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PORTLAND ON THE EVE OF GREAT THINGS.

IN THE PAST TEN YEARS Portland has been making quite satisfactory progress; in the past three years it has made extraordinary progress. In the next five years it will show a record of material progress that will put to blush everything that has been done in two decades. To a very great degree what has been wrought in the past three and what will be done in the next five years will be traceable to our changed point of view. The changes are not alone in conditions; it is not alone in the widened opportunities which circumstances have made for us but it is in ourselves. There is a new air and a new spirit, and in no respect has Portland progressed so extraordinarily as in this. The people are no longer satisfied with things as they are; they are no longer content to accept conditions without question and let them go at that. The spirit of civic pride and generous rivalry is thoroughly awakened and the result is apparent on every hand. Municipally and governmentally we have taken a long forward step. We have got our public affairs upon a higher plane than ever before. There is a clean, determined public spirit back of it all which is now in a fair way to make of Portland a model municipality in many ways. We have made much progress in municipal improvements; they have cost us too much, more than they will cost in the future, but we recognize that we have only made a good beginning. There is very much yet to be done and we do not believe the people of Portland will rest content until they have the acknowledged best paved, as it will be the cleanest in its municipal government, of any city in the west.

This new feeling, of which evidence is seen on every hand, will materially aid us in other directions. But there will be much advantage given in this work. Portland is now being "discovered" by the outside investor. He has seen its face and in studying over the condition he has been amazed to find it presents so many opportunities. In the past two years there have been many important investments quietly made in business and real estate. In the past year one individual from an adjoining state has invested in real property alone nearly a million dollars and is ready to put in as much more when he finds what suits him. Men from the middle west who have made their money there are coming here looking for similar investments. Many of them have found them. They see back of this city a country of unexampled productivity, in eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho. They see the people thoroughly awakened to their opportunity, building portage roads to make the river free and donating to the general government rights of way for a canal which will clinch that problem for all time and prove such a regulator of freight rates that the producers may always rely upon a square deal. They see back of them the valley of the Willamette, unexampled for fertility in the whole United States and capable alone of sustaining in affluence a million people. They see two other valleys still farther south that present the same opportunities. They know that four fifths of this great state has not yet been penetrated by railroads and realize that their coming will bring an era of development and progress such as has seldom been seen even in this great country. They see the railroads gradually waking up, they note a few extensions made and some more promised. They know of other independent systems already knocking at our doors and ready to enter and they realize that the movement once started in this direction will not stop short with a single new road. Two other roads are headed in this direction, when they are ready to decide upon their western terminus they will find Portland waiting for them, presenting incomparably the best Pacific outlet. All that is needed is to study the topography of the country to realize that Portland situated at the point where the Willamette flows into the Columbia is in a position of dominating prestige. The growth which is immediately ahead of it will be so great that it will be characterized as a boom. It is destined to place Portland preeminently to the front in this section of the country and those who have any doubt need only watch the signs of the times which are crowding on us to realize that this prophecy which is now being made will very soon be history.

AN EXHIBIT WHICH IS WELL WORTH WHILE.

THE ART MUSEUM at the fair is attracting much attention, but not nearly so much as it deserves. The fact that it is in a special building set away by itself causes it to be overlooked by many who otherwise would enjoy what it has to show. No visitor to the fair should overlook it and those who go there once will return many times. The exhibition is, of course, by far the greatest ever seen in this section of the country.

Should Represent Oregon.

From the Salem Journal. The Oregonian is seeking to arouse a controversy over the tariff in the selection of a candidate for congress in this district. Let the public beware, lest this be used simply to hide the designs of the Portland managers to the confusion of issues. Oregon is not deeply interested in freer trade relations with the orient. If we hope to build up commerce with Asia and the Philippines there must be reciprocity with those countries. The Atlantic coast is highly benefited and protected with reciprocal trade arrangements with Cuba and Porto Rico. The Pacific coast should have the same advantages for trade with the Pacific ocean, with Hawaii and the Philippines. When ever a great hogskin trust is built up on protective tariff arrangements, and is fleeing the American people, it should be altered. The tariff is not the mother of trusts, but there are trusts that are the beneficiaries of the tariff. Give the people some of the benefit. Candidates for congress should not show themselves to be bulldozed by the Oregonian or any newspaper into pledges they may afterwards regret. Whatever is done, the next Oregon election should not be a personal agency of the Hartman syndicate. They should represent Oregon.

Prosperous Astoria.

From the Astoria Astorian. Among a certain element the opinion prevails that the closing of the Astor street car will result in a loss of population and the possible closing of a number of business concerns. It is estimated that 500 people will leave the city. Let them leave. Those who see fit to seek another community because they have been denied an opportunity to indulge in their lustful diversions will not be missed. They will represent the class that not only conceived and maintained the dance halls, but supported them and among the emigrants will be a goodly number of those miserable parasites, who depend upon fallen women for their subsistence. Surely no person, who is favored with

More than a limited conception of common sense, or whose intellect

is more than mediocre, can perceive aught but good in the removal of these places and their frequenters. Has Portland suffered as a result of Sheriff Word's crusade? Of course not. Then, is it not reasonable to assume, or may not the Astorian predict, with more than a small degree of certainty, that the crusade for a clean city will give Astoria an impetus such as it has never enjoyed. Rather than a business concern being forced to the wall, its patronage will be increased. Money which heretofore found its way into the coffers of the dance hall element will be circulated through various channels. The plittage leached from the younger element will reach the merchants of the city. The boy will eventually appreciate that self-support is one of the rudimentary and most essential characteristics of the true manhood and they will learn to husband the money they earn and purchase necessities rather than depend upon the indulgence of their parents. Those who have so wantonly given out this job's comfort have been most indiscreet.

Roosevelt's Little Joke.

From the Boston Herald. When the president alighted at Red Hill, Virginia, the other day, when he went over to see his wife's new cottage, he noticed that an elderly woman came out to board the train and with his usual courtesy, he rushed forward to assist her. That done, he grasped her hand and gave it an "executive shake." This was going too far, and the woman, snatching her hand away and eyeing him wrathfully, exclaimed: "Young man, I don't know who you are, and I don't care a cent; but I must say you are the freshest somebody I've ever seen in this part of the country." The president tells this as a good joke on himself. The Virginia country people, however, will soon get used to his breeziness of manner.

A Barber's View.

From the Big Rapids Bulletin. The Russianist Nagie accuses the defeat of the Russians to being wearing whiskers. No nation, says he, can be successful in war unless its fighters are smooth-shaven.

Corvallis Needs Pure Water.

From the Corvallis Times. The Times apologizes to country readers for devoting so much space to the water question. The truth is, a bold attempt is being made to fasten Willamette river water, notoriously dirty and unclean upon the people of Corvallis for an indefinite number of years. A number of lawyers have been hired to assist in deceiving and duping the people into cheating themselves out of the chance to get an abundance of pure water from the mountains for domestic use and for fire protection. With the utmost ingenuity false issues are raised with the expectation of gulling people into voting down the proposed grant of authority to the water committee for the issue of bonds. The plot is known to involve, in case of present defeat, the cessation of cultivation of false ideas whereby any future attempt to recreate public sentiment for mountain water may be prevented and opposition to municipal ownership be developed.

A Drive in the Country.

From Silverton Silvertonian-Appal. Friday afternoon we took a drive to Scott's Mills and Marquam, and through one of the richest sections of Oregon. The many hayracks, fruit orchards, fields of grain and belts of timber are a wonder to behold. With few exceptions every farmer has a large white house and red barn, and his buildings are all painted and well constructed, showing thrift and success. We saw many herds of fine cattle, hogs and goats, not to mention the numerous teams of fat, sleek horses and colts. We may add that many fields of alfalfa are now being harvested. Most of it is put in silo. Between here and Scott's Mills the farmers are doing excellent work on the roads, cutting down grades and covering the bad places with crushed rock. These rock roads, when completed, are the best for Oregon, as has been proved by experience, and more of them are being constructed every year.

Mr. Marston's Opportunity.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Showing that insurance may succeed in what that insurance may become more equitable than railway rebates.

SMALL CHANGE

Go now. It has cleared up. Get into the weather. Fenders are no fenders. The wind is in the north. June is going out in glory. Never weary in well-doing. There is no dirt in true art. You can't help smiling now. Yes, Mount Hood is still there. The hills are eternal and evergreen. You have to show the Bostonese a lot. Don't overlook that magnificent art exhibit. Dr. Lane's troubles will really begin tomorrow. People of judgment are predicting that Portland will beat San Francisco. Why not? The art gallery at the exposition, people who are supposed to know say, is the best ever exhibited. "Prayers of Toledo, Ohio, have dignified and say they will try and have a city ordinance passed that will prohibit dry goods merchants from displaying hosiery in their shop windows. Now, if it is a violation of the moral law for dry goods merchants to hang stockings in their shop windows, what not prohibit the washer woman from hanging the product of her tub out on the clothes-line?" asks the Tillamook Herald, which adds: "The Toledo brand of moralists is enough to give a morally good person a pain."

A WELCOME TO THE SUFFRAGISTS.

PORTLAND extends a warm welcome to the many notable women who are here to attend the national session of the suffrage association. It is particularly appreciative of the fact that it is honored by the first session ever held west of the Mississippi river and that that fact has had little if any influence in lessening the attendance. This is true not alone of the rank and file but of the great leaders who have for 50 years held aloft the suffrage banner and maintained it at the very forefront during strenuous days when it took genuine courage to even talk of such a movement. Wyoming was the practical leader in the woman's suffrage movement though it has given to the world, none of the great leaders in the battle. It incorporated woman suffrage in its laws soon after it was made a territory in 1890. It cannot be said that the step was then taken as a matter of intellectual conviction, for in those days there were few women in Wyoming and a great influx of women was not expected for many years thereafter. As a matter of fact it was originally decided upon as a semi-humorous stroke out of which would come a great deal of advertising for the new territory carved out of what had been regarded as part of the great American desert and which was soon destined to become one of the great range states of the west. That purpose was served, for all the newspapers of the country bristled with funny stories about Wyoming and the effect of woman suffrage on the male portions of its population. But once incorporated as part of the law neither political party would disturb it and when the territory came to be admitted as a state the woman suffrage feature was adopted as part of the constitution and so stands there now irrevocably. Four other states have since followed that example and the suffragists are still hard at work, moving along the line of least resistance. When they find a state in which the conditions seem right they bring to bear all their pressure in the hope of landing it in the list of saved. Meantime they continue with extreme industry and intelligence the general propaganda and there can be no doubt they are doing the work effectively. To leaders like Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Blackwell, not to mention other brilliant women, American men will doff their hats. They have sustained a hard part with rare ability and courage and they have oftentimes triumphed in the face of what seemed insuperable difficulties.

KANSAS AND THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

KANSAS, as we mentioned recently, and as is a matter of common knowledge, is a vastly rich and resourceful state. In it are raised almost fabulous amounts of wheat and corn and hay and hogs and other things. Yet the Kansas climate is "something fearful" at times—and quite frequently. There are times when the ground freezes seven feet deep, and there are times when the summer sizzards almost scorch the very lives out of the good, bustling, rustling people of Kansas. Yesterday the Journal's news service brought this item: "A telegram received this morning from Phillipsburg, Kansas, states that that city narrowly escaped destruction by a tornado which swept its outskirts last night, but missed the main portion of the city. Eighteen persons were killed and throughout that region hundreds of houses and barns were destroyed and heavy damage was done to crops."

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LUTHER BURBANK AND PLANT LIFE

George Archibald Clark in Success Magazine. The processes by which he (Luther Burbank) has not only horticultural works are not new or peculiar. They are in accord with well-known and unalterable laws of nature. The principal methods used are selections and crossing. Nature is using these same processes every day. The bees and the wind carry the pollen of one flower to fertilize another, thus bringing about the crossing of species. The struggle for existence and thousand circumstances of growth and development, tend to weed out the unfit among the plants, leaving the best to survive. This selection, but where nature's operations are largely left to chance and accident, Mr. Burbank gives them intelligent direction and his results are sure and immediate. He takes two plants whose life habits, structure and environments may have been wholly different. He brings them together, implanting the pollen of one upon the stigma of the other. As a result the species are thrown into a state of perturbation, which is "wobbling" it were. The life-habits are broken up by the shock. The plants resulting from the crossing may resemble one or the other of the parent plants. These are common old flowers, as the daisy, will combine the best qualities of the parents. From these improved varieties of fruits and flowers are produced. Some of the plants will be different from either parent. Some of these other plant in existence. From these unusual variants new plants may be developed. He selects his original subjects from far and near. He brings a raspberry from Siberia to combine it with a blackberry of California. He brings a plum from China or Japan to combine it with a native apricot. An experiment is built up on the foundation of a common old flower, as the daisy, for example. In another experiment, a flower from Australia may be used. He brings a cactus from Central America to cross with a species from Arizona.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Crops enough. After having the fair. The harvest is ripening. Oregon is always all right. Hay never so abundant around Riddle. Mud being scraped up from Athens streets. July 4 in five days, and scarcely anybody caring. Look out for big sugar beet ranches in eastern Oregon. Normal schools are "active," notwithstanding the referendum. A new farm residence in Polk County has 20 rooms and 100 feet of porch. Corvallis is still struggling for pure water. River water won't do any more in an up-to-date city. Fine showers make hay—Sandlake correspondence of Tillamook Herald. Needs some sunshine, too, doesn't it? The Albany Democrat man said: "Editors' wives are better looking than the editors as a rule." And then he had the best upper lip he had in six months. Foxy fellow, that.

Contests for Seats in Congress.

Papers in six contests for seats in the fifty-third congress have been filed, and on July 11 hearing will be held before House Clerk McDowell to arrange the evidence for presentation to the court in the event of a contest. Under the law the contestant is allowed \$3,000 for his expenses, but it has been the custom in recent years to allow the other side the same. The contests filed are: William H. Jackson (Rep.) vs. Thomas A. Smith (Dem.), first Maryland district. Aaron P. Proulx (Rep.) vs. George S. Legare (Dem.), first South Carolina district. Isaac Myers (Rep.) vs. M. L. Brooks (Dem.), second Texas district. Harry C. Conroy (Rep.) vs. Ernest B. Woods (Dem.), twelfth Missouri district. C. P. Jaucke (Home Rule) vs. Jonah Kalaniannilo (Rep.), Hawaii. The Hawaiian will be the first contest opened in California. ("Prince Cupid" is the present holder of the seat and is very popular among the members of the house. The fight in this case will probably be over the validity of the certificate. Jackson-Smith contest, from Maryland, will be the most determined of all. Thus far a wagonload of testimony has been received, and it represents only the side of the contestant. Among the exhibits are 10 ballot boxes with the ballots enclosed.

The Track-Walker.

Theodore Dreiser in Tom Watson's Magazine. If you have nothing else to do some day when you are passing through the vast network of tracks for example, the great railway running northward out of New York, give a thought to the man who walks for you, the man upon whom your safety in this particular place, so much depends. He is a peculiar individual. His work is so very exceptional, so very different from your own. While you are sitting in your seat peacefully wondering whether you are going to have a pleasant evening at the theatre or whether the business to which you are about to attend will be as profitable as you desire, he is out on the long track over which you are speeding, calmly examining the bolts that hold the shining metals together. Neither nor sleep nor deter him. The presence of intense heat or intense cold will not affect on his labors. Day after day, at all hours and in all sorts of

weather, he may be seen plodding along from highway to highway, his eyes riveted on the rails, carefully watching to see whether any bolts are loose or any spikes sprung. If you are a casual observer, you would be sure to call it a four-track bowing alley each day, and yet he dodges them all for perhaps as little as any laborer is paid. If he were not so careful, if he did not perform his work carefully and well, if he had a touch of malice or a feeling of vengeance, he could wreck your train, mangle your body and send you praying and screaming for mercy. You would be sure to be sure way of detecting him.

TRAITS OF GOMEZ

From the New York Sun. Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army during the war for liberty against Spain, who won for himself the name "Cuban Napoleon" who is 52 years old. He was born in Santo Domingo in 1822, and was of good Spanish descent. When he was a very young man he entered the Spanish army as a lieutenant, but when his family emigrated to Cuba he withdrew from the service of Spain and gave himself heart and soul to the cause of Cuba libre. His home for many years was near Santiago. He landed in Cuba on April 14, 1895, was hailed by the Cubans with wild enthusiasm, and was made commander-in-chief. His ability and energy and his untiring devotion to the cause of liberty, fighting pitched battles spread the revolution until the whole island was involved. His Fabian tactics caused him to be credited with the success of the Spanish, and even some of his own officers, but he has been adored by the rank and file and by the Cuban people, who looked toward him to secure the liberation of their island. Time and again he has shown tactics which success against large Spanish armies, outflanking the overconfident enemy, falling unexpectedly on their rear and turning apparent defeat into victory. Time and again he has shown a wonderful march from the Oriente to Pinar del Rio, this strategem was practiced successfully until General Campos got in the habit of saying to his officers: "Look out for the old fox when he commences to fall back."

WHY PROPHETS ARE UNRELIABLE

A correspondent wishes to know why weather prophecy cannot be made mathematically exact. He thinks that if an astronomer can predict an eclipse a century ahead within a second or two of the exact time, a meteorologist should be able at least to foretell a storm a day in advance, within an hour of the moment of its occurrence. But the trouble with weather prophecy is that the does, like astrology, with solid bodies moving in ascertained orbits, at known rates of speed, and under the control of simple laws. It is fundamentally as easy to foretell an eclipse as to predict a rain shower, traveling at an unvarying speed, will be at any particular hour of its schedule. In fact, the astronomer has a great advantage in this respect, for the bodies whose motions he deals with meet with no accidents, get no hot boxes, and have no delayed connections to make. The weather prophet, on the other hand, deals with an ocean of air, including solid globes of earth, and subject to a hundred varying forces and influences, to foresee all of whose effects would need practical omniscience. The sun heats the air over that part of the globe which it covers at the moment to be shining, and the heated air expands and rises, and the convection extends in one way or another to the air over the other parts of the globe. Since half of the entire mass of the atmosphere is below the surface of gravitation below the level of the highest mountain peaks, and since the earth's surface, except where the seas lie, is broken by many lofty ranges of mountains, the air currents, which flow over the earth in consequence of the disturbance created by the sun's rays are diverted by the irregularities of the surface beneath. Then moisture arises from the seas under the influence of the sun and charges the air with clouds, and the moisture and the clouds in turn interfere with the distribution of the heat, and consequently with the direction and strength of the aerial currents. All this while the earth is swiftly rotating on its axis, so that the parts of its surface exposed to the sun's rays are continually changing and air currents traveling north or south are shifted east or west, relatively to the surface over which they pass, and thus additional complexities are introduced in the atmospheric circulation. Moreover, as a result of the inclination of the earth's plane in which it revolves about the sun, the position of the latter in the sky is never exactly the same two days in succession. From December 21 until June 21 the sun rises higher about the southern horizon every day, and from June 21 to December 21 it gradually sinks again toward the south, and thus the whole system of the solar influences upon the earth is constantly slowly north and south across the equator as the median line.

LEWIS AND CLARK

They route up the Missouri river from Fort Mandan, their winter quarters, near the site of Bismarck, North Dakota. The party is now nearing the Rockies. June 30—in the morning Captain Clark sent the pilot to bring up the baggage left in the plains yesterday. Captain Clark returned the axletrees and carriages were repaired and the baggage conveyed on the shoulders of the party across Willow run, which had fallen as low as three feet. The baggage was then taken over a long load of baggage, carried to the six-mile stake, deposited there and the carriages brought back. Such is the state of the plains that this operation consumed the day. The men were sent to the falls to look for the articles lost yesterday, but they found nothing but the compass, covered with mud and sand, at the mouth of the ravine; the place at which Captain Clark had been caught by the storm was filled with large rocks. The men complain of the bruises received yesterday from the hail. A more than usual number of buffaloes appeared about the camp today and furnished plenty of meat. Captain Clark thought that at an view he must have seen at least 10,000. In the course of the day there was a heavy gust of wind from the southwest, after which the evening was fair. At the Whitebear camp we had a heavy dew this morning, which is quite a remarkable occurrence. The duty continues to be occupied with the boat, the crossbars for which are now finished, and there remains only the strips to complete the woodwork; the skins necessary to cover it have already been prepared and they amount to 20 elk skins and four buffalo skins. Among our game were two weaverly birds, which were taken to observe always are found wherever there is timber. We also killed a large bat, or goatsucker, of which there are many in this neighborhood, resembling in every respect those of the same species in the United States. We have also seen the leather-winged bat for some time, nor are there any of the small goatsuckers in this part of the Missouri. We have not seen either that species of goatsucker or night hawk called the whippoorwill, which is commonly confounded in the United States with the large goatsucker which we observe here; this last prepares no nest, but lays its eggs in the open plain; they generally begin to lay two eggs, and we believe raise only one brood in season; at the present moment they are just hatching their young. The Road to Success. From the Chicago News. Now that Mr. Morton is to quit, numerous other ambitious young men would be pleased to use the cabinet as a stepping-stone to the presidency of a great New York corporation.