# DEFENDS HIS BILL

General Terms of Circuit Court Constitutional.

IS ONLY PRACTICAL SOLUTION

Mr. Muniy Says It Not Only Relieves Supreme Court, but Assures Speedy Hearing by Trained Jurists and at Low Cost.

William A. Munly gave an Interview to The Oregonian yesterday, in which he de-fended the constitutionality of his bill

creatings general terms of the State Cir-

cuit Court, and replied to E. W. Bing-ham's criticism of it. Mr. Munly does not think favorably of Mr. Bingham's bill to relieve the congestion of business in the Supreme Court by increasing the number of Justices. Governor Lord, who had been a member of the Supreme Court for 12 years, recommended, in 1885, that me Court be given relief. ernor Lord was acquainted with the needs of the Supreme Court," said Mr. Mun'y yesterday. "If he thought the number of Yesterday. It he thought the himber of Justices could constitutionally be increased, he would have recommended additional Judges." Mr. Munly continued: "In regard to the criticisms on the bill for the relief of the Supreme Court presented in The Oregonian Friday, I will say, with all due respect for the opinion of Mr. Bingham, that there is no new court off, ringinam, that there is no new court proposed by the bill. There are simply other duties imposed upon the Circuit Courts. They are authorized and empowered to pass upon at leisure, and after due presentation of the case, errors made at the trial. Three of the whole bench of Circuit Judges of the state will be designated to perform this work each year. ignated to perform this work each year In a measure the Circuit Courts perform a duty similar to the one given them in the bill when they pass upon a motion for a new trial. If a new trial is granted. the former verdict or decision is set aside for many irregularities enumerated in the code, among which are errors in law oc-curring at the trial. The Judge passing upon a motion for a new trial need not necessarily be the same one who presided at the trial. Any Circuit Judge of the district or of the state may perform that

duty, and when he so acts he is really re-vising the decision of the Circuit Court. "The bill provides only for another term of the Circuit Court, at which they will attend only to the revision of the work performed at the ordinary sessions of the court. There is nothing new or startling about the proposal to have the Circuit Judges perform these additional duties care, as The Oregonian has stated, has been a general term of the me Court existing in the State of New York: The Supreme Court there cor New York: The Supreme Court there cor-responds not to our Supreme Court, but to our Circuit Court. The general term of the Supreme Court there is apportioned in districts, and a certain number of Judges are designated from the whole bench of the state in the same manner as is proposed in this bill, and they review on appeal all cases tried at the ordinary or regular sessions of that court. The only difference between the mode in oper-ation there and the one proposed in this bill is that all cases on appeal go through the general term there, while under this bill only certain cases would go to the general term, as there is no substantial reason why there should be two appeals. In that state the decision rendered by the general term was final in all cases in-volving amounts below \$500, making it a court of final appesi, which is analogous to the provisions of this bill, with a dif-

ference only in the amount involved.
"There is also a general term of the Superior Court in the State of Indiana which performs appellate duty, reviews the decisions made by the same court at

quote in daily practice from Hun, Bar-bour, Denio and others of these reports. Let the idea be dispelled that the system is any great innovation, or that it will not prove of practical application. The system has stood the test of experience. and has met with all requirements.
"Now, then, as to the question of the

constitutionality of the proposed measure.

I find authority for the performance of these new duties imposed on the Circuit Court from the several sections of article our constitution. Section I provides: judicial power of the state shall be ad in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts and County Courts, which shall be courts of record, having general jurisdiction, to be defined, limited and regulated by law in accordance with this constitution. The bill will not be unconstitutional under the foregoing section, for the reason that it does not propose to establish a new court, but simply makes one of the courts en-merated in that section perform other duties and gives it a jurisdiction, regulated by law, in accordance with the con-stitution. The measure is strictly within

ction 6 is the next section bearing on the motier, and it provides: "The Su-preme Court shall have jurisdiction only to revise the final decisions of the Circult Courts.' This section does not give the Supreme Court exclusive appellate power, as contended by some. It merely places a limitation upon the powers of the Supreme Court, and prevents it from trying causes in the same manner as a Circuit Court. Its authority is limited to revise the decisions of the Circuit Court, but it does not say that it has the ex-

"The next section bearing on the subject is section f, which reads as follows: 'All judicial power, authority and jurisdiction not vested in the constitution, or by laws consistent therewith, exclusively in some other court, shall belong to the Circuit Court; and they shall have appellate surladiction and supervisory centrol over the County Courts, and all other inferior

officers and tribunals.' that the Circuit Court has appellate jurisdiction and control over the interior courts, but it does not limit or confine its appellate jurisdiction to these courts. If ch were the case, it would provide spe cifically that it had only such a limited appellate jurisdiction, and would insert that word 'only' in the same manner as it was inserted in section 5, quoted above, when it was desired to limit the authority

eme Court "The fore part of section 9 gives full and ample authority for the powers of re-vision proposed in this bill when it says that all judicial power, authority and jurisdiction not vested by this constitu-tion or by laws consistent therewith exclustery in some other court shall belong to the Circuit Courts. It has been shown that the constitution does not confer ex-clusive appellate jurisdiction on the Su-prems Court, and there is no law that gives it exclusive appellate power. It has also been shown that the constitution does not limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Circuit to the inferior courts, and it

therefore resides with the Circuit Court when regulated by law, as provided in

Story on the Constitution says; 'Where Story on the Constitution says; where a power is granted in general terms, the power is to be construed as co-extensive with the terms, unless some clear restriction upon it is deducible from the context. There is no clear or any other kind of restriction placed upon the Circuit Courts in the exercise of appelliate functions and in fact in revisions and review. tions, and in fact in revising and review-ing their own cases they daily exercise

'Our own Supreme Court, in construing section 8, of article 7, of the constitution says: "That all judicial power, authority and jurisdiction not vested in the constitution, or by laws consistent therewith exclusively in some other court, shall be-long to Circuit Courts. The result fol-lows that all the snumerated remedies for the suforcement of legal rights, where the jurisdiction is not vested exclusively in some other court belong to the Circuit Court, and any suitable process or mode of proceeding may be adopted for their

of proceeding may be another for their enforcement which may appear most con-formable to the spirit of the code." "In Colorado, it is held that article 5, sections 2 and 11 of the constitution of that state, providing that the District and that state, providing that the District and Supreme Courts of the state shall have appellate jurisdiction, does not by implica-tion limit appellate jurisdiction to such courts, and it may be conferred on County Courts. (II Colo., 191.) This shows that conferring appellate jurisdiction on the Supreme Court by section 6 of our consti-tution does not by implication limit ap-pellate jurisdiction to that court, and no one can contend that there is expressly given an exclusive appellate jurisdiction

"Many people are of the opinion that appeals to the Supreme Court should be ilmited. But it is contended that the poor man having, perhaps, his all depending upon the issue of a trial, should no more be compelled to accept the opinion of one Judge as final than should the rich man or corporation with thousands involved. The object of this bill is to relieve the Supreme Court of the necessity of considering small cases and at the same time give every man concerned in the trial of a case the right to have his case reviewed by a bench of trained Judges, and to have this done speedily at so low a cost that it will be within the reach of all. This bill limits the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. Mr. Bing-ham will hardly contend that that part of the bill is unconstitutional. Now if the right of appeal to the Supreme Court is denied in certain cases, is there snything to prevent the Circuit Court itself from reviewing such cases, either through the same Judge who tried the case, or through different Judges? New trials and rehearings are being constantly granted by our Circuit Courts, and the courts are frequently called upon to reverse and set aside their own judgments. That right is recognized in this hill, but the bill goes further along the same line and gives in certain cases the absolute right to everly litigant to have a review or rehearing, not by the same Judge who tried the case, but by other Circuit Judges, who are al-ready by law competent to hear the case, "It is not contended that this bill is

perfect in all its parts. It is given as the framework out of which may be made and shaped a law to meet the present emergency. Any valuable suggestions would be received and could be incorpowould be received and could be incorpo-rated in the act. In this respect, we are not like some gentlemen who think the bills they frame are so far beyond any amendment that they have them held as sacred as once was held the ark of the covenant, and not be touched by the pro-fane hands of outsiders.

'Concerning the measure proposed by Mr. Bingham to take the bull by the horns and make an addition of two to the Supreme Court, I do not wish to make much remark other than that two sessions of the Legislature acted as if such an act was unconstitutional, and sub-mitted an amendment to the constitution in this respect to the people, in whom, after all, reside all power and authority. We all know what that verdict was. Would not the Legislature now, with that verdict in view, show a little temerity in acting in direct defiance of the flat of the voters? With this idea in view, the presvoters? With this idea in view, the pres-ent bill was framed in order that some relief might be afforded both to the Su-

preme Court and to litigants. 'I am somewhat mystified by the allu-sions contained in the last paragraph of Mr. Bingham's interview in regard to the with the bosses, whoever they may be, and am profoundly in the dark as to their or whether they have any wishes

"There is no desire to force this bill upon the people. It is submitted as a practical measure to meet the pressing needs of the bour. If any suggestions can be made for its amendment, or if a can be made for its amendment, or it a better bill to answer the purpose can be made, let it be done. Let there be no im-putation of motives about it, and let no one imagine the alm in its preparation was glory. In matters of this kind let us be guided by the spirit that old philosopher and iswester, Marcus Aurelius Antonius, prescribed when he said: 'We should look at what ought to be done, and not to the reputation which is got by man's acts."

## HORSES IN ALASKA.

W. F. Matlock Trying to Make Up a Carload.

W. F. Matlock, formerly State Senator from Umatilia County, is at the Perkins while arranging to make his fifth shipment of horses to Alaska. The fourth shipment was made last week from Eastern Oregon, and the animals ar-being loaded for Skagway. He draft horses are in demand in Alaska, and are likely to be for some time, but there are very few left now in Eastern Oregon. He will visit portions of the Willamette Valley this week, in quest of a carload.

Mr. Matlock has been back and forth to Alaska every year since the 1897 rush. He has a brewery at Skagway. He at one time owned a store at Bennett last year moved the goods down to Daw-son and opened a store. He disposed of this latter enterprise last Fall. He thinks Skagway is a good place for a brewery. as it is the key to the Upper Yukon, people drink beer no matter how cold the weather is. The water of Skagway is fine for his purpose, as it is procured from a lake 1000 feet above the town and only half a mile away. The lake is fed by living glackers. He therefore ex-pects to hang on to this brewery, as brewers have the reputation of all becom-

## MLLE. ANTONIA DOLORES.

Critics' Estimate of Singer Who Will Appear in Portland.

A few comments from critics of other cities, concerning the voice and art of Mile. Dolores, who will give a song re-cital for the Musical Club. Friday even-ing. January 11, at the Marquam Grand. will serve to show the esteem in which she is held and the enthusiasm she arouses everywhere. A San Francisco critic writing in the Bulletin says: "She came upon us as a revelation and awakened does not limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Circuit to the inferior courts, and it seems that the conclusion must be irresiable to any one who views these sections candidly and disparsionately, that the Circuit Court can exercise the powers such as proposed in the bill in strict conformity with the constitution. The plenary powers given the Circuit Courts by the fore part of section 5 seems to settle of revision is a judicial power, not given axclusively to any other court, and it

MAN'S MONUMENTAL FOLL

SERMON ON PARABLE OF PRODIGAL SON BY DR. ACKERMAN.

Addresses From Portland Pulpits-Dr. Hill on the Wenknesses of the Church Militant.

At the First Congregational Church last At the First Congregational Church last evening, the pastor, Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, spoke on "Man's Monumental Folly," the first in a series on the parable of the prodigal son. His text was: "Father, give the portion of goods that falleth to me." He said in part: "This is Jesus' definition of sin. Here is his ideal of a lost man. A sinner is a child of God who is living as if he were not a child of God. The decuest key-

not a child of God. The deepest keynote in the religous world today is the Fatherhood of God. One of our watch-words is 'interpret God by fatherhood.' That is what Jesus did, but he put the emphasis on the man and said that so long as we interpret God by fatherhood we must judge man by the fillal spirit. The critical question is not, 'is God the Father of all?' But, 'Am I a child of the heavenly Father; not in name only, but in spirit and truth?"

'It is worthy of notice that Jesus clear-

y says that it is not in the degree of wickedness that man is a sinner. The young man who asks that the family interests be divided, that the harmony nd peace of the home be shattered, is as truly a sinner as the same young man who is shaking down carob pods for the hogs to eat in the far country. Through the years the boy had been build-log his monument of folly. He laid the base of it in dreams of independence. Then there grew out of the dreams a olumn of desire and this blossomed into a capital of demand. Was the demand an evidence of an estranged heart? Was the desire less so? What about the dream? It is not the degree of wickedness, not the loathsome appearance of sinchat makes it sinful, for to dream of sinning is sin because the fruition of it is what we would be if we dared, what we would be if we could. On the other hand, do you not know that it is a good omen for a young man to treat his mother well? If a boy has a passionate desire to make her heart glad, a determination that make der seat guily his character that nothing shall sully his character that would darken her mind or make her heart ache, that young man will not go morally wrong very far, And Jesus said that that was the mind we should

said that that was the mind we should have in regard to the relation which we sustain to our heavenly Father.

"And because Jesus placed the emphasis here we ought to understand that lacking the fillal spirit a man is a lost man and all his good conduct cannot save him. I do not underestimate the value of morality for if we need anything we need. norality, for if we need anything, we need a high standard of conduct and an equal standard for both man and woman alike. Nor do I overlook the fact that a good Nor do I overlook the fact that a good moral life is in itself a working along the lines of God's planning for the world. But a man may be honest in his public duties, a loving husband, a faithful father, pure in life. If he stands at the age of 50 as pure as the boy who is just looking out on life and yet makes the same demand as the young man of the parable, wishing to shut off his life from God, or a part of it, in which he can say, 'I will do my own sweet will,' that man is a lost man in the sense in which Jesus used that term, and Christ has come to save him from that sin, If a man lacks save him from that sin. If a man lacks the filial spirit toward God, all his culthe filial spirit toward God, all his cul-ture and politoness may not save him And here again there is no disposition t and here again there is no disposition to underrate politeness, for we need a revival of courtesy. But a man may have the personal graces of Alcibiades, the policy of Absalom, the manners of Chesterfield, and the liberality of Dorset, of whom it was said that 'not a day passed in which some distressed family had not reason to call his name blessed,' and still be as alcibed as Alcibiades as transpalle as selfish as Alcibiades, as treasonable as Absalom, as cold, calculating and con-temptuous as Chesterfield, and as great a libertine as Dorset. If these graces of person, manner and character can not redeem the character from such faults as these, how can graceful manners, bril-liant conversation, a soft heart and an practiced in New York under the general term, and they all thoroughly approve the system and say that it works admirably. In fact, all our lawyers know the value of the reports of discussions made by this general term in New York, and quote in daily practice from Hun, Barbour, Denio and others of these reports. Let the idea be discussed that the system. any fault if the hero be kindhearted and lays down his life for his friend. The world is full of stories of the men of the mines, the timber, the railroad, the fire department, engineers who are crushed beneath their engine in fidelity to duty, firemen who stand to the death between the fire and its prey. Such heroism is worthy of praise and honor. It ought to modify our judgment as to the badness of men. We ought to welcome this revelation of the native goodness that is found in the human heart. But we must not allow ourselves to think for a moment that any such heroism and self-sacrifice can save a man who is lost in the sense in which Jesus used that term. Though I dole out all my goods to feed the poor, though I give my body to be burned and have not love, it profiteth me noth-ing. Lacking the filial spirit, the high-est appreciation or admiration of the worth of the character of Jesus can not save. Rousseau has the honor of writing the most splendid panegyric of the character of Jesus in any time or in any language, and Rousseau was a libertine as infidel, and a biasphemer. To know the truth and to do it not, that is the condemnation. One may know the events of the earthly life of Jesus, may speak with the tongues of men and of angels of the character of Christ and of God, but if he has nothing deeper he is a lost man and Christ is waiting to save him. This is man's monumental folly, supposing that he can have anything that he can call his own apart from the rela-tion of sonship with the Father."

## CHURCH AND NATIONAL POLICY. Their Relations Discussed by Rev.

J. R. T. Lathrop. At Grace Methodist Episcopal Church Rev. J. R. T. Lathrop, at the evening service, spoke upon the "Relation of the Church to Our Expanding National Polley." He took as a text the words of Exodus xix:5, "Now, therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me, above all people; for all the earth is mine." He said:

"God deals with nations as he deals with individuals, save that he deals with nations altogether in this world. The day of judgment and the day of bleasing is here, and now for the nation. Thus he dealt with Israel, his beloved. Thus will he deal with us. The condition of obediice, as herein enjoined, is the unalterable

basis of his favor.
"Outside of Israel, no people have apparently enjoyed so much of the Divine favor as has the Anglo-Saxon in his dauntless struggle for liberty and truth on the American Continent. The United on the American Continent. The United States of America is the realised dream of statesmen, who well-nigh despatred that it should ever come to pass. Those matchiess documents, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, are the products of the highest wisdom and the most intense anxiety of the centuries. Our history, from a political, mechanical or literary viewpoint, is without parallel.

fanger, for it is with the nations as with But son realization of power sometimes is peril. Perhaps never in our history has there been a moment when sober de liberation has been more needed than now. This text sets forth the delightful truth that it is possible for a nation to get on the side of God. God is committed to some things as he is not to others, and those matters to which he has committed by many the Nation should convent them. himself the Nation should commit itself.

"What are some of the things to which God is committed? I answer, he is committed to the principle of righteounness as revealed in his book-justice, mercy, loving kindness, purity-in other words, to the keeping of his commandments. This is a bulwark to any matter. He is This is a bulwark to any nation. He is committed to the work of his Son, Jesus the Christ. In him God has always been delighted. Where is there such a spirit to emulate as in Jesus? God hath given the nations unto him. The second psalm contains a prophecy of his universal rule. This Nation has given reverence to Christ. It has in a very emphatic sense been a worshiping, and God-fearing Nation. Therein has rested its might.

"The church has never had more weighty responsibility than now. She cannot settle questions of state, but many of her own questions are wrapped up with what the state shall do. The church must be broad in her sympathies, but the state must be righteous in its policies. A glance backward reassures us how ur-gent is the present call to the execution of all our treatles, and the inauguration of all our new methods, in the fear of God. He can easily set us aside and raise up another should we fall in our trust. The church has it as her peculiar duty to quicken the memory of the people, and inspire them to large things for the spread of that truth which will make free any of that truth which will make free any people. Liberty and law must go together. The gospel is the creator and the conservator of true liberty. While the great statemmen are settling the disputed ques-tion whether or not the Constitution fol-lows the flag, there can be no question that religion must follow the flag; and if any religion is to follow the flag, what form of religion has so good a right to accompany the glorious flag as that re-ligion without which we had had no flag

"The church must not become political.

She owes it to the Nation to keep free from the state organically. There must remain in this land and in all our possessions the separation of the church and state at the treasury point. Politico-es-clesiastical encroachments must not be inlerated among us. To this end, the church owes to the Nation, an open Bible, A people who cherish in their hearts and exalt among them the holy scriptures must continue to be great. The right of individual judgment in matters of re-ligion must be ercouraged and upheld. The church should be foremost in inoculating the new peoples with this healthful truth. A great people make their own The church owes to the Nation as never pulpit unembarrassed, and speaking in fullness and freeness to all the people of the mysteries and powers the mysteries and powers of religion. The church is put under tribute to make a wise and speedy use of the multifarious orces of our modern civilization, in the wise use of which the power and influ-ence of the church will be enhanced many The secular press is one such by, and the most influential among The modern magazine is another; odern bookmaking is another; the lecture platform is another. The new cen-tury now upon us will find the church at the forefront in the use of all these. It has been our belief that we were, as a Nation God's peculiar treasure, to remain such in these wondrous times. Not only does the whole commonwealth need to renew its allegiance to the God of our fathers, but the church should see to it that an awakening to vital plety, to missionary endeavor, shall possess her, her light having come and the glory of the Lord being

### WEAKNESS OF THE CHURCHES. Dr. Hill Points Out That the Masses

Are Not Reached. Dr. E. P. Hill, of the First Presbyterian Church, preached yesterday morning on the topic, "Weak Points in the Advanc-ing Line of God's Host." As his text he chose, "An army with banners," Solomon

army, and suggested that on the first Sunday of the century, rather than assumnfident air and saying "We will eat our Christmas dinner in Ladysmith." It might be well to look along the line and note some of the weak points. He

"Lack of unity is a weak point, since Christendom is divided into multitudinous camps. One who seeks the church of Christ looks in consternation at the denominational entrances and wonders which one to take. The churches sometimes present the spectacle of street hawkers couting their wares and urging the pub Suppose the united church ould move against an unbelieving world. what an impressive sight it would present. It could have splendid hospitals to wit-ness that it cared for suffering humanity. It could have asylums to witness that it is laterested in the babes and aged. It could have its institutions of learning, in which to instruct youth in that wisdom whose beginning is the fear of God. It could move against vice and lawiessness and mammon worship with resistless power. At the siege of Pekin people of these places, but in every one of them we different creeds found themselves inside saw boys of tender years. Some of them we recognized as boys from some of the It could have asylums to witness that it the legation inclosure tooking out on a we recognized as boys from some of the common enemy. Before Catholic and best homes of Portland. In one place Protestant had looked angrify at each alone we saw 18 boys, all under 21 years—other. But the day came when But the day came when they realized that a common peril confronted them, and that unless they stood shoulde to shoulder a sure and speedy death awaited them. Therefore creeds were forgotten, and the imperiled prisoners simply remembered that they were brother And why cannot we of the different creeds, without surrendering a single con-viction, join our forces against these dreadful foes which threaten the purity and material welfare of all our homes?"

Dr. Hill also mentioned, among other weaknesses in the Christian army, the

lack of facilities for recruiting from the common people, speaking as follows: "In God's sight there are no common The man who drives a cart is as precious in the Divine sight as the one who rides in a coach. But by the term rho rides in a coach. common people we are accustomed to designate those who labor with their hands and live in humble homes. A charge is frequently made against the churches that they are social clubs, that they cater to the well-to-do; that they follow the homes of affluence from the downtown districts as if their one object were to insure a large income from pew rents. If you were to attend a meeting of workingmen this afternoon and were to ask their leader what he thought of the churches, he would tell you that churches were for the well-to-do, that the workingman was not welcome there, and that a wealthy church, which told a man with rough hands and plain clothes to go to a mission chapel was not fit to exist, for it would cast out the Nazarene him-self if he were to appear. And do you

know there would be more truth than blind inyective in such blunt words? "One of the most cautious thinkers of our day says that the workingmen of England have drifted into infidelity be-cause they were crowded out of the churches, and then they sought to excuse themselves for being there by railing against Christianity itself. Who were the ones who througed around the Master and liketed most cargety to his words? and listened most eagerly to his words? They were the poor, who rejoiced to hear him say: 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' And if ever there is a time when men need the consolations of the gospel it is when disaster has come upon them or when they must struggle with poverty, substitute.

nehow we have arranged things so that they work in just the opposite way. Let me take you up and down our streets, where I have gone many a time, and let us ask why it is that this family and that are not attending the worship of God's house. The reply will come again and again, until the heart is made sick, "I can't afford it ' I can't pay for a pew and I will not be treated as a nauper.
We used to go, but financial disasters
came and we have had to give up our
seats in church. As if religion were a
theatrical performance, and the front rows

had all been sold. "I once strayed into a European ca-thedral after sundown, and when the great building was so dark that I could scarcely find my way toward the high altar, as I neared the place where a score of candles were plercing the shadows with their little spears of light, I almost stum bled over a figure kneeling close to a pil-lar. A woman, evidently of the very lowest class, was kneeling there, with clasped hands, pouring out her heart in prayer to God. It seemed just the place for her. Perhaps she lived in a cold, dismal hovel, with a drunken brute of a husband, but there was a place of refuge for her in her Father's house. At any time she could slip into the church and offer her prayers. She would not be asked to sit off in an undestrable place, as if she were there by the sufferance of others; but, while in social circles she had no claim to recognition, in God's house she could kneel by the side of the noblest lady in all the land. My friends, this is an awful weakness in the church of Christ, this un-Christian arrangement, by which the chil-

## EXTENT OF GAMBLING.

dren of poverty are driven from the doors

Attention Called to the Large Number of "Resorts" in Town.

PORTLAND, Jan. 6 .- (To the Editor.)will you permit me another word on the gambling question? I have been vaiting in hopes that some one more capable would take up the question and throw some new light on the situation. It is not my purpose in this communication to upbraid the city officials. For, until the citizens express themselves in unmistakable way, we have no right to find fault with the administration, The efficials have laid the blame at the doors of the taxpayers and business men of the city. They say that the people approve of the present open policy; that the people are in favor of gambling so

long as it is done under police protection and brings to the city \$2500 in fines; that the people are in favor of dancehalls and prostitution and other kindred svils because it takes these things to make a live town. Now, until the citizens repudiate these charges in some substantial way, we have no right to enter complaint choices in religious matters. Toleration against the administration. It is true we we owe to all, and nowhere has this been elected these men to enforce our laws so beautifully illustrated as among us. cople do not want the laws enforce that the people think it would bankrupt the city and drive business away from us if the laws were enforced.

Now, I for one do not believe that the people of this city are so degenerate and so Godless as to be accessories to any such policy. I am inclined to believe that the officials have been misinformed and that they have estimated public sentiment by the expression of approval that has come to them from men who are indirectly in-terested in the gambling business. There is no question but that such expressions have come to them. Men who own prop-erty that is being used for these Highti-mate purposes and men whose business interests are at stake, are no doubt in favor of the present policy, and they will not be slow in expressing them-selves on the subject. But these men are in the minority. There are hundreds of men representing the largest business interests of this city, men representing the leading professions, who are not in the leading professions, who are not in favor of the present policies. But these men for some unaccountable reason are slow to express themselves on the sub-

It has occurred to me that possibly the It has occurred to me that possibly the people do not understand to what extent gambling is carried on in the city. Business men in general do not have the opportunity for studying the conditions as they really exist, and for the benefit of any one who may be ignorant of the true state of affairs, I wish to submit the following facts:

men and boys learn to gamble. Here they stop on their way to and from the school, the office and the store and deposit their nickels and create the places where young dogmatic religion ceases its wrangl over differences and unites honestly up a common platform for right and good their nickels and create the places where young dogmatic religion ceases its wrangl over differences and virtue deefre. Wi their nickels and create the maddening passion to gamble. But this is only what we see upon the surface; to know the whole story one must get inside the gilded palaces. Last Saturday night, in company with a Y. M. C. A. secretary and an ex-policeman, I visited six of the leading gambling-houses of the city between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock. In these six places we saw not less than 700 men and boys, gambling or watching the games. We were told that the hour was too early to see the games running at full blast. These games are open to the public. Notices are up everywhere in the saloons alone we saw 18 boys, all under 21 years-five of them gambling at one table. Many country boys were among the crowdboys who have been sent to the city by kind, indulgent parents to get an educa-tion or to work in our shops and stores. Now, these statements are true. But

the whole truth is not here revealed. Now, the question is, How long will the citizens of this city tolerate this business? Remember, this business is being carried on by the city, under our present policy. The money is being used for municipal purposes, and every person who holds his peace on the subject is responsible for it, because the authorities say: "When ople demand that gambling and vice the people demand that do it."
be suppressed, we will do it."
J. E. SNYDER.

## Our Soldiers in Chins.

St Louis Globe-Democrat. Complaint comes from Pekin of the conduct of French soldiers sent against the Chinese. A charge similar to this was made weeks ago, and some correspond-ents went so far as to intimate that other foreign troops were no better than the French. Leiters from China, however, show that, while the Americans fought well when there was fighting to do, they have not engaged in any of the so-called battles since the occupation of Pekin, and that the Russian, German, British and Japanese contingents have each held to the standards and traditions of their country and have not indulged in needless slaughter. Against the French, however, the charge of cruelty is repeated, and apparently with perfect truth. It must be gratifying to Americans to know that, while charges have been made against all European troops in China, no complaint is made against the Americans. In fact, the Chinese authorities have compliment-ed the Americans for their good conduct and for their efficiency in maintaining order without resorting to cruel measures. Even the most captious correspondents admit that the part of Pekin under the control of the Americans is the best managed in the city. While the Chinese are fleeing in terror from the French, they are coming to the Americans confident of protection and of fair treatment.

# SCIENCE AND RELIGION That an enlightened public opinion, well as the parents of the students

MEETING OF THE LEAGUE WHICH AIMS TO UNITE THEM.

When There is Loyalty to Right Living Life Will Be a Holiness, Says D. Solis Cohen.

yesterday afternoon. Its object is to unite science and religion by showing that every scientific fact has spiritual founda-tion, and every spiritual fact, scientific foundation. In calling the meeting to or-

D. Solis Cohen addressed the league on "The Unity of Scientine and Religious Truths." He said:

"There can be no conflict between truths. Establish one truth and we stmultansously establish its concord with all truth dicovered and all that is yet to be unfolded. The truth is not always as a sunburst, attracting by its radiance and shining afar as a guiding light to all who wonder within its universal scope. Fra-quently like the unpolished brilliant it is but through the earnest manner in is but through the earnest manner in which we rub our own souls against it that its eternal light shines upon us. We should approach truth with humility, yet with the highest courage—that humility which springs from the knowledge that humanity is so fat from truth, and the courage which springs from the certainty which this very humility teaches us, that when we have seen and accepted it we are masters of the ages—we shall have grasted the ladder whose rounds are lost grasped the ladder whose rounds are lost in the infinite; we shall have begun the

"Let us not search the infinite for a heaven which exists only by virtue of a hell, nor seek within that hell for for-tured villains who were not born 'elect.' damned infants, damned heathens, damned everything that is not just like us. Save us from the unlovely state of

damn, damn, damn!
'The new century holds all the secrets
and mysteries which the past has not dis-covered. It is as ready to yield as its predecessors, no more, no less, and to the same influences. Wondrous must be its developments, continuous its evolution. Who can look back upon the past cen-turies, spiritually, and deny that the world is in a process of evolution; it and all its creatures—an evolution toward per-fection in both form and spirit, as both must move together? And wherein does this belief conflict with any spiritual or scientific truth which the world pos-sesses? Life is motion, and if it were not progress toward betterment, it would have reacted towards chaos ere this. If it is a progress towards betterment spiritu that means physically as well, and I see nothing strange or revolting in the gradual evolution of creatures into higher and nobler forms, as we truly hope the spiritual is ever progressing into higher and nobler understanding. If the con-sciousness of the baboon can gradually aspire and reveal the consciousness of the human, as generation after generation improves, why cannot the physical also advance in concert? We can look at some advance in concert? We can look at some noble specimens of manhood today and say to the monkey and baboon family: 'Happy are ye that it is possible that your descendants may yet develop into this.' And we can look at some other specimens of present humanity and say to the same baboons: 'Poer unfortunates, how we pity you, for you may be doomed to evolute into this.'

lute into this.

"So stand we upon the threshold of the 20th century of the current era, the latest moment of that continuous time which in our present thought need not be divided by arbitrary measure. In our immediate ate locality the century opens with great promise in the line of thoughts you or-ganize to pursue. The heart almost falls to hope for its fulfillment. The repre-sentatives of varying creeds and dogmas of religion have solemnly assembled and expressed a common purpose in its unity of spirituality. If they are sincere in these expressions, and if they can en-There are in use today in the City of Portland 110 slot machines in cigar stores, barber shops, fruit stands and other places, to say nothing of many machines spiritual life, to convictions which those operated in saloons, out of sight of the who love peace and virtue desire. When public. These are the places where young dogmatic religion ceases its wrangling ness, the era of true religion, which is absolute morality, is instituted, Reform, automatic, as it must be, will come from within, not from without. The beauty of truth, apparent in daily life and associatruth, apparent in daily life and associa-tion, is far more potent than the threats and punishments of law. Faisehood, ma-lignity, self-seeking, exaggeration and the effervescence of sentimentality ac-complish nothing of permanent value. The purposeful crowning of right living as the king of daily life, and honest loyalty thereto as superior to creed and dogma, can accomplish all things. When that is made the universal standard by which men and women are judged alike, and men and women are judged alike, and which justly, in itself, fixes their world in the moral, social and political world, all else being deemed and treated as extrateous, then there is hope for the generation to follow, in a new atmosphere in which vice already cannot live it will

which vice simply cannot live. It not be necessary to club it. It apphyxiate itself. (While churchly matrons smile on close men, and turn their backs on sinning women; while they place the arms of innocent daughters on the shoulders of men who have led to ruin the stater women they scorn; while church pews are like the fixtures of the dry goods store to display the style and richness of garments feminine, offering cold in-vitation to the cotton gown; while encollment in church membership gives the centleman in broadcloth the right to drink and gamble to his heart's content in his exclusive social club; while the poor devil in overalls who does the same thing, in his sphere, is an outcast in the pulpit's fulminations; while pulpits glory in self-consciousness, not lost, absorbed, preach-ing in the inspiration of eternal truth, the endowment to do which should be the needful claim a man should have to enter the pulpit; just so long will the harmony of the world be disturbed. Change this, and render earnest loyalty to the reign of right living, though we may doubt and only hope, life will be a holiness and its

end an aspiration."

Next Sunday J. A. Lescurd will open the meeting with a paper on an interesting scientific subject.

Survival of Savagery.

New York Evening Post.
The hazing at West Point and Annapolis to but a survival of practices once customary at civilian colleges throughout the country. In these the graduate public opinion did much to create a proper spirit among the undergraduates and to end the evil practices. If the West Point graduates are so much scattered to the four points of the compasse and so hinder. four points of the compass and so hinder ed by military discipline as to render it very difficult to impress their views upor the students of the Academy, the emerthe students of the Academy, the emergency and the public shame call for extraordinary efforts. Officers in Lusan who
can contribute thousands of dollars out of
their modest pay to support football
teams which they are certain not to see,
can surely find still better ways of being of service to their alms mater. Others
besides cadets can, for instance, play at
the game of social ostracism, and in a
profession where men are so peculiarly
dependent upon each other's society it
is more often than not an extremely effective one. The cadet who explains his
black eyes or broken ribs by the statement that "he fell in a bath tub," or who
fails to explain them, should speedily feel ordinary efforts. Officers in Luson who can contribute thousands of dollars out of their modest pay to support football teams which they are certain not to see, can surely find still better ways of being of service to their aims mater. Others besides cadets can for instance, play at the game of social cetracism, and in a profession where men are so peculiarly dependent upon each other's society it is more often than not an extremely effective one. The cadet who explains his black eyes or broken ribs by the statement that "he fell in a bath tub," or who falls to explain them, should speedily feel that he has only the contempt of his better-minded associates and superiors.

cerned, will support the authorities and graduates in reform efforts there can be no doubt.

G. A. R. OF OREGON.

Assistant Adjutant-General's Report

John E. Mayo, assistant adjutant-general for the department of Oregon, G. A. R., has completed his report to the adjutant-general. It covers the past six months, and includes a full showing of membership and financial standing of ev-ery G. A. R. Post in Oregon. In the Ore-The Young People's Science-Religion League, which was recently organized, held its first meeting in Artisan Hall yesterday afternoon. Its object is to gon department there are 80 posts in constituent of the posts of the post of the po prosperous condition. Their membership grades up from five, the smaller posts being in out-of-way places, where a few survivors of the war have gathered. The foundation. In calling the meeting to order President J. A. Lucas said the
league stood not only for the union of
science and religion, but for the unity of
the race in the practical application of
good will to all, regardless of creed, sex
or social condition.

D. Solis Cohen addressed the league on
"The Unity of Scientific and Religious
Truthe" He said: trouble which threatened to disrupt the organization, but the members took hold and rolled up a membership of about &. Pleasant Home Post is probably one of the most prosperous posts for its size. It has if members. It has a two-story building paid for.

The joint installation of the officers of

Sumner Post, No. 12, and Sumner Relief Corps, No. 21, G. A. R., took place at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Grand avenue and East Pine street, Saturday night. It was fol-lowed by a banquet. Officers of the Relief Corps were installed by Mrs. Mary 8, Older, as follows: President, Mrs. Ella McGowan; senior vice-president, Mary Randall: junior vice-president, Mary Run. yon; treasurer, Jennie Pritchard; socre-tary, Mary S. Older; chaplain, Hannah Osborn; conductor, Myrtle Bates; guard, Jennie Packer; assistant conductor, Isl. lian Griffith; assistant guard, Cora Mc-Bride; first color-bearer, Mrs. F. M. Sar-gent; s-cond, Emma Tomlinson; third, Mrs. Cross; fourth, Mrs. Guniach, George W. Hartmus then installed the

following officers of Sumner Post: Post commander, A. D. Sharno; senior vice-commander, M. T. Runyon; junior vice-commander, J. A. Newell; surgeon, J. W.

commander, J. A. Newell: surgeon, J. W. Ogilbee; officer of the day, A. C. Edmunda; chaplain, C. W. Tracy; officer of the guard, Adam Faulk.

John E. Mayo installed the following officers of Ben Buller Post, No. 57, at Sunnyside, Saturday night: Post commander, J. H. Heustls: senior vice-commander, William Wicklins; junior vice-commander, Famels Coleman; adjutant. mander, William Wickins; juntor vice-commander, Francis Coleman; adjutant, George H. Luke; quartermaster, William E. Yates; surgeon, William Chambers; officer of the day, Heavy Rigley; officer of the guard, J. N. Fowler.

Coming Golf Contests.

Saturday's contests on the Waverly lub links were postponed, although the afternoon turned out pleasant and quite a number of members were out playing. The Ladd cup contest stands for Wedesday, and next Saturday the mixed as will be held, with the singles following one week later. C. Hunt Lewis has donated a silver cup to be played for by the men, and the first monthly competition will take place on Saturday, Jan-nary 19, the best two players to qualify.

Mortality Rate in Coos County. MARSHFIELD, Or., Jan. 1.—(To the Editor.)—In my Coos County article in the annual number of The Oregonian the ertality rate should have been ninetenths of 1 per cent in place of 5 per cent EVERETT MINGUS.

Persons suffering from sick headachs, diminess, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, are asked to try one vial of Carter's Little Liver Pills,

Van Camp's Soups, 10c.

It is a wonderful soap that takes hold quick and does no harm.

No harm! It leaves the skin soft like a baby's; no alkali in it, nothing but soap. The harm is done by alkali. Still more harm is done by not washing. So, bad soap is better than none.

What is bad soap? Imperfectly made; the fat and alkali not well balanced or not combined.

What is good soap? Pears'.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.



Nervous? Irritable? Weak? Blue? Worn out? Suffering from rheumatic affections, varicocele, drains, impotency, etc.

## Do You Wish to Bc

Well? Strong? Vigorous? Full of life and nerve force? Rid of your present ailments? Then use my Dr. Sanden Electric Belt applied under my directions and you will have cause to praise the day you first tried it. Consultation free. Write for my free book-

DR. A. T. SANDEN S. W. Cer. Morrison and Fourth Streets Portland, Or.

HAIR WON'T FALL OUT If You Kill the Dandruff Germs With the New Treatment.