# Editorial Page of The Journal

# THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

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### A LESSON FROM ASTORIA.

HAT THE TENDENCY in Oregon is sharply to raise the standard of public service and that the only thing required to accomplish it is the dison the part of those with authority to do it, is ell demonstrated in the case of Mayor Surprenant of Astoria whose untimely death was recorded yesterday. In many respects Astoria seemed to present a very mising field for reform agitation and work. It is ort with the looseness characteristic of such towns and has a large foreign population to whom such ideals do not strongly appeal. But, when the now dead mayor his second campaign, it was discovered as it was found in Portland that the majority of the voting popation desired cleanliness in the administration of public affairs and were determined that no combination of gamlers or hurdygurdy men should be regarded as setting the moral standards by which the whole population was judged. Therefore, much to the surprise of those who for political reasons had always cultivated the support of the gambling and allied elements and who imagined that no political victory could be won without their aid, Mr. Surprenant not only won but set in motion a series of reforms that fairly took away the breath of those who imagined they were wise in such matters. This surprise was further deepened by the fact that a majority of the people seemed to be back of the mayor. The official test, however, came last Wednesday when the issue was once again squarely presented and the severely drawn between the two elements. Mr. Surprenant won a very decisive victory. It is exceedingly unfortunate that the moment of his triumph marked his death. It is to be hoped, however, that the forces which were back of him will lose neither heart nor courage but that they will set to work to gather the fruit of the victory to which they contributed and

which they knew he would gather. Indeed, there is in the whole affair, food for thought as well as gratification for all sections of the state. The people of Oregon do not want to be judged by the standards of the gamblers and their natural allies. They are keeping step with the march of progress throughout the country and they wish to maintain clean govern-That they can do so, that they are determined to do so, they have demonstrated in many important There are those who do not or will not recognize the changed conditions, like the majority in Portland's city council which has hocuspocused the saloon box ordinance out of existence. They have shown precisely where they stand and the ideas which they are determined to uphold. This was perhaps to be expected when the "red ticket" was elected in the last election. These men went into the council pledged to do the bidding of the saloon men and they are faithfully carrying out that contract. But they are simply inviting their own destruction. Time was when men could look to alliances with the certainty that they would be reconditions have raised new standards and those who seek to destroy them will pay the penalty the moment the people can get at them. It is for this reason, we say, the council combine is playing with fire and that burnt fingers will be a natural consequence.

# TURNING BACK THE DIAL OF PROGRESS.

THE PERSPIRING PATRIOTS who constitute the committee of forty will find a difficult task ahead of them. It is their purpose to rekindle fires of partisanship, that unreasonable and hidebound partisanship which exercises no reason and fol- county. In self defense they have gone to the very botusurping the people's rights and using them for his own shal in behalf of Crain who was one of the witnesses the front the purpose is to swing things back into the the assault upon whom while on a fighting drunk was old groove, to elect men who serve not the public but construed into a deep-laid plot to visit summary punspecial interests and who above the machine.

Several recent new laws curtail the almost tyrannical owers which the bosses have heretofore exercised Through the initiative and referendum it is possible for a majority to pass whatever laws they see fit without reference to the legislature, just as they have the power to defeat laws that have been passed by the legislature. But most significant of all they now have it in their power to "elect" United States senators. These men, if the law-is followed, must run the gauntlet of their parties to secure a nomination and the gauntlet of the people to secure an election which the legislature will subsequently ratify. Part of the partisanship plan is to defeat this law at the very outset by ignoring it, but the people with whom they have done business and to the temper of the people of the state is such, that once they cause of truth and decency.

realize what is afoot the conspirators will find it a very difficult task to accomplish. All laws of this character which have recently been placed upon the statute books have for their purpose the getting back into the hands of the voters much of the power which heretofore they have delegated to their official trustees who have proven so recreant to the trust reposed in them. Once the people have tasted and exercised this power, once they realize what a mighty instrument it is in furthering the cause of good government, it is not likely that any backward movement will be made or that they will allow to sink into desuetude an instrument which gives them such complete control of their public servants.

Everywhere throughout the country the tendency is to destroy boss and machine rule. It has been found to be the most vicious and indefensible barnacle that has ever been engrafted on the body politic. With the president of the United States, himself elected a Republican, setting the pace in this respect, it is not likely that the good sense of the voters of Oregon will permit any retrogression in the grand forward movement in the best kind of politics that is now going on in all parts of the United States and that is so conspicuously apparent in Oregon.

### PORTLAND AND OREGON'S NEW SPIRIT.

AR AND AWAY the most significant and gratifying feature of the new conditions which now surround Portland and Oregon is the new tone of the people themselves. There was a time when the people of Oregon were inclined to accept as a matter course the many blessings which nature showered upon them. If their soil was more prolific than most, the climatic conditions were exceedingly favorable, if the variety of their resources was unprecedented, they were simply so, had always been so, therefore why make any particular fuss about them? If other places were less fortunate then that was their misfortune, and there was no good reason why any fuss should be made about Furthermore conditions were easy here, everybody was satisfied, therefore why disturb the conditions instead of enjoying them.

But this is no longer true. Portland and Oregon people now realize the great destiny of both. They are proud of what nature has done for them and they fully realize the obligation thus imposed to make the most of it. Hence it is that we have a newer Oregon and newer Portland and that everybody is united in the determination to make a Greater Oregon and a Greater

This is the sentiment which achieves things. It is sentiment which reached fruition almost in a night. Hereafter the city and state are something to be reckoned with. The advantages of both are patent to the most casual observers. If Portland and Oregon are true to themselves there is no doubt about the future of either and there is just as little doubt now in the mind of any careful observer that they will be.

### PORTLAND SHOULD DO ITS DUTY.

THE WHOLESALE DEALERS and jobbers of this city have received official communications from the business men of Prineville calling attention to the manner in which they have been misrepresented by the Oregonian. Many of these letters have been written by men whose standing, financial or otherwise, cannot be brought into question. They have lived in the state for years and are perfectly familiar with all blindly the dictates of some party boss who is tom of the charge recently made against the town mar-With the new regime that is econing to against Congressman Williamson in his recent trial and ishment upon all those who in any way aided the ernment in its prosecution of the land fraud cases.

The case which they make out in their own favor is apparently clear as crystal. They denounce the assaults which have been made upon all the people of that section of the state and call attention to the fact that it has so embittered the people that they have organized a practical boycott against the merchants of this city. The charges were so flagrant that public feeling is running high and they can no longer escape the official attention of the merchants' organization. In self defense it must be sifted to the very bottom and whatever reparation is called for must be made promptly. The merchants of Portland owe this much to themselves, the

From the Philadelphia Inquifer.
Systematize your holiday madness.
A mercenary spirit is but sacrilege to
the occasion it commemorates.
It is not fair to suppose the men of
the family possess Rockefeller fortunes.
The early shopper finds the biggest
bargain.

In encountering holiday crowds re-member that you are not built like an

Don't travel the town over and wear your temper to the sizzling point for the sake of a few cents.

Be satisfied when you accomplish in a day just about one half of your origi-

reaches the farthest corner of the heart Keep an eye on your belongings; and don't, for pity's sake, carry money where it may be easily seized. The most un-

Remember that your mad center rush to the end of your shopping goal may lead to many unprofitable compileations.

nervous exhaustion for example. Don't take the holiday spirit too seri-ously and bankrupt yourself for fear of displeasing your friends who are abundantly able to buy expensive gifts for themselves.

An occasional interval of rest, if for only five or ten minutes, has a soothing

effect on your temper and refreshes your nerves.

It is more charitable to extend holiday cheer to those who are likely to spend gray and lonely days than those blessed with friends and wealth.

# American Ginseng in China.

From American Medicine. m foreign countries, especially Manirla. There it is obtained wild, the
is possessing a grotesqueness of conr not seen in the quitivated American
at, and this is largely responsible
the discrimination between the two,
Chinese ascribing to the shape of
root certain superior and highly
irable qualities.

preferred, the demand varying markedly in different communities. In many recognized and the merchant must supply each community with its choice which is dependent almost entirely upon the whims of the people, instead of upor the real quality of the roots. This peculiarity will remain true just as long as the Chinese retain their firm belief in the mysterious powers of the

Some Definitions.

Harry A. Thompson in Saturday Even Pessimism-Mental indigestion. Fame-Post-mortem appreciation

Tainted Money-A new variety of Ability-The explanation of your suc

Worry-Interest paid on trouble fore it falls due. Golf-A game that begins with a golf ball and ends with a high-ball.

Amateur Farming—A form of extravagance practiced by men who, like Carnegie, do not wish to die rich.

A Skeptic—A man who can't believe in the miracle of Jonah and the whale and yet thinks he can beat Wall street. The Smart Set-A group of people who, in trying to amuse themselves

# Confidence in the Pilot.

From the Chicago Evening Post. Pilot Roosevelt to enable the ship of state to navigate through the waters of honor to the haven of prosperity. There may be rocks in the channel not down on the president's chart, and the ship may come to some mishaps by reason of those dangers that he does not know. But there can be no doubt about the pilot's purposes, and the great majority of the crew are confident of safety while he stands by the helm.

# Fashionable Now.

From the Philadelphia Press.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. (Copyright, 1903, by W. R. Hearst.) There is much that makes me sorry journey down life's way,

human lives each day I'm sorry for the strong, brave men wh shield the weak from harm, But who, in their own troubled find no protecting arm.

reached success, to stand

I'm sorry for the generous hearts who freely shared their wine.

But drink alone the gall of tears in fortune's drear decline.

I'm sorry for the souls who build their own fame's funeral pyre. Derided by the scornful throng like ice deriding fire. I'm sorry for the conquering ones, who

know not sin's defeat, daily tread fierce desire 'neath scorched and bleeding feet, I'm sorry for the angulshed hearts that break with passion's strain, But I'm sorrier for the poor, starved souls that never knew love's pain, Who hunger on through harren years, not tasting joys they crave. For sadder far is such a lot than weeping

I'm sorry for the souls that come un-welcomed into birth, I'm sorry for the unloved old who cumber I'm sorry for the suffering poor in life's great maelstrom hurled; In truth I'm sorry for them all who make

But underneath what'er seems sad, and mighty germ of good.

And this belief stands firm by me, my sermon, motto, text— The sorriest things in this life

From the Philadelphia Record Russia what little there is

grandest in the next.

## SMALL CHANGE

We hope Salem will in five years do ble in population. It is happily situated.

Among life's illa Is paying bills.

\* Especially Christmas shopping bills.

And now behold the joyous kids

Who force 'way up the money lids.

Winter wetness makes summer and autumn gold. Pointer to the weather forecaste

A wet Christmas may be a merry on Let us be thankful that we are not

The great trouble is that there are not offices enough for Marion county

o much good in.

"Bring on the sunshine!" exclaims the Albany Democrat. Vat! in de vinter dime? Go and get a cord of wood and

Hello! Hello! Where's Puter? Don't

From the grave there comes the so

Sport is healthy; games as run are Won't some lucky man please strike oil in Oregon?

A timber locator up in Klamath county is named Straw. Let us hope that he will not catch aftre.

## OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Get a 40-acre farm in Oregon.

little brains to criticise. One of the easiest things in the world is to say what you would do if you were in seand-so's place. But if you were, y probably wouldn't do half as well as

Oregon enjoyable all the year.

Fulton and Gearin ought to make a strong team for Oregon, if they do differ somewhat politically.

The Lakeview Examiner mentio The Lakeview Examiner mentions several sales of horses in that county, and says: "There have been several hundred head of horses driven from Lake county this year, and there are yet several hundred head of good horses to be hed if buyers are willing to pay a reasonable price for them.

Fine onion land in eastern Multnomah

turned by the county clerk, amounts to \$99,000. It makes one rather sad to think that John D. Rockefeller could buy about 5,000 cities such as ours and still have enough "tainted" money left to send a few bushels of tracts and hymn

Madras has had an educational meet

No town in Oregon is showing more

The Dalles Chronicle: For three smal days the county jall was empty, during which time the whitewash was used in abundance and a general renovating took place. Then it was so clean that boarders couldn't stay away from there, and

attended throughout Oregon. Grange to be established at Pine

Grove, Wasco county.

Condon is growing steadily.

Condon Globe: L. E. Allingham, Condon Globe: L. E. Allingham, who is working on a logging contract which he holds with the U. S. Cowies Sawmill company, was in the city during the week. He suid he had about \$00,000 feet of logs and would finish the contract, which calls for 2,000,000 feet, in the spring. Mr. Cowies is at present feguring with the Great Southern Pall. figuring with the Great Southern Rail-road company on a contract to furnish road company on a contract to furnish the latter with 4,000,000 feet of ties.

Twenty-seven people joined a Philomath church last Sunday.

Lakeview Examiner: The big toe ing on a nice coat of ice. The boys cut the first lot, as it was not first-class, before it was very thick, in order to give it a start for better ice. They will get about 50 tons the first cutting.

Athena is one of the most prosperou

# LEWIS AND CLARK

At Fort Cintsop.

December 16. — The five men who joined us this morning had been more unlucky, for, in addition to the rain which had poured down upon them all night, they had no fire; and drenched night, they had no fire; and drenched and cold as they were when they reached us, exhibited a most distressing sight. They had left their loads where they siept, and some men were sent after them, while others were dispatched after two more elk in another bend of the creek, who, after taking these last on board, proceeded to our camp. It rained and hailed during the day, and a high wind from the southeast not only threw down trees as they passed along, but made the river so rough that they proceeded with great risk. caseled with great risk.

We now had the meat house covered, and all our game carefully hung up in

### LEADS IN QUANTITY. NOT QUALITY

It was of the titanic struggle between Germany and the United States in steelmaking—the basic industry of the world

The president of the Bethlehem Steel corporation-acknowledged master steel-maker of the age—had touched upon his recent visit to the great steel plants of Germany, and the subject seemed to stir him profoundly.

simplicity. Mr. Schwab went directly to the heart of the subject, comparing the American love of brute bulk with the German pride of scientific perfection, and throwing a new and startling light upon the zo-called primacy of America in the industrial world.

"After going through the great Ger-

man steel works this summer I came back convinced that, in manufactures the ideal of Germany is quality, while the American ideal is quantity," said

"In this country we have solved the question of vast economical output and have thus rendered a great service to civilization, but, meanwhile, the tech-nical schools of our rival, Germany, have helped her to take the lead in the

higher grades of manufactures, "Our next great industrial problem is not simply to match Germany but to beat her in the quality of our products. have an important bearing on our future leadership in the industrial world."

"Nothing better illustrates these difthan the rival steel industries of Germany and the United States." he continued. "Take the automobile business, for instance. It is one of the largest and most active phases of modern development. It affects the convenience and the pleasure of all civilized countries. It involves vast capital and armies of workmen. Yet it is notorious

raw materials and the energy, intelli-gence and practical ingenuity of our of Europe in this distinctly modern in-dustry, an industry well adapted to our resources both of men and material.

made no genuine effort to produce torged stoel working parts of automobiles of the highest quality. That is one of the reasons why our automobiles have not ranked with those of foreign make.

"Why, in Germany this summer I saw member of the famous Drexel family. them making automobile parts of the same fine steel used in guns. Now, how

can our products compete with that sor

rupled in size if we are to take care of the business in sight.

"That seems to me to be a practical and complete answer to the claim that it does not pay to turn out the highest type of finished products in this country.

"We have long since outstripped the rest of the world in manufacturing on a large scale, in producing cheaply and in supplying quickly. I suppose that in concentrating ourselves upon this task we have largely forgotten the higher standards of production. While here and there one finds high-grade manufacturers in America, the highest world stand

tries.
"The influence of science upon Germany is unmistakable. The supreme aim of the Germans seems to be to produce of the Germans seems to be to produce the very finest thing in the world, and then to produce something finer than that, and so on. You have a sense of an ambition to lead the world in quality wherever you go in Germany today. It impressed me as a wonderful national characteristic. The same spirit which has kept Germany shead of all other countries in industrial chemistry, and in all industries allied to it, is observable, too, in her steel industries.

"But, having mastered the problem of immense and economical production, we are now face to face with the question raised by Germany, with her scientific spirit and technical schools. We have spirit and technical schools. We have the best supply of raw materials in the world. We have the most energetic and intelligent population in the world. There is no reason why we should not now address ourselves to the question of the highest world standards in ev-erything.

too, in her steel industries.

erything.
"We are apt to forget that the world "We are apt to forget that the world is constantly seeking for the best, that we cannot make anything too good for the market. We can overcome competition in two ways: one is by selling cheaper and the other is by making better. There is no reason why we should not lead the world in both.

"Some years ago an American engineer invented a rolled sited column that could be made in one piece. It was a great improvement on the ordinary steel column made in this country, which

column made in this country, which consists of two or more pieces and is riveted together. This column is a highly scientific and simple device which effects a saving of which effects a saving of 10 per cent in material for the same strength. He tried in vain to have the scheme taken up by American steel men. Then he went to Germany, where the idea was at once adopted and a large steel mill built to carry it out the steel mill built to carry it out. On my visit to Germany this year I went through this plant. The advantage of the new steel column was obvious. The Bethlehem Steel corporation is about to build the largest works in the world for the construction of these steel col-

rated, but traffic has increased and the weight of the cars has grown and we have not raised the standard of our steel rails sufficiently to keep pace with the increasing demands made upon them. One of the most important rails way presidents in the country said to me not long ago that he didn't seem to be able to find steel rails that would stand the test of modern traffic. They were out too soon. He said that he would be willing to pay almost any price for the right kind of rails. It was not alone the cost in interruption of traffic. "The other day I was talking to Ad-

### PERSONAL FANCIES

sesses a gold plate service 380 years old, which is the most valuable of its kind

Former Vice-President Levi P. Morton has given to Rhinecliff, New York, near which his home, Elierstie, is situated, an industrial home and reading room to cost \$50,000. The new building will have a

author and philanthropist, recently cele-brated her 80th birthday, and was ten-dered a reception at the Era club, New Orleans, in which representatives of every woman's club in that city were

ily will make their Washington home in the old Stanford house, which has been entirely remodeled. They will entertain

### A Prophetic Poet.

"It is a common saying that there is no demand for high quality in this country; that there is no market sufficient to justify first-class standards in manufacture.

"Let us see. When I returned from Germany, not so many weeks ago, I had a large shop for the making of highgrade forged automobile parts set up beside the Bethlehem steel works. What I had seen in Germany was the decisive influence in a long-considered project. I could see no reuson why the United States should not attempt to take the lead in the manufacture of automobiles

What is the result? We already have orders for the full capacity of that shop for a year shead, and my manager information and the manufacture of the shop for a year shead, and my manager information in the manufacture of the shop for a year shead, and my manager information in the manufacture of the shop for a year shead, and my manager information in the shead in the manufacture of the shead in the manufacture of the shead in the manufacture of automobiles are the shead in the shead i From the Chicago Tribune.

for a year ahead, and my manager in was given publicity at a banquet of forms me that the plant must be quad- life insurance men in New York 10 years

IF I SHOULD DIE TONIGHT.

The New York Life would look up

amount
It could be held for, when demand
was made

ould think five thousand dollars far too much To draw from out its treasury for

s I—if I should die tonight f I should die tonight.

The New York Life would never think of all the years

Through which I helped support the now departed Beers;

Nor count it more than a piece of rare good luck

That my small premiums helped as well the living Tuck; Nor think of the long line of agents

who've grown rich
Out of commissions—some small
of which

f I should die tonight— I cannot bring myself to think Archie Weich, not squelch;

Nor at the sudden shock the news would give his nibs

Who superintends the finances—the gifted Edward Gibbs—
But I should rest assured that John McCall, Drawing his salary, would rise above

If I should die tonight,

please.
They will not be disturbed to know that I am gone.
For every moment there's a sucker

# LETTERS FROM THE

chaos is coming on.

One of the greatest evidences of chaos, he says, is the tendency to state observations and theories in an abstract manner, and then take it for granted that the public has been taught a new lesson, or at least reinstructed in an old one. This is the fault I think I find with the subject above mentioned.

The professor has said that mental chaos is coming.

What is mental chaos?

Chaos is coming.

What is mental chaos?

Is it that state of development wherein the mind sees so much that it becomes confused with the futility of endless argument? Or is it the state of ignorance in which one is incapable of thinking on any line of argument? I fail to see any chaos in a mind that has become capable of looking at an impossible argument, and becoming temporarily bewildered thereby?

Professor Larkin of course means that the time is coming when so many view the time is coming when so many view.

gymnasium, baths, reading rooms, li-brary and assembly hall.

Edward Tuck of Exeter, New Hamp-shire, is one of the least known among philanthropic Americans. He has al-

philanthropic Americans. He has already given \$500,000 to Dartmouth college, Phillips Exeter academy and Hampton academy. He has also given liberally to many charities in this country as well as Paris, where he has made his home for a number of years.

Miss Minnetta Taylor of Greencastle, Indiana, for years professor of romance languages in De Pauw university, speaks fluently 22 different tongues, its able to converse fairly well in nine others, and can read four more.

Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Merrick, the author and philanthropist, recently celebrated her 86th birthday, and was tendered a reception at the Era club, New Orleans in which representatives of boundless darkness, and beyond the intense of human ingenuity, and the redered a reception at the Era club, New Still a desire to penetrate beyond. selves that we are not capacie of de-oveloping any stronger light, we find our-selves at the point which Spencer des-ignates as the line between the finite and the infinite. Is that chaos to either the mind which developed the light or the one that has taken a passing ob-servation of the futility of the effort to probe the impossible?

probe the impossible?

I think we should rather say that chaos reigns now, in the sense that too many notions are published for the sake of

notions are published for the sake of filling the pages of magazines. One argument is about as good as another, so long as it is purely theoretical and has enough style about it to constitute interesting matter for an idle hour.

But there are a few facts which should always be remembered when taking a pessimistic view of human mind. It should be remembered that there has always been some people who have been able to see at least their own limitato anything, or who give opinions with-out much consideration, or for the pur-pose of making a temporary impression. Above all things, it should not be for-gotten that any kind of an opinion can

be had for a little money. A mental chaos, I think the condition

Passes for Public Officials.

Portland, Or., Dec. 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—The free pass question is up again all over the country and the writer would like to have The Journal of the Pour Country and the writer would like to have The Journal of the Pour Country and the writer would like to have The Journal of the Pour Country and the writer would like to have The Journal of the Pour Country and the Writer would like to have The Journal of the Pour Country and the Pour Country an It is generally understood that all public officials travel on a pass, which rallroads hasten to offer them as soon

railroads hasten to offer them as soon as elected, and yet at the same time some old law allows many of our officials to collect mileage of the state at a much higher rate than the regular rate of 3 cents per mile.

The people know that it is a maxim in railroad circles to "charge all the traffic will bear," and know they must can officials for exact all they can from officials for

exact all they can from officials for passes given them. Will The Journal piease throw some Will The Journal please throw some light on this subject; state what officials can draw mileage and the rate the state pays them.

Why can't the state pay transportation companies direct (and regular rates) for carrying officials while on official business, so that officials will not be under obligations to corporations?

tions?

If this would be too hard on our legislators, who wish to go to their homes to spend Sunday while the legislature is in session, or run down to Portland, allow them so much mileage per year, for which they must apply to the state, so as to absolutely divorce all relations between them and transportation companies. Yours for a SQUARE DEAL.

Members of the Oregon legislature are allowed by the constitution of the state \$3 for every 20 miles traveled in going to and returning from the capital, measuring the distance by "the most usual route." Under this provision each The New York Life would doubtless wish I were alive;
For then it would not have to pay those thousands five.
If it could choose, it would not have me dead.
But keep me living that I might be bled:
For I am more than certain that the New York Life Would rather have me pay than pay my wife—
And that's the way I feel tonight.

usual route." Under this provision each member is allowed mileage to Salem at the opening of a legislative session and back to his home again at the close of the session. But the custom has grown up of charging mileage for the numerous "junketing trips" which have become a feature of every legislature, and the members vote to themselves the same allowance of 15 cents per mile traveled on these trips. The ostensible object of these trips is usually to visit the various state institutions, but in some instances at least they are little more than an excuse for charging mileage for the numerous "junketing trips" which have become a feature of every legislature, and the members vote to themselves the same allowance of 15 cents per mile traveled on these trips. The ostensible object of these trips is usually to visit the various state institutions, but in some instances at least they are little more than an excuse for charging mile-

Twould die tonight.

Twould not disturb the New York
Life, although for 30 years
I have been paying premiums—it
would shed no tears:
Its business would go on—its sharp
trustees

Continue managing its assets as they
please.
They will not be disturbed to know
that I am gons.

To every moment there's a sucker

that I am gone,
revery moment there's a sucker
born.
one would take my place—if I that he attends,
should die tonight.

Also Demand a Recount.

From the New York World,
cre is a disquielling, sumor that
York's 400 have shrunk to 79,
e who have been counted out will by demand a recount.