very large crop of potatoes and the season was earlier. Prices on August 6 ranged from 75 to 80 cents, while the market yesterday was very firm at \$1.50. Onions were also more plentiful a year ago and prices were down to \$1.10 to \$1.25, while this year the market is short at \$1.50.

In meats there has perhaps been more complaint in regard to the alleged high prices than in any other commodity, but the values at this time a year ago were almost identical with the ones that ruled in the markets yesterday. Wood for fuel is becoming more scarce and more costly for the dealers to obtain, but with the exception of block-wood the prices are practically the same as a year ago.

The vegetable market this season, although not as plentifully supplied as

during the former year, is not showing any advance in prices, and in many cases—tomatoes and green corn especially—lower values were ruling yesterday.

HARD LUCK STORY AND BOGUS CHECK.

A man giving the name of Miller was arrested last night by Detective Kerrigan on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from R. Hins, proprietor of the North Park Hotel, 104 North Seventh street. He will be arraigned before Municipal Judge Hogue Monday.

The check said to have been passed for \$8 on Hins was signed John McNeal and was made payable to John H. Fisher. It was for \$35. The man who passed it told the victim a hard luck story, saying he had been working for the North Pacific Mill company, but had lost his job and needed money right away. He did not indorse the check, but left it with Hins. He was to call the following day, but never returned. He was found in the north end last night. He has shaved his mustache since the check was passed, according to Hins.

BUTE TACOMA TIDE LANDS.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal).
Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 6.—L. R. Manning today bought 100 acres of tide lands from Allen C. Mason at about \$1000 an acre. Options were bought several weeks ago. Manning is said to be representing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Other options purchased at the same time were not due until August 18.

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