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THE JOURNAL STANDS FOR PROGRESS, DEVELOPMENT, GOOD GOVERNMENT, AND NO DEGRADED LABOR.

THE BIRD.

Always my heart has longed to hear
A certain bird whose lyric cry
Is like a rainbow through the sky;
But never came the wonder near.

Sometimes when dreaming in the dawn
I hear it in the hills of sleep
Sing far off—and wake to weep,
For with the light the voice is gone.

But when I sought it one strange day
Deep in the woods, they say to me
It came and sang in the willow tree
Beside my door—and I away!
O bird of dream and mystery!
Though yearning for thee I despair
Maybe I nevermore would dare
To sing myself—had I heard thee.

Elsa Barker in The Craftsman for September.

CHECKS AND PROSPERITY.

Prosperity has outgrown the volume of money with which to transact business, and it seems to be generally agreed that this is a cause of the troubles reported nowadays from Wall street.

To ease things up Secretary Cortelyou has announced his decision to distribute government money to the national banks.

How to make the present volume of money perform more service is discussed by the Wall Street Journal, which comments favorably upon **THE SUGGESTION OF HENRY L. HIGGINSON, A BANKER, THAT THE PEOPLE SHOULD BE INDUCED TO KEEP LARGER DEPOSITS IN BANKS AND MAKE MORE PAYMENTS BY CHECK.**

In this way money can be made to perform a much greater service than when payments are made in cash handed by one man to another.

The man who carries about in his pockets or hides away in and old stove or under his bed large sums of money, not only runs the risk of losing it or being robbed, but he also restricts to an extent the general prosperity of the country.

The Wall Street Journal says the greater the business done by means of our deposit currency, the less will there be of actual money to pass from hand to hand, and adds:

"The ideal method of making the exchange of commerce is by means of checks, which is the nearest possible approach to actual barter that could exist in modern trade.

BY THE USE OF CHECKS WE EXCHANGE ONE PRODUCT FOR ANOTHER, ALTHOUGH IN MAKING CHECKS WE USE THE TERMS OF MONEY.

Already the check system has been delevoped in this country to a degree that exists nowhere else on the globe.

And yet nowhere else, probably, is there such a tremendous use of actual currency.

The fact is, that in spite of our immense deposit currency, our people carry with them in their pockets an abnormally large amount of cash.

This in effect, though not in intention, is hoarding, which amounts practically to a sin against prosper-ity."

"SOCIAL PROGRESS AND SOCIALISM."

For informational purposes only we reproduce the following from The Chicago Record-Herald.

There is no desire to endorse the sentiment therein expressed, although there is no disposition to dispute the statements made:

At the late international congress of socialists the question why socialism has made so little progress in the United States was raised and discussed by some delegates.

Herr Bebel, the Germani leader, declared that justice and liberty were weak in this country, but he hoped the socialists would revive these blessings by sending good men to congress and the legislatures.

Other speakers held the trusts responsible for the failure of socialistic measures, while proclaiming the opening of a new era in American politics and legislation.

A few weeks ago the French socialists were twitting their German comrades with the paucity of their achievements.

Where, in spite of their numbers at the polls, was the legislation that stood to their credit?

Where were the offices they filled?

What recognition had they obtained from the government?

The inference drawn was that the policy of the German social democrats was too extreme, dogmatic, academic.

THE FRENCH WERE MORE OPPORTUNIST, AND FOR THAT REASON THERE WERE SOCIALISTS IN THE FRENCH CABINET, SOCIALISTS LAW FRAMERS AND PLENTY OF SOCIALISTS PROJECTS OF LEGISLATION.

But the German leaders retorted that the socialist ministers and socialist legislators, although they had talked much, could point to precious little as the sum total of their opportunism, diplomacy and authority.

Yet in each country there are high financiers, speculators and others who are worried and alarmed by the march of socialism, and who explain every stock slump, every business failure, every difficulty in placing a loan by "socialistic and anarchistis legislation."

How strange! If socialism were carrying everything before it and threatening all private industry and capital, the Stuttgart congress would be apt to know it, and the leaders would not be calling each other to task for lack of success and progress.

What is the truth?

Socialism, labeled, defined, confined, ossified, is not making much progress anywhere, but **THE MOVEMENT FOR SOCIAL AMELIORATION, FOR INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL JUSTICE, FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND FAIR CONDITIONS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION, IS IN COMMAND OF THE FIELD.**

"Social legislation" is the order of the day in England, in France, in Germany, in Austria, in Russia, in Australia, in Canada and in the United States.

Taxation, old age pensions, employers, liability, industrial safety, housing, prevention of unemployment, regulation of women's and children's labor, peopleization of corporations, "back to the land"—these are among the vital and burning questions of the day.

The average citizen neither favors nor opposes a measure because it is called "socialistic."

He does not think of schools or names; he deals with facts and conditions, and his only criterion is reasonableness.

Schools may propose, but public opinion decides each question as it arises on common sense grounds.

Croup

Is a violent inflammation of the mucous membrane of the wind pipe, which sometimes extends to the larynx and bronchial tubes; and is one of the most dangerous diseases of children. It almost always comes on in the night. Give frequent small doses of Ballard's Horehound Syrup and apply Ballard's Snow Liniment externally to the throat. 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sold by D. J. Fry.

For an Impaired Appetite.

To improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion try a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Mr. J. H. Seitz of Detroit, Mich., says: "They restored my appetite when impaired, relieved me of a bloating feeling and caused a pleasant and satisfactory movement of the bowels." Price 25 cents. Samples free. For sale at Dr. Stone's drug store.

100 Doses $1

True only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one great blood purifier and general tonic. This remarkable medicine has effected many radical and permanent cures that are the wonder of the world. It eradicates all humors from pimples to scrofula.

100 Doses $1

In usual liquid form or in chocolated tablets known as **Sarsatabs.** 100 doses $1.

THE CHURCHES

First Congregational.

Center and Liberty streets, F. E. Dell, pastor. The pastor will occupy the pulpit at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The theme for the morning hour will be, "A Call to Service." Subject for evening consideration, "Getting Our Share Out of Life." Sunday school at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school teachers' meeting in charge of Mrs. Alice H. Dodd is held immediately after prayer meeting. The regular monthly business meeting of the Christian Endeavor society will be held at the home of the pastor, 529 Court street, Tuesday evening. Matters of special importance are to be arranged and a full attendance is desired. Special attention is called to the fact of the change in time for the evening service, as beginning with Sunday the evening worship will begin at 7:30 o'clock and the C. E. meeting at 6:30. The public most kindly invited to all services held in this church.

First Presbyterian.

Church street near Chemeketa street, Rev. Henry T. Babcock, pastor. All services resumed. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. Preaching by the pastor, there, "Burden Bearing." Sermon celebrating Labor day. Sunday school at 12 m. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Evening service at 8 p. m. Praching by the pastor, theme, "Salvation Not by Works." Mid-week prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Public cordially invited to all of these services.

St. Paul's.

Chemeketa and Church streets, Rev. Barr G. Lee, rector. Holy communion, 7:30 a. m. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Morning prayer, 11 a. m. Evening prayer, 4 p. m. Holy communion will be celebrated at 11 o'clock on September 8th. All cordially welcome.

First Methodist Episcopal.

At 10:30 a. m. Dr. H. D. Kimball, dean of the school of Theology, will preach. At 7:30 p. m. Rev. W. H. Selleck will preach a Labor day sermon, subject, "Capital and Labor." Workingmen are especially invited. A cordial welcome to all.

United Evangelical.

No services Sunday as the church building is still undergoing repairs and will not be ready for occupancy until next week. Prayer service Thursday at 7:30 p. m. H. A. Deck, pastor.

Unitarian.

Corner Cottage and Chemeketa streets. Services at 11 a. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Paul S. Bandy. All are welcome. No evening service.

Central Congregational.

Forenoon and evening services conducted by P. S. Knight. Labor day will be the special topic for the evening service, 8 p. m. Sunday school and Endeavor meetings as usual.

Gospel Chapel.

Fifteenth and Mill streets. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Testimony services at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Friday evening.

OWE YOURSELF

When we owe others you manage to pay it. Well, why not put yourself in your list of creditors each month and pay yourself as regularly as you pay others?

In this way you can soon accumulate a nice sum in the bank. Try opening a savings account and get some money ahead, and make it earn more.

Small deposits welcome.

Savings Department
Capital National Bank

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

Devoted Principally to Garments For School Girls

New York, Aug. 29.—School days are rapidly approaching and mothers of girls of school age must soon begin planning the wardrobes of their young hopefuls.

Clothes are as interesting to the small woman of tender years as to her mother, and she shows her feminine qualities when she demands pretty frocks for school as well as for dress occasions. It is well to so train her that the work dress is of prime importance for her own appearance and for its effect upon those with whom she comes in contact. Certain principles should be instilled into her young mind by the unconscious method of the school dress—servicability, neatness to a fault, unassuming, quietness of color and material and appropriateness to the occasion. Such lessons, once learned, will be lasting. The neatly dressed little girl of today will be the neatly dressed woman of tomorrow.

The constant demands for new garments for the children, occasioned by the different seasons, their rapid growth and the hard usage their clothing receives, make designs for them welcome at any time of the year, but especially so at this time. The best styles are simple, but there is no limit to the fineness of work, materials or trimmings. Fashions for little girls do not change very much from year to year. For the older girls, of course, there are many modified forms and late creations, but the same general styles with little individual touches of originality are still clung to by sensible mothers.

Dresses made of ginghams and chambrays both look well and wear well and are very popular for school wear. The plaid ginghams are especially smart just now, and are usually trimmed with a plain color or white. The chambrays, too, are usually relieved with a little white in the neck-band and sleeves. Pique is as fashionable as ever for little women, but on account of its coarseness it requires very simple handling or it becomes clumsy. Box pleats are the best means of securing fulness.

For dresses for certain occasions the new silks are suited for children, while for the very cool weather the serges and lightweight woolens are very satisfactory.

A little dress that will be satisfactory for school wear was made of fine mull chambray and Irish or cluny lace insertion. It is in two parts. The under part is straight and box-pleated from the low, square neck. The only trimming is the insertion around the edges of the bell-shaped sleeves. Over this is slipped the upper portion of the dress, which consists of two panels gradually widening toward the bottom, one in front and one in the back. These panels are outlined by insertions which connect them by extending over the shoulders. At about the heighth of the hips are straps of the insertion catching the front and back penals together. This little frock could be made up in novelty goods with braid or galloon trimmings, instead of the insertion. It is a mode that is particularly fitted for a school dress. The edges of the panels, the straps and the sleeves could then be finished with buttonhole scallops instead of the lace.

Another plain and serviceable little frock, suited to school wear, is a plaid gingham, laid in box pleats. The neck, cut out in a curved V shape, is bordered with a band of the plain material, or may be colored or white, according to the choice. One side overlaps the other at the front, where it is fastened with a pearl button. From this a band extends straight down the front to the belt, which fastens a little to one side with a button. The short, puffed sleeves are gathered into a lapped and buttoned cuff of the plain material. A dark blue, of gray or tan would be suitable colors for the plaid when it is to see service in the school room and on the play ground, and the trimmings could be of the same contrasting color or, if desired, of white.

A third little dress allows of great choice of materials for such or afternoon wear, as well as for the school room. Beige tussor was chosen and this forms the short pleated skirt and belt. The broad yoke collar was made of insertions of cluny lace, alternating with finely tucked bands of the tussor silk. Two pieces of insertion, which form the sides of the square yoke is finished with a ruffle of lace. The under blouse, of soft white mull, has cuffs of silk and lace. Another good combination for this model would be China silk or mousseline and lace, the skirt being trimmed to match the collar. Then, again, with some materials the collar and skirt could be of linen, the collar and straps being untrimmed save for stitching. It would look well, also, in pique, the collar and straps being all in one piece and simply edged with button hole scallops.

Trimmings used for children's dresses include Valenciennes lace, insertion or edging, lace or embroidered beading, embroidered edging and insertion, lavable ribbon washable braid, Persian band embroidery, in washable colors, and hand embroidery in plain white linen floss. When a dainty touch to belt or shoulder straps is desired, the small rosettes made of baby ribbon are attractive, aiding greatly in enhancing the general effectiveness of the garment. Care must be exercised in choosing a color that will harmonize with the whole costume.

Many mothers still cling to the wash goods for all winter, and when it is remembered that one can always thus make such a fresh appearance and that hot water and soap are death to germs likely to be found in school rooms, such goods would appear to be much better than woolens that absorb the deathly microbes of disease. White goods were never displayed to a better advantage, the list including India linen, Persian lawn, French lawn, Florentine batiste, dotted Swiss, jacquard novelties, gured muslins, printed poplins, mercerized figured tissues, Irish linen and handkerchief linen. All the materials mentioned are suitable for afternoon wear, and where it is the desire of the mother to keep her little daughter or son in white the Irish and butcher's linens are excellent materials for morning wear.

The colored materials are mercerized Madras, silk finshed ginghams, linen and silk pongees, dimities, figured percales and self-colored linens. These goods certainly sound frigid for the cold weather that is coming, but many use them, depending on the underclothing for the needed warmth and the outer garments for outdoor wear. Warm underclothing is a better protection for school children than the dress where the drafts and heating are uncertain quantities in these large school rooms.

Very delicate shades as well as white are used for little children's coats and zenana, Bedford cord, Egyptian broadcloth, cashmere and ottoman and faille silk are suggested. A delicate tracery of hand embroidery could be used on the cloth or silk of smooth s while the fancy braids and l always suitable for trimmin of all sorts.

Of the many styles show box shaping is one of the bes girl's coat. It can be mad both front and back hangi from the shoulders, and the with a center seam, or not, ferred. The fronts lap in breasted fashion, closing wit rative metal or pearl button button holes. A wide sailor completes the neck, which is ly open, and the coat may b med with embroidered emb with silk braid, both being fa for coats of this kind. The are of bishop shaping, being ed into reversed cuffs with of stitching and braid.

One of the most popular s coat for children is the coat, which is very serviceab can hang perfectly plain in t or front or be gathered in with a belt which passes t straps at the under-arm sea sleeves are gathered into th holes, and at the wrist are with a cuff or simply stitch yoke facing for the front a is used. The neck may be with a standing collar or one turned down variety. The closes at the left with butto button holes, or invisibly band of fancy braid or tri Mohair, broadcloth or cashme be the materials used, or, any of the woolens that have body are in order.

Of course, the school gir have her raincoat or long just as her mother or olde has, as it is too important a not to be found in her wa Rubbers, umbrella and felt h plete the rainy-day costume well to have a dress especi damp and rainy times, so t bedraggled feeling will not over the more dressy gowns.

The fancy checks and smal are very pretty with velvet pipings, or narrow braid used, if preferred. Blue s with silk pipings and smal pearl buttons, worn with a of French lawn, provides a dress.

For the older girls, a dre gray striped poplin and co of skirt and coat could be t very effectively with black s tache, put on in some origi Bias bands of velvet, set o rows of narrow braid, are als tive. In fact, the various w decorating are endless.

Not a drop of Alcohol

Doctors prescribe very little, if any, hol these days. They prefer strong t and alteratives. This is all in keeping modern medical science. It explains Ayer's Sarsaparilla is now made en free from alcohol. Ask your doctor.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our preparations. J. C. Ay Lowell.

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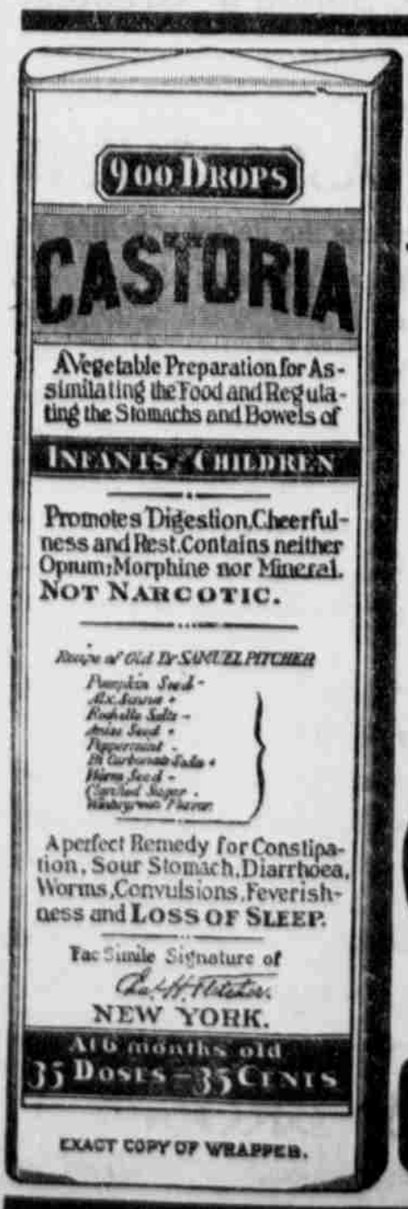
AVOID SUBSTITUTES — WHAT YOU ASK FOR.



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