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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

THE RAILROADS SHOULD BE REASONABLE

IT WOULD in no sense be either just or decent for the western passenger agents to fix the round trip rate to the Lewis and Clark exposition at a fare and a third. That is what they have tentatively decided to do, although the action is subject to revision at the August meeting when final action will be taken.

Oregon and the whole Pacific coast is mightily interested in the outcome of the fair. It will do all sections a great deal of good. But however much it may do for the sections it will do even more for the railroads, for no dollar, no pound of freight, no passenger that comes here can escape a proportionate tribute to the railroads.

Through the stimulus thus given by the fair, settlers begin to pour in, surely none will benefit like the railroads. The managers of these roads should not forget that from a purely business point of view they are quite as largely interested in the success of the fair as are the people of the Pacific coast. More people and more investments mean more business for them. Many sections of the coast are still in an undeveloped state. The chief reason for it is that they are not known. If many of the sturdy American people who are now seeking a foothold under the difficulties which the middle west presents, or who are boldly facing the harshness and rigor of the conditions which are found in the virgin regions north of the Uncle Sam's domain, realized how infinitely easier it was to obtain a foothold here, how much pleasanter it would be for them to dwell under their own laws and among their own people, none who know all the conditions as they exist would hesitate a moment in pronouncing in favor of the Pacific coast, which is at the incipency of its great career.

What the railroads do in this way on a small scale and upon their own initiative they may do on a very much larger scale and proportionately with the same profit in making rates that will attract people to the fair. The holding of the fair is a big undertaking; it will cost the people of this city and state a great deal of money, more than they can hope to get back from it directly. But it will prove in the long run a wise investment. At best we are far away from the centers of population and the cost of coming here is an item which everybody will consider. Nevertheless as a result of the advertising that has been done, as a result of the influx of population which has marked the past few years, many people have their eyes turned in this direction with the fair as an immediate objective but with an underlying motive to see at first hand a section of the country about which they have been led to form a favorable opinion. To provide the opportunity at rates that are not prohibitive, remembering always the great distances to be covered, is the work of the railroad companies. And in this connection they should not forget that for every blow which they thus strike for the fair, they are striking two for themselves, for, beside the immediate profit which will come to them for carrying the passengers, each one that comes here will become either directly or indirectly a source of future permanent profit.

KIND, NOT NUMBER, OBJECTIONABLE.

EXTREMELY CHEAP steamer rates across the Atlantic westward have been partly instrumental in bringing into this country lately an unprecedentedly large number of immigrants, many of them of the undesirable kind. Ignorant and poor people, who add to the swarms of their kind in large American cities, or contract laborers, brought over to work as practical serfs for corporations, are not desirable immigrants, and ought to be kept out. The present law is scarcely strict enough upon this subject, yet there is little room for doubt that even the present liberal laws are violated, and that tens of thousands of the classes of people mentioned are admitted illegally. The big steamship companies and other corporations are prone to obey laws only when it accords with their business interests to do so.

But for intelligent, moral immigrants, who will scatter out into the country and gain homes for themselves, who will help develop the country, and improve themselves with the betterment of their condition, who will give their children a common school education in English, and pay taxes and appreciate their adopted country, there is room enough in the United States for an unlimited number. This great country, considering its natural resources, is as yet but very sparsely peopled.

China affords a rather fair case for comparison, because it comes nearer to the United States than any other country in the extent and variety of its resources and physical features. It has, however, only a little more than one half the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, and yet upon that area are supported 407,353,990 people. At this rate the United States should be able to support over 800,000,000 people. It is true that the masses of China are not affluent, do not have many things that we consider necessities, but remember that China's natural resources are yet but slightly developed, that her people have not become industrially progressive, and consider how much they might improve their condition if they had the American industrial spirit.

But take the population of some more progressive countries for comparison. The number of people to the square mile in Belgium is 589, in Netherlands 526, in the United

Kingdom 346, in Japan 311, in Italy 293, in the German Empire 280, in China 265. In the United States the population per square mile is only 26.56. Is not then this fear of the "pressure of population upon means of subsistence" unfounded, a bugbear?

And then there are great, rich, almost unsettled countries lying on both sides of us—Canada, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and extending to the frozen zone; and Mexico, also reaching from ocean to ocean and far into the tropics. Either of these countries could comfortably maintain 100 people where it now has one, and if the favored great republic of the west should ever become overcrowded, there is on either hand "ample room and verge enough" for great and continuous overflow waves.

So there is no danger in immigration itself; the danger is in the kind of immigration. We cannot allow the corporations that employ great numbers of laborers to import hordes of foreign laborers who cannot become desirable citizens, nor is it well for our large cities to be too greatly overrun with swelling colonies originating in southern Europe; but the more immigrants of an independent, intelligent, producing, progressive, moral type we receive, the better.

With good laws and administration of them, and an improved industrial system, there is room in this country for half a billion people, and more.

EXPENSIVE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK is generally credited with being a well-governed city, as to the character of service rendered, but it is an immensely costly service, the budget for the coming fiscal year being \$196,074,959. This is the largest amount spent by any municipality in the world. London has a population nearly three millions greater than New York, yet its municipal expenditure is only about \$75,000,000. While New York spends \$31.62 per capita, Chicago, which is not slow, spends but \$11.49 per capita.

But this vast expenditure for New York's municipal maintenance can better be estimated by comparing it with some national expenditures. New York City spends three times as much as Mexico and more than all the Spanish-American republics between the Rio Grande and Chile. The income of Canada, and of the Netherlands, is each about \$40,000,000 less. The amount spent on schools alone in New York is four times the total revenues of the Persian empire.

New York is thus a very expensive city, but it has the money to spend. And its government, while far from a model from a political point of view, has constantly improved in practical service, and in some respects excels that of any large metropolis.

In spite of the constant influx of all sorts of foreigners, New York, it is reliably stated, has continually improved in sobriety, decency, order, health, comfort, intelligence and conveniences even faster than it has grown in population.

AGE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will celebrate his forty-sixth birthday just before the date set for the November election. He is the same age as the German kaiser. The Republican candidate for vice-president, Mr. Fairbanks, has not only had the good political fortune to have been born in Ohio, but is still in the prime of life; he is 52 years old. In the ordinary course of events both men should have before them many years of usefulness.

Mr. Roosevelt was the youngest man ever inaugurated as president though he was not directly elected to the office. Of those directly elected by the people the record is held by President Grant, who was 47; Cleveland comes next, having been 48 at the date of his inauguration, while Garfield was 49. If Roosevelt is elected and lives to be inaugurated he will still hold the palm for youth. Until Zachary Taylor's day all the presidents when they were inaugurated were in the late fifties or early sixties, William Henry Harrison, the oldest of them all, having been 68; Taylor was 51. From that time forward no president has been 60 years old at the date of his inauguration, with the single exception of Buchanan, who was 66. Lincoln was 53, Hayes 54, Harrison 55 and McKinley 54. In this direction, as well as many others, the tendency to thrust heavy responsibilities on younger men is steadily becoming more pronounced.

STAND PAT ON THE TARIFF.

IT IS QUITE EVIDENT from the tariff plank in the Republican platform, though it is drawn with discretion and adroitness, that the "stand-patters" have absolute control at Chicago and that whatever eloquence may be wasted by the oratorical corps during the campaign no rearrangement of the tariff schedule will be made until congress is literally forced to act by the pressure of powerful and unmistakable public opinion. From present appearances conditions are such that the party can afford this year to take the chance. It is powerfully entrenched, its forces seem to be pretty solidly arrayed and, so far, the opposition is divided in such a way that it seems at least unlikely that the two wings of the Democratic party can be brought into perfectly harmonious control.

It, therefore, starts in, as far as the future can be judged from the present outlook, with the chances of success in its favor and it can for that reason afford to take a chance in making concessions to the tariff protected interests and the financial interests that are back of the trusts. This is practical politics, by which standard alone was the question shrewdly judged. At the same time there is nothing so uncertain in politics as certainties and it might be neither wise nor well to "rub it in" on this score or even to accept success next November as an expression of unqualified approval of the tariff schedules as they stand.

OREGON'S MINERAL EXHIBIT.

The International Miner, published at St. Louis, in a special edition, says of the Oregon mineral exhibit: One of the happiest conceptions in the mines building at the world's fair is one conceived by Frederick R. Mellis, superintendent of the Oregon mineral exhibit. Out of the space utilized by him for office purposes he has evolved what is now popularly known by every visitor as the Oregon mineral palace. This creation of the beautiful and utilitarian combined occupies a space of 12x14 feet and is about 15 feet high. The whole exterior is studded with bright, glistening gold, silver, copper, galena, nickel, cobalt and cinnabar specimens, while the terraced roof is filled with chunks of gold-bearing quartz. The facade surrounding the structure has four signs, representing gold nuggets and forming the word "Oregon," which confronts the sightseers at all sides of the miniature mineral palace. The corner columns supporting the

structure are covered with photographs of mines and their workings. Surrounding this unique product of inventive ingenuity is the exhibit proper, which consists of all the minerals found in the wonderfully favored state of Oregon. With the exception of four long tables, weighed down with heavy specimens of commercial ores, everything is housed in plate glass floor and wall show cases. Two \$600 plate glass floor cases are veritable jewelry cabinets, displaying gold nuggets, gold quartz, gold buttons, gold bars and polished gold specimens. Another contains nothing but copper, but in the collection are some of the richest copper specimens that the eyes of a mining expert ever feasted upon.

The other floor cases are filled with silver and galena ores, cinnabar, cobalt, nickel, petrifications of all kinds, agates and crystals, most of them polished, disclosing nature's freaks to the best advantage. Highly polished oak wall show cases are devoted to each gold producing county in the state, each district occupying its individual space. Every specimen in the mammoth collection is artistically labeled, thus obviating the necessity of hunting for descriptions in a catalogue. Handsomely framed photographs of mines, equipment and mining operations are tastefully scattered throughout the exhibit and the effect of the tout ensemble is one of untold wealth, awaiting the intelligent touch of industrious enterprise.

Too Many Wives. From the Chicago News. "I hear you have discontinued the custom of giving your clerks a raise when they take a wife," said the visitor. "I have, indeed," replied the great merchant. "Why so?" "Well, the last clerk was a Mormon and came for a raise four times in a month."

It is well the pioneers brought their overcoats and woolen shawls.

Small Change

You might probably get warmed up by taking a trip to St. Louis. The sea serpents need be in no hurry. They have time enough yet to give themselves a final primping.

Whatever other crops may be light, the burdock and thistle crops of Portland are certain to be large.

Nobody has heard of Seattle suffering very badly since Mayor Humes was exchanged for Mayor Ballinger.

An Ohio baby weighed 17 pounds at birth. Nothing but a big office will satisfy him when he grows up.

But wait till the Democrats hold theirs. They will give visitors some value received for their money.

In some phrases, Rev. J. P. Frost's opening prayer in the Chicago convention took the tone of an indictment.

The platform makers did not want to make any more or stronger pretenses about reciprocity than they could help.

If young people will be patient they will not doubt be rewarded with some weather warm enough for picnics yet.

Soon Portland's population, if not her prosperity, may be increased by the arrival of some gamblers from The Dalles.

The Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois is named Stringer. But it is doubtful if he can string votes enough.

The New York state attorney general is named Tuxen, which he thinks is quite as good a name for governor as Deane.

Mr. Bryan may not have quite his own way in the St. Louis convention, but neither is it to be hoped, will August Belmont.

Uncle Russell Sage has always been so busy taking the money of his victims that he never had any time to take a vacation.

If Hannah Elias keeps clear of jail, she will go on the stage, of course. Perhaps Nan Patterson will leave a permanent vacancy.

Julia Ward Howe has been made an L.L.D. She deserves the honorary title more than the majority of those on whom it is conferred.

If that Democratic convention is opened with prayer, the minister should be very modest in his requests, if he expects his prayers to be answered.

All the Democrats are for "true Democratic principles," but scarcely any two of them agree on what those principles are—or rather how they should be stated and applied.

The thirteenth and last member of a suicide club of Connecticut, a wealthy man with a good home and supposedly in good health, carried out the fool's program to a finish by killing himself one day last week. Some fads or folly are past comprehension.

The present Russo-Jap war is becoming costly enough in human life, yet the battles are small affairs in this respect in comparison with some of those in our civil war, about 1860. Artillery, 25,000 men were killed, wounded or missing, 25,000 at Antietam, 30,000 at Chancellorsville, 33,000 at Chickamauga, 23,000 at Shiloh, 18,000 at Fredericksburg, and 23,000 at Stone River.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Objects to Bigger Salaries. Portland, June 22.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please allow me a little space in your valuable paper to say a few words about the petition being passed by the school teachers for an increase in their salaries. The teachers are asking for salary during the vacation time. We property-owners think that the teachers get fair pay for their work at 18 cents an hour. Many competent girls are clerking in stores, working 8 and 10 hours a day, for less wages. If the teachers think their salaries are too small, why are there so many applicants for the position? Why not let the teachers who are complaining quit? We will have no trouble to fill their places with able teachers. Some teachers who are holding their positions through influence are not able to do the examples a pupil can do. I suppose these are the kickers. No doubt this petition the teachers are circulating will be signed by so-called taxpayers who are probably paying taxes on \$50 or \$100 worth of furniture; but the real property-owners, as you know, Mr. Editor, that there are hundreds of pieces of property for sale on account of high taxes. TAXPAYER.

Another Objector. Portland, June 21.—To the Editor of The Journal—Regarding your article in tonight's paper, "The Case of the Teachers," I, for one, cannot see what teachers have to complain of. This whole movement to raise their salaries I consider an entirely legal and other holiday. Teachers at present receive \$700 per year, or \$2.25 per day, rain or shine, for every day in the year except Sundays. This is more than the great majority of married men earn and have to support their families out of such earnings. Besides, teachers have three months vacation at the rate of \$2.25 per day. They work only five days per week, from 9 to 4, no school on Saturday. They keep an hour every legal and other holiday. In fact, their lot is not such a bad one. In regard to their expenses, let them do as other people do—viz., economize and by doing so set a good example for our children. I enclose an account of a drug clerk who has to work from 7 a. m. till 10 p. m., also every other Sunday all day, for less than \$700 per year. Yours truly, ALFRED PIETZOLD, 708 East Thirteenth Street.

Monthly expense of a Portland drug clerk: Board\$20.00 Laundry 1.50 Clothes cleaned50 Groceries 15.00 Amusement 15.00 Dentist 2.00 Total\$44.50

Mr. Mack's Vote. Woodburn, Or., June 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—I see by your paper of June 16, in the official count of Marion county, you put my vote for county clerk on the Socialist ticket at 45, when it should have been 451, and as a reader of your paper, it does me an injustice. Hope you will correct me in another issue. J. H. MACK.

Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition



June 22.—The wind was against us this morning, and became so violent that we made only three and one-half miles, and were obliged to lie to during the day at a small island. This is separated from the northern side by a narrow channel which cannot be passed by the boats, being choked by trees and drifted

wood. Directly opposite on the south is a high commanding position, more than 50 feet above high-water mark, and overlooking the river, which is here of but little width. This spot has many advantages for a fort and a trading post with the Indians. The river fell eight inches last night.

THE CZAR'S PRIVATE LIFE

George Weiss, in the July Success. The czar earns a bigger salary than any other man in the world, for the public exchequer of his country pays him the sum of \$4,000,000 per annum for acting as managing director of the Russian empire, with its area of 18,000,000 square miles and its population of 130,000,000 persons. But, considering the crushing weight of care and responsibility which he bears on his shoulders, his remuneration, high as it is, does not appear excessive. His salary is paid him in monthly installments of \$400,000 each, which are sent to him by a special messenger from the treasury buildings in the form of a check on the national bank of Russia, just as an office clerk receives his monthly wages; with the difference, however, that the czar's talent and industry exercise no influence on his payment. At the same time, he is expected to maintain a certain standard of living which he would be in the style of a duke. He is required of him if he did not possess a private income three or four times as big as his official salary. He is the owner of over 100 estates, all of which supply him with private revenues, but he is also the possessor of 100 parks and castles, which have to be maintained in imperial style at a great expense to their owner. He has more servants than any one else in the world, for a veritable army of over 30,000 domestics, cooks, pages, butlers, groomers, gardeners and so forth is employed on his 100 or more estates. He possesses over 40 residences which he has never seen, a score of homes which he has viewed externally, but never inhabited, even for one night, and another score in each of which he has slept on only one occasion. His private stables contain over 5,000 horses belonging to him, and the herds of cattle feeding on his own lands are estimated to number over 60,000 head. His wealth is enormous, yet there is no doubt that he extracts very little pleasure out of his life of perpetual toil and worry.

He habitually rises at 6 o'clock and eats a characteristically English breakfast of ham and eggs, bread and butter with marmalade specially and privately prepared for him, and tea. This predilection for English manners and customs is common to both the czar and emarina, for both like English fare best, prefer using English to their respective mother tongues, and are agreed upon the necessity of educating their children according to English methods. Immediately after breakfast the czar begins to smoke some of the heaviest brands of Havana cigars, which he continues to puff almost continuously till bedtime, notwithstanding the fact that his doctors have warned him again and again that excessive indulgence in this habit is not only deleterious, but also a nicotine poisoning. By 7 o'clock in the morning he is at his desk, perusing an enormous heap of state documents sent to the palace for his inspection. The variety of subjects with which he is called upon to deal is astonishing, for he is not only the emperor, but also the father of his people. No order or instruction or communication of any kind can be dispatched from any ministry or state office in St. Petersburg to local or subordinate authorities without the signature of the czar, indicating his assent and approval. Every communication sent from the ministry of war to the representative officers commanding several hundred garrisons throughout the Russian empire, every dispatch of the general staff, every warship all over the world and every circular issued by the ministry of the interior to the police and to all varieties of local authorities have to bear the czar's own signature.

THE ORIGIN OF ROSES

Martha McCulloch-Williams, in July Success. The rose has a pedigree to shame any other queen—it is so long, so full of enchanting turns and twists, and so delightfully cumbered with myth, fable and history. She is, in a way, a paradox, since, although by appearance and perfume the most tropical of blossoms, she is yet by nativity a flower of north-temperate latitudes. Her habitat is bounded north and south, roughly speaking, by the 26th and the 17th parallels of the globe, and over Europe, Africa as low as Abyssinia, in Asia to and through India, and in North America to the edge of Mexico.

Most wild roses are single, yet Pliny mentions double ones among them. The Hundred-leaf—another name for the "Macedonian" has gardens of Midas, with scores of 60 petals breathing out a delightful perfume. Whoever has read Roman history must recall the roses of Jaestum, which bloomed twice a year. Notwithstanding Rome's favorite is the Hundred-leaf. It followed the eagles and the legions wherever they went, and grows today over three parts of that old-time occupation.

Etymologically, "red" is from the Celtic rhod, "rhudd," also the Greek word "ruddy." The Greek name, rhodon, has the same meaning. So have most rose names, in any language. Botanically, the flower given name to the great natural order of rosaceous—the Myrsinaceae. The wild forms have all very fleshy, urn or pitcher shaped calyxes, 20 or more stamens, five petals

and five sepals. The sepals show a bit of nature's most cunning work. Two of them are bearded at both edges, at one edge and straight along the other. Thus they inclose the bud with a bearded overlap along every seam, good to repel moisture and to put to rout every intrusive creeping thing. Rose culture's beginning goes back beyond records. The flower is mentioned in the earliest Coptic manuscripts. India's traditions take the rose to the times of the gods on earth. Egypt had roses, wild and tame, before the Roman occupation made it, in a way, Rome's commercial rose garden; yet, curiously enough, there is no reference to the flower in painting, sculpture or hieroglyphics. Japan, in our time, parallels Egypt. Roses flourish there but do not serve as a motif for artists. There is this further likeness—neither Egypt nor Japan has a rose song or a love song proper—so it may well be that man, the rose is ancient to the slight.

The Jews, returning from the Babylonian captivity, took with them a romance of roses. Semiramis, with the world at her feet, found her chief joy in a bower of roses. Mahomet turned back from Damascus, after viewing the city, circled with rose gardens. "It is too delightful. A man can have but one paradise," said the prophet. Damascus lies in the heart of Syria, whose name some geographers derive from ser, meaning a wild rose, and dam, the Arabic word for garden. The damask roses of our gardens go back to Damascus. They were brought from it at the time of the Crusades—although exactly when, or by whom, nobody can certainly say.

never extremely cold nor warm and its educational facilities are first-class. I hope that this short description of my observations will induce the readers of The Journal to go west for the purpose of seeing the country, if for no other purpose and I will guarantee them that they will benefit \$10 for each \$1 it costs. Portland will have a world's fair next year and eastern people who will go there will get their eyes opened to the opportunities offered by the Pacific coast states.

DO NOT SQUANDER YOUR VACATION. From the Chicago Journal. Two thoughts are suggested by Bishop Fellows' address in which he takes issue with Russell Sage, who recently asserted that vacations do more harm than good. One is that occasional relaxation from the strain of daily toil is necessary. The other is that a vacation is helpful or injurious according to the manner in which it is utilized.

The man or woman who devotes his or her vacation to valueless pleasure, to wearying social dissipation at some fashionable resort, is rarely benefited. They usually return to their labors tired and filled with discontent. He who devotes his vacation to healthful exercise—which is the best form of rest—and to a renewal of the ties which bind him to his family and friends; goes back to his work strengthened in body and invigorated in mind.

The man who squanders his vacation in a useless or harmful manner is as foolish as the spendthrift who squanders his earnings at the gaming table.

The Man Who Attracts Business. From Success. A sunny man attracts business success; everybody likes to deal with agreeable, cheerful people. We instinctively shrink from a crabbed, cross, contemptible character, no matter how able he may be. We would rather do a little less business or pay a little more for our goods, and deal with an optimist.

Woman in Japan. From the Japan Weekly Mail. Countess Oshichi, sister of the crown princess, wife of the lord abbot of the Nishi Hongwan-ji, Kyoto, has arrived at Gifu on the way from Tokio. On May 10 she delivered a speech at a meeting of Buddhist ladies, with reference to the obligations of women at the present time.

From the New York Tribune. An English watchmaker has just finished making a tiny watch in the form of a shirtstud. Its dial is two-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and it is to be worn with two of the studs. By turning the upper stud the watch is wound, while by turning the lower one the hands are adjusted.

From the New York Herald. Jones—You're looking better, old boy, than when I saw you last. Smith—Yes, my wife's literary club has disbanded. But you're thin. What's up? Jones—My wife's cooking school class hasn't disbanded.

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Oregon Sidelights

From shooting sheep it is not far to shooting men.

Three Willows lake trout were 18, 16 and 14 inches long and weighed almost 10 pounds.

Still the cry in western Oregon is for rain, but it would be louder if the temperature were higher.

The Union county fruit crop will