EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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> A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, that when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.—Tillotson.

MR. MARINER'S AMENDMENT

THE JOURNAL concedes that in his article, in another column, Representative Mariner is entirely sincere. It believes he was equally sincere in the advocacy of his proposed amendment to the primary law. From observation The Journal must differ with him in his contention that preliminary conventions would add to the efficiency of the primary law. A state convention held in Portland during the last June campaign, regularly called by the state chairman and regularly composed of chosen delegates, deliberately refused to indorse the primary law. It was a factor that contributed to the defeat of Mr. Cake, because it put him on a platform in which the primary law was refused indorsement. By that experience what might be expected of conventions as proposed by Mr. Mariner? It is notorious that the average business man and farmer, laborer and other voter remains at his usual post at convention time, and that the politicians and those who profit from politics, go to the conventions. The former know that the politicians, being better skilled at the business, will run the convention, and therefore to save themselves trouble, they remain at home. Scheming results, and by that token the plan of Mr. Mariner when reduced from glittering theory to actual practice, would have its old effect of trickery, jobbery and the ultimate ruin of the primary law.

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN BOSTON

IT IS not only Portland that is wrestling with radical changes in its system of municipal government. Other cities are doing the same, the largest of them being Boston, that for two years past has had a commission working on a new charter, which it recently reported to the Massachusetts legislature. The proposed changes recommended by the commission are considered "revolutionary" by most of the conservative eastern press, though not more so, probably, than the changes proposed by the Portland commission.

One thing Boston people are trying to get rid of is municipal extravagance, which has run riot there for many years. Expenditures have increased twice as fast as population though the city is growing but slowly. There has been but little demand for real estate, and the commission says the public service has been very poor. It also says that the chief cause of the evil is that "unscrupulous politicians have taken advantage of a cumbrous system of government," there being two numerous municipal legislative bodies and a horde of employes appointed for purely political reasons, so that most of those in authority are "intellectually and morally incapable of action in the interest of citizens at large." How true this is in cities generally.

Various plans of reformation or change were discussed by the commission, but it finally decided to wipe out completely the 13 aldermen and 75 councilmen and replace them by a council of only nine members, all elected at large, and whose powers are much restricted, while those of the mayor are enlarged. He may appoint or remove the heads of all departments at pleasure, though a civil service commission must certify that an appointee is a man especially capable for the office. The mayor will retain the veto power, and will hold office four years.

Further, as here, an attempt will be made to reduce partisan politics to the minimum. No party nominations are to be made, and there are to be no city conventions. The commission declares that "the convention system has become completely discredited by gross abuses," and nominations are to be made only by petition, and the ballots shall not show any party designations or opinions.

Municipal reform is evidently "on the way," to a greater extent than ever before. And it was high time. It is astonishing that the people have so long endured, that most of them still endure, the monstrously and yet ludicrously extravagant, corrupt, burdensome and unconscionable system of municipal government that has been prevalent in most large American cities. Whether the experiments probably to be made in Boston and Portland will be in a large degree successful or not remains to be seen, but those in the smaller cities of Galveston, Des Moines and some others, furnish ground for hope that they will at least be some improvement.

THE MEN WHO BORE FOR OIL

VERY PRAISEWORTHY men are those who continue persistently the hunt for oil and natural gas in this state, even though they do so with a view to benefiting themselves rather than the public. Men of good and experienced judgment are confident that oil exists in large quantities under the surface of several localities in Oregon, and are not discouraged because as yet it has not been struck in paying quantities. Oil frequently lies deep, in some cases several thousand feet down, and it is an expensive task to reach it, so that nobody is likely to bore for it except upon favorable indications to experts. That there are such indications in Malheur county, in Wasco county, in Marion county and perhaps in other counties of Oregon, is the opinion of men in whose judgment the public has a right to have some confidence. Up near Ontario, where oil has been bored for, a strong flow of gas has burst forth, that if permanent may be of great value. And oil and gas are sometimes comparatively near neighbors.

If these persistent searchers should strike large and permanent beds of artesian oil, or of gas, or both, in one or more sections of this state, they will have rendered it an immense service, and no one will begrudge them the large fortunes that they may make as a reward of their faith and their work. Men thus made rich can be looked upon without reproach or envy, for they will have conferred a great boon upon the commonwealth, upon the nation even, and benefited millions of people.

So it is to be hoped that as long as there are favorable or hopeful indications these enterprising people will pursue their quest, and be successful even beyond their most sanguine hopes. The men who make big strikes of oil in Oregon will be great benefactors of the state.

OREGON'S BETTER PRICES

THE AVERAGE price paid for butter fat at the Corvallis creamery for the past year was 32 cents per pound. The average price at Elgin, Ill., the great headquarters of the middle west dairy industry, is 23 to 24 cents. The Oregon dairyman has an advantage of 8 to 9 cents a pound in the price, and the further advantage of an infinitely better climate. In spite of these vital advantages, however, Oregon imported last year $200,000 worth of dairy products, mostly from Minnesota. The condition is one that cannot long endure. There is survival and adjustment in all affairs human. Ultimately the Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin dairyman will find his better opportunity in Oregon and embrace it. Meantime, too, the Oregon dairyman is more and more discovering and applying his capabilities in the industry. The pauper cow that is his most wasteful handicap will be eliminated. In many an instance her cost for keep exceeds the value of her product. A better animal will be substituted for her, and the industry become, as it can, one of the notable assets for the enrichment of Oregon.

THE FLEET

THE AMERICAN fleet is again in home waters. It is at the end of a voyage that has amazed the world. It has performed the extraordinary exploit of encircling the globe without accident. It has demonstrated to admiring nations, not only the power of the great republic, but the ability of American hands to construct great battle craft that will survive any sea. It has pleased our vanity and filled our neighbors with awe. It has served the purpose of those who insist on a greater navy and silenced some of those who oppose it; for the starring tour of all this pomp and pageantry tickles the vanity and flatters the pride of every citizen, even the most ardent opponent of a greater navy.

The world has seen no other exploit like that of our fleet. It knew our genius for the sea. That was taught it by Paul Jones, Schley, Dewey and the others. It knew of the keen eye and deadly aim of the man behind the American gun. It knew from the dying note of that American commander whose last breath was, "Don't give up the ship," that the American flag is never hauled down on sea or land. But it did not know that a magic fleet of magic vessels so many and so mighty could sail the seas the world around with never an accident nor mishap. The fleet is typical of the men and country that made it and that sailed it. It is typical of the free land that knows no limitations that circumscribe or obstacles that deter. It is reflective of that virile manhood that surrenders to no difficulty and yields to no conquering circumstance. It is synonymous of the resolute race and matchless country that in scarcely more than half a century has with marvelous power of productivity created almost half as much wealth as the whole of Europe has amassed in all the speeding centuries of the past. We all bare our heads to the matchless ships and the men who sailed them through all the deep blue seas.

BRIBERY CHARGED

ATTEMPTS AT bribery at a legislative session are of grave public interest. It is legitimate news on which people desire to be informed. It is their business and their means of protection to be so informed. At Salem this week a lobbyist approached a member and said with reference to a pending bill: "There is $1000 in it for me and I will give you $200 if the bill is passed." This incident was printed by The Journal. Disclosures of the same tenor were publicly made on the floor of the senate by Senator Selling, a very responsible citizen.

The publication of this story by The Journal was resented by members in the house at Salem. Representative Jones of Polk, whom the article did not by innuendo or otherwise connect in the slightest way with the bribery charge, made a great uproar. Various members denounced newspapers in general. Mr. Davis of Multnomah, whose prize fight bill and dentist bill were kicked derisively out of the house, brayed as usual. Explosions of virtuous indignation resounded and the air was pawed. The newspaper that printed the story and the Multnomah member who revealed the attempt at bribery, and not the guilty and corrupt lobbyist, were chastised as the offenders against the dignified and exalted members.

Meantime, there, in all its ugliness, was the bribery charge: "There is $1000 in this for me, and I will give you $200 if the bill is passed." Not a member moved for an investigation. Nobody set about in an orderly way to dig out the facts and throw the searchlight of truth on the incident. And what the people of the state would like to know is, instead of this melodramatic vaudeville, why did not these members who put themselves so much in evidence, move for the appointment of a committee and proceed at once to investigate?

NOT CAUSE FOR GIVING UP

THE SENATORIAL situation in Illinois and in Wisconsin furnishes no more than a superficial and an unsatisfactory argument against the election of senators by the people. Admit that Hopkins is an unfit man; he received only a small plurality of his party's vote in the primaries, and the contest between him and the Democratic candidate was not carried before the people in the general election, as in Oregon. Besides, the vote in the primaries was only regarded as advisory; it was not backed by any "Statement No. 1." So the legislature was left free to do as it pleased. The law was not strong enough, did not go far enough. And the political machines of Hopkins and Deneen are still powerful; the people have not sufficiently freed themselves from machine grasp. So the law is not working very successfully in Illinois, but nothing can be gained by going backward. The cure is not less power, but more power in the people's hands.

So in Wisconsin, Stephenson headed a machine, had a big sack, spent a great deal of money, and so became the nominee. The Wisconsin law is also weak and unsatisfactory, but a great many people, both in Illinois and Wisconsin, are demanding the election of these men because they insist that at this time the principle of the primary is of more importance than the personality or character or record of the senator. They are demanding not that these men be elected senators so much as that the people's wish shall be respected.

The people of those states are not going to abandon the attempt to change the method of electing senators because of these unsatisfactory results thus far. They will go ahead, not backward. The political machine in Illinois in particular was very strong and well intrenched, and it could not be overthrown in one trial, under a halfway law. But a beginning has been made. The machine has received a hard jolt, and its grip has been loosened, even if a machine man wins out for once. Experience will teach the people of those states that they must go the whole length that Oregon has gone before they can get desired results. Discussing this movement for direct election of senators, and possible initial failures or unsatisfactory results, the Detroit News well says:

> Anyway, the people are the masters; their mistakes are never induced by personal bribes; they seldom make the same mistake twice; and they will not take long to learn how to use their own power. Nevada, Oregon and Kansas have used this power to good purpose, and more states will use it after the Hopkinses and the Stephensons and the professional politicians have been relegated to the place reserved for all betrayers of trust. Never yet has the miscarriage of the people's righteous intentions been considered a valid argument against the American principle that there can be no government without representation. Representation of whom—the people or the legislative bosses?

J. K. Weatherford of Albany and Captain J. T. Apperson of Park Place, who have been newly appointed and confirmed as regents of the Oregon Agricultural college, were members of the original board named by the governor when the state took over the college from the M. E. church south in 1887. Both have been on the board ever since, each having served with great promptness and ability. Mr. Weatherford has been president for the past eight years, having been the successor of Mr. Apperson who served in the position for a similar period. Their work has been efficacious in the development of the institution, which, during their stewardship has grown from a small affair of 100 students to a great state-wide educational establishment with an enrollment of nearly 1400 and became an instrumentality of remarkable usefulness to the state.

If, as is alleged, the president is apprehensive of trouble between this country and Japan, why does he not, as commander in chief of the army and navy, station a part of the fleet in the Pacific? Indeed, since there is not the slightest menace to the peace of the Atlantic, if there is reason for real concern on the Pacific, why is not the whole fleet sent to these shores? The situation seems to force the conclusion that either there is not serious apprehension over the situation or the president's judgment as a war chief is bad.

Congress will not neglect the rivers and harbors to the extent that was feared, the sundry appropriation bill carrying items amounting to $19,574,514 for continuing work on projects already under way. This will insure the continuation of work on Columbia river improvements for a portion of this year, at least, so that a larger appropriation next year can carry them forward very materially.

Some good bills failed, among them the dairy inspection bill and the topographical survey bill. But everybody could not expect to be satisfied.

The normal school problem was really a hard proposition, and it may not be finally settled yet.

Letters From the People

Letters to The Journal should be written on one side of the paper only and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. The Journal is not to be understood as indorsing the views or statements of correspondents. Letters should be made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should inclose postage.

Correspondents are notified that letters exceeding 300 words in length may, at the discretion of the editor, be cut down to that limit.

Councilman Concannon's Views.

Portland, Or., Feb. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—In explanation of my vote against the radical change in the proposed city charter I will say with due respect to those 15 honorable and trustworthy men who drafted it that they used their best judgment. I see by their deliberations on most of the amendments as they came up for discussion that they were evenly divided. I feel that few of those men, if any of them, are willing to vote on the charter as a whole.

I do not for one moment think that the new charter would pass in its present form and believing as I do, I say it would be unwise for the city to be made to pay the extra expense of a special election. I don't think the city with its present form of government and its city officials will go into bankruptcy before the people can have a chance to change them at some regular election.

I am opposed to the abolition of the veto power. The wisdom of this feature of our charter was seen when the mayor used this power to prevent the buying of the Sellwood park after the council had passed an appropriation for a large amount of money to secure it. I am satisfied that the veto was for the best interests of the city. I could mention several similar instances. If the mayor abuses his authority the council still has the power to right the wrong done by him.

I do not believe in electing all the councilmen at large. If six councilmen should be elected at large and all should be from one side of the river or the other the side that was not represented would fare but ill. I am in favor of ward councilmen as I think that different sections of the city need different kinds of legislation and a man elected by each ward would be best able to perceive the wants of each section. I believe that it would be better to increase rather than decrease the number of councilmen.

It is said that "councilmen are all grafters." If so it would be more expensive for the special interests to buy legislation if there were a greater number of votes to purchase. I will say with regard to salaries that any one who wishes to become a councilman should be satisfied with the honor and should not expect any more money than we are now getting. We should do our utmost to deserve the great honor of being a "Portland city father."

I could give numberless other arguments against the new charter. I think it exceedingly unwise to give the control of the city over to seven men. This would be all right for some country town but not for Portland.

T. J. CONCANNON.

One on Cushman.

To the Editor of The Journal—Vancouver, Wash., prides itself upon its scholarliness and propriety. So much so that once in giving an amateur performance of the "Pinafore," the score was changed to "And the captain said, 'Blast it!'" Imagine then the effect of Cushman's opening story in a Fourth of July speech.

Apropos of his general unpreparedness he told the following:

A rising young contractor who knew more about bridges than speeches had just finished a fine bridge and at the occasion of its opening was prevailed upon against his better judgment to attempt a speech.

Accordingly he began, "Friends, where this bridge now stands was once a howling wilderness——" Here his memory and courage alike forsook him. But again he tried, "Friends, where this bridge now stands was once a howling wilderness——." Again words failed him and, exasperations added to his embarrassment, he stormed in stentorian tones, "Where this bridge now stands was once a howling wilderness and I wish to—it was now," and sat down.

The silence could be felt that followed Cushman's rendering but he went on with his speech.

A Swift Widow.

To the Editor of The Journal—A widow of three or four months' standing who had lost her better half so recently that the grass had not grown green nor the weeds sprouted on the grave, went to the cemetery to a funeral and, kneeling by her husband's grave, cried a little and said: "It won't be long, Peter, it won't be long."

"No, Peter," said a thrifty widower from the other side of the grave, "It won't be long." And it wasn't, for, in about a month, he led the widow to the altar, a blushing bride.

Real Diamonds.

From the New York Times.

Mrs. McBride — It was awfully thoughful of Uncle George to give me what he did for a wedding present.

Girl Friend—Why, what did he give you?

"Haven't you heard? Why, you see, the other guests sent plated ware and paste jewelry mostly, but Uncle George gave me real diamonds—Just think of it! A whole ton of Lehigh coal to begin housekeeping with!"

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

It's over; now we can count up the cost.

• •

Now if Salem will pave, all will be forgiven.

• •

Few of us will have any centennial celebration.

• •

The legislature ended, and no anti-affinity law passed.

• •

Was the groundhog ambitious to get into the Ananias club?

• •

As ever, the results of the session are a mixture of good and bad.

• •

Even Nevada is becoming civilized; will stop licensed gambling.

• •

People worth less than a million are beginning to eat eggs again.

• •

Portland is not the most suitable place for a normal school.

• •

It is hoped that Taft will be as big officially as he is physically.

• •

Maybe any collection of 90 kickers would not have done any better.

• •

A burglar chloroformed a telephone operator. But wasn't this unnecessary?

• •

Circulating referendum petitions will doubtless become quite an industry this spring.

• •

It doesn't take a court-martial or a military retiring board long to try and decide a case.

• •

What some New York newspapers don't know about the Pacific coast would fill a library.

• •

There are very few things on which 90 men, or even a majority thereof, can entirely agree.

• •

It is a very nice time for such few people as are long on wheat, either actually or speculatively.

• •

It is suspected that prosperity will be partly engaged this spring in keeping an eye on tariff revision.

• •

A Portland paper longs for the time when it can "smell spring in the air." Portland, Maine, of course.

• •

While amending the constitution, why not fix it so that there would be a legislature only once in six years?

• •

It would be safe to bet that no state can show so many golden weddings as Oregon, in proportion to population.

• •

The Oregon Humane society deserved the little appropriation it asked. It has done a vast amount of excellent work.

• •

A big sign on a store in town announces a "bonified" slaughter sale. What is bonified? Any resemblance to a shad?

• •

Grandpa James Blakely of Brownsville has voted the Democratic ticket for 75 years, and his conscience doesn't hurt him a bit.

• •

Kansas drug stores can no longer sell whiskey, even on a doctor's prescription, so the health of Kansas people will doubtless improve suddenly.

• •

The morning paper thinks things were run just right for Oregon and Portland 20 years ago, not only for that period but for this. But most of the world "do move."

• •

A story of strawberries and roses and snow and sleet comes from Oregon. A mixture like that would drive a poet crazy.—Birmingham Age-Herald. But before they can get much crazier than they naturally are the snow and sleet are gone, and they sing softly as sucking doves.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Trains can now run clear into Monroe.

• •

Times are lively in and around Hermiston.

• •

Umatilla county farmers are going to organize.

• •

Corvallis will vote on a $30,000 high school building.

• •

In the first 15 days of February 11½ inches of rain fell in Astoria.

• •

Experiments in raising dry land alfalfa will be made in Union county.

• •

Still Salem is "going to pave." Roseburg, Albany and The Dalles may beat it.

• •

A Newberg man is supplying the market with much lettuce and another with carnations.

• •

Plans for extensive additions to both the macadam and sewer district in Dallas have been prepared.

• •

The Eugene Register publishes a poem entitled "Oregon, My Oregon," to which is appended the warning, "All rights reserved." Too bad.

• •

If one were searching for an ideal place to make a home, where he would be surrounded by all of nature's beauties and yet be in a place where all his material wants could be easily supplied, he would hunt a long time before he would find a better place than at Tygh Valley, says the Dufur Dispatch.

• •

For a number of years residents of western Lane have worked early and late, giving of their time and money, aided by what assistance the county court could render in a financial way, toward building the Glenada-Wildcat road whereby the route from the coast to Eugene is shortened nearly 20 miles.

• •

The fruitgrowers in the vicinity of The Dalles have organized The Dalles Fruitgrowers' union and it is the intention to advertise this city and its fruit from one end of the world to the other. Printers' ink is necessary to systematic and profitable advertising, says the Optimist.

• •

The news that 400 German girls looking for husbands are headed for Oregon has excited some of the Woodburn men, regardless of age and former and present conditions of life, says the Independent. It is proposed that a committee from here meet the girls as they arrive in Portland and invite the best lookers to come right on to Woodburn.

• •

Butte Falls correspondence of Medford Tribune: We need an increase of population and the hope of the country is in the new homes established. Let our young eligibles take the hint and domicile some fair ones among the fragrant balsam woods and beside the flower bedecked streams, where the balmy zephyrs soothe the slumbers and the morning air rosy the cheeks.

• •

The Pendleton dog tax has been permitted to decline into municipal abandonment, says the Tribune. Last year the collection on dog taxes amounted to $15. This year the collections have been nil. There is a tax of $3 for a male dog, and $5 for a female. The law has, however, been practically inoperative for several years. The town is now overrun with mongrel curs.

• •

During leap year a number of Newberg maidens past the meridian of life got busy and landed husbands, for better or for worse, says the Graphic, which tells this story of a furniture dealer: He said a woman of 70 came into his store one day and seating herself in an easy chair, asked if he would make her a present of the rocker if she would get married. He agreed and two days later she came back and successfully claimed the chair.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

"The Story of Concord"—By George F. Hoar

(A passage from his oration at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of Concord, Mass., September 12, 1885).

The story of Concord, the most noble, touching and famous story that any community which now governs itself after the ancient fashion of a New England town has the right to tell, has been narrated by orators and historians with whom no successor will, for a moment, enter into competition.

Concord was settled before any American town that does not touch tidewater. Her life has been longer than that of 33 of our 38 states, and is about coeval with the other five. She is nearly twice and one half as old as the nation, and the constitution of Massachusetts. All modern literature since the death of Shakespeare, in whose lifetime our early settlers were born, all modern science, all modern invention, is since its day. The world had not heard of the law of gravitation, and had just heard, but not yet believed, that the earth moves and the blood circulates.

As I pointed out, in speaking of the history of a portion of our original town last year, since our fathers came here, the great empire of Russia and all the South American states have taken their places among civilized nations.

The mighty Germany,
She of the Danube and the Northern sea,

has been built up from 60 petty states. Six dynasties have held dominion in Spain. Four have sat in succession on the throne of England, while she has united with herself Ireland and Scotland, lost America, conquered Canada, and subjected 250,000,000 Asiatics. France has been twice a republic, twice a monarchy again, and now is a republic for the third time. Italy has shaken the armed heel of Austria from off her neck, has banished the Bourbons, and overthrown the temporal power of the pope. Belgium and Holland have been joined and severed. The star of Poland has disappeared from the sky. Japan has risen in the east, has thrown off her barbarism of ages, and come to sit docile at the feet of America, to learn civilization, laws, manners. Yet how much, in the great essentials of self-government, of character, of religious faith, of the love of liberty, is preserved of the Concord of 1635 in the Concord of today! The town our fathers planted is here, as little changed in its two and a half centuries, as any other civilized community that has a history. The town and the parish abide as our fathers framed them. The simple and cheap mechanism, of which no man knows the contriver, has, without substantial change, here performed perfectly all the chief functions of government "in simple democratic majesty." The first church covenant, drawn up by Peter Bulkeley, would require little change, if any, to be accepted today, by a large majority of the people, as a rule of faith and practice.

I have now before me an original memorial, addressed to the general court in 1664, 29 years after the settlement. It bears the names of 93 of the inhabitants. It is the sure prophecy of the 19th of April, and of the declaration of independence.

Of the 93 men who signed that paper 221 years ago, there are 14 whose descendants, bearing their names, live on the same land today. There are 23 others whose descendants of the same name dwell within what were then the limits of Concord. There are four others of whom the same is probably true. At least nine more are represented through female descendants. A few others have become extinct in Concord. At least 50 of the 93 signers of that paper, are represented, I presume, in this assembly. Here are the names, honored now as then, which have made up so much of the character and history of Concord, and of the towns which have been set off from her, for 250 years. It is headed by Thomas Brooks. Here is the sturdy Kentishman, Deior Davis, ancestor of three Massachusetts governors—Davis, Long and Robinson—a vine whose vintage, like the best wine, continues to improve with years. Here are Brooks, Browne, Fletcher, Flint, Hosmer, Stow, Hayward, Heywood, Wheeler, Hunt, Miles, Hoare, Tailor, Baker, Heald, Hartwell, Davis, Barrett, Rice, Wood, Merriam, Dudley, Jones, Ball, Dakin, Barker, Buttrick, Billings, Blood. I believe there are few English towns who could tell such a story.

A Nautical Hamlet.

Says the steward to the cook, says he,
"I'll tell you wot it is:
This world is but a wale o' tears,
And if it wasn't for Liz
I'd just jump off into the sea
And end the ugly biz."

Says the cook, "Before yer go," says he,
"Just calkerlate a heap;
Things might be wuz where you'u'd go;
So think before yer leap.
I ain't by this denying that
The ocean's mighty deep."

Says the steward, "That's quite true," says he;
"When everything is said,
My plans 'u'd surely be upset
And knocked upon the head,
If arter killin' of myself
I'd find I wasn't dead!"

—Century Magazine.

A pension of $12,000 a year is provided for ex-presidents in a bill introduced in the house by Representative Volstend of Minnesota.

You and We

By Alfred Austin.

Alfred Austin, the English poet laureate, in sending the following poem to Hampton's magazine for March, wrote the accompanying letter:

I trust the inclosed will be what you would like to have from me. It represents the universal feeling in this country and we all believe that it represents the feeling of the best and most influential citizens of your land.

I am yours faithfully,

ALFRED AUSTIN.

I

I shift my gaze from old world shores
Unto your younger land afar;
But there, too, furnace flames and roars,
Forging the thunderbolts of war.

II

Nations stand armed from head to heel,
The sentries of their work worn wealth,
Lest robber state, with readier steel,
Pounce on the precious store by stealth.

III

Nor you nor we would others wrong;
We only claim to hold our own:
For this we arm, for this keep strong,
Safeguarding justice on her throne.

IV

Be then star spangled flag unfurled
With Union Jack, resistless twain,
Proclaiming to a trembling world,
"Peace shall be lord on land and main."

V

In noble aim united thus,
Let all their peaceful lives pursue;
And if you will but stand by us,
Be sure that we will stand by you!

Tough Luck.

From the Indianapolis Star.

Indiana has a Democratic governor, a Democratic lieutenant governor and a Democratic speaker of the house. A Democrat has been elected to congress from this district and a Democrat will be elected next week to represent the state in the United States senate. But of all these prizes, the popular favorite, John W. Kern, draws not one. He has been twice his party's candidate for governor, once for vice-president and now for senator, and without offense on his part he has lost every time. Misfortune seems to have marked him for its own and his tough luck is deeply taken to heart by a multitude of friends in this city, this state and all over the union. A more lovable man, or kinder neighbor, or better citizen, or more loyal friend does not live. It is too bad; but apparently there is no help for it; and it will be exactly like John Kern to brace up and go about his business as if nothing had happened.

The People's Law Is Supreme.

From the Salem Journal.

Tuesday if all goes well the funeral obsequies of the last vestige of royalty will be observed at Salem.

The last fringes of royalty hanging onto the coat tails of the United States congress will be pulled off.

The divine right of any man to hold office by the power of money or pull or party trickery will be destroyed forever.

If a Republican legislature can be persuaded to seat a Democrat the law is established supreme and royalty has taken a tumble.

If the people can nominate and elect whosoever they please without the consent of corporations or the federal sack monopoly is ended.

That kind of United States senators will not be on the payrolls of the trusts or the syndicates.

A Friendly Suggestion.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

This paper would like to suggest a law for the segregation of the habitually pessimistic. It would like to see the Portland Oregonian and a few other sheets that delight in following the lead of that grouchy journal banded together on some isolated spot in the coast range mountains. There they could subsist upon pine cones and listen to the moan of the Pacific, undisturbed by the tingling of school bells and the toot of locomotives, evidences of a civilization they do not appreciate.

The Recall in Oregon.

From the Fellowship Magazine.

The people of Oregon elected a Republican legislature and then instructed them to send a Democrat to the United States senate. "Scandalous," wailed the ringsters. "Unheard of," said the conservatives. "Impossible," cried the practical politician. But the people said, "You do as you are told." "But," answered the legislators. "But, nothing," replied the people, "do as you're told!" So Chamberlain, a Democrat, represents Republican Oregon in the senate, because the people wanted him there.

This Date in History.

1772—Commodore Isaac Chauncey, distinguished naval officer, born in Black Rock, Conn. Died January 27, 1840.

1780—British under General Clinton invaded South Carolina.

1803—Egypt evacuated by the British.

1846—First legislature of Texas under the United States met at Austin.

1864—Federals defeated at battle of Olustee, Fla.

1873—Fernando Wood moved in the house for the impeachment of Vice President Colfax.

1883—Marshall Jewell, former postmaster general, died at Hartford, Conn.

1901—First territorial legislature of Hawaii convened.

1903—President Roosevelt signed the Elkins anti-rebate bill.

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Ernest A. Garlington's Birthday.

Brigadier General Ernest A. Garlington, inspector general of the United States army, was born at Newberry courthouse, S. C., February 20, 1853, and received his collegiate education at the University of Georgia. In 1876 he commanded the Greely relief expedition, and seven years later he was severely wounded in battle with hostile Indians at Wounded Knee. For his distinguished gallantry in that action he was awarded the congressional medal of honor. During the war with Spain he was inspector general of the cavalry in Cuba, and was present at the siege and surrender of Santiago. Prior to his appointment as inspector general of the army he served several years in the Philippines.

A Presidential Pun.

From the Philadelphia Record.

A clever witticism was attributed the other day in Washington to the president.

A young man, the story goes, during a call at the White House told the president that he had been married 10 months before and was already the father of a boy.

"I congratulate you," said the president. "I am sure you find it pleasanter to be a loving sire than a sighing lover."

Rainier real estate is low, considering the town's prospects, and is sure to advance soon, thinks the Review.