

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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PUBLISHED BY JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

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Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Oregon.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

THE HEART OF THE COLORADO AFFAIR.

WHEN MEN singly or associated, openly defy the law the example is a bad one for it demonstrates either the weakness or the corruption of the administrators of the law and encourages other lawless spirits to become active and flagrant lawbreakers. But when the machinery of the law itself is used for lawless purposes, when the state militia is openly employed as an instrument of murderous coercion by one body of citizens against another body, when private rights are ruthlessly invaded, when men are imprisoned without trial or charges made against them, when whole colonies are torn from their households, forced to leave most of their possessions behind them and turned adrift to exist as best they may on the open prairie 300 miles away, when men elected by popular vote are forced to resign their offices under threat of lynching, when the courts are openly defied and the judges dare not even remain in their districts, when newspapers offices are wrecked and no man's life or property is safe unless he is part and parcel of the dominating force, one surely gets a hideous impression of American civilization as it is being daily exemplified in Colorado. Indeed he is tempted to exclaim, "If this be free America then wherein have we fault to find with the czar's absolute sway in Russia?"

The conditions in Colorado are anarchy pure and simple, anarchy of the worst and deadliest type, for it is anarchy upheld by the military arm of the state government in defiance of the civil branch, heretofore supposed to be supreme except in case of war. We care not what has happened, we care not what crimes (and the most recent one has horrified the country) there never has been, there never can be, justification for the brutal and murderous course which has been pursued in Colorado. If the conditions had got beyond the power of the ordinary peace officers to cope with, if it had been necessary to have called out the militia, every law-abiding citizen would have upheld the government in its determination to maintain the supremacy of the law at any cost. But that presupposes that the governor was acting in his capacity of representative of the whole people, that he had a plain public duty to perform and he proposed to perform it, no matter what obstructions intervened. But it did not presuppose that the governor was not merely a partisan but a tool of one of the parties to the controversy, that the state militia, under thin disguise at first, but ultimately without any pretense of concealment, was acting directly under the orders of the mine-owners' clique, not to carry out the public purposes for which the citizen soldiery were raised, but literally to destroy the organization of the miners, to use them as murderous bludgeons to intimidate, to imprison, to deport, to kill if need be, in order that the mine owners' organization might triumph in a labor fight.

Stripped of all its accessories this is the principle nakedly presented to the consciences of the people of Colorado and the citizens of the United States wherever they may reside. The Journal will neither countenance nor uphold lawlessness, no matter where exhibited. Without respect for this law popular government, however otherwise safeguarded, degenerates into anarchy. Respect for the law in its final analysis is our mainstay. If the men of substance in a community, the men who stand forward as representative citizens, men of wealth, position and standing, themselves set an example of lawlessness, what can reasonably be expected of the men who suffer, some of them beyond doubt innocently, from their cruel exactions, and what may be expected from the young and hot-headed men in the community and the large mass of people who, without property interests or other ties to counsel conservatism, see nothing before them but physical warfare to maintain a precarious footing in the hard struggle for existence? These are not questions of passing moment, they involve deep-seated principles, deep at least as our conception of government and broad as the principles for which it is supposed to stand. If the lesson which it conveys is learned and generally understood, it may be worth the price, not alone in Colorado, but elsewhere. Unfortunately it too often happens that injustice in one direction breeds injustice in another and that where justice is lost sight of and the ultimate reliance is placed upon brute force and cunning there is nothing to be looked for but anarchy of which Colorado has been affording the world so many frightful examples for months past.

CANADA RETALIATING.

CANADA'S action in prohibiting salmon caught in Canadian waters from being shipped to American canning and packing houses, and Canada's recent acts prohibitive of the "dumping" of American goods in Canada, are exactly what the United States might have expected, and deserves. Our government may retaliate, but Canada can retaliate, and so commerce between the countries may be practically stopped, to their mutual loss and injury; but it needs no great statesman to see that this is very poor policy.

Canada is the third best customer of the United States, being outranked only by Great Britain and Germany. American exports to Canada last year amounted to \$131,000,000, and except for literally nonsensical tariff barriers, would have greatly exceeded that sum. But in order to gratify the inordinate greed of a comparatively few people who clamor for protection against Canada, our government has so burdened and restricted Canadian imports, refusing even to establish any degree whatever of promised reciprocity, that Canada is doing what it can, and it can do a great deal, by way of retaliation. This will injure Canada, but it is satisfied in believing that it will injure us far more.

Our manufacturers have been in the habit of selling their goods in Canada at an average of about 15 per cent lower prices than were charged for the same goods in the United States. Our sacred tariff enabled our manufacturers to do this. But now Canada proposes to impose a special duty on these "dumped" goods equal to the difference in price there and here. For example, steel rails sell north of the line at \$20, and south of the line at \$28. The blessed Dingley tariff thus authorizes the steel trust to rob the American people. But Canada will put a duty of \$5 or \$10 a ton on rails. And no of other manufactures. And because we impose a heavy duty on

MR. BRYAN AND THE PLATFORM.

From the New York World.

All that reasonable Democrats are asking of Mr. Bryan is to turn from the past to the present. There are plenty of live issues, all of which are expedient. The gross inequalities of the Dingley tariff, the criminal trusts, the imperialistic tendencies of the Republican party, the wanton extravagance of congress, the departmental scandals, the recklessness of a "big stick" administration, the burden of the new militarism—these are immediate issues in which the Democratic party must find its opportunity.

What is past is past. It would be as foolish to reaffirm the Chicago and Kan-

THE PEOPLE'S FAITH.

From the Kansas City Star.

The strength of the Republican position at this time is due to two things—the success and popularity of the

Canadian canned or packed fish, Canada will simply prohibit the exportation of raw fish to this country.

Canada's action is logical and reasonable. If we are bound to protect ourselves, to the people's heavy cost, against Canada, we cannot complain if Canada resorts to these measures to protect itself against us. The whole policy is a relic of barbarism.

THE HERMANN VOTE.

WE HAVE RECEIVED, anonymously, of course, an envelope bearing a Turner postmark and enclosing the front page of The Journal bearing the date May 31. The sender directs particular attention to a large headline which contains these words: "These Are Charges Hermann Cannot Explain Satisfactorily." Underneath are the words in pencil: "But the people seemed to be satisfied." Elsewhere is written the words, "I, 000 plurality."

The Journal has no apologies to make for the campaign which it made against Mr. Hermann; it has nothing to retract of what it said during the campaign and it here and now reiterates the charges in full and in detail as an evidence of the perfect good faith with which they were originally presented. It then believed that it was a mistake to elect him and it now believes it is a mistake amounting to a crime that he has been elected. But while it in no wise alters The Journal's opinion of Hermann's character or his spotted land office record, we cheerfully bow to the will of the majority. A majority of the people of the first district cast their vote for Hermann. Many of them did it with their eyes wide open and The Journal certainly can stand it if they can. It was not reasonable to believe at any time that he could have been defeated. The Oregonian predicted for him a majority of 10,000; he fell short of this by 3,000 or 4,000 votes. The official returns have not yet been footed up; when they are we shall have something further to say and some further notes to make of their significance. But the simple fact that he could not be defeated out no figure with us. We believed him to be an unworthy candidate. We based that belief on evidence which came entirely from sources which in a political way should have been perfectly friendly to him. We based it upon the fact that President Roosevelt put him out of office in disgrace; upon the evidence submitted to a United States grand jury; upon the damning proof submitted by special agents of the land department, filed in Washington with the recommendation that he be indicted for malfeasance in office. It was this evidence, so far as it was possible to secure it, that we submitted to the voters of the first district. In doing so we performed what we still conceive to have been a public duty and followed such a course as a courageous, honest and independent newspaper should follow.

Having done our duty, we are perfectly willing to accept the popular verdict against us, so to speak, and in favor of Hermann, in the full belief that time, and that not far distant, will bring all the vindication that any newspaper could reasonably require.

TERRIBLE CRIMINALITY OF CARELESSNESS.

THE size of the appalling catastrophe near New York City, in point of the number of victims, increases upon investigation. The steamer seems to have been literally crowded, principally children, how many nobody yet knows, for many of them were too small to require tickets. They were off on a holiday, a picnic excursion, the sudden end of which was what, shudderingly, we have read. The city of it, the horror of it, is beyond all expression.

Somebody, or some people, must be terribly to blame. This much can be positively said, even without knowing all the circumstances; for the owners and officers of a steamer have no right to allow the possibility of such an accident on such an occasion, with over 1,500 people, mostly children, and the remainder mostly women, in their charge, and for whose safe conveyance they were responsible.

A dish of grease overturned, and caught fire. But where were the hands to put out the fire in its incipency? Where was the fire hose, that on such an occasion should be at hand anywhere? Where were the life-preservers, that should have been accessible in number proportionate to the number of passengers? And had the steamer a right to carry so many?

These queries, if officially and authoritatively propounded, ought not to be in vain. It is morally certain that some people ought to answer severely. This can be no wise nor in an appreciable degree atone or compensate for the unspeakable loss, but it would serve as a needed warning to other steamship owners and officers.

Such accidents not only make humanity's hearts ache; a little later they make humanity's blood boil. Apparently there was no more precaution taken on account of these many hundreds of women and children than if they had been so many sheep—indeed, not so much.

A MISTAKEN REMEDY.

THE assassination of the governor-general of Finland by a patriotic enthusiast was probably a foolish deed, calculated to do the Finns more harm than good. It will only make Russian rule of Finland more rigorous. Yet one who sympathizes with the Finns in their political freedom can readily feel some measure of sympathy, and even of admiration for the martyr who thus mistakenly and foolishly thought to avenge in part, and as much as he might, his country's wrongs.

The incident recalls one of the reasons why popular sympathy in this country is so generally with Japan in the present war. Russia's despotic rule, and especially its arbitrary suppression of the liberty of Finland, are obnoxious to all true Americans. When one thinks of what Russia has done in Finland, he is inclined to sympathize with any movement or force that tends to weaken Russia's despotic power, without examining closely into the merits of the resultant struggle.

Russia will still govern Finland, and perhaps more despotically than before, yet the day may not be so very far distant when Finland can throw off the Russian yoke.

Roosevelt administration and the weakness of the Democratic management. If Mr. Roosevelt were unpopular and if the Democrats were alert, harmonious and aggressive, the Republican party could not hold out against the increasing resentment toward the protective tariff and the trusts, for both of which the Republicans are held responsible.

The country has more confidence in Roosevelt than it has in the Republican party. The "leaders" should especially understand that the people have vastly more faith in the president than they have in such men as Platt, Odell, Dewey, Aldrich, Keen, Penrose and others whose relations to the trusts and federal favoritism in general are so close that the public is distrustful of whatever they seek in the way of party politics.

Small Change

Oregon's summer always cools off at night, at least.

Hitchcock thinks the Oregon election endorsed him, too.

The baccalaureate sermons will be heard, but not much needed.

Will Attorney-General Knox continue to wear himself out frust-busting after he goes into the senate?

Mr. Cleveland has declined again. There is a man who has earned wisdom with years and experience.

It may be that the man nominated at St. Louis will be one who has as yet no delegates, and is not trying to get any.

It is a safe bet that Theodore will not be renominated president next week. But it is an equally safe bet that he will be nominated.

Perhaps some girl graduates do not think they know as much as some older and sourer people suppose the g. g.'s think they know.

The Ashland Tidings says W. H. Leeds is visiting indefinitely with his family in San Diego, Cal. It is nice to be a state printer.

In Chicago automobilists are prohibited from traveling faster than eight miles an hour. But how can they tell how fast they are traveling?

The Baker City Herald reprints a portrait of "The wayward son of the star." Everybody supposed they were all stars, and good little girls, too.

Last week Jack Rose and Lily Blossom—real names were married in New London, Conn. It was June, too, and the Lord almighty blessed them as he pocketed a big fee—this is the justice's name.

It is frequently claimed that the country is suffering from over-production of one kind or another; but from no kind so much, perhaps, as over-production of law, both legislative and judicial.

Judge Hogue, in fining \$50 and sending to jail for 10 days a man who beat and kicked a woman, and then, as a punishment, imposed none too heavy a penalty. It will be a proper warning to other men who may become inclined to treat lower animals with extreme cruelty.

President Roosevelt said he considered the Republican majority in Oregon equivalent to a majority of 350,000 or 400,000 in New York. But he did not say that he considered the Yorks to go gubbing by that majority. There are more Democrats, proportionately, in New York than in Oregon, but whether they will hang together is another matter.

A man who signs himself James Inman writes a communication to the Roseburg papers (marked "45-16-17") in which he announces his candidacy for the presidency and expresses his confidence in his success. "The public," he says, "can look to me for Our-Nation's-Platform and Message, too, and for the people, and it will be an eye-opener to all nations." Turn yourself loose, Jim; maybe you are not much cruder than some of the rest of the aspirants to the presidency. You will at least come as near becoming president as the late George Francis Train did, and he had it all figured out to a dead certainty, one time.

Since the rural telephone lines have come into existence it is rumored that quite a number of young men (and possibly some young women, it being leap year) have utilized them to "propose." It is even related that one young man received several affirmative answers to one such important proposition, showing that if a country girl is talked to over the "phone" it is likely that other country girls will know exactly what is said. Hence, proposals by this method are not as secret as is desirable, and then it is a sneaking or cowardly sort of way to ask a girl such an interesting and important question.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Card From Mr. Paget.

Portland, June 15.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In a most admirable editorial recently, you do me the honor to make casual reference to a very kind notice of my recent candidacy for the office of state senator as one of the nominees of the Prohibition party, but in this connection you incidentally remark "Everybody who voted for me must have realized that he was throwing away his vote."

This sentiment suggests the idea that the sole object of our ballots is to elect men to office, and your conclusion would be correct if that were the case, or if it were not the custom and duty of the voter to give as much or even more consideration to the platforms adopted by the conventions of the various political parties as he gives to the names of the candidates. On the other hand, the ballot is given us as an instrument by means of which we should first record our principles and merely as a secondary consideration, fill the offices, then your position is not well taken.

The argument has a somewhat familiar sound to a Prohibitionist, but it will receive no endorsement at his hands. On the contrary, it has just been clearly demonstrated that 1,000 or more men in this country, who are at least of an average degree of intelligence, and are intensely patriotic and absolutely unselfish in purpose, and who are profoundly in sympathy with the purpose and platform of the Prohibition party, have voted for its candidates, without the least expectation of electing any of them, but realizing that this is positively the only way under heaven by which they can effectively record that sympathy, and their political principles, and anyone who cares to undertake to prove to any of these men that they "have thrown away their votes" will "soon discover that he has assumed a difficult and hopeless task and is not likely to find among them all, one man who is not firmly decided to continue to vote in this way for his convictions and his conceptions of duty, and fight it out on this same line. If it were not for this, the Prohibition party has effectively proved that such is the faith and such is the determination of the men who are enrolled in this party.

In view of the fact that H. W. Stone, our candidate for congress, received 1,345 votes in this county, I believe my estimate of 1,000 votes will be regarded as an unreasonably low calculation of our present strength.

I am anxious that this letter should not be construed as in any way reflecting any criticism upon The Journal, with which I am in earnest sympathy, as well as with its general attitude in all reform measures, but I feel that this one sentiment should not be allowed to pass unchallenged and unnoticed. Yours respectfully, B. LEE PAGET.



June 17.—We set out early, and having come to a convenient place at one mile's distance for procuring timber and making camp, we occupied ourselves in that way on this and the following day (June 18). The country on the north of the river is rich and covered with timber, among which we procured ash for poles. At two miles it changes into extensive prairie, and at seven or eight miles distance becomes high and waving. The prairie and highlands on the south commence more immediately on the river; the whole is well watered and provided with game, such as deer, elk and bear. The hunters brought in a fat horse, which was probably lost by some war party—this being the crossing place for the Sauks (Sacs), Aysuways (Iowas) and Sioux, in their excursions against the Osages.

STUDY OF IMMIGRATION

From the Chicago Journal.

One of the most interesting studies being made by the department of commerce and labor is that relative to immigration, its causes and its effects. Secretary Cortelyou, believing that the whole nation is vitally concerned by the influx of "citizens-to-be" and of "aliens forever," has deemed it important to provide all possible information and data pertaining to the movement of foreigners into this country. Realizing that the volume of immigration within the last 25 years recently have been completed and the tables afford much material for discussion.

The Journal recently pointed out, upon the strength of figures provided by Eben S. MacLeod, chairman of the Western Passenger association, that the volume of immigration thus far in 1904 has been fully 15 per cent less than that of the corresponding time in 1903. The decrease is attributed to one of two things, or perhaps to both. The foreign governments, especially those whose heads wear crowns, for a long time have been discouraging emigration to the United States, and, if stories be true, they have reached it to a point to which it is not likely to be again.

Another reason for the falling off in immigration is that conditions abroad have improved within the last few years, and that the governments have become more liberal in their dealing with their dealings with the poor.

Statistics pertaining to the immigration from Germany since the formation of the empire are most interesting. Of the approximate 3,000,000 emigrants of Germany who have departed from the fatherland since the empire was founded, more than 90 per cent of them have come to the United States. The exactness with which emigration from Germany has fluctuated in recent years with the ups and downs of the German economy at home and the persistent preference of a vast majority for the United States above all other lands, are as striking in the government's statistics as in the decline of emigration in recent years to South and Central America, as well as to Africa, Asia and Australia.

The character and peculiarities which mark the average German emigrant are well known to require elaborate descriptions. The German emigrant has long been recognized as among the most valuable elements of this nation has derived from any foreign source during the past half century. The comprehensive and rigidly enforced compulsory education system in the fatherland, along with the fine equipment of primary, intermediate and industrial schools, renders the working masses of the Kaiser's realm the best educated of their class in all Europe, possibly excepting the Swiss. When the German emigrant gets to his new home with an intelligent purpose and a good understanding as to the conditions of the country into which they are going.

The department of commerce and labor

trade as compared with some foreign countries; she actually lost ground for the last decennial period, while the trade of other countries with Australia increased in rapid strides. In 1891 the Australian trade of the United Kingdom amounted to \$252,324,468, whereas in 1901 it had actually increased to \$245,427,825. During that time Australian trade with Germany doubled, having risen from \$12,457,439 in 1891 to \$25,045,508 in 1901; its trade with the United States increased from \$25,850,848 in 1891 to \$46,170,555 in 1901; while the trade with France and New Zealand has increased to \$188,200. The combined trade of other countries with Australia had in the same period grown from \$22,342,101 to \$35,322,306.58. The total trade between Australia and all foreign countries grew from \$71,856,827 in 1891 to \$121,195,316 in 1901.

It may be on the desert sands Where night has hung her tapestries And where across the silent lands There comes a wondrous censer-breath.

Scent laden from some far off isle Where bud and fruit hold pungent stores.

That thus we wafted miles on mile Into this House of Out-of-Doors.

If may be in some wooded place With sunshine sitting through the leaves.

Until its flashing jewels trace A wealth of rare mosaic weaves; All green and gold the forest walls, All gold and green the forest floors.

That is the grandest of all halls, The temple of God's Out-of-Doors.

God's Out-of-Doors! The ceaseless march Of sun and stars from night to dawn Trace for our eyes the dome's high arch.

Show us what it is builded on, Hymn, anthem and recessional! The shouting stars in grandeur pour.

Mute worshippers, we hear His call In this great House of Out-of-Doors.

From United States Consul-General Holloway, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In the return of reproductive undertakings operated by municipalities in Ontario, it is stated in an official report, that out of 14 cities, 106 towns, and 1,1 villages, to which forms of inquiry were sent, returns had been received by the 15th of November, 1903, from 12 cities, 30 towns, and 115 villages. Of these 11 cities, 87 towns and 21 villages had been carrying on reproductive undertakings, and a number of others reported that they were about to acquire waterworks or electric lighting plants. There are 19 municipalities in Ontario which own their waterworks, 35 which have their own electric lighting plant, 4 which supply electricity, 2 supply gas, 1 have municipal cemeteries, 1 possesses a dock, and 1 operates its own street railway.

From United States Consul Halstead, Birmingham, England.

At a recent meeting of the Australian chamber of commerce in London, Mr. Henry Copeland, the agent-general for New South Wales, delivered an address on the Australian foreign trade as compared with its trade with the United Kingdom. The newspapers report the address. The United Kingdom was not, he said, holding her own in Australian

Oregon Sidelights

Irrigan has a board walk.

Now, or never, this year, put up strawberries.

Even in Oregon rain is sometimes desirable, and this is one of those times.

Strawberries can be successfully raised in many localities in Umatilla county.

H. Friendly of Eugene has shipped 40,000 pounds of wool, and is still buying at about 25 cents.

An experienced cattle buyer of La Grande thinks that prices will advance soon. Beef at retail, too!

A small limb and three of its branches of a cherry tree at Umatilla contained 313 ripe cherries.

Several Corvallis people are hesitating about going to St. Louis on account of reports of extortionate charges.

One Union county man has cut the first alfalfa crop from 170 acres. By next fall he will have nearly 1,000 tons of alfalfa.

A Lodi merchant sold \$70 worth of baking powder on election day. Perhaps it was a new kind, with a kick in it.

Part of the enormous berry crop of the Cove, Union county, district will go unharvested because of the scarcity of pickers.

An Independence man lost three calves that all died from indigestion within an hour after drinking too sour skimmed milk.

The new fruit cannery at The Dalles has begun operations on cherries. It will later handle other fruits, and expects to be kept busy all summer.

Wallawa county, like the rest, is "Republican," yet nearly all the county officers elected on June 6 are Democrats. This seems to be a fair stand-off.

A family named Lovely live at Lovely, Wallawa county, an inference being that Lovely was named for Mr. Lovely, or perhaps Mrs. or Miss Lovely. At any rate, it is a lovely name.

A miniature railroad is to be built from Newport to Nye creek and perhaps farther up the beach. The engine will be of only six-horse power and the cars will hold only eight persons.

The North Bend Evening Post has turned its issue of the 15th entirely over to the women of that town, who will have a change of it, and of its property, which will be used for the benefit of the town.

Frank Spores, of the Mohawk, ran across three large cougars, one after the other, in one day. Two of them he dogs tamed and he killed the third, escaping while he was gone after ammunition, and after it had badly crippled his best dog.

A Bend man claims to have gathered in from his henyard an egg measuring seven inches in length and eight and one-half inches in its shortest circumference and the shell contained three full yolks, and now he challenges the world for an egg-laying match with his Poland China pullet.

A farmers' institute will be held June 24 and 25 at Independence, under the auspices of the Oregon and the Oregon Agricultural college of Corvallis, the latter agreeing to furnish four of its faculty to deliver addresses suitable for the occasion. There will be a band and a picnic and a general good time is expected.

A few days ago about three million bees, probably bees, came to Irrigan uninvited and unwanted. The Irrigator, they browsed around for a while and then located on the southeast corner of the hotel between the roof and ceiling, entering through the misfit corners of the weatherboarding. They are not wanted there and not being branded, will be given to anyone who will take them away.

A great transformation is taking place in Powder river valley. A new land, known as railroad land, lying between Wingville and Haines, embracing several thousand acres is now receiving the finishing touches of the plow. The first attempt to raise grain on these lands was three years ago and it was so successful it continued until now the whole area is being cultivated. Contrary to general expectation, water enough for irrigation has been easily obtained.

Advice to the Lovelorn

BY BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Amity, Or. June 14.—Dear Miss Fairfax—I am a young girl and have been keeping company with a very nice young man for several months. He is a very good fellow, and I have loved him from the first. He is a very good fellow, and I have loved him from the first.

John Dunkin has "folks" in St. Louis, but will stop at a hotel when he comes to the fair. "We are even on visiting now," he says, "and I don't care to open another account."

What is the hardest work possible? We say unweaving. When a man goes from house to house and meets with buffets and abuse, and realizes that when he does make a sale he is a robber; that is hard work.

A grandmother in this vicinity recently visited her daughter, and returned home with twin babies to care for. We know that we are not going to make a good grandfather. And we'd make a mighty poor stepfather. Nor would we shine as a father-in-law.

From the Adams Advance.

Out of 2,158 Republicans in the county as shown by the vote for justice of the supreme court, C. A. Barker was only given 1,122 votes. In other words, there were 1,036 Republicans almost one-half of the total, who belted the ticket for sheriff, 808 who voted for C. P. Strain for assessor against W. T. Rigby, 495 voted against Henry C. Adams and 542 against John J. Balleray for representatives, and 393 against A. W. Botkin for coroner. Yet every one of the bolters claim to be Republican and get very angry if the claim is disputed. Some of them will possibly be nominated for office two years hence and they will be very sore if they do not receive the full party support, but have they deserved it? Would it not be the proper thing to say into them, "As ye sow, so shall ye reap." These are things that should be considered when one goes out with his "little hatchet" after men on his own ticket.

From the Irrigan Irrigator.

A chap came into our office the other day and wanted two-bits worth of potatoes. We asked him the size and he said any size. So we handed him out three of note size. He wanted to know how to take them. Then it dawned upon us that he was looking for something for his liver. Great Zephaniah! Last week our place was taken for a saloon and this week for a pill shop. And its nothing but an ordinary prinary and kitchen emporium.