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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

CLEANING UP THE CITY.

THERE ARE various ways in which the city can be cleaned up and rendered more altractive. One by all possible means. is by removing all the unsightly, noisome rubbish vacant lots, especially in the better residence dis-Hundreds of lots and in many cases whole or half locks are thickly littered over with old boards or sticks. tin cans, decayed weed crops of years, and refuse litter all sorts. It is the business of the owners of such roperty to attend to this matter, and in the case of some ed pests the law requires them to do so. If they rese or neglect to do this, the officers of the law should ompel them to do it, or to pay for having it done. wners of this kind of property ought to have civic pride ough, at least this year, to clean it up. They owe this uch to the city in general, and to those who live near daily pass such property in particular. To leave herwise vacant grounds in such a condition is an of-

ense and an affront to many people.

It would be well if a large number of old rotten, rickety me fences were also removed. There is no real need of fence, in most cases, in this city, but if a resident de-ires a fence he should have one that is of decent appearance and material.

A great many rear or side passageways are seldor if ever scrubbed or even swept. Dirt of all kinds ac-cumulates there month after month, and if such places are not microbe nests, then the microbes have been much slandered. No owner or tenant has the right to leave spaces on or leading to his premises in such a condition, and there ought to be a general and frequent cleaning up of them.

Greater care should be taken in disposing of garbage. Some people are neglectful about this duty. The streets instead of the garbage carts are often the receptacles of various specimens of kitchen refuse.

In some of these and other particulars the police deartment is authorized and required to cause these duties o be performed, but apparently little if any effort is ever made in this direction. But the police department cannot do very much, after all; reliance must mainly be placed on the better education of the people in these respects, and an awakening of civic pride.

Not only the true progress and good name of the city nand these reforms, but they are also demanded by siderations of public health. The cleaner and more utiful a city is, the more healthful it is.

SMALL FARMING PROFITABLE.

MONG Oregon's universally conceded principal needs are more people, more products, and more railroads. They all go-or will come-speaking broadly, together. The increase of people will necesincrease production and consumption, and new railroads and railroad extensions must result. But new nd extended lines of railroad would be and should be, a ise as well as a result. They must, or should reach into regions and depend for success on those rens' development—the increased people, products and sumption—that would assuredly follow.

In donars has been paid by current taxes, expended in a businesslike and honest way. The taxes have been high, but there seems to have been little or no waste, carelessness, or inefficiency, whereas these were conspicuous in some former administrations.

there is another need, a double one, closely allied these, and that may also be both cause and conse This is more diversified farming, and, as a rule, a farms. As a single instance of many that might ed, a man living near Athena, in the heart of the wheat belt, where large farms and exclusive wheat are the rule, owns only a small tract of land. He it is adapted to fruit raising, hog raising, dairying and in their duties.

gardening. Families on that land without irrigation can Now with a full, fair assessment this year and next, ap acres, or even less, whereas a wheat raiser must let great pace, the county levy ought to dwindle to delight-half of his land lie fallow every year, and so needs a large fully small figures which will be the completest test that tract. The discovery that high dry land will produce a new day has dawned. good crops of alfalfa was an especially valuable one, and nables men with comparatively small tracts of land to make more money than they could in raising wheat, even on the best wheat land in the world.

It would be a good thing if many men in that region would follow this man's example, and so in some meas ure change wheat raising to more diversified agricultural occupations.

So in other parts of the state there are similar oppor tunities to further diversify farming and raise a greater

put it to a far better use than the large landholder can or will do. This change, too, is coming, and while it will be gradual it should be encouraged and hastened

AN ALARMED EDITOR.

OHN A. SLEICHER, of Leslie's Weekly, the president of the National Editorial association, that met some people would not this week in Washington, said in his address that Heney never came back. dent of the National Editorial association, that met what we call Socialism in this country, meaning a mixture of selfishness, anger, hatred, jealousy and greed, is spreading," and he "questioned whether, if the present tendency of state legislatures indiscriminately to attack corporations were permitted to go on, this country would be inviting the worst form of Socialism and possibly of

This is a new or at least an unusual view of Socialism even on the part of those who have no sympathy with it Socialists may have impractical ideas, and some of then may entertain a notion that the wealth of the multimillionaires ought to be diverted to the use and benefit of the masses, but the central idea and basic principle of true Socialism is the greatest good of the greatest num-

ber, the equal good, as nearly as possible, of all.

Mr. Sleicher is perturbed and alarmed also because corporations, including, we suppose, what are known as way. which will be "the worst form of Socialism and possibly of anarchy." But what about the anarchistic trusts and corporations, those that violate reasonable laws, that defeat good measures by base means, that through the power of their great wealth and their "socialistic" com-binations pile up hundreds of millions or billions among few of them, by plundering the producing and consuming masses? If this process is to go on indefinitely and unrestrained, "the worst form of Socialism and possibly anarchy" is indeed likely to follow, sporadically at least, so it may be preventive rather than provocative of these dire results for national and state legislatures to regulate and control these corporations and combines. They have not been apparently hurt much yet by the "indiscriminate attacks" made upon them—in Mr. Sleicher's

magination. We suspect that Mr. Sleicher is somehow subsidized by H. H. Rogers or some of his ilk.

COUNTY OUT OF DEBT.

ULTNOMAH COUNTY is to be congratulated on the fact that within a month or two it will be entirely out of debt, having within two and a half years paid obligations amounting to nearly \$520,000. This is a record not often excelled or even equalled in

any part of the country.

This gratifying result is in part the result of the sales of tax titles and the collection of long delinquent taxes, but the greater part of this big debt of over half a million dollars has been paid by current taxes, expended in

Meanwhile the county has not been run on a poverty stricken basis. A large amount of fair to middling if not "good" roads have been built, including bridges, the county poor have been well taken care of, and other needs of the county have been fairly well supplied. Credit for this result is due to the legislature of 1903,

sit down and say he could raise nothing but the commissioners who served with him, to County but went to work along other lines. He has 11 Clerk Fields, to Auditor Brandes, and to Assessor Mcdry-land alfalfa on a high knoll, which last year

Donald, who appear to have performed their duties ably crops and pasture for 10 cows. He says that and faithfully. It is far more pleasurable to commend clover will also grow well on that wheatland, and that such officials than to censure those who are delinquent

live and make money in these ways on tracts of 60 or and with the population of the county growing at a

It seems outrageous that under a contract the huge unsightly mess at the head of Alder street should be permitted to disgrace the city until next October. It is in one of the most conspicuous sections of the city, in the direct line of streetcar travel to the Lewis and Clark exposition. It will be in plain view of thousands who pass that way during the summer and fall months, many of them non-residents who will judge the people by such evidences as that unsightly place represents. variety and volume of products. In the fertile parts of should be some way devised to have the place filled and Oregon a man needs but a small tract of land, and can the street opened before the first of June.

(By Ambrose Bierce.) (Copyright, 1905, by American-Journal

Russian Fleet and

British Trawlers

Examiner.) The decision in the matter of the Rustion fleet and the British trawlers is characteristically arbitrational; there is never an arbitration without a failure of acter, explains that his company will ignore its decisions. If this candid gentrator is concerned about. He seeks a rision that will be acceptable; it may be right or not, as God pleases. If we might reason from the history of arbi-tration, without a knowledge of its meth-ods, we should be bound to believe that no claim is altogether just, none altogether unjust, no disputant ever wise and righteous, none ever foolish and un Indubitably, if the question whether twice two are four were submitted to arbitration, we should have something

prevents war, doubtless, but not often; neually it is invoked by nations already keen to avoid war and determined to artists as Tree and Alexander and forces the peace. It was so in the case the Lyceum to close its doors for lack under consideration; hardly any injury of patronage. Sir Henry has sometimes or insult could have driven Russia and wished that fate had made him an Great Britain into collision. Each was American. We have more great cities like the gallunt gentleman of the anecdote, who, when nagged in a personal alfate as London does in England. Partly, tereation that foreshadowed bloody noses it must be confessed. Sir Henry's dender peace with superior honor by possibilities of modern lighting and ply dropping the matter without accannot be altogether noble. It statements is indecorous, a clamoral appeal to the spectators is no less it is even more deficient in dignity the reason that the appellant knows it he will have to be content with a approximate decision, and is known to be it. From a people with the courts in the statement of the proved his talent first in melodrama, and he never did anything more wonderful than "The Lyons Mail." He added prestige with Shakespeare, backed with other literary adventures, as in direct or

naturally expect a swift and terrible adapted expressions of Goethe, Gold-smith, Tennyson and Cervantes. He has never taken kindly to new plays expressive of our time, nor has he found it the president's notion about federal reg- easy to work in harmony with success the president's notion about federal reg-ulation of insurance. The regulation for which there is the most crying need is education of the percentage in favor of the man that keeps the table. When the players have no chance to beat the game they might almost as well not go against

This is the frankest yet. The president of the Santa Fe road, cherishing the conviction that the interstate comtleman should happen to do the greater part of his ignoring in the penitentiary it would be "something rich and strange" in the history of inattention.

THE CARRES OF INVING.

From Collier's Weekly.

Sir Henry Irving's fettrement for the season may indicate an approaching end of his activity. The foremost actor on the English-speaking stage reached his zenith years ago—not so much in talent as in success. His powers have remained, but the London public tired of prevents war, doubtless, but not often: deracked crowns, shouled to the spec-cline in favor is due to him. He took Mors: "Three or four of you hold the his position at the head, without a secfors: "Three or four of you hold the his position at the head, which is a seal of the mone can hold me." A nation in ond, because he was his country's greater frame of mind to seek "peace with est actor and also the first manager to mor" in arbitration can find a prouse both the artistic and the business bunder peace with superior honor by possibilities of modern lighting and

ful dramatists. These are serious mis-fortunes, but in spite of them he took and has long held so large a place in England that the competitors for his leadership look absurdly inadequate to take his place. He is a big man, Henry; one to whom, in these trials, we take off our hats in most or

MARK TWAIN AND THE RECTOR

From a Harper's Bulletin. Mark Twain as a humorist is no spector of persons, and a story is told him and Bishop Doane which is wor repeating. It occurred when Mari Twain was living in Mariford, while Dr. Doane was the rector of an Episco pal church. Twain had listened to or of the good doctor's best sermons on Sunday morning, when he approached him and said, politely: 'I have enjoyed your sermon this morning. I welcomed it as I would welcome an old friend. I have a book in my library that contains every word of it."
"Impossible, sir," replied the rector.

indignantly.
"Not at all. I assure you it is true, said Twain.
"Then I shall trouble you to send that book," rejoiged the rector, with dig-The next morning Dr. Donne received with Mark Twain's compliments, a die

A Temperance Tale From the Philadelphia Ledger. "I guess I am rather bilarious." izz saw admitted. "The man who

me brought some whisky into the Well?" inquired the lathe,

"Well, I took two or three fingers his expense."

From the Paris Temps.
Longwood, Bonaparte's house in St.
Helena, is now a barn. The room in
which he died is a stable, On the site of his former grave is a machine

Small Change

Did you get that rebate?

Candidates for mayor are beginning

In working for good ro

The public is prepared to confer the

Not only "beyond the Alps," but at the

Some of the mutii-millionaires apparently invested in senators. .If the Japs have made any m they are not visible at this distan

Taxes to pay, and Easter both buy soon after. Pity the pocket Is the college yell the most important and impressive part of college oratory? Now Bryan will give up trying to get that \$50,000. He doesn't need it any-

A good many war experts will not

Former legislatures who imposed so many normal schools on the state made a lot of trouble. One thing is very certain, that a lot of saloons have been keeping open after 1 o'clock, contrary to law.

Rider Haggard has come to America to study the land question. He might come to Oregon and inspect 11-7.

The Albany Democrat man says there is no better eating than catfish. Perhaps he hasn't tried many catables.

The grip of the Standard Oil octopus is what is the matter with Kansas. But Kansas is a fighter from 'way back. Secretary Hay, the big diplomatic gun of the United States, is not enthusiastic over the president's Santo Domingo scheme.

The railroad magnates and managers must want to retire from business. They are forcing public ownership of rail-roads upon the people.

Russia is reported to be sending troop to the Indian frontier, involving a prob able conflict with England. If so, Rus aia is getting up to its eyes in war busi

A few years ago W. J. Bryan was a writer on the Omaha World-Herald under Richard J. Metcalf. Now Metcalf has become Bryan's employe on the Commoner.

Oregon Sidelights

Few la grippe items now. Irrigon school has 97 pupils.

Shearing goats in Polk county.

Stick to it that Oregon is all right. Peach trees blooming up the Columbi Many new residences this spring

Willamette valley towns deserve more Roseburg district has a school popu

ocate every day. Hopyards being put in order earlier than ever before.

Corvallis Congregational church beig extensively improved.

Telephone lines continue to lbany from all directions.

Only 23 deaths in Albany last year, about 6 per 1,000 of population. Vein of artesian water throught have been discovered at Independence.

Pendieton Commercial association ceeps growing-11 new members at last

Christian Science sentiment is grow ing in Ashland. That church has tablished nice reading rooms there.

Oregon Irrigator: That every fruit tree planted in and around Irrigon may grow, and flourish, and bring forth much rare and perfect fruit let us all spray without ceasing.

Oretown correspondence of the Tilla-mook Herald (sample of a thousand): The sun is shining, the birds are sing-ing, the men are plowing and the boys are putting in garden.

A Milton young couple returning home early in the morning from a dance went to sleep in the buggy, and they were so found by the crew of a train that came along and nearly ran over them.

Gervals Star: The fruit crop will not be injured by the spell of good-weather or by weather that may follow. We have no fears for the coming crop. It's going to be a bumper, and no mistake. James Powell, was seen early this

James Powell was seen early this to morning in a buggy with a good looking a girl, and he seemed to be in a hurry. In when last heard from he was earnestly inquiring if he was on the shortest road to the county clerk's office, and said to the county clerk's office, and said he was anxious to foreclose a mortgage he held on a piece of property, of which he was about to assume control.—Green-leaf correspondence of the Eugene Registre. Jim is likely to discover that the ownership is on the other foot.

Sunday School Lesson

By H. D. Jenkins, D.D.

March 12, 1905—Topic: The Slaver;

Sin—John vili:31-40.

Golden Text—Every on the Golden Text-Every one that mitteth sin is the bondservant of

John vill:34. Responsive Reading: Psalm

The difference between Christ's dealing with sin and the dealing accorded it by the rabbis, was that Jesus regarded it as something vital, personal, self-propagating. Instead of our Lord's regarding sin as an "error of mortal mind," he taught that men did not begin to comprehend its reality, intensity and power. He knew nothing, it would seem, of "a principle of evil" apart from a personality that was evil. Sin cannot operate of itself. It is not like gravitation or magnetism, but like disease, in that it spreads from life to life.

This teaching of our Lord was in the very temple itself and in the presence of the doctors of the law. He attacked their very citadel. The gospel sees in plety something Ilving; in implety something ilving. The whole contrary theory is built upon righteousness and sin as individual acts separately performed and to be accounted for individually. Being saved was to the Jew what it is to many nominal Christians still, a question of balance, of debit and credit. "If I do more good than ill, I shall be saved. If I do more ill than good, I shall be lost." That was the teaching of the schools when Jesus came. He revolutionized the whole theory. Being saved was not a question of mathematics but of vitality. One or the other, says Jesus, spiritual health or spiritual death, will in the end possess the whole man. One or the other force, one or the other will, will dominate him at last. The struggle may seem for a long time to hang doubtful, but there is no compromise. You cannot buy up or put off the result. It is bound to come, because back of the phenomena is a vital something which must make the man either the child of God or the slave of the question of life or death is not one of area but of grip. Many a fair-seeming life harbors within its secret channels its own blood poisoning. To get at Christ's thought of sin is to understand the need of a personal Savior.

The Lesson.

Verse 31. Undoubtedly there were among our Lord's hearers a certain number, as now there are in every congregation to whom the word is preached, who flatter themselves that they are, after a fashion, the patrons, the defenders, the champions of the gospel. Plenty of men are ready to fight for the truth who are not ready to live it. Jesus was not one to be

gospel. Plenty of men are ready to fight for the truth who are not ready to live it. Jesus was not one to be patronized. He did not greatly value men who wanted to defend him. He wished men who would follow him. Even in Jerusalem he made some converts as well as in Galliee. But it was quite another thing to identify oneself with him here where the scribe and the ruler and the Pharisee dominated public opinion, and recognized or ostracized, as they would, the citizen. Even a beggar could not openly profess him in the city without being haied before the court (ch. 9).

Verse 32 Freedom was the one passion of the Jew. He hated everything which reminded him of his subjection. He hated the Roman soldier, the Roman coins with the image and superscription of a foreign ruler; he hated the guard which Rome placed at the temple gates. And he had invented a thousand subtle pleas by which he sought to define himself as to his relation to the empire. Meanwhile he was always hatching plots by which to regain that which he would deny he had ever lost. Every great gathering, such as that at the recurrence of an annual feast, stirred answ the slumbering fires of rebellion. It is quite possible that Jesug overheard some of these murmurings of discontent. In fact it is certain that his own followers more than tain that his own followers more than once purposed to make him the instru-ment of regaining their national autonomy (ch. 6:15). It is quite likely that at this time certain of his half-inat this time certain of his half-informed admirers suggested that now was the time for him to strike the blow which would restore freedom to the nation. It was then that Jesus uttered that pregnant saying recorded in this verse, a saying rich with the ripest philosophy of heaven. Whateven his civil estate, the man who is not actuated by purposes of righteousness is the slave of a real though invisible ruler who uses him for purposes of his own. Only in the service of God is a man's will free to accomplish his own good.

Verse 33. The people of the city, like Verse 33. The people of the city, like those of Florence long after, flattered themselves with the forms of freedom while having parted with its reality. When the Romans had lost all voice in their own government, the senate met to go through its solemn farce of passing what its masters handed down to it. So the slave of vice, like the victim of strong drink, refuses to "sign away" his liberty while absolutely enslaved to his appetite. He asserts his freedom the more loudly the mere is he unable to hide from himself his chains.

Verse 34. Probably the wickedest man alive has moments in which he recog nizes the truth of our Savior's words He is the slave of habits which he can not shake off. If sin benefited us, we might freely choose it. But when it condemns us to a life of removes and a death of feer, it is not to be wondered at that the dullest will sometime cry

out, "Wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me?"

Verse 35. One of the aspects of freedom is the enjoyment of home. The servant comes and goes at the will of the master. But the son enters at will and departs at leisure. This is his home. He commands its resources and enjoys its privileges. There is a hint here that the land of which they boasted should soon cease to be their dwelling place. They would be thrust out from the country which was dearer to them than life itself.

Verse 36. Under the Roman law a young man, son of the home, could upon coming of age free his slaves by a ceremony which was prescribed to take place in the presence of a magistrate. One whom the son thus freed could by no means be returned to bondage. He was "free indeed." We should notice how the gospel has freed men from dread of God, freed them from fear of death, freed them from the dominion of sinful appetites and impulses. More than this, it has moved and incited nations everywhere to seek and possess and wisely exercises civil freedom. No

than this, it has moved and incited nations everywhere to seek and possess and wisely exercise civil freedom. No such enfranchising agency as the gospel ever elsewhere existed.

Verse 37. It is a dreadful thing to claim an ancestry which we disgrace. Every generation ought to lift the race higher. A noble ancestry is not so much a matter of boasting as a matter of obligation. Jesus was not ignorant of their descent from Abraham. But that descent ought to manifest itself in the

ham had come to Cansan to establish a holy race. He had, it would seem, bred a swarm of murderers. Jeans could doubless see the gathering hate in men's eyes as they listened to his reproof.

of.

see 33. Parents live again in the
of their children, who unconsciously
te them. The boy sits down us he
sen his father sit a thousand times,
ugh there may be nothing in their

From the Washington Post. Among the inauguration visitors may be found some of the old Sixth army corps, whose arrival in the nick of time on the morning of July 12, 1864, saved on the morning of July 12, 1866, saved the city of Washington from capture by Gen. Jubal A. Early. If they wish to visit the site of old Fort Stevens, where President Lincoln, from its parapet, watched the repulse of the enemy by a gallant charge, ordered by General Wright, they will no longer find it a weary five-mile march in heat and dust, but a pleasant trolley ride of about half an hour.

an hour.

Fort Stevens was located and built in October, 1861, by the troops of the Bay state, and by them christitude Fort Massachusetts. When the more eisborate system of defenses for the city of Washington was planned, Fort Massachusetts was rebuilt and greatly enlarged. It was also rechristened Fort Stevens, in memory of Brig, Gen. Isaac I. Stevens of Massachusetts, who was killed at the battle of Chantilly, Va.

Secure in the belief that the capital was no longer in any danger from the drawn away from the Washington defenses the better part of the veteran troops which had been stationed there, and had it not been for the determined stand made by Gen. Lew Wallace at Monocacy river, by which Early lost one day in his plans, Fort Stevens might have fallen, the capital and the president captured, with possibly a very different ending to the civil war.

Early's plans were unexpected, but quickly met. He marched around General Sigel, captured Frederick and forced its citizens to pay \$200,000 to avoid the sacking and burning of the town, and moved on to Washington. General Wallace's force was too small to do more than hold the enemy in

a short time, but it was General Grant, when the reenough. General Grant, when the re-port of Early's movement first reached him, dispatched the Sixth army corps, under Gen. Horatio Wright, to Washington. Never did the president and his cabinet feel greater joy than when these veterans marched from the wharf these veterans marched from the wharf up Seventh street and out Brightwood road. President Lincoln himself was soon at the fort, and remained with General Wright while the decisive battle was fought. It is worthy of note that among the attacking force was Gen. John C. Breckinridge, the candlate of the southern states for the presidency, defeated by Lincoln.

by Lincoln.

Some eight years ago General Wright revisited old Fort Stevens, and said to those who accompanied him:

"Here, on the Top of this parapet, is the place where President Lincoln stood, witnessing the fight; there, by his side, a surgeon was wounded by a minie ball. I entreated the president not to expose his life, but he seemed oblivious to his surroundings. Finally I said: "Mr. President, I know you are commander of the armies of the United States, but I am in command here, and as you are not safe where you are standing, and I am responsible for your personal safety, I order you to come down. Mr. Lincoln looked at me, smiled, and then, more in consideration for my earnestness than from inclination, stepped down and took a position behind the parapet. Even then he would persist in standing up and exposing his tall form."

SOME TRINGS ARE CHIAPES.

A. E. Outerbridge, Jr., in the Annals of the American Academy. When Edison first made the small incandescent electric lamps, consisting of a carbon filament fixed by platinum cost was \$3 each; now there are many million similar lamps of better quality made each year and sold at less than 20 cents each. Formerly watches were made by hand

and were costly luxuries; now they are made by machinery in lots of a thou-sand at a time, and the cost of a new watch that will keep fairly good time is less than the cost of having an ex-

pensive watch cleaned.

The same principles apply in all lines of manufacture, and it has been found that reduction in cost of production, due to specialization in manufacture, is naturally followed by increased demand, for urally followed by increased demand, for the simple reason that each successive reduction brings a new class of con-sumers or purchasers into the market, and a commodity which was regarded as a luxury of the few when the cost was relatively high becomes a necessity of the many when the cost is reduced to a sufficiently low level.

Wot a Birthmark. From the Chicago Journal.
"Is that a birthmark on your friend"

"No. that's a laundry mark."
"A laundry mark? How odd."
"Not so very. A Chinaman hit
with a flatiron."

Business Men in Politice

satibough there may be nothing in their physical form to surgest like physical habits. The girl adopts the mother's walk tone and greatures because she is Tamiliser with them. We reveal, says Jesus, our paternity not by our books of geneslogy but by our inflations. Is my life, gaild Jesus, free from sin? It is because I have been familiar with such highiness of being. Is your life is passionsita, foul-mouth and failes? It is because you have companied every day with a father of spirits to whom such at life is natural. We judge and dre judged as to our ancestry by our conduct, not by, our family like and dre judged as to our ancestry by our conduct, not by, our family like and the chiarge of an enemy, he called him a charge of an enemy, he called him a year of the proper spirit of their race, we call them "half-breeds." It was this that the hearers flung a Josus. They feet themselves to stant for "the real thing." They boarded it they were Hebrawo of the Hebrews, just as some Americans never forget that see some sense may not be ignored. A man may be by adoption the child of God. Just as truly he may be by life and word the child of God. Just as truly he may be by life and word the child of God. Just as truly he may be by life and word the child of God. Just as truly he may be by life and word the child of God. Just as truly he may be by life and word the child of God. Just as truly he may be by life and word the child of God. Just as truly he may be by life and word the child of God. Just as truly he may be by life and word the child of God. Just as truly he may be by life and word the child of God. Just as truly he may be by life and word the child of God. Just as truly he may be by life and word the child of God. Just as truly he may be by life and word the child of God. Just as truly he may be by life and word the child of God. Just as truly he may be by all the child of God. Just as truly he may be by all the child of God. Just as truly he may be by all the child of God. Just as truly he may be done to the

A few years ago one of our leading citizens entered a protest with the president against the appointment to office of men recommended by a senator who was known throughout the state as a political boss of bad character, and whose recommendations were made from no motives of public weifare, but solely with a view to the building up and perpetuation of a machine to fasten his grip permanently upon public office and political power. The president replied that however bad the senator might be, he was presumably the kind of man the state wanted: "If you don't wish bad appointments to United States graft and public theft; the majority of voters are honest, and are not fairly "represented" by men who are the special care of grand juries. The answer to the question is that this state of affairs is the result or carelessness and indifference on the part of the business men of the community, who are willing to leave politics to professional politicians, who make it their business, and who play it as a game, who put forward for office men who represent them and their own personal interests, and only the honest and able men who composite the honest and able men who composithe community, and who have given it pecially the care of nominations of cau-didates for office, as a part of their

didates for office, as a part of their duty to themselves, their families and their business, we shall be saved from liability to a repetition of such experiences as now afflict the state.

The chamber of commerce is composed of such men, and the time is opportune to urge upon them a course of individual action that shall make permanent the new condition that we have nent the new condition that we have reason to believe will soon prevali. "Public office is a public trust," and it is a maxim that no one but an hones, and high-minded man is fit to be a

Lewis and Clark

March 11.—The weather was cloudy in the morning and a little snow fell, the wind then shifted from southeast jo northwest, and the day became fair. It snowed again in the evening.

"BOSS" TWEED AS FIREWAY.

From the Washington Post, A noted person who visited Washing-ton early in the administration of Pres-ident Fillmore was William M. Tweed, of New York, who came as foreman of the Americus Engine company, No. 6,

volunteer fire organization.
Visiting the White House, the com-Visiting the White House, the company was ushered into the East room, where President Fillmore soon appeared, and Tweed, stepping out in front of his company, said: "These are big six boys, Mr. President!" He then walked along the line with Mr. Fillmore, and introduced each member individually. As they were leaving the room, a newspaper reported asked Tweed why he had not made a longer speech.

"There was no necessity." replied the future pillager of the city treasury of New York, "for the company is as much grander than any other fire company in the world as Niagara falls is grander than Croton dam."

than Croton dam."

Two years afterward, Twied profiting by a division in the Whig wanks in the fifth district of New York, returned to Washington as a representative in congress. He was a regular attendant, never participating in the debates, and always voting with the Democrats. Twice he read speeches which were written for him, and he obtained for a relative the contract for supplying the house with chairs for summer use, which were worthless and soon disappeared.

The Funny Democrats.

From the Topeka Capital.

If anybody is curious to know who is the undisputed leader of the Democratic party today all he need do is to pick up almost any issue of the Congressional Record and on almost any page note the Democratic tributes to William J. Bryan. And as for Bryan, he is putting in most of his time whooping 'er up for Theodore Roosevelt. The Democratic party is a funny old concern, any way you take it.