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SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902.

PORTLAND NEED NOT BE JEALOUS.

Portland need not be jealous of Seattle or other Sound city. Portland need only await the passing of years to witness the demonstration that her location and resources exceed those of any other city on the Coast, with the exception of California.

Two elements enter into the making of great cities—local resources and tribute upon passing commerce. By these tests, Portland stands "principles facilia," and this will be proven in due time.

Local resources.—Of a given tract of land representative of averages near the City of Portland and Seattle or Tacoma, the proportion of arable land to the quarter section is much more here than that of the Sound cities.

Passing commerce.—There is at least no advantage possessed by Seattle or Tacoma in this respect.

Here are truths that force themselves home to the man of normal thought and opportunities for observation. They permit complacency on the part of Portlanders.

Yet, there may be not that sort of complacency that causes the possessor to sit down with folded hands, and put forth no exertion. Natural advantages are not enough to make great cities. There must be industry, life, vigor, push, progress, alertness, ginger, snap and enterprise. There must be wide awake men and women to search out opportunity for advancing the city's interests. Oregon just now pulsates with life, and has begun its forward march. It is here the coming development will occur. Other states have had their periods of extraordinary activity. Oregon has yet had none. That period is at its inception. The coming years will witness such progress as will compensate for the long waiting. Nothing can stop it. It is in the air.

And nothing can prevent the wonderful advancement that our position and resources warrant, excepting apathy on the part of the people. And as encouragement for the display of needed enterprise, let it be noted that we of Portland are at no disadvantage over the people of other cities. We need never apologize for what has been placed here by Nature nor for where we have been placed. All is in our favor.

FUTHER STREET - CAR EXTENSIONS.

It will be gratifying to the people of the city to learn that the City & Suburban Company propose to extend their lines and build new branches in various parts of Portland. The company will thus assist to provide what must be given to modern cities, in affording transportation to suit the needs of expansion.

The trolley car has been of paramount importance to the latter-day city. It has brought localities outlying within reach of the business district, and practically makes the suburbanite a resident of the center. As the transcontinental road is to the nation, so is the trolley road to the municipality.

The City & Suburban Company proposes additions to the service already given, and the additions will do much for Portland. Besides the expenditure of money for the improvements, the existence of the new lines will operate to increase Portland's territory that is available to the stores and offices, and there will be benefit to both company and people.

CONSTRUCTION OF ORGANIC LAW.

The Chicago Journal pertinently observes that something is wrong when so much court machinery is required to interpret constitutions. Another writer thinks that there should be no new constitution for the state of Illinois, for the reason that an amount of labor has been expended in securing interpretative rulings on the instrument, and that, if there were a new one, all of this wealth of judicial lore would be valueless.

The Oregon Journal believes there is a

simple principle that might clarify the atmosphere whenever constitutions are to be framed, and obviate so much of questionings of the meaning of such documents. Suppose the Ten Commandments be taken for an illustration. They constituted a system of organic law for the Hebrews, and are perhaps as great legal utterance as ever came from lawgiver. Yet, there is little doubt of what they mean. "Thou shalt not steal." What plainer law was ever enacted, or what constitutional provision ever required less study to interpret? There is not one of the ten that children cannot understand. In short, the Ten Commandments are ideal organic law, for they say what must be and what must not be, and say it without equivocation.

It may be regarded as slightly facetious thus to cite the laws given on the mountain to Moses to deliver to the Israelites, yet there may be no doubt that they are framed as all constitutional law should be framed.

Constitutions certainly should express general principles, not details of governmental matters. Statutes are for that. Oregon's constitution, when reformed, might well be wrought out along this line.

ONLY TWO SITES DEBATED.

There are practically only two sites left for serious consideration for the fair site. The City Park has been almost finally eliminated from the discussion, and the interest centers upon Willamette Heights and Hawthorne Park.

The manifest inaccessibility of the City Park for the transportation of freight and passengers into the grounds served to quiet agitation for that locality even by those who originally advocated it. The Journal understands that there are almost no persons now insisting that the fair should go to the City Park.

There are several other good sites, Hawthorne Park, City View Park, Abrams & Knox tract and University Park. Each one has offered inducements that have caused hesitation before making final decision. The fact that the debate has narrowed to only two sites, for it is the general belief that it will be either Willamette Heights or Hawthorne, is satisfactory to the people of the city.

It is worth while to call attention to one thing in this connection, and that is, that the fair should go where it will be easiest and most quickly reached by the members of Portland business houses who may have exhibits there and who will therefore desire often to attend or to take country customers to visit the exposition.

It is desirable that the wholesalers and other big merchants of the wholesale district be able to go to the fair with a minimum of effort. Of course, this is not sufficient to determine what site shall be selected, for there are dozens of other considerations, but it is worth notice.

It is probable that Hawthorne Park offers more advantages than do any of the others.

ALASKA'S PURCHASE.

The presence in Portland of Mr. Frederick W. Seward, son of the late William H. Seward, revives the history of the purchase of Alaska. It was through the advocacy of the Secretary of State, W. H. Seward, who served in Lincoln's Cabinet, that Alaska was bought. The sequence has vindicated that advocacy. The United States has been compensated beyond the claims of Seward, and the Secretary's move is conceded now to have been wisely conceived.

The Peninsula of Alaska has produced millions of wealth, and its resources have scarcely been prospected. The fisheries alone have fully paid for the cost of purchase, and that is but one of many industries that have been developed. Few people not personally acquainted with the region itself have adequate ideas concerning the vast territory comprised within the limits of Alaska. It is large enough to be a continent, and furnishes field for investigation for scientist and scholar.

The stampedes of the past few years have brought to light the possibilities of the territory, and from this time on there will be rapid progress in the work of development. This work will carry the territory to a stage which will mightily exceed the most extravagant dreams of the man who insisted that this country make the purchase.

LABOR AND INJUNCTION.

There is involved in the matter of court injunctions against labor leaders who strive to influence men to cease work for a given concern and go out upon a strike, a principle that is greater than the technicalities of law. It goes to human liberty, and calls in question the right of men to go among their fellows and talk with them regarding what is their wisest course. It affects personal independence.

It is not the purpose here to reflect upon an court decision, and it cannot be argued that none of the injunctions issued against laborers for the cause mentioned has been good law.

That is, good legal interpretation of existing law. But, there is something wrong with the law when it is possible for a court to inhibit intercourse between men in the manner referred to, and, if such decisions are good law, then the law should be altered.

There should be this determining prin-

HORSE SAVES TWO GIRLS.

Agnes and Pauline Bain of Tipton, Ind., aged 14 and 11 years, respectively, attempted to ford Clivero Creek on horseback the other day. The horse's feet became entangled and he threw the girls into the stream. Pauline had sunk twice when her sister caught her by the hair and the horse swam to them.

The elder sister caught the beast by the tail with one hand, and holding Pauline with the other, they reached the shore safely. The horse started home on a gallop and neighed as if in great trouble, which attracted the attention of its owner on its arrival. The animal immediately whirled around and went in the direction of the little girls with great rapidity, with the parents in pursuit, and they were met making their way homeward bound. The horse ran up to them, rubbed his head on the little ones' shoulders and nickered as if he was very glad they were alive. Only a short time ago Mr. Bain offered the animal to a dealer for \$100, but the sale was not consummated, since the heroic deed of the animal in saving his daughters' lives he refuses any price, and avers that at the death of the animal a monument will mark his grave.—Margaret E. Sangster, in Christian Herald.

TALKS WITH VISITORS

IMMIGRATION WORK.

I. B. Bowen, one of the proprietors of the Baker City Democrat, with his wife and son, is in the city for a few days, thence on to the coast, where they will remain a week or more. When asked about Baker City and county, Mr. Bowen replied:

"Oregon is one of the best states in the Union, and Baker is the best county in the state. The inexhaustible mineral supply makes it the equal of any other county of the state in a sense of wealth, to which must be added our vast forests of timber and the agricultural area not excelled in quality anywhere."

Mr. Bowen is an enthusiast in regard to the immigration matter, which is just now receiving so much attention by the railroads and the commercial bodies.

"This is the first business-like effort made by the people here to induce immigration, and I am pleased that the work is being taken up with such zeal," said Mr. Bowen. "There will be 50,000 people added to our population within the next year by reason of this movement. The spirit of progress is just beginning to manifest itself, and the future looks bright indeed."

But the stock range has many diversions. To the vigorous, searching mind it is an unexplored field. A thousand things are found to interest and instruct.

The range of the North Pacific Coast country is one of the most interesting countries in the world. It has more wonders than any section of its size in the world. It is the scientist's and student's paradise. The great historical landmarks, the Indian battle grounds, the old Government forts, rock pillars that extend high heavenwards, rivers that rise out of the sands of the "desert," rivers that lose themselves as mysteriously in the sands as they appear, therefrom; great areas of lava beds, interesting caverns stored with ice in the very heart of the desert, lakes that rival the world for beauty and lakes that rival the Dead Sea as wonders; game and wild animals that would make the sportsman's heart leap with excitement and fish that would tempt the most deep-seated pessimist to try his luck; hot springs in which hogs are scalded and in which the aborigines did their cooking; a book full of things that should instruct and amuse, and all of these surrounded with snow-capped mountains, whose sides are covered with beautiful forests and whose beds are composed of rich minerals, make it one of the most interesting countries under the sun.

Instead of its being a monotonous country it is pregnant with interest, and the man who visits it never forgets it and longs to visit it again. There is not an hour that the stock man may not find a diversion from his work, and not only enjoy it but find instruction in it.

Outside of a few months of solitude in company with a band of sheep on the winter range, the shepherd has as good a chance for diversion as any other plainsman, and while on the range at this season of the year he has, hourly, opportunities every day for diversion, for his life, instead of being a monotonous one, is filled with excitement; the distant band of antelope flashing like mirrors in the desert sun, the skulking coyote ever ready to pounce down upon his band, the ever faithful dog ready to do his bidding; the stories with the camp-tender at night, the game of cards after supper, the disturbed sheep and the coyote howl at night, furnish him all the diversion that the bright student of life needs and all men this day and time are or should be nothing more than students of the wonderful surroundings that are so interesting to all who have eyes to see and brains to comprehend.—East Oregonian.

THE VALLEY CHANGES.

The conditions in the Willamette Valley are changing much faster than is generally supposed, and the change is sure to go on with much greater rapidity in the near future. The dairying industry is partly responsible for this. Although the number of good cows properly fed and milked has enormously increased in the Willamette Valley of late, the growth in this department of diversified farming (the most important part) may be said to have only fairly commenced. Every creamery in the Valley is prosperous. Every one of them is increasing its output, and many new ones are projected.

It is time now for the beginning of packing houses in Portland. If the farmers can be assured of having a ready and reliable market for their hogs, at top prices, they will naturally prepare to raise more and better hogs. The packing-house period is about here, and the sooner the packing-houses are provided the sooner will there be plenty of hogs raised here to keep them running.—Salem Statesman.

HIS OBSERVATION.

She (at the reception)—Have you noticed any new faces here tonight? He—No; but I have noticed a number of old ones that their owners have attempted to make over.—Indianapolis Sun.

Social Chat

By MME. ALBERT

A. B. Fread is back from Astoria. Judge Webster will return today. R. B. Fay and wife are visiting their parents here. D. D. Near has returned from a brief visit from St. Helens. Mr. Fred Joselyn is here for a brief stay from The Dalles. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Honneyman have returned from Seaside. Miss Allen and Miss Dewey contemplate a trip to the mountains. Mr. Couch Flanders has returned from his summer home at Elk Creek. Mrs. M. J. Creighton has gone to Long Beach for the rest of the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Judd, of Pendleton, are expected here shortly for a short stay. Miss Emma and Joe McMahon leave Sunday for Albany to spend a few weeks. The Dickers have gone to Seattle and on to Victoria, and will be absent a few days. Mrs. Fairfowl has returned from The Dalles after a pleasant visit with Mrs. Seank. Mrs. George Holman, of Salt Lake City, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. London, 621 Lovejoy street. Mr. Eugene Shelby, of Wells, Fargo Company, is expected back from his Eastern trip tomorrow. Mrs. Williams and Miss Carrie Williams have returned from New York and are at the Hobart Curtis. Miss Isom, of the Portland Library, will be at home next week, after spending some months in the East. Mr. and Mrs. R. Rosenstein and daughter, Fay, leave today for Seaside. They will stop at the Grimes Hotel. Mr. Fred Morris and daughter, Miss Morris, 15 King street, have gone to Willhot Springs for several weeks. Miss Bell Rosenthal will leave for San Francisco tonight to be absent a month, much to the discomfort of her many customers. Mrs. Mitchell, of New York City, who is spending the summer at one of the most fashionable resorts in New York. M. E. Worrell, representing the Record, of Quincy, Ill., with his wife and daughter, are the guests of Mrs. J. M. Cook, Mrs. Worrell's sister. Mr. Paul Wessinger, chairman of the special committee of the Lewis and Clark centennial committee, left this morning for Seattle on private business, and will be gone several days. The bachelors from the Norton gave a most entertaining launch party Thursday night. Their barge was gorgeously decorated and everything that was to be had was there. Their group numbered about 120. Miss Mount, of New York City is a guest of Mrs. John Temple Grayson, Seventeenth and Couch streets, will be married shortly to Lieut. Harrison, U. S. A. Mrs. E. E. Brown, Mrs. J. F. Dickson's mother, leaves for California next week to spend the winter. The Artisan Lodge gave a most enjoyable trolley party consisting of four cars prettily decorated and ablaze with colored lights to their sisters and their cousins and their aunts Tuesday evening. From the toots of horns and general merriment I am satisfied everybody had a good time. Mrs. Ben Campbell, formerly of our city, now of Chicago, thinks so much of the far North and its surroundings that she sent her children, all of them together with maid, to spend the summer at Hood River. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell expect to visit Portland and old friends in the very near future. The city seems apparently asleep. Everybody who can get out of town has gone to seek the quiet of the seashore and indulge in the pastime offered them. There is positively nothing doing, socially I mean, aside from launch and barge parties, which I have already told you about. It seems to me the Willamette has never before been so popular, for just as the day is over the way you can see crowds of girls and men seeking a boat of some kind to enjoy the cool breeze and lovely scenery of our beautiful river. Quite the most unique and recherche party for many moons was given by Miss Fanny Brown, on Everett street, to her most popular friend, Miss Maylita Pease, of San Francisco, Wednesday evening. The house was beautifully decorated with palms and sweetpeas. The veranda hung full of greens and lanterns, tables scattered here and there where lights were served. On the lawn was strung garlands of evergreen from post to post. Hanging between was the beautiful star which has shone upon so many of our brides, studded with our brilliant electric light, under which ping-pong was indulged in. There were many cozy corners where sweets to the street were indulged, and all about that beautiful lawn were dotted even more beautiful, the young women in their dainty gowns—sweet in the rosebud garden of girls. The German band furnished the music all evening, after which a most dainty repast was served to Miss Brown's guests. About 40 young people enjoyed her hospitality.

ODDS OF INFORMATION.

A document relating to the sale of land, dated 1592 and signed by Guy Fawkes, was recently sold in London for \$56.

British Columbia grew the world's record apple last year. It was 16 inches in circumference and weighed 1 pound and 3 ounces.

The Austrian parliament has resolved to abolish the army practice of tying refractory soldiers up to hooks and binding their hands and feet.

Swiss ornithologists declare that cats have become so numerous in Switzerland as to threaten the extermination of all the birds in the country.

OUT OF DOORS.

"Sweet recreation barred, what does ensue? But moody and dull melancholy. Kinsman to grim and comfortless despair, And, at her heels, a huge infectious troop Of pale distemperatures, and foes of life!"

—Comedy of Errors.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE LARGER CHRISTIANITY.

Judging by statistics from many of its so-called institutions and statements of their mouthpieces, Christianity would seem to be on the wane, but to shake off the delusive artifices of what may properly be termed the religious traffic, and to include in our mental scope all those things now in very active operation for no purpose but to enlarge and improve the religious side of man's nature—institutions, associations and conditions that in their very nature are conducive to real spiritual and soul development—the decline in church attendance and support is no evidence whatever that real Christianity, in every essential that the term implies, is deteriorating. On the contrary it is fast gaining and in its growth is administering a much-deserved chastisement upon a large self-seeking element, who, in blind and slavish adherence to the practices of pure business suggestion, are, unconsciously perhaps, but none the less truly, barricading against the results of the essential, doctrine of the lowly Nazarine.

All this may seem a severe arraignment of the church, but it is not, nor is it so intended.

The force of Ingersoll's attacks were not against Christianity as an ideal, but against the hypocrisy which he mistook for Christianity, and it is true today, and will be tomorrow, that the church members know it, that far too large a portion of the energy of modern religions teachers is wasted in trying to prove that their church is nearer right than some other else's church—that man is improved and saved by virtue of some empty and senseless formalities.

While a majority of the shining lights of the church are thus sparring for advantage the soul of true religion is leaving their once hallowed sanctuaries and the fair name of the church is fast becoming a synonym for something worthy only in its antiquity.

Meanwhile are the vital life forces which found trust verbal expression through their personified instrument, the Christ, in any way losing their potency? Not at all. Let us look for our examples of real Christian work, however, in other directions than those whose real estate primarily embodied the germ of every one. Let us search the records of our secret and fraternal societies, labor organizations and every other association of conditions for all the children of men. Christianity, if it shall mean anything in the future, must recognize and perform the practical work contained in the meaning of the golden rule and every other essential utterance of its founder instead of confining itself to the task of merely securing a daily or weekly profession of belief in and love for God. All this belief and love must have far greater expression than words and that expression is in evidence in many an association today which could quite properly have been born in the church but instead has had its most strenuous opposition. Some church-workers complain that fraternal societies are a menace because they are doing a work that belongs to the church. A sorry situation, truly, when the church misses its greatest opportunity and then complains because others attend to it.

Some will say we should not talk so or we shall be set upon as heretics and blasphemers, because we will injure the prospects of the church. If the price of Christian virtue and the growth of the soul of man is the extermination of what we call the church, let us exterminate it and that quickly.

But such are not the conditions. The world is becoming cognizant of a larger Christianity and the church itself is in the position to reap the largest possible results. Like those of the pure maiden, its mistakes must be magnified, though it has not committed the unpardonable sin, nor been guilty of anything worse than that which has permeated all society. We mistake greatly when we regard the church as intended to be a positive ideal or a perfect portrayal of essential Christian doctrine. Like the entire world, it is but a school, and it is composed of hours of every trait and propensity. A realization of the larger Christianity, which is fast taking possession of the race, and universe, and which is a result of the conspiracy of the real virtues of every human organization as personified instruments of the vital and universal forces of life and progress, must needs be felt, and are truly being

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HIS WAY OF PUTTING IT.

It is a well-known characteristic of the Highlander, particularly when he is under judicial examination, that he never commits himself to a definite statement of any sort involving himself or his friends—if he can help it. This Celtic trait, which is often amusing in its effects, is illustrated afresh by a new story told of the late Dr. Stewart, of Nether Lochar.

A stranger had been staying for some time with a man whom the doctor knew, and he wished to find out what kind of a character he was. When an opportunity came the doctor inquired of a neighbor what he thought of Dugald, the stranger, giving an opening with the remark that he understood he was a rascal.

After due deliberation the doctor's cautious friend replied:

"Heaven forbid, doctor, that I should say a bad word of anyone, especially of a neighbor, but this I'll confess—if you were to gather all the rascals together on one hillock, I should say the number was not complete if Dugald was not in that company!"

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