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MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1902.

PORTLAND'S GROWTH.

Few people realize the rapidity of the growth Portland is now enjoying. Most people know that carpenters and building materials are in heavy demand, and that new houses are springing up everywhere, in the city's center and in the numerous suburbs that are stretching out in all directions.

There is a study in municipal evolution in the recent statement of Postmaster Crossman, which shows that Portland's postal receipts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, were \$290,000, while they were but \$19,000 during the preceding fiscal year, an increase of slightly more than 15 per cent.

The increase is representative of increase in population, for the reason that nothing has occurred to alter the conditions, and the receipts are from the same sources as they formerly were, with no new territory added.

It proves, they that, approximately, Portland has grown about 15 per cent during the past year. The population of the city when the census was taken in 1900 was 90,400. This did not include such suburbs as Mount Tabor and others, but was the actual population within the actual limits of the city.

At the increase rate indicated by the postal receipts, Portland has grown 16, 272, or has within the actual limits 106, 672 people.

Seattle has grown rapidly, too, having increased very much over the 80,000 population there at the time of the 1900 census. She now claims 125,000 people, but includes within this number Ballard and other suburbs that are without the incorporated limits. Even though Seattle was allowed twice the rate of growth attained by Portland she would have but slightly more than 125,000. The only reason why there are not more people here is that the hotels are all filled, the standing dwelling houses are crowded to the limits. Men and materials are being utilized to the capacity of the contractors to provide room for others who are waiting to come here and make homes.

It is the golden age for all Pacific Coast towns. San Francisco is growing beyond precedent. Seattle is forging ahead. Tacoma is extending her limits. Spokane is drawing new boundary lines. All smaller towns on the Coast and in the interior are going along the pathway of prosperity. And Portland is developing fully as rapidly as any of the others. Portland is not complaining at the treatment she receives from the Parcae of Fate. She feels the prosperity of the day, and, while indulging in somewhat self-praise, congratulates her rivals upon their growth and good conditions.

The Attorney-General going after the trustees under the law prohibiting them is what Knox.

BEN CAMPBELL'S PROMISE.

Ben Campbell, whose word is valued at par wherever he is known, occupying the position of assistant traffic director of the Harriman lines, says: "The O. R. & N. Co. will protect immigrants and manufacturers coming into Eastern Oregon or elsewhere into non-competitive territory. We would rather earn a dollar in non-competitive territory than where we meet heavy opposition."

Mr. Campbell's statement made to The Journal carries weight and will be accepted without question. He speaks of what he knows, and he speaks what he means.

It is interesting just now, in view of the close study that people are giving to the problems relating to railway service under the merger tendencies now manifest among rail lines. There have been fears lest the consolidation would work to the injury of the country served. The fears are predicated upon knowledge that selfishness is in every human breast, and that power sometimes, most often,

in fact, engenders forgetfulness of others' rights. The people in a region served by a merger rail concern are completely at the mercy of those who control the transportation facilities. Hence there is logic in the contention that combinations carry danger to the interests of the people.

However, the pronouncement of Mr. Campbell in large measure relieves the anxiety as to what policy is to govern the management of the Harriman system. It is a promise that the managers are going to remember that their interests are the interests of all the people. It is an earnest that they will work in consonance with this theory, a theory that is undoubtedly based upon reason and common sense.

Senator Clark is building a palace in New Jersey. That little state now holds the record for trusts, anarchists, mosquitoes and millionaires. Is it "four of a kind?"

COMPETITION IN PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The economical conduct of the county and city business should never be lost from sight. When times are good, business prosperous, and people generally busy with their own affairs, they are apt to lose sight of the conduct of public affairs. It is during prosperous times that the greatest extravagance take root. It is then the promoter, the exploiter, the franchise-seeker, the contractor, get in their deadly work, and it is then the firm and honest officials are most needed. A low tax rate with honest and useful expenditures is the best advertisement we can have.

It is particularly important at this time that our officials should be careful in their expenditures, for do what they will the next three years are bound to show a high levy. The Dredge and the Lewis and Clark Fair tax alone will make a considerable increase. It is patent to everyone who has looked into the subject, that the affairs of the city for several years past have been more economically conducted than those of the county.

This may have been the result of the limitations placed on the levy by the charter and the requirement that all city work must be done by contract after due advertising. The last Legislature passed an act covering the latter matter, but while this law has been followed to some extent, there is yet room for improvement.

In the case of the city, the advertising is let to the lowest bidder, while no such practice is followed by the county. Why should not the present Board of County Commissioners initiate a reform at this point? We will venture to predict a substantial saving will follow. It may be suggested that our motive is selfish, that we want a chance to get the county printing. So we do, if we can get it as the result of open, honest competition; otherwise we don't want it. We are in just the same position as any merchant in the city, each of whom feels that he has a right to bid on public work. We are here to stay, are in business, pay our share of the taxes and are entitled to the same consideration, neither more nor less, than that given to any competitor. Let the board advertise for bids for the county printing, let the Sheriff do the same, and the taxpayer will not be the sufferer.

Bloomfield, N. J., reports a new brand of mosquito, one without the mandolin attachment, and silent as the well as the Senatorial aspirants in Oregon.

WHO SHOULD BE SENATOR?

State Senator Williamson, Congressman-elect from the Second district of Oregon, briefly discussed the character in general of the man who should be elected to the United States Senate from this state. He mentions no names, but lays down as his fundamental proposition that he should be a man "who is in harmony with the remaining members of the delegation in Congress from Oregon."

With due respect to the opinions of the excellent gentleman from Crook County, and those who know him believe that he has many excellencies, it occurs to The Journal that this is scarcely the basic consideration in the selection of a Senator. It is true that he will accomplish much in the event he be in sympathy with the other Senator and the two Congressmen. But, certainly, that is not the vital requirement.

Then, what sort of a man should go to the Senate? He should be a man above the petty meanness of partisan politics; one who can get out upon the broad plane of statesmanship; who has the proper view of the duty he owes to his state, the while never forgetting that he is to be a member of a body that legislates for the entire Nation; a man whose heart throbs in common with all men, and whose vision reaches out beyond the boundary lines that separate this country from other peoples, realizing that all men should be kin. He should be one whose thought projects into the future, taking firm hold upon present questions, and who has the presence to see what will be in hand in the years to come. These are ideal requirements, say you? Very true, yet it would not harm Oregon were we to send such a man to the high legislative body of Congress. There is reason in the suggestion of Congress-

man-elect Williamson. Yet it does not go the primal consideration. Perhaps Mr. Williamson, however, was not attempting to give a complete analysis of the character of his ideal United States Senator.

Victor Williams, a Umatilla Indian, on his deathbed, the other day confessed to murdering Mrs. Agnes Tessant in 1889. A young Indian named Pilyen was arrested, tried and hanged for the murder, the principal evidence against him being that his wife was found washing his shirt in the Umatilla River. Justice is blind, but can see guilt in the circumstances of an Indian having a clean shirt. Had his wife also washed his socks, he would have probably been lynched.

Hinsley, ex-head of the endowment fund, Knights of Pythias, who is accused of misusing \$400,000 of that fund, has been suspended by the supreme lodge. What a pity modern usage has rejected so many good old-fashioned words, for after all "suspended" should be synonymous with "hanged."

Ohio Prohibitionists are going to stomp the state with "Ten Nights in a Barroom." It might be well to put it off until after the election and use it as a farce. The two old parties will take care of the barroom part of the entertainment.

King Edward graciously told the English people, his subjects, that he gave them Osborne House because he really, you know, couldn't use it himself. Of course one should not "look a gift-horse in the mouth," but then this is not our horse.

The Elgin Creamery Company, which operates in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, has gone into the hands of a receiver. Whether it was water in the stock or too much "coloring" matter remains to be seen. Oleomargarine scores a home run.

The Crown Prince of Germany has fallen in love with a pretty American girl named Deacon. And he swears he is going to marry her in spite of Kaiser or rank. We admire the boy's grit, and also his taste.

Up around Walla Walla the country roads are "sprinkled" with straw. This serves a double purpose. The straw keeps the dust down so that you can see what it indicates as to the direction of the wind.

Ignorance of the law excuses no man. In other words, every man is supposed to know the law, except the District Judges for whom very wisely a Supreme Court is provided to correct their errors.

There is a foolish idea that an Englishman cannot see a joke. The trouble is not in their failure to see it, but in their not recognizing it without an introduction.

Gompers insists on discussing the "relations of Capital and Labor," apparently not realizing that they are entire strangers.

The New York Sun has a long article on "Amateur Taxidermy." This is not an expose of New York's method of stuffing ballot boxes.

Uneasy lies the back that wears a Senatorial toga.

SOME SUMMER LAUGHS.

THE TRUE SITUATION. "Is that man still leader of his party?" "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "he's doing his best to make people think he is; but, as a matter of fact, he is simply hustling to keep his party from running over him."—Washington Star.

AND IT WENT BOOM! "What's that explosion in the front of the car?" asked the passenger on the rear seat. "Sawthin' much," said the conductor. "Man just got hot in the collar." "What's that got to do with the explosion?" "Everything. The collar was celluloid."—Baltimore News.

A SLANDER. Mrs. Muggs—That horrid Mrs. Frills told Mrs. Nextdoor that I was a regular old cat! What do you think of that? Mr. Muggs—I think she never saw you in the same room with a mouse.—New York Weekly.

THE CANDIDATE. The candidate finds the thing is reversed. When he has established headquarters; The knowledge comes then, to his great surprise. He has to support his supporters. —Indianapolis News.

MEMORY NOT TAXED. Friend—Don't you have difficulty remembering the streets where passengers want to get off? Street-Car Conductor—Not at all. The only ones who mention their destination are women, and they always select fashionable corners and walk the rest of the way.—New York Weekly.

"Many a man," said Uncle Eben, "imagines he has a high-strung, sensitive nature, when he ain't got nuffin' but dyspepsia."—Washington Star.

The Landscape Painter—Don't you know, I'm quite a realist. The Animal Painter (sarcastically)—Well, well! Who'd have thought it? The Landscape Painter—Fact, I assure you. I always smoke when I'm painting a busy atmosphere.—Judge.

THE VAGARIES OF EDITORS

In amusing candor and ingenuity of excuses the American editor might learn something from his Hindu brother, who, when anything goes wrong with the paper for which he is responsible, is as fertile in excuses as a Chinaman. When the first copy of a new Hindu newspaper made its appearance recently, its subscribers were amazed to see that nearly half of it consisted of empty columns. The following editorial note, however, explained this vagary: "We regret that this, our maiden number, should lack completeness due to a miscalculation. We thought we had sufficient material, and consequently did not trouble to collect more. We can assure our indulgent readers that this will not occur again; and we trust the quality of the contents will make up for their lack in quantity."

Another Hindu editor found it necessary to suspend the publication of his paper for a fortnight without any warning. When the paper again made its appearance it contained this amusing notice: "We regret that owing to a misunderstanding with a rival editor, in which we failed to get all the best of the argument, it was necessary for us to retire unexpectedly from the conduct of this paper for the space of two weeks, during which we have had opportunities of devising certain improvements which we propose to introduce into it. The rival editor, we regret to report, is still confined to his home."

When the Hindu editor wishes to rest for a time from his labors he calmly and confidently announces the fact in these or similar words: "As we are beginning to feel the physical and mental effects of a year's unremitting devotion to the interests of our readers, we feel it due to them that we should take the rest which our labors in their behalf demand and deserve; and as a natural consequence beg to notify that this paper will cease to appear for the space of four weeks."

A short time ago an Indian newspaper appeared with two very conspicuous blank columns on the front page. The editor explained this eccentricity thus: "We had reserved this space for an exceptionally powerful article on a subject of universal interest to our readers; but at the last moment we find that the article cannot be compressed within the two columns reserved for it. It will make its appearance next week."

Another Hindu editor, whose paper made its bow to the public with a number of empty columns, had the delightful effrontery to insert a notice to the effect that "a very large quantity of most interesting matter has been omitted for lack of space."

An ingenious expedient was that of the Baltimore editor whose supply of "his" ran short. Not to be beaten by this dilemma, he substituted "th" for "g" throughout the remainder of the issue, the following note serving as adequate apology: "Ath we have the misfortune to run short of etheth we are compelled to substitute the letterth 'th' for 'eth' in certain portions of our litheth of today."

Cases are on record where, when the supply of paper has failed, newspapers have appeared printed on substitutes ranging from brown paper to wall-paper; but never has a newspaper appeared in such a range of hues as one published at Ahmedabad some years ago. The stock of ordinary white-paper had been exhausted, and as a new supply failed to make its appearance, the paper was printed on yellow paper. This was followed by an issue on green paper, a third an issue on an attack of the blues, and so on for some days, until a week's issue of the paper outlived Joseph's coat for variety of coloring.—The Book Lover.

HUNTING FOR HAPPINESS.

May Yohe has lost youth and honor in a hunt for happiness.

In all her life she has sought to please herself.

Where social rules or moral laws were in the way she broke them.

She had her idea of what would make her happy, and she let nothing stand in her way.

First she went in for gay life on the stage as the way to be happy.

Lime lights, wine suppers and loose morals looked good to her, and she tried them all; and she gave them a fair test, too.

Result No. 1.—A good name gone and only unrest; not happiness.

Then came Lord Hoop, brother of a duke and heir to the name of Newcastle.

May Yohe tried him, and thought as Lady Hope had what the notorious music hall artist failed to find.

No love was in the marriage; infatuation on one side and that same old hunt for happiness, that foolish, wicked hunt for happiness on the other.

Enter Capt. Strong.

Yohe, bored already by her try at respectability, sought some new way to be happy.

Result No. 2.—An elopement, a divorce and a man's life and career ruined.

Strong was no better than Yohe, of course, and his case is no more a pity than hers but for the one reason that he still had honor before him, while hers was already gone.

So Strong was added to the list of those sacrificed to May Yohe's willful wish to be happy.

Now there is another chapter. Yohe's lover has stolen her diamonds and left her.

So much for one woman's mad will to make her life in her own way. And is she happy? Has she ever been happy? Of course not. She has ruined her own life and no one knows how many other lives.

And she has not brought happiness to herself or any one else. Don't try to be happy in May Yohe's way.

You can't buy happiness with sin. You do not seek violets in reeking swamps. "Gentle gazelles" are not very common in tigers' lairs. Well, what is the moral? If you want to hunt happiness, don't go where vice abides. It is not there.—St. Louis Chronicle.

DRINKING IN HOT WEATHER.

Each individual may, by the exercise of a little thought and discretion, do a great deal to lessen the inconvenience due to exceptional heat. The difficulty is to persuade persons to alter their habits for a season which in this country is of but short duration. Yet the very fact that great heat is quite exceptional, that therefore we are not accustomed to it, makes it all the more necessary to take proper measures. The healthy and strong may be only inconvenienced, but the feeble and aged may be seriously injured.

Obviously the first precaution is to plan our appointments and business as to allow plenty of time to walk slowly from place to place. People who live in hot climates do not race about as we are in the habit of doing in England. Also, the hotter the climate the more general is the abstinence from alcoholic drinks. The thoughtless Englishman, however, rushes about with just as much energy and rapidity during the very hot weather as during the more temperate periods of the year. As a natural result he is soon overwhelmed with thirst and therefore resorts to mineral waters with a dash of alcohol, or if this is too expensive he will take a glass of beer served in a tepid condition and then at once hurry back to his business. This only increases the perspiration from which he was already suffering. In time, especially if the drinks are repeated, reaction, headache and general lassitude ensue. Such a regime is as inefficient as it is injurious.

First of all we should strive to keep cool by moving slowly, then we must endure thirst and abstain from drink while physically active. It is only when we have reached a comparatively cool place and can sit and rest for awhile that we may venture to quench our thirst. But then we come face to face with this great grievance, that there are hardly any suitable summer drinks in this country and that there is a still greater lack of cool places where the mass of the people can rest while taking such light refreshments. In the center of Paris, where land is as valuable as in London, the workman insists on a chair and a table before he will consume a drink in the open air, the cheapest of cabarets. For the wealthier classes there are luxurious cafes well shaded from the sun, the windows removed, and the ground kept cool by constant watering. Here, rest and a fresher atmosphere can be enjoyed, together with a great variety of pleasant food drinks that contain little or no alcohol. Why are we in England so much behind other nations in this respect? In Germany the town workman has in summer time numerous beer gardens where there are shade and fresh air.

In due measure with the comforts and luxuries provided do we find a decrease in the prevalence of drunkenness. Drunkards abound in our public houses, they are almost never seen in a French cafe, even though absinthe be served at every other table. All that has been said in favor of temperance and against strong alcoholic drinks is doubly appropriate during the very hot weather. Then more than ever is a really good temperance drink urgently needed. Light beer, we believe yearly more and more appreciated in England. This is truly a temperate drink well suited for hot weather. As we have already shown by careful analyses, beer of the Munich type contains as much nutriment with only half the alcohol that is to be found in typical high-class English beers. Then it must be kept cool—namely, at about 45 degrees Fahrenheit, which is better than beingiced.

There is also a larger demand for "lemon squash" or simple lemon juice with plain water and sugar, and this is a good symptom, for these are the sort of drinks that will do no harm during the hot weather. Tea is likewise taking the place of strong drinks, and the hotter it is the more refreshing the after effect—a fact which is at last being recognized.—From the Lancet.

SENATOR CLARK ON HARMONY.

"Harmony is necessary if the Democrats expect to win the next Presidential campaign. With it there is no doubt of their success," said Senator W. A. Clark of Montana in San Francisco.

"Bryan has twice failed, and new blood is required. We must unite on some man who can secure the support of Eastern Democrats. And yet Bryan must not be ignored. The party needs his friends. My plan is to look forward and not backward, accepting conditions as we find them confronting us, and act accordingly. The next National convention must not be bound by any precedents, save adherence to Jeffersonian principles. New conditions must be met in a progressive spirit, and the platform of 1896 must not stand in the way of party harmony. The great issue of the next campaign will be the trust question, and the Democracy is on the right side of the issue."

PROPHETIC WORDS.

Jimson—I predicted that some day Ded-bette would wind up at the end of a rope.

Jester—By jove, you're right! Only yesterday I saw him coiling up a clothes-line for his wife in his own backyard.—Ohio State Journal.

MERELY RHYMES.

Yesterday I stood behind your chair When you was kind of bendin' down to write. And I could see your neck, so soft and white. And notice where the poker singled your hair.

And then you looked around and seen me there. And kind of smiled, and I could seem to see the light reflected in your eyes. A sudden empty, stinkish feelin' where I'm all filled up when I've just et a meal.

Dear Frankie, where your soft, sweet finger tips Hit on the keys? Often touch my lips. And wunst I kissed your little overnose. And I have got a hairpin that you wore—One day I found it on the office floor—'Tid throw up my job if they sed you.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

There were three young women of Bir-mingham. And I know a sad story concernin' 'em. They stuck needles and pins In the tight reefer's shins. Of the stick engaged in confirmin' 'em! —The Bookman.

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THE JEWS AND PALESTINE. There seems to be lack of enthusiasm in the attitude of the sublime Porte toward the Zionist movement which has for its chief purpose the reclamation of Palestine by the Israelites.

THE RICH MEN OF BRITAIN. There is just a round dozen of men in the United Kingdom who pay on incomes exceeding \$250,000, eleven in Great Britain and one in Ireland.

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