March, 1879.

THE BURTON HOUSE.

This is one of the very best secondclass hotels in this city, and especially will immigrants find it to their advantage to give this house their patronage. The proprietors, Messrs. Lewiston & Fretland, have been in the hotel business here for a number of years, are enterprising and honest business men and know the wants of the traveling public. The house is a substantial brick structure, has all the modern improvements, and contains sixty sleeping apartments, all neatly furnished. Its location at once recommends it to travelers as it is but two blocks from the steamship landing and railroad depots. Soon as the weather is sufficiently settled an addition will be made to the house which will add fifty rooms to it.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THEM.

During the last session of the legis-

lature a bill was introduced giving to the State the bodies of executed criminals, with the authority to dispose of them for the advancement of sci-The measure, though ence. wise and judicious, had no money either present or prospective to urge its passage, consequently it failed to receive the necessary support. Its defeat is to be regretted, as in the light of recent events much injury might have been avoided, and the public benefited, had the bill become a law. The tragedy which culminated in the execution of Brown and John-

son on the 14th instant, is still fresh In the minds of the people and the details of the just punishment awarded their atrocious crime have been widely published by the daily press. That they richly merited their terrible fate on the scaffold, no good citizen will attempt to deny. Brown's exultation and braggadocio and his coarse ribaldry on the verge of the grave were disgusting and obliterated the last spark of sympathy from the breasts of those who were at first inclined to manifest that feeling. Johnson, though equally as great a scoundrel, as his antecedents prove, was more politic but cared less for posthumous notoriety. Both crimreward for their sin. The intent of the wicked lives.

THE WEST SHORE.

law is not only to punish, but as an example, and for its deterrent effect upon the criminal classes. The effect, however, is in a great measure lost by such demonstrations as those instituted the day subsequent to the execution of Brown and Johnson. The bodies of these noted malefactors were taken by their friends and exposed to the gaze of numerous sympathizers; hot-houses were culled of their choicest flowers, at great expense, to furnish chaplets, bouquets, and wreaths to decorate the caskets.

Many apparently respectable people joined the funeral cortege, and lent by their presence encouragement to the thieves, ruffians and highway robbers who gloated over the exhibition. According to their idea, a respectable citizen could not have been interred with greater honors, and the demonstration gave color to the sentiment that the ples, religious convictions, nor a desire condemned had been the victims of a to promote the cause of temperance,



THE BURTON HOUSE, PORTLAND, OREGON.

cruel law, instead of a just one. By such processions people lose their respect for courts of justice and the decision of judges. Criminals are glorified and weak minds led to follow in the steps of those whose punishment was intended to have a totally different effect. Would it not be much better if tor has, for the time being, placed himthe law was so constituted that the self, very naturally conclude that he stigma of the gallows lasted even to the grave, and beyond, so far as the perishable remains are concerned? Let the State retain and use them for the benefit of science, give them private burial, and avoid, by all means, such disgraceful and harm-working exhibitions. By giving the bodies of men like Brown and Johnson to the surgeon's dissecting knife, their worthless carcasses are made to confer more beninals were equally guilty before the efit upon the public than they did dur-law and their punishment was a just ing the whole of their shameles and



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Since the Legislature of California passed a law prohibiting persons from practicing medicine in that State who had not graduated at some known medical college, our city has been afflicted with a score or more of quacks and charlatans, who, in flaming hand-bills and glaring advertisements, claim almost supernatural powers for themselves. They are likewise thoroughly sensible of the advantages to be derived from making themselves conspicuous at political gatherings, church festivals, and temper nee meetings. Their attendance upon these occasions and the apparent interest they manifest in them proceeds neither from political princi-

> for every praiseworthy sentiment, were they ever animated by such at any period of their existence, must have been deadened by their deceptive and fraudulent career. Their principal motives in participating in the various demonstrations mentioned is to avail themselves of these collateral aids in their designs upon the public.

> If in looking over our morning papers it should be found that Docter Gullcatcher had led a prayer meeting in a most acceptable manner, or had delivered an eloquent and effective

temperance address, the local readers, who are furnished with almost daily evidences of his irreverence and drunken ness, are not deceived, but many of the country subscribers, judging from the environment in which the so-called docis a person of respectability, and when occasion requires expect to find in the quondam exhorter a capable physician, whose representations are trustworthy. Only when afflicted with some malady for which these mountebanks claim a specific-and what "ill that flesh is heir to" is without their category-and not till after having fallen an easy prey to their machinations does the victim ascertain their true character,

To further the objects of these em-