

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

WASTING MONEY ON STREETS.

During the past year about \$600,000 has been spent in building new streets. Are the people who paid this money satisfied they are getting value received? Are the city officials having in charge this work proud of the result of their achievements? Does a mud hole in winter and a dust heap in summer meet their views as to what constitutes a street in the residence section? Is First street or Pine street a sample of what a business street should be? Is the corduroy road down the center of Fourth street a sample of a high-class wooden pavement? Thurman and Savier streets were but recently "improved" and all winter they have been "sloughs of despond," wrecked almost beyond repair.

The railroad on Fourth street was permitted as an experiment to adopt its own method of laying the blocks between the rails, with the result that for more than a year it has been a continuing nuisance, and yet the city authorities have not required it to be corrected. How long is it to take before the authorities or the people will learn that many of these so-called "improvements" are failures; that it is money thrown away to build streets as they are being built? How many of the officials who order the improvements, or of the property owners who pay for them, would expend \$600,000 in constructing anything requiring technical knowledge without having some one propose plans and oversee it who knew his business? Not one. That, however, is what the city is doing and has done for years past. If there was one thing everybody knew all about, it was street building, with the results now apparent to everyone. This folly should end. If the city will not or cannot have this subject properly looked up, then the property holders must if they are to get anything for their money.

It will cost something to do this, but it will cost only a small percentage of what is now being thrown away. Other cities have good streets, but they seem impossible here. Road building material of all kinds is plenty, but in its use we are woefully deficient. Is it too much to hope for a change? We call up this subject as hundreds of thousands of dollars will be spent in streets during the coming year and as yet there are no signs of change from the good old way. Self interest, if nothing else, would seem to be motive enough to arouse people, but thus far the only definite result is the expected "protest," followed by payment of the bill.

We urge some concerted intelligent action on this all-important subject. Let proper plans for different classes of streets be prepared by those who understand the business, and then build in accordance with them.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASES.

The woman who sues for "breach of promise" advertises to the world the fact that the man who jilted her used very good judgment. No man who has any self respect wishes a wife capable of shrieking her grief from the housetops or of putting her affections on the bargain counter along with her self-respect and taking whatever price she can get for the combination. To be rid of her at any price is cheap and just in awarding damages probably take this into account. They consider that the man is paying a small price for a large amount of immunity from matrimonial troubles.

A woman courageous enough to face the very unpleasant notoriety and willing to place the lifelong stigma upon her name by making merchandise of what she is pleased to term her "wounded affections" ought to have courage enough to face the loss of a lover in silence.

The loss of a lover is not the worst of the evils and sorrows of life and the uncertain sea of matrimony is entirely too rough for such delicate sensibilities. If after

EGYPTIAN TOMBS DISCOVERED.

Became Known to the World Through the Sale of Loot.

William E. Curtis' Luxor Letter in Chicago Record-Herald.

Several years ago a number of valuable and important relics of ancient Egypt suddenly and mysteriously appeared in the curio market. Several tourists brought to the museum at Cairo, to the British museum in London and other institutions remarkable "finds" which they purchased from dealers and street peddlers at a low price. The matter was reported from one museum to another and became the subject of gossip among archaeologists and collectors, and finally came to the attention of the Egyptian authorities, who, after a brief inquiry, became convinced that tombs of the Pharaohs, unknown to professional archaeologists, had been discovered and were being rifled by Arab vandals. The police took up the case, and soon developed a most astonishing chain of circumstances.

It appeared that an Arab grave robber, living among the ruins of Thebes, discovered the tomb of a royal personage and revealed the secret to his two brothers and one of his sons, who assisted him in securing such portion of its contents as could be taken away without detection and sold to chance tourists. From time to time the lucky discoverers of this mine of wealth replenished their stores by midnight visits. Among the articles found were writings on papyrus, scarabs and ornaments of gold and silver, and other things usually found in tombs, which threw new light upon certain dark corners of Egyptian history, and it was proved that the thieves had revealed a veritable museum of antiquities. When this knowledge finally came to the government a thorough exploration was made under the direction of the director of antiquities. Excavations disclosed 21 tombs cut out of a rocky hillside containing the bodies of 12 kings and 27 other members of the royal families of Egypt from the seventeenth to the twenty-first dynasties, who had been buried between 1500 and 1000 B. C.

It was the most sensational and the most valuable discovery ever made in Egypt, and you may imagine the gratification that was felt upon unrolling the first mummy to find that it was the body of Rameses II, the greatest of all the Egyptian emperors. Among others were his father, Seti I, his grandfather, Rameses I, and his grandson, Rameses III.

These tombs, which are the most wonderful in all the world, were chiseled out of the granite mountains in a natural amphitheatre at the end of a narrow gorge about four miles from the Nile. Some of them are reached by long staircases descending into the earth from 50 to 100 feet, and then extending like the tunnel of a mine, a distance of from 300 to 400 and 500 feet, with chambers for the reception of presents and offerings, temples for worship and apartments for the burial of the other members of the royal families and their favorite servants. Other tombs are reached by inclined planes and all of them are cut out of the solid granite and include chambers, shafts, tunnels and cross tunnels that must have involved the labor of thousands of men

several years of matrimony she should lose her husband, how much greater the blow! If she be left without resources and with little children to care for both she and they must inevitably become a public charge.

The ordinary American girl and woman possesses an inherent self respect which teaches her to hide from her own mother the fact that she has been jilted, or at least that she is suffering over it. The pity of her nearest relative and dearest friend is an aggravation of her hurt. She not only would not ask, but would indignantly refuse a money plaster for its wounds.

To the ordinary mind it appears to be for the best interests of the community, of the possible children and of the parties themselves that two people should find out before marriage their incompatibility. It certainly saves the expense and bother of a divorce suit besides causing much less indignity and suffering than can accompany the breaking of an engagement.

It is a matter for rejoicing that the women who view wifehood and motherhood as a business, a form of commercial exchange, are as yet few and far between in this country.

SENATOR HANNA'S ILLNESS.

THERE ARE elements in the career and record of Senator Marcus A. Hanna, now lying dangerously ill at Washington, that do not appeal to the sympathies of The Journal. Nevertheless we would be inclined to regard a fatal outcome of his illness as a genuine public calamity. We are moved to this conclusion by Senator Hanna's recently announced determination to devote the remaining years of his life to bringing about more cordial and sympathetic relations between capital and labor.

No more patriotic work could engage the attention of an American citizen and no work is better calculated to aid in the development and material progress of the country. So long as a condition of armed neutrality exists between these two great forces, so long as brute strength remains the deciding element in controversies rather than justice, the country cannot hope for that orderly progress which otherwise it might boast. Few men are in a better position to help to bring about this era of good feeling. Once it was realized that he was thoroughly in earnest the movement would be given an impetus in the right direction and while it might not soon accomplish the highest hopes entertained for it, the very fact that such a movement was on foot would have a tendency eventually to bring about a solution of one of the gravest questions which now confront the American people.

In a movement of this sort a man of Senator Hanna's stamp and influence can ill be spared.

Three and forty years the Daily Oregonian has been marking time. Opening sentence from a birthday editorial in this morning's Oregonian.

A few years ago Rev. Myron W. Reed, a Congregational minister of talent and oratorical power, while in Chicago met a former Indianapolis neighbor. "You're living in Denver now, Mr. Reed?" asked his friend. "Yes," said the parson. "Know a man named Coe out there?" "Yes," "Ran for congress didn't he last fall?" "Ran!" said Reed with a fine touch of sarcasm, "ran? Why he didn't run, he didn't even walk, he simply marked time!" Reed was a chaplain during the civil war and naturally adopted the military term which expresses movement without progress to indicate the case of Coe who, nominated in an overwhelmingly Republican district, scarcely got a vote in a hundred at the polls.

The Oregonian, according to its own ingenuous confession, began marking time in 1861 and is still at it!

TWO VIEWS OF OUTLOOK.

Interview With Mr. Gates is Sober—See No Bull Market.

From the Wall-Street Journal. Mr. John W. Gates has returned from the Southwest, full of energy and bull enthusiasm. He says that one cannot travel through the West and Southwest without being impressed by the wealth apparent on all sides. He says: "I am more hopeful in regard to the business outlook of this country than I have been for 15 months. Stocks are too cheap. People were buying stocks in 1902 on a 3 1/2 to 4 per cent basis, while today the same stocks can be bought on a 5 to 7 per cent basis. The difference is the great, all things considered. Our country is too rich to warrant pessimism. Money is abundant, and yet our trade is enormous. Our exports are at the highest mark in our history. Our internal commerce is on a sound basis. The general conditions, however, are giving the farmer increasing profits. I look for better markets and growing optimism."

WET SO OPTIMISTIC.

From the New York Commercial.

A leading floor trader, who has accumulated a fortune out of the stock market says: "I do not expect anything like a bull market during 1904. For over a year we have been going through a slow panic, due to the overissue of securities, and this is a condition which it takes time to overcome. The people who made the bull markets of the past few years have been the millionaires of New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis. Many of them became millionaires through the liberal issue of securities by industrial corporations. On paper many of them were fabulously rich, and they speculated in the stock market in the most reckless manner. When the market started to decline, however, they found that they could not dispose of their stocks. The result of enforced liquidation has so crippled many of them that they are no longer in a position to become market factors; and, with a vast amount of undigested securities pressing for sale, I fail to see who is going to make a bull market—that is, the kind of bull market we were accustomed to several years ago. General conditions, however, are undergoing a wonderful improvement, and what is of equal importance sentiment is more cheerful than it has been in over a year. I expect a gradual improvement in prices, but no bull market for at least a year."

ROCKEFELLER, JR., AS A LOGGER.

From the New York World.

The Bible class of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was led yesterday, in the absence of Mr. Rockefeller from the city, by W. E. Richardson, assistant pastor of Fifth-Avenue Baptist church, who, speaking of the value of experience, said: "Few may know it, but Mr. Rockefeller, soon after leaving school, worked several months in the heart of a logging camp. During the winter he was a lumberman he cut 30 cords of wood." "Mr. Rockefeller never shirked work of any kind, and when he advises you men to not be ashamed of work it is from his own experiences, and not from any finely worked-out theory."

To Determine Sex By Radium Rays.

New theories of radium and its possibilities are set forth by Prince Porshianor, the well-known scientist, have electrified Russian scientific circles. The prince holds that by use of the rays of the new element it will be possible to solve the problem of determining the sex of children, which Prof. Schenck failed to solve. The prince also said he had prevented the development of hydrophobia in dogs which had been inoculated with virus by using radium.

Letters From the People.

A Streetcar Kick.

Portland, Feb. 3.—To the Editor of The Journal: There has been quite a good deal of complaint about the service on the Mt. Scott car line as to the time in the morning, and as I was a passenger last evening, I feel it peculiar notice to convince myself that those making complaint were entitled to a kick coming.

I took the 6 p. m. car and it was crowded until there was scarcely standing room, and among those standing were 13 ladies. Everyone of those ladies went past the Hawthorne junction, a distance of about three miles, and by the time the car got to the junction about two-thirds of the crowd had been disposed of all along the line from Eighth street to the Hawthorne junction.

Now there was a Mt. Tabor car following right behind us that could have taken on many more people than it had, and if those that live on Hawthorne street have taken the Mt. Tabor car, which they should have done, there would have been plenty of room on the Mt. Scott car for the far-out passengers.

The people on Hawthorne have 10 minutes service all day and they should be compelled to ride on the Mt. Tabor cars, especially in the morning. The people on the Mt. Scott line have 45 minutes service with the exception of two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening, when they are supposed to have 20 minutes service. From 4 to 6 in the evening we have 30 minutes service, and all those that work, if they miss the 6 p. m. car, have to wait until 6:45. Now, I think there should be something done in the way of better service to all people who have to ride on the Mt. Scott cars, and another thing that is very unpleasant to ladies is that there is part of the car partitioned off to accommodate those that smoke, and the ladies have to pass through this part of the car before they can get into the other part. Now I think that men could do without smoking for a few minutes, especially when they have to pass through the smoking compartment to get to their own, and I have often seen ladies that were compelled to stand in this smoking section, as the other was too crowded.

Now we are not asking for the services of the Mt. Scott car to be entirely discontinued to the Hawthorne people—only from 5 p. m. on as long as the 30 minutes service cars run. The C. & S. Co. adopted this rule some time ago for its long-distance cars and it makes it very convenient to them and from their work, and we are looking forward to the time when the conductor will sing out: "No stops west of Hawthorne junction." Yours truly,

A JOURNAL SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. Gates Favors Open Gates.

Gates, Or., Feb. 3.—To the Editor of The Journal: Yes, open the gates of

CONVENTIONS IN ST. LOUIS.

Attendance at Conferences Will Vary from 100 to 50,000.

Three hundred conventions and special meetings of state, national and international organizations will be held in St. Louis during the world's fair. These do not include about 50 conventions for which arrangements have not been completed.

The world's fair bureau of publicity, Mayor Wells, the Business Men's league, the merchants' exchange, the exhibit department of the fair and the various fraternal, industrial and educational organizations in St. Louis have co-operated in securing the conventions and the meetings.

The attendance will range from 100 to 50,000 for each convention, not including members of the organization. The largest of all things considered, Meeting places and hotel accommodations have been arranged for the majority by the world's fair and local committees of the various organizations.

The exposition company has offered meeting places for 200,000 persons, and its disposal 20 halls, ranging in capacity from 150 to 15,000 persons, and 200 committee rooms.

The largest of the conventions is expected to be that of the National Education association, beginning on June 15, with an attendance of 50,000. The Democratic national convention will be the second largest. More than 100 conventions on the list will have an attendance of over 1,000 persons each.

ROOSEVELT HELPS ROOSEVELT.

Walter Wellman in Chicago Record-Herald.

The Republicans who have not been enthusiastic for the president's nomination are forced to admit the evidence of the president's popularity among the masses of the voters has become too strong to be disregarded. From all parts of the country have come reports that the rank and file of the party are earnestly and wholly unwilling even to consider the possibility of the nomination of another candidate. The fact of Mr. Roosevelt's remarkable popularity in the great West and Northwest, which your correspondent has met in the written reports of personal inquiry and observation in that section of the country, is at last entering the consciousness of public men here and producing the natural result of breaking down the last vestige of open hostility to the president.

FAULTS OF AMERICAN MEN.

From the London Lady's Pictorial.

While the American maiden proves so irresistible to our men, her brother finds little favor in the eyes of the English dapper and well-to-do. The latter would seem, of the old and the new countries being united other than through the womanhood of America. It is remarkable that although our people have now been recruited for many years back from America, the English and English speaking peers have shown little disposition to enter the families from which their sisters-in-law and mothers and stepmothers have come. Yet we are always being told that Americans make ideal husbands. But, if the truth must be told, the English women do not appeal to English women is that they lack manner, while their courtesy and admiration degenerate into the familiarity that breeds contempt. Furthermore, they are business machines, and, finally, they seldom understand how to dress.

Lofty Literature.

An editor, in reply to a young writer who wished to know which magazine would give him the highest position quickest, advised "a powder magazine, especially if you contribute a fiery article."

Not So Much of a Change.

From the Louisville Herald. Canada, wishing to give a Chinaman whom it exported to the United States a change of climate, put him into a refrigerator and sent him to England, where the latter atmosphere proved fatal to the Chinaman.

All That's Needed.

From the Brooklyn Standard Union. The rebel yanks of the Vicksburg army, that any Confederate army can easily capture New York if it has the price.

From the New York Tribune.

Politics once more sidetracked the urgent deficiency appropriation bill in the house today, and the story of the achievements and records of President Roosevelt and the Republican party was again told in a most entertaining manner to a thoroughly appreciative and good-natured audience.

Representative J. Adam Bede of Minnesota held the center of the stage today. After spending a few years in the Democratic party, he decided to mend his ways, and the first practical step of his reformation was to come out boldly for sound money and against Bryanism. The people of his district, believing that his repentance was sincere and lasting, determined to send him to congress, and today he made his first speech in that body. Mr. Bede's reputation for humor is not confined to the West, and consequently he attracted a large audience, which was on the tip-toe of expectancy, and was not disappointed. He started out by formally inviting the Democratic party to disband, and by joining the Republicans, to partake of the blessings to be bestowed through communion with that party, and make the election of President Roosevelt unanimous. Then, speaking seriously and carefully weighing his words, he predicted that Minnesota would roll up a majority of 100,000 in the election of the Republican ticket, and election was assured beyond question of a doubt.

It was when interruptions began and questions were asked that Mr. Bede exhibited his mastery of the art of repartee. In referring to the Democrats, and the house was convulsed with merriment. In reply to a question by Representative Thayer, who had been quietly investigating his political record, Mr. Bede blandly admitted that he had first voted the Republican ticket, and then Democratic, and had then returned to his rightful allegiance.

"It was in the 'mean' time," he continued, "that I voted the Democratic ticket." His good-natured replies and the stories which he told by way of illustration brought forth such hearty demonstrations of approval from both sides of the chamber that the chair was forced repeatedly to rap for order. The Minister in referring to the Democrats, that he solemnly declared that when he came to congress he would try to live down his reputation as a humorist; but they say that declaration contained about all the solemnity that Mr. Bede will ever be able to contribute to the alert for song services, and short addresses.

Working men, (on whose behalf "Club Woman" writes) as a rule petitioned against the opening of the world's fair on Sunday, and certainly the transportation employees ought to be considered on the alert for song services, and short addresses.

I must say that it seems to me to be an anomaly, that in this city, where so many places of amusement are open on Sunday, that the exposition gates should be closed to the citizens and to the many thousands of visitors reckoned on. The grounds and the exhibits of art and beauty (where merchandise is not included) can be no more harmful than visits to our lovely city park. At the same time I should be grieved to see them become a huge exposition saloon!

Or, given up to extra Sunday amusements, Christian people should be on the alert for song services, and short addresses.

I do not enlarge on the Scriptural grounds as that would not carry so much weight with a great many of our readers, as civic and social reasons.

LOUISA A. NASH.

Advice to the Lovelorn

BY BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I would ask you to please help me with my case. I am a young man of 17 years of age, knowing a young lady of my age for about four years, and she is the daughter of my parents, who have no objection to my going with her. We love each other dearly and also do things to please one another. She is the only friend I have. What I want to know is, would it be proper for me to ask her to go for a walk in the evening and once in awhile to enter into some amusement? Her birthday is the 11th of next month. Should I buy her a valuable present or not? I earn \$15 weekly and have a steady position. I very seldom have any enjoyment because I am alone.

Why don't you ask her. If her parents approve I am sure it would be very nice for you to take her out sometimes. As your salary is not a very large one an expensive present would be out of place, but a little remembrance would please her if she is the right sort of a girl.

Dear Miss Fairfax: At a party I became acquainted with a young man whom I loved at first sight and I believe he returned my love. He flirts with many young ladies. Kindly tell me if I should alter my affection for him, and love him more than ever, and seek your friendly advice.

As long as he is what he should be to you, I think it is all right for you to trust him, and you are young and it is probably only a friendship.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am 19 years of age and my lady friend, who is 18, seems to be very much in love with me and wants to get married. I have a roaming disposition that I cannot control and am afraid to marry the girl for fear that I would take a notion to travel and know that I could not take her with me.

You are much too young, and as I think very much of her, I would not like to be the cause of any sorrow I ask that you give me your advice on the subject.

You are right, and much too young to marry. But if you are of that disposition, you must get serious in your attentions you should be sure that your friend understands your feelings toward her.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a young lady of 16 years and a young man of 25 is in love with me. Each time I go to his store he asks me to go out with him. He is the owner of the store, but I don't care to go out with him, as I like another young man of 20, whose parents own a bakery. I have told the first-mentioned young man to go out with an older sister of mine, as she told me she liked him, but he said he did not want to. The younger of these two men has asked me to get married to him.

You are much too young to be marrying either young man. If you do not wish to have anything to do with the first one keep away from his store and do not interfere in your sister's affairs.

Dear Miss Fairfax: About three years ago I met a young fellow a little older than myself. He is past 20 and I am not quite 20. He called at my house about once every two weeks and we were always very good friends. I know on my side the feeling was no more than friendship. Almost a year ago I suddenly fell in love with him. Now he calls at my house at least twice a week, but shows no affection for me. I never thought he cared for me, even though his actions were enough to make me think otherwise. He is very unhappy times because he cannot be with him and I think of him constantly. I never had such deep affections for any one else and sincerely believe I could never forget him. Please advise me. He imagines I like some one else.

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J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, the New House Humorist

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the West, and it soon will be determined that a little bunch of Populists in Wall street cannot dictate the nomination of either party.

He thought 50 per cent of the Democratic vote in Minnesota believed in Roosevelt, but that the state would give him 100,000 majority. "I believe," he declared, "if the Democrats should nominate Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Gorman that even Mr. Bryan himself would cast his vote for Theodore Roosevelt."

Mr. Scudder (Dem.) of New York questioned Mr. Bede as to how he proposed to unite the two races.

Mr. Bede replied that he had not referred in any way to the race question. He realized that peculiar conditions had brought about peculiar burdens for the South, and he would not by word or deed do anything to add one feather's weight to this burden. This statement was applauded on the Democratic side.

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Mr. Williams complimented an able leader in congress, but declared him not available for the presidency, because of his "geography." Mr. Bryan, he said, was a sincere man, and all the more dangerous because of that fact. Mr. Cleveland was one of the greatest presidents the country had ever had, and I am willing to forgive them both, won't you?" he asked of the Democratic caucus.

Speaking of the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Bede said that doctrine is just as big as the United States navy, and no bigger. Do away with the navy and the Monroe doctrine will go. He said the money question was not an issue, for the gold standard has come to stay, whether the gentleman from Nebraska wills it or not.

Mr. Bede convulsed the house with laughter by stories which he told by way of illustration.

In conclusion, Mr. Bede again extended an invitation to the Democrats to join the Republicans and elect Mr. Roosevelt. "Why," he said, "the election returns from the West will simply be a matter of time