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UNREASONING FAITH.

Examples in History of its Influence Upon Human Happiness.

They were not wretched at all, these early London citizens; but, on the contrary, joyous and happy and hopeful. And not only for reasons stated, but for the great fact—the greatest fact of the time—of their blind and unreasoning faith.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of unreasoning faith as a factor in human happiness. The life of the meanest man was filled with dignity and with splendor, because of the great inheritance assured him by the church. We must never for one moment leave out the church in speaking of the past. We must never forget that all people, save here and there a doubting Rufus or a questioning prince of Anjou, believed without the shadow of a doubt. Knowledge brought the

As yet there was no knowledge. Therefore every man's life, however miserable, was to his happy ignorance the certain anteroom of heaven. We are fond of dwelling on the medieval hell, the stupidity and the brutality of its endless torture, and the selfishness of buying salvation with masses. Hell, my friends, was always meant for the other man. He who saw the devils painted on the church wall, rending, tearing, frying, cutting, scouring the poor souls in hell, knew these souls for those of his enemies.

Like Dante, he saw among them all his public and his private foes. He looked upward for his hope. There he beheld loving angels bearing aloft in their soft arms the soul redeemed to the abode of perfect bliss. In that soul he recognized himself; he saw the portrait, exact and lifelike, of his own forgiven and sanctified features.

When the ambassadors of the Caliph Harun al Raschid brought gifts to the great King Karl, the finest thing he had to show them was the splendid service of the church.

This story is told literally. It might be told as an allegory. In London, Saxon and Norman—as also for many centuries to follow—the finest thing they had to show was the church, with its minster that moved the heart to tears, its promises, which steeled the soul to endurance, its glories, which carried the beholder far away from the wattle and clay of his hut and his grimy leathern doublet; its power, which stood between him and the tyrannous overlord, and saved his home from starvation and his womankind from dishonor. Fortunate indeed it was for the people that they had the church to show to those ambassadors of the Moslem.—Walter Besant in Harper's.

Englishmen in New York. The English colony in New York is largely made up of young men of cultured leisurely habits. They are for the most part younger sons, of good education and no calling or profession. In almost every case inquiry elicits the fact that they are pensioners on home bounty. They are living on limited allowances—just enough to encourage respectability—such allowances being apparently doled out with the view to sustaining life without leaving margin enough for dissipation or a return ticket. In fact, in many instances the allowance is made conditional on remaining abroad. If they should violate this condition it is work or starve. Under the circumstances it would seem that a Continental life would be preferable, in view of its cheapness; but these young fellows prefer America.

"Americans are kinder to Englishmen," said one of these young men, "than the people of continental Europe. We have worked that section of the earth a trifle threadbare. They don't like us. When it comes to India, Australia, Canada or any of the English colonial possessions, we prefer the United States. It costs more to live here, but the life is worth living. Society receives us whether we have money or not. In London I'd be an office drudge and be limited to board; here I'm a gentleman. Here a well educated, agreeable English gentleman is worth thought of, and can dine at the expense of somebody else a good deal of the time."—New York Herald.

The Foes of Good English. The grammarian, the purist, the pernickety stickler for trifles, is the deadly foe of good English, rich in idioms and racy of the soil. Every man who has taught himself to know good English, and to love it and to delight in it, must sympathize with Professor Lounsbury's lack of admiration "for that grammar school training which consists in teaching the pupil how much more he knows about our tongue than the great masters who have moulded it, which practically sets up the claim that the only men who are able to write English properly are the men who have never shown any capacity to write it."—Brander Matthews in Harper's.

Showers of Pollen. The so called showers of sulphur which have at times visited various cities, notably St. Louis, are nothing but clouds of yellow pollen blown from pine or other forest trees from some distant place. Perhaps out of millions of grains thus scattered far and wide only a single one may be of service.—Professor Joseph F. James in Popular Science Monthly.

Remember the Public. Foreman—Where shall I put this report of the prize fight? Editor—Put it alongside of Rev. Dr. Goodman's sermon. Then people can read the prize fight while pretending to read the sermon.—New York Weekly.

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THE CAPITAL JOURNAL.

HOFER BROTHERS, - - - Editors.

ESTABLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE Capital Journal Publishing Company. (Incorporated.) Office, Commercial Street, in P. O. Building entered at the postoffice at Salem, Or., as second-class matter.

PLAIN WORDS TO ASTORIANS.

Astorian are holding more railroad meetings. They would meet with more railroads if they could cut loose from Portland and strike out for a line to tap the rich fruit and grain region in the heart of the Willamette valley. Astoria people should not imagine for a moment that any railroad connection with Portland will ever be worth a copper farthing to them in the way of commerce. Portland is only a receiving and distributing center for commerce. It cannot in the nature of things allow another similar center to be developed to divide her traffic as Astoria certainly will. The dribbles of traffic that Portland would allow to leak out and in over a line to Astoria would be mighty small. A Portland-built line would be offered, and run by and in the interest of Portland. It could not be otherwise. A line to the Willamette valley at Salem would be under the opposite character of influences entirely. It would be to the interest of this entire valley to get direct access to Astoria, without paying toll to Portland control and Portland interests. If those Astorians, who are pushing railroad enterprises, cannot see this they must be blind indeed. They must realize that they will be a mere commercial dependency of Portland so long as they do not make their city independent of Portland. This can only be accomplished to any advantage by a direct railroad connection with Salem. Astoria and Salem should pull together. They should first get together and then stand together.

SAVED TO THE CONSUMER.

The McKinley act has been denounced as in the sole interest of the manufacturers—and as new burdens for the consumers. The New York Tribune prints a table showing the decline in the price of two standard grades of sugar from a date six weeks before the McKinley bill went into effect until about a week ago. Granulated sugar is taken as a test of the grades most widely used, and crushed as a test of the higher grades. Here is the table:

Table with columns: Date, Grade, Price per cwt. (Crushed, Granulated, Crushed). Rows include dates from Aug. 30, 1890 to Aug. 15, 1891.

While crushed sugar is and for six weeks has been more than two cents lower than before the act passed, the price of granulated is from 2 to 2 1/2 cents lower. During the period of transition, after the act passed but before it went into effect, the changes were unnatural, being largely governed by speculation in crude sugar, which could be imported for manufacture in March free of duty. Again, after the act went into effect, the great demand to supply depleted stocks caused some advance in price. But since the market has settled the consumers are paying fully 2 cents less than they paid before the new tariff was enacted. This is about \$1 per capita for the entire population of the country, men, women and children. Reckoning dutiable sugar alone, excluding the domestic products and free imports under the Hawaiian treaty, the imports in twelve months ending June 30th were 3,163,973,570 pounds. The difference of more than 2 cents per pound in cost means that more than \$63,000,000 has been saved to consumers in this country by one item of the McKinley bill. The saving is pretty equally distributed, too. There is no article of so universal consumption as sugar.

IMPROVE THE ROADS.

THE JOURNAL applauds the county court in its determination to build better highways in Marion county. But the county should not do it all. There are wealthy farmers in Oregon who should take hold and improve the roads around and thro' their own lands. Many men look upon a road tax as an interference and general nuisance, to be avoided if possible and to be shirked in the doing. It is not a matter of how much the roads may be improved, but with how little effort the duty imposed by law can be discharged. There is not enough interest taken in good roads. There is almost a total lack of individual pride, and without individual pride public pride is wanting. It is the pride of the individuals that makes the sum total of public pride. The people ought to be aroused to a deeper interest in good highways. Oregon is no longer a rough coast state, occupied by widely scattered pioneers. It is a state with a permanent population, with farms and homes that are to be family estates through succeeding generations. Good roads

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MISCELLANY.

LAWYERS IN COUNCIL.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the American Bar association opened yesterday. Nearly 200 members were present. After President Baldwin had called the assemblage to order a welcome was extended to the visitors by Hon. John Lowell, president of the Boston Bar association. President Baldwin responded, stating that the association was pleased with the warmth of the reception it had received. After these few brief remarks he proceeded to deliver his annual address.

The president spoke of the great diversity of matters treated by the federal and state governments. He then reviewed the acts of congress and of the legislatures of the different states. In speaking of the action taken to relieve the supreme court, he reviewed at some length the details of the judiciary act. He paid a tribute to President Harrison in regard to the fairness and excellence of his appointments to fill the new circuit court judgeships. He mentioned especially the international copyright law. The speaker said within last year the number of states which had adopted the Australian ballot system had increased to twenty-nine. Laws relating to other important matters were gone over, and the president in speaking of the uniformity of legislatures, said five more states had appointed commissions to promote it. In closing, the speaker referred to the American constitution, which, he said, is the best fruits of a thousand years of Anglo-Saxon history.

At the close of the president's address, 100 new members were admitted. A recess was then taken. FULLER DETAILS OF THE NEW YORK ACCIDENT. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Much indignation is felt and freely expressed in this city at the tardy and unskillful manner in which the authorities are working to exhumate the corpses of the unfortunate victims of the terrible disaster that occurred in Park place last Saturday.

Up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning only fifty-seven had been taken out, and, although many others are plainly visible mixed up with the debris, the men at work are powerless to remove them for want of proper appliances. Many of the bodies are held down by the heavy presses, which it will be impossible to move without the requisite machinery. These appliances are promised, and it is hoped the work will go on more rapidly.

Bodies recovered now are simply a shapeless mass of charred, putrid flesh, in many instances a moving mass of maggots, so that it is impossible to recognize them by their features. Identically, in most instances, is made by clothes or some paper or watch or something in the pockets. The smell from decaying bodies was so horrible it was almost impossible to breathe within the fire limits without some counteracting odor to inhale. There were 125 longshoremen at work all Tuesday night under command of T. E. Crimmins. These men began their work by bracing up the walls of the ruins which were in an unsafe condition. Others began by removing some of the debris accumulated in the street. A large crowd of watchers kept constant vigil, some looking for the bodies of their friends or relatives, while others were simply impelled by morbid curiosity.

Tuesday night the mangled form of what had once been a woman was found. It was rolled gently into a pine casket and taken to the corner's, where the ghastly work of searching the putrid mass began. There was nothing near the remains or on them by which identification was possible. Shortly after another corpse was taken out, fully unrecognizable. Then a body was found in the basement of No. 70, on the east side of the building. As the fearful shape was lifted from its garbaged burial ground, the head rolled off from the trunk and was recovered by the coroner who took with him what was visible of the mangled skeleton. The coroner decided it was a girl about 15 years of age. There was again no means of identification. Just then Dr. Page, who was the coroner's representative,

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