

THE DAILY JOURNAL

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BY HOFER BROTHERS.

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The Weather.

Tonight and Saturday, rain.
The Judgment That Will Stand.
He wasn't a thing but a half-breed.
They called him "Arapahoe Jim."
The preacher at Logtown will tell you
"His chances of heaven were slim."
He lied, an' he drank, an' he grafted;
He gambled, he stole, an' he done
"Most all that a man or a devil
Kin do with a forty-five gun."
But still there wuz somethin' or other,
Well, "gentle" or "noble" in him
There wasn't a child or a woman
That wouldn't and didn't trust Jim.
An' that's why the preacher at Log-
town
Ain't got me agreein' at all,
I'm thinking the judgment of children
And women will stand in God's hall.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

DO NOT ABOLISH THE LITTLE OFFICES.

There seems to be a campaign to abolish as many of the little post-offices as possible.
Unless the postmaster and the people of the neighborhood generally petition to have this done, it should not be undertaken by the department.
A number of postoffices in Marion county have been recommended for abolition, as Meridian and Monitor, and others will be.
It is done on the plea of economy, and, in some instances, is no doubt proper and right.
But because rural mail service has been established is not a good reason in itself for abolishing the small offices.
They have less business than formerly, but are, in a measure, the connecting link between the old system and the new, and cannot be abolished without great inconvenience to the public.
Some of the little offices do a large money order business—as, for instance, Monitor does over \$600 a month.
Do not abolish the small offices until it is generally demanded.

IMPROVE THE STREETS.

The good management of the street commissioner shows in the fact that he has quite a fund of money on hand, and it is coming in all the time from poll tax and other taxes.
The city of Greater Salem will have a large fund from road and poll taxes under the new charter, and the office of street commissioner will be a most important one.
There is more work to be done than the money will pay for, but there is no reason why it should not all be expended in improving and cleaning the streets.
All our principal streets should be cleaned of loose rock, sawdust, boards, old bridge timbers, piles of plank and other refuse.
Public spirit is a quality that some men possess, and others are as devoid of it as an uncivilized Siwash. One man parks the ground in front of his residence and keeps the street clean.
Across the street from him the owner of the property leaves the remains of old rotten walks and rubbish piles lying for years, and never gives the appearance of the street or his premises a thought.
The value of his property is im-

proved by the public spirit of his neighbor. All property value comes from improvements. One man gives value to all the property in his neighborhood. Another man reduces its value.

This appeal to clean the streets is directed to the private citizen, as much as to the official, and neither should take offense at what is said, but get in and do something towards a clean city.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PRISON POLICY.

Governor Chamberlain has so far succeeded in administering the affairs of the Oregon state prison in a manner satisfactory to the public.

He had to put the institution into order, install a new force of officials, improve its sanitary conditions and make substantial changes for the better.

He had to accomplish these things without harshness, and without pretending to be able to reform everything in a minute, or to get along without mistakes.

His policy of showing greater humanity to the prisoners, improving their conditions, making their cells cleaner, giving them better food, and less strapping up by the thumbs and lashing.

The governor's recent utterance in favor of building more state roads, and making less stoves, is on the line of humanity, and in the true interest of the taxpayer.

Convict labor, at 35 cents a day, to enrich a private corporation, has been about the extent of legislative wisdom on this subject. The governor says take these men out, and let them build some good state roads.

The governor has not been accustomed to making any changes in the prison for political reasons. Some of the Republicans who quit asked to be relieved, or they would be there to this day.

Republicans put in by former administrations are still kept on the payrolls. On all these lines the governor has shown a progressive spirit, and deserves public commendation.

THE COMING CITY ELECTION.

At the coming city election on the first Monday in December, there will be an alderman chosen in each of the four wards of the old city, and two aldermen in each of the three new wards of Greater Salem.

The new council will be composed of fourteen members, with four of the present council holding over. There will be no city officers to be chosen by popular vote, but the council will elect a street commissioner.

To vote at the coming city election the elector must be a legal voter of the state, have resided 30 days in the ward, and paid his poll tax for the year in which the election is held.

Candidates for aldermen must be legal voters in the city, be freeholders in the city (own real estate), and must have lived in the city for three years. This three-year residence does not apply to the new additions, which have only been part of the city since October 1st.

JOURNAL X-RAYS.

The Balfour ministry is said to be tottering again, but then let us not forget it is only a little tot anyway.

Despite not small things, the cackling of a goose saved Rome, and the kick of a cow made ashes of Chicago.

The fact that Senator Platt is about to be married, impels the bright Tacoma Ledger to suggest that "he is probably tired of being boss."

Machen doesn't care any more how many indictments are found against him, since no effort is made to bring him to trial on any of them.

When Governor Chamberlain visits the White House, it is to be hoped he will leave his gun, spurs and "chaps" in the hotel. We don't want to lose him.

The councilmen of Portland have concluded they should either stay with the mayor or oppose him. This shows great wisdom; now if they would only decide which.

One of the British counsel in the Alaskan case is said to have been amused by the American counsel. Have we been betrayed? If not what is that writer for Punch doing on our side of the controversy.

The citizen who stole his wife's clothes should be compelled to wear them. With his pocket book in one hand, and two back breadths of skirt in the other, some one would have to do his drinking and smoking.

For Salmon Hatcheries.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—Dr. D. W. Everman, who was appointed by the President as assistant director of the commission to investigate the salmon cannery conditions in Alaska, has returned to Washington, after a thorough study of the situation.
Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, head of the commission, and Dr. Evermann, will recom-

mend to the President the establishment of government hatcheries, supported by a tax on cannery factories. The revenue from the salmon fisheries alone last year amounted to \$5,000,000.

Cheaper Postage to Cuba.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—The new postal convention between the United States and Cuba went into effect today. The effect is to place the mail for Cuba under the same rates and conditions as domestic mail. The only difference is that mail for Cuba may be held up for fumigation or other sanitary purposes. Letters must be dispatched, even if they do not bear stamps, and letters and packages may be registered at the same rates applying to the United States.

Iowa Schools in Debate.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, Oct. 9.—The eighth annual debate between representatives of Iowa State College and the Iowa State Normal School takes place tonight. The subject for discussion is "Resolved, That Iowa Should Adopt, in Substance, the Michigan Law Taxing Railroads."

Notice to Hunters.

No shooting will be allowed on the lands of the mute school on Sunday.
THOS. P. CLARK, Supt.
Fri-4t

MEXICO'S GREAT RULER

GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ IN HIS SIXTH TERM.

Seventy-Three Years Old, But Strong in Body and Mind—He Has Ruled 23 Years and Has Established the Republic on a Firm Basis—Is Nominated for the Seventh Time.

General Porfirio Diaz is serving his sixth term as President of Mexico. He has been nominated for the seventh term by a convention of National Liberals. This, it is understood is not in accordance with the wishes of President Diaz, nor with his political plans. He is now seventy-three years old. He has been active in public life for over fifty years and when re-elected President in 1900, he planned to resign before his sixth term expired, so that under the Constitution one of his cabinet might be elected President by Congress. Early in 1902 it was announced that Diaz would retire from office when the work of the Pan-American congress had been completed or that he would announce his determination not to serve another term. This announcement was received with a little favor in Mexico as in the United States. In this country Diaz seemed to have no enemies and in his own country he had no rivals.

The people of Mexico, the capitalists interested in the development of the country, the statesmen of the world interested in good government, were of one mind against the proposition to retire. President Diaz himself evidently has recalled his decision to retire, because he said to those who tendered a renomination: "It is the duty of every citizen to serve his country as long and at as many posts as his fellow citizens may desire."

This is a doctrine of continuity in office peculiar to Mexico under Diaz. He came into power as a military hero. He was elected to the Presidency in 1876, because of his patriotism, his courage, his prowess in war and his romantic career. He retired in 1880, because the constitution prevented his re-election and because the people wanted him. So great was the need of such a man at the head of the nation that the Constitution was amended that he might be continued in office.

He has been President twenty-three years. He has quieted faction. He has established order and given the Republic prosperity and influence. He is as much a popular hero as he was the day he entered the Mexican dictator. He appeals strongly to the imagination of a romance loving people. In addition, he has proved himself to be one of the greatest practical statesmen of the time. He has succeeded as an executive and as a diplomatist, and the world acquiesces in the Mexican disposition to reverse the rule in the republics, and make a man President for life.

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GREAT FIRE AT CHICAGO

Started Thirty Two Years Ago Today at 9 O'Clock p.m.

Buildings Numbering 17,450 and Their Contents Were Destroyed With a Loss of \$200,000,000

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Today marks the 32d anniversary of the great Chicago fire. It is also a day when the "old settlers" of the Western metropolis gather into big and little groups and recount their thrilling experiences on that memorable October 9, 1871, when a whirlwind of flame swept for miles through the city of 334,000 inhabitants, causing a monetary loss approximating \$200,000,000, rendering tens of thousands of persons homeless and poverty-stricken and leaving the charred remains of hundreds in its wake.

The origin of the great fire has been traced indirectly to the ill-temper of an ordinary milk cow—"Mrs. O'Leary's cow," as it is now celebrated in the annals of Chicago history. This cow was kept in a two-story frame barn in the rear of a modest dwelling at No. 137 De Koven street, on the southwest side of the city. Shortly after 9 p. m. on Sunday, October 8, flames were discovered issuing from the O'Leary barn. Those who attempted to extinguish the blaze in the barn testified to finding a kerosene lamp shattered into pieces within range of the cow's heels. The world believes that cow kicked the lamp to pieces, thus giving life to the great conflagration which followed.

There was delay in getting the alarm. The nearest engines failed to get to the fire until after it was beyond control, in the dry southwest gale that was blowing and the parched fuel a three months' drouth preceded the fire—that was ready to help it forward.

Great brands of fire were caught up high in the air—observers say from 300 to 500 feet—and whirled off to the northeast, dropping where they would, and starting new fires far to leeward of the old. By midnight the flames had swept across the south branch of the Chicago river and eaten into the business heart of the city. The mayor remained in the court house as long as it was tenable.

This was the supreme moment of disaster, for that building had been the storehouse, and was now the tomb of the public records. The chain of title by which every owner held every foot of property in Cook county, from the government to the latest buyer and lender, came to utter annihilation. About 3 a. m. the postoffice and subtreasury were burned, the latter with some \$2,000,000 in currency and government securities.

The last house to be destroyed was that of Dr. J. H. Foster, on Fullerton avenue, then in the northern limit of the city. This house burned 25 hours after the time, and four miles from the place of the starting of the fire.

Seventeen thousand, four hundred and fifty buildings, with substantially all household effects, were burned. To help Chicago funds came about as follows: From insurers (New York, Connecticut, Great Britain, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, California and Rhode Island leading) between \$45,000,000 and \$50,000,000; from Chicago herself about \$140,000,000 was taken, after all alleviations were allowed for.

"Derrick time" is the name which attached itself to the years immediately following the conflagration. The Relief and Aid society, formed almost before the flames died out, spent nearly \$1,000,000 in structures, permanent and temporary.

Between Oct. 15 and Nov. 30 the society put up 5,225 houses, using 35,000,000 feet of lumber. The first building erected after the fire was a board shanty put up by William D. Kerfoot, a real estate agent dealer, and was begun and finished on Oct. 10. It was surmounted by the proud sign, "Kerfoot's Block."

Cost of Living and Wages.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—The bureau of labor is about to issue the result of an exhaustive study of the increased cost of living during the last few years in relation to the increased wages. The result of this inquiry shows that wages have so fully kept pace with the increased cost of living that it may safely be said that the condition of the laboring man is better today than ever before in the history of the country.

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Signs of Renewed Activity
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