## THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1902.

# The Oregonian.

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Curtis streets.

TODAT'S WEATHER-Oceasional rain; cooler; brisk southeast winds YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum

perature, 65; minimum temperature, 51; precipitation, 0.03 inch.

## PORTLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24.

### "PROTECTION" OF VICE.

A dispatch from Bolse says that the gambling-houses have been raided by the police, because public opinion had me restive under the activity those establishments began to display under cover of a friendly understanding with him, not because there is any reasonthe police authorities. This is just what able moral doubt that he is guilty, but is likely to happen anywhere under the so-called license system. When this sort of industry is so handled by the police as to give it a status of permanence, safety and semi-respectability, the creation of a hostile public sentiment against it is only a question of

will never consent to, and that is the recognition of vice as a "business." It of quinine capsules among which he had is the darling hope of the gambler and placed three capsules loaded with morthe courteron to get a standing in the phine, but the guilt of the accused was community as the proprietors of an occupation with rights the public is mony. But in the case of Molineux hie ound to respect. We are human be- conviction was obtained entirely ings, they say; we want to be treated through the testimony of medical exlike others. This is our vocation, to which we have given our study and our chiefly the latter. earnings, and we don't want to be harassed like common criminals. We want to be able to speak as business men to business men. We don't want the North American Review an excelto ride in the patrol wagon. We don't | lent article on expert evidence, in which want to be persecuted. All we ask is fair treatment. We are willing to do and wisdom has not sprung from reand to pay what is fair and just, and cently celebrated criminal cases, but as then we feel that we have the right to far back as the reign of Henry VII of expect immunity from personal indignity and from confiscation of our earn. ings and our property.

All of which is vain. No such situation is possible. The world of honest discredited the testimony of a policy men and virtuous women can never be broker called as an insurance expert brought into acquiescence with an ar-

tends to the farthest bounds of the universe. It sets the people to reflecting upon the true greatness of men and of nations. It discovers over again the great world of high endeavor and high thinking, where our great men and women lived, and where the paltry arguments and specious reasoning of our 'wide-open'' advocates can never be regarded except with loathing and con-These pitiful pleas would ill tempt. comport with the lessons drawn for our boys from the lives of Washington and Lincoln. In almost every home there is a framed group, showing the portraits Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell and Emerson. It is well to look upon their faces occasionally and reflect that of this immortal galaxy of America's greatest writers and thinkers not one would have stooped to a dishonorable act, not one would have been found advocating the recognition of vice as a businers. It is dangerous thing for the public conscience to put away these high ideals of thought and conduct for the baser theories of the bar-rooms and the slums.

## EXPERT TESTIMONY.

R. B. Molineux, who is on trial for murder in New York City, is the son of General Molineux, who was a very gallant soldier, winning great distinction at the head of his brigade under Sheridan at Winchester and Cedar Creek. General Molineux is a man of large wealth and influence, and his son, who is accused of the murder of Mrs. Adams, is a man of education and high social environment. He is an accom plished manufacturing chemist. Mrs Adams died of poison taken from a silver bottle addressed to her friend Harry Cornish, who innocently gave her a dose of what purported to be a harmless form of mineral salts, but which proved to be mixed with cyanide of mercury, a most powerful and deadly poison. It was clear that the sender of the bottle intended to kill Harry Cornish. Molineux was known to be a bitter enemy of Cornish; he was entirely familiar with the nature of cyanide of mercury. The prosecution succeeded in convicting him upon evidence that rest ed entirely on that of medical experts

and experts in handwriting. Molineux obtained a new trial on some legal point concerning the admissibility of certain evidence, and in our judgment it will be most difficult to convict because juries are reluctant to convict a man of a capital crime solely on expert testimony, because the experts have come to be regarded as so many paid witnesses called on either side who are not subject to the pains and penalties of the ordinary witness. It is true that the jury convicted Carlyle There is just one thing that society | Harrie, the young medical student, who murdered his wife by giving her a box

entirely clear without any expert testiperts and experts in handwriting, Judge Woodward, of the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court, contributes to the current number of

he says that grave criticism of its worth England experts in language were called before the court, and medical experts were called before the court as early as 1353. Lord Manefield in 1760

in his locality or profession. enough that he be thought wise, he must also be accounted honest."

HILL.

Product The

David B. Hill is not only the engineer but the architect of the Democratic machine in the political battle which is raging furiously today in New York. State. The bitternees of the struggle may be gathered from the fact that Governor Odell, in a pub-lic speech, alludes to Hill as a man who "never knew the love of woman, who never heard the prattle of innocent children, and who would sacrifice his best friends to his ambitions." This language was unworthy of Governor Odell. It is true that Hill has never married, as it was true of Samuel J. Tilden, and true of President Cleveland when he was first inaugurated. David B. Hill has some very great public vices. but he has many private virtues. He has never been a dissolute man; was never a user of alcohol or tobacco; was never a gambler. He has risen to a high position from humble parentage by dint of his own exertions, and as

a lawyer is in the first rank of his profession. As an able, astute politician he is easily the leader of his party, and has been for more than twenty years. Since Tilden retired from active politics in 1880, David B, Hill has been the intellectual leader of the New York Democracy. He has been twice elected Governor: has been United States Senator, and has always sustained his reputation as a man of excellent abilities The trouble with Mr. Hill is that in his intellectual strength and his moral-limitations he is too much like Aaron Burr. Like Burr, he is a man of cold, passion less exterior, whose craft allows nothing to interfere with the attainment of his purposes. He is so tenacious in his temper that the only great defeat of his life was due to his persistence in try-

yer, who had unlawfully diverted some election returns from the hands of their proper custodian, to the bench of the Court of Appeals. The whole bar of New York State rose up in protest and the Democratic state ticket in 1894 was snowed under by an enormous majority This terrible defeat stamped indelibly upon Hill the mark of a man without public conscience, for he deliberately tried to force upon the highest court of

ing to elect Maynard, a discredited law-

the state a lawyer who had unlawfuliy detained an election return and diverted it from its proper legal destination. The Bar Association of New York City, headed by a famous Democratic lawyer, James C. Carter, protested in the name of the profession against the election of Maynard, and without distinction of party the lawyers throughout the state labored for Maynard's defeat and accomplished it. A man of any less remarkable force of will and character than Hill would never have recovered from this defeat, but today he is easily the foremost man in his party at the East. During his career in the past Hill has been counted as not friendly to ex-

President Cleveland, but today ex-Secretary Carlisle and all the conspicuous old-time Cleveland men are hand and glove with Hill; Hill made the platform, which includes a plank so radical in its departure from the Jeffersonian theory of government that Coler, the candidate for Governor, virtually repudiates it in his speeches. Mr. Cleveland, too, gives the glad hand to Mr. Hill and

wishes him success. The fact that Hill incorporated this "National ownership and operation" plank in his platform illustrates the cool daring of the man as a politician, but he knew he could make Carlisle Cleveland & Co. swallow it. Cleveland ignores it by saying that on the great tariff issue before the country the New York platform deserves and obtains his support. Cleveland knows that plat forms do not mean much. McClellan accepted the Presidential nomination in 1864, but repudiated its peace plank. When Cleveland accepted the nomination for President in 1892 he expressed his disapproval of the very radical freetrade plank that had been adopted by the National Democratic Convention. When politicians are determined to win they are already willing to behave like a pirate ship that does not hesitate to run up the flag of all nations in order to capture a prize. Hill was shrewd enough to see that, whether the coal strike was quelled or not, his "Govern ment ownership and operation" plank would do him no harm. It might win him a good many thousand votes among the wageworkers, and would lose him none among the broadcloth Democracy, for the broadcloth Democracy knows perfectly well that Hill means it for buncombe; it is good enough campaign fustian, and for this reason the Democ racy is dangerously likely to win this year. Governor Odell made a good many enemies among the plutocrats by his peremptory talk to President Baer,

"It is not has been a cruel one. This also can be approximately estimated. An inventory of the loss suffered by the public is

more difficult, and indeed it is practically impossible, since it covers anxieties and, inconveniences, individual hardships that border closely upon actual want, and yexations and cares the details of which cannot be written. But the most serious because the most ineradicable feature of the long conflict is in the hostility that it engendered between capital and labor. Seeds of discord have been sown broadcast between these two great forces in the industrial world where those of harmony and good will should have been, and might have been, planted by an early arbitration of differences. While, therefore, we may hope with John Mitchell that both labor and capital have learned lessons from the miners' strike that will enable them to adopt peaceful, humane and business methods to adjust wage differences in the future, we can but regret that so heavy a tuition fee was exacted for there lessons, since, after all, they have, only demonstrated the inability of unreasoning etubbornness to reach reasonable conclusions-a fact so well, known that its demonstration should not have been necessary to men of intelligence.

The city may be congratulated in that the Health Commissioner has succeeded in convincing the City & Suburban Rallway Company that its cars should be fumigated as well as cleaned daily. This, it is promised, will be done hereafter, thus affording intelligent if tardy protection to the patrons of its lines from the germs of tuberculosis and other more or less communicable and deadly diseases. To understand and appreciate this action it is only necessary to take passage in the evening on one of the densely crowded cars that carry laborers, shoppers and school children to their homes and take note of the conditions favoring the dissemination of disease. If in the dry season the dust that is created by the motion of the car and finds its way into every crevice is the winged carrier of disease germs as well as of many othen things that are disagreeable and disgusting, if not necessarily noxious. If in the wet season the catarrh-laden breath, the exhalations from wet and solled clothing and from bodies long overdue at the bath are the ready carriers of mischlef. It is not within the limits of reasonable belief that a car returned to the barn at midnight after eighteen hours' pascenger traffic, during which its carrying capacity has been taxed to the utmost, is fit to resume the road without thorough fumigation. What is the use of sanitary knowledge if it is not applied to the common things of life? And surely the commonest of all common things these days are streetcars and their traffic. Let them be fumigated on all lines. It is nauseating to reflect that they have not been thus rendered inoxious heretofore.

William J. Bryan is loading the ambient air of Idaho with his peculiar theories, from which all the power of prosperity has been unable to extract the essence of calamity. He concluded a speech to the voters of Pocatello the other day, in which he exhorted them with all the fervid eloquence of which he is master to elect the Democratic nominee for Congress and a Legislature that would elect a Democratic United States Senator with the declaration that "Republican principles fostered trusts, gambling-houses. promoted imperialism and ground down the common people while enriching the

few." And still the tin bucket brigade goes smilingly to its daily labor; farmers are still getting good prices for the products of the soll, and mechanics are

still dictating the wage scale for their respective crafts. And still, by a com-

# GAMBLING AND LAW.

Brooklyn Eagle. We are rapidly learning what New York really is, in contrast to what the law says it shall be. The discovery of the desk of a police captain with \$100,-000 df unsuspected wealth is followed by he discharge in safes of the raided name the disclosure in safes of the raided gamthe disclosure in saits of the random game biling-houses of sums estimated at any-where from \$300,000 to \$300,000. Either sum is big enough to establish the extent, importance and habitual security of the gambling business, which the law says shall not exist. It has existed, does exist and will exist hereafter. It has existed by an alliance with the police which gave the gamblers assurance that if they were not protected from raids they would be at least notified long enough in advance to prepare for the visit. Otherwise the bookmakers, whose daylight business at the racetracks the law does recognize, the racetracks the law does recognize, would never have formed the custom of leaving even \$50,000 over night in the gamblers' safes, to say nothing of six times that sum. The treasure trove was so large that is mere weight has over-borne the idea of sending it to the prop-ours direct at police benduesters for idenerty člerk at police headquarters for iden-tification. The contents of the safes will be turned over to the lawyers who have the combinations of the safes.

This remarkable condition in the gam-bling-houses could not exist if the busibusiwas generally regarded as disreputable. Last Summer the patrons of the gambling-houses at Saratoga were pubhis muchine no party allegiance Lished daily as fashionable intelligence and the lists included many names famil-iar in business and in the reports of social festivities. The publicity has not gone so far in New York, but the patron-age is recruited from the same class and is wider because it involves no publicity The men who make no distinction be-tween playing the stock exchange and playing faro or roulette are many, and the number who insist upon their right to play the latter because law and society give their sanction to the former is very much larger. The idea of suppreing by law the exercise of an instinct so nearly universal is as idle as it would be to expect to establish cellbacy by law. In fact, the law is not able to entab-lish even monogamy, and it makes only a pretense of trying. The most that is expected by intelligent men of anti-gaming laws, as of prohibitory laws against human appetites, is restriction. Everybody admits the necessity for restriction. So long as laws, in their terms prohibitory, accomplish restriction, they are jus tified by the common sense of the great community, which knows that restriction can be only partial and imperfect at best York, , as this incident proves, it is highly partial and exceedingly imperfect. The point at which prohibitory laws break down, so that they should be succeeded by regulation and restriction by statute, is a practical question of ad-ministration, and not one of fundamental morality, as so many of the political prohibitionists believe. So long as prohibition produces a closer

restriction of admitted evils than regulation would do, prohibition is justified in practice. In liquor regulation almost the whole country has agreed that prohibition is practically worse than license and regulation. In regard to gambling and social evils the common sense of the country is on the other side; save in iso-lated spots like Saratoga, the Hot Springs and the mining camps. It is not probable that a dozen break-downs of prohibition, like that of New York laws against gambling, will change public sentiment in this Whichever way the law should respect. read, it would not touch the root of the matter. The fundamental thing to remember is that you cannot make men

virtuous by statute. The law at best is a clumsy device for approximating toward the ideal. basic work is that of education and the appeal to conscience made, entirely out-side the law, by social and religious or-ganizations. When that work is thorough and far-reaching restrictive laws will not be needed, while, without such support, those laws will be ignored, precise y as they were in the case of the raided

## HOW PETROLEUM IS "PROTECTED"

## Minneapolis Tribune

Some queer journal in Illinois thinks that the Standard Oil is a protected trust, because the retailatory clause of the Dingley law permits the President to colto col-

## SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS His Sterling Republicanism.

Spokane Spokeman-Review. John L. Wilson is opposing the anti-trust policy of the National leader of the Republican party, and he is opposing, too, the anti-trust and anti-merger policy of the party's leader in this state, Governor Mc-Bride. It is matter of party record that he and his lieutenants here fought the McBride rallway commission plank before the Spokane County convention until they were overwhelmed in defeat.

At the same time, his newspaper, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, has openly repudiated the commission policy of Gov ernor McBride. The same paper, on the morning following the last Seattle Republican convention, declared, in its lead-

ing editorial, that it would not support the nominee of that convention, Mayor Humes, for re-election, although it ad-mitted that the Humes wing had won in a fair contest, and that Mayor Humes was the unanimous choice of the conven

The truth is, Wilson, while strong for The truth is, which which strong for party regularity when he controls the party, does not scruple to knife and bolt whenever the party doctrines run coun-ter to his selfish schemes, or whenever the party nominees have the courage and

the party nominees have the courage independence to reject his dictation. He is not a Republican, and members of the party who are loyal to President Roosevelt and Governor McBride owe him and

## Ill-Advised Sentiment.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The suicide of one of them is the direct result of this ill-advised and cruel kind-These men found themselves utterness. y unfitted for free life. They were cor vinced by this time that society had done them an infustice, and chafed against denial of a full pardon that the permit them to go anywhere and restore to them all the privileges of citizenship. They did not discredit themselves by their behavior, they had ample opportunity to earn an honest living, but they found everything out of joint. Age and illness overtook them. The last words of the suicide show that he took his life in a spirit of bitterness against all the world: an attitude that was never assumed during the long years in confinement when the stern, but not unkindly, discipline of the penitentiary was doing the work that their whole lives required. Not mercy, but grievous wrong, to the object of i even more than to society, was here and always must be the fruit of misguided mtalism.

### Will Strengthen Labor Unions. Lewiston Tribune.

There is not a particle of doubt but that trades unionism has received a great impetus, as President Mitchell says, by the termination of the anthracite strike in the manner it was terminated. The men have received exactly what they first asked for-arbitration. If they should not receive a single other concession, they pave still gained what they urged, and that is essentially an investigation of their condition. If they get no other con cessions, it will be because a commission satisfactory to themselves should fin that they are entitled to nothing more in view of all the other rights and interests involved. But they are sure to receive some direct amelioration, and, what is more to the point, will have demonstrat ed the power of organized labor in a manner that ought to give it overwhelming ascendency in its field

## Gambling Is Gambling. Spokane Chronicle.

Slot-machine owners are not likely to rejoice over the decision rendered by United States Commissioner Clifford at Tacoma. Edward Stickney was arreated on a charge of counterfeiting for drop-ping lead slugs into the machines. Though it was admitted that one side of the slug was a rough die cast of the regulation coin to deceive the proprietors, the Con missioner discharged the man, and held that no attempt had been mode to pass the slugs as genuine. They had simply been used against a gambling device which in itself is illegal. Under the common law the court could not uphold an llegal scheme, and as he did not consider the slugs capable of being passed for gen uine coins, the discharge of the prisoner was ordered.

### Must Not Enter Politics.

knows it!" A South African correspondent tells how cleverly the Boer commandant, Kritzinger, made use of his knowledge of English in the recent war. On one occasion he galloped up to a blockhouse and declared that he was in command of a couple of squadrons of Marshall's horse and was being hotly pursued by Kritzinger himself. So well did he tell his story that the blockhouses actually he'd up the advance of the pursuing column of English with a heavy fire. Riding up one evening to a blockhouse, dressed in an English Captain's costume and at-

tended by two orderiles, he announced that the column to which he was attached would pass through at midnight on a night march, and they were on no ac-

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

Miss Stone is going to repay her ranom money in part. This lecturing must be profitable

Who was the leader in the reform movement of week before last? Ob, yes! It was a Mr. McKay.

Ex-President Kruger has been allowng his memoirs to be published. England's troubles are evidently not over yet.

Attorney Lord says he has doubts whether Dr. Hill will join his organization or not. He is wrong. Dr. Hill has the doubte.

The Army is reported to be growing very negligent. There has not been a "kill, burn or destroy" court-martial for several weeks.

San Francisco is suffering from an epidemic of suicide, and it is feared that the circulation of the Examiner will be seriously impaired.

Liquor dealer Jeff Nye refuses to subscribe to the Law Enforcement League His poor judgment will result in a fine in the City Treasury.

The Law Enforcement League is publishing the "list of reputable citizens" very slowly. If the records of the rest are equally as reputable as that of Mr. Kilner, Dr. Hill ought to feel ashamed.

Sarah Bernhardt frequently "composes" the costumes which are used in her theatrical productions. On the eve of an important event of this character she has a corps of girls in a workroom plnning dress materials, lace materials, and general trimmings on mannikins. Once in a while madam personally superintends these operations, and even the forewoman bows to her opinion.

There is a Dickens fellowship in London, and Percy Fitzgerald, who knew Dickens well and has written so much about him and his works, is to be the first president. It will seek to extend the power and influence of his writings in the English-speaking world. To that end it will meet once a month, from October to April, for the reading and discussion of papers on subjects relating to Dickens, his teachings and writings.

In some part of Ireland the names ar simply chalked on carts and other vehi cles kept for public hire, in order to com. ply with legal regulations. Unfortunately, this custom lends itself to the playing of pranks on the part of "bhoys" mallclously inclined, who sometimes rub off the lettering and thereby get the cart owner into trouble with the police. A case of this kind having occurred, a constabulary sergeant accosted a countryman whose name had been thus wiped out, unknown to him. "Is this cart yours, my good man?" "Av coorse it is," was the reply; "do you see anything the matter wid it?" "I obsirve," said the pompous policeman, "that yer name is obliterated." "Then ye're wrong," quoth the countryman, who had never come across the long dictionary word before, "for me name's O'Rellly an' I don't care who

rangement that puts these predatory occupations on a level with legitimate production of wealth or satisfaction of demands for innocent pleasures. Between the heaven of home and the hell of the half-world there is a great gulf fixed; and even those who eesay to cross from the happier to the lower realn. with cooling drops of kindness and sympathy incur grave dangers. Lucky if they escape the penalties of neglected interests more properly their care, and even contamination and derision from those they seek to help.

It is a matter of recent and demon strable experience that official regulation and protection of vice builds up a powerful opposition to itself in the ranks of the law-abiding. The process is natural and measurably the same everywhere. The protected gambler and prostitute begin to lift their heads Their new freedom begets arrogance and ostentation that excite hostility from the law-abiding. The same officials that were wont to levy blackmail for protection now sell or bestow for political influence or friendship many other favors. The number of houses is regulated; so are the amounts of fines, the recurring periods, the hours of closing, the extent to which victims are redressed. These things are apt to go by favoritism or corruption, just as under the Tammany system of blackmail.

Protection and recognition soon be come an abuse, which produces public hostility and brings raids and molestation. It is this way at Boise. It was this way in Portland two years ago. the medical profession for enlightenment It is expected by competent observers to be this way ere long in Seattle and other places now employing the socalled license system. A public graft is better than the private graft. But it is developing under experience that the public graft does not insure against the perpetuation of the private graft, and to the appellate divison of the Supreme there is increasing indisposition to regard the private graft as the only alternative to the public graft. There is per diem, fixed by the court. The temp an increasing disposition to try what tation to perjury by an expert is great, merit there is in honest and not pretended suppression, and there is an increasing indisposition to supply the clear from this confession of Judge deficit created by inadequate taxation Woodward that expert evidence, by earnings of discreditable occupa tions.

Nothing is clearer than the transformation of public sentiment toward immorality not only in Portland, but all over the country. It is obvious to all As it stands today, it is almost impossi except to those who never wander out- ble to convict any person accused of side the realm of the abandoned and having done murder through poisoning dissolute. Nothing has done so mucu toward this uplift of the general mogal tone as the presence of Theodore Roosevelt in the Presidential chair. The profound influence exerted by a man of such known righteousness of public and private life is signified in the remark the prisoner's guilt. It cannot hang a made by a good woman of Portland: "I never wanted my boy to choose a political career, as it all seems so cor- that the probabilities are the jury will rupt; but when I see a really good either disagree or acquit Molineux. The man like Roosevelt in such high place, and Judge Williams at the head of our city government, I feel that public life, through polson. Judge Woodward holds after all, may have room for a good that the jury should remember that the man."

The price of an honest man is showe rubies, and his influence for good ex. nity for honesty, and to his standing hardship suffered by their families, it

"as a mere opinion, which is not evidence, an opinion after an event." Lord Campbell attached small weight to "scientific witnesses; they come with a blas on their minds to support the cause in which they are embarked." Judge Woodward himself says that "so notorious is the abuse of expert evidence, especially in the matter of handwriting. becoming that if it is not checked a reaction must inevitably come that will abolish such testimony altogether." Judge Woodward quotes Justice Good-

rich, of Brooklyn, as recently speaking of "paid experts swearing for or against the sanity of a prisoner, according to the amount of their fee and the person who calls them." Justice Adams declares that "expert witnesses are far more anxious to destroy each other than to elucidate the particular question in issue." Professor R. A. Witthaus, the famous chemist, declares that one of the causes of "the just disrepute of expert testimony is the employment of blatant, ignorant persons, or even of persons who do not hesitate at plain perjury." Judge Earl, of the New York Court of Appeals, said: "It is generally and altogether it looks as if the Democsafer to take the judgments of unskilled jurors than the opinions of hired ex perts." . The names of a number of other New York Judges are cited who believe that the evils of expertism are very great; that as a rule "such testi-mony is quite valueless." In France, we believe, the Judge calls the expert and examinee him; and this expert is not selected by either side; the Judge simply summons the first members of

as to matters of scientific knowledge so in other things that need the testi mony of a specialist for elucidation, Judge Woodward thinks that the naming and summoning of expert witnesses, who are able and honest specialists, might be appropriately delegated Court, and the rate of compensation for expert witnesses should be a stated sum since he is not punishable for perjury. even in cases of willful falsehood. It is whether given by medical men or students of handwriting, does not count for much today with the bench or the har, and why, then, should it expect

to have supreme weight with the jury? the victim, for the whole' question of guilt or innocence rests upon medical experts who seek on both sides to swear their own side through and of course flatly contradict each other.

The jury cannot convict on belief of man as a poisoner with eminent medical men swearing against each other, so wonder is that intelligent men who seek to do murder do not always work value of an expert's evidence is proportioned to his reputation in the commu

racy in New York State were united this year in an effort to win the battle. even at the cost of swallowing David B. Hill's plank and rejecting Jefferson's principles. The hope of Republican suc cess lies in appeal to the decent, independent vote of the state for support of able and upright administrations in state and Nation.

A COSTLY AND UNNECESSARY LES-SON.

All formalities incident to the settlement of the great coal strike having been satisfactorily concluded, the striking coal miners have returned to work. That is to say, as many of them have done so as can be placed pending the rehabilament of a number of mines damaged by disuse, and without prejudice to the nonunion men who have been at work in some of the mines all along, These are drawbacks to the full resump-

tion of work and the employment of the entire number of strikers, which arbitration cannot overcome-potent force though it is. As far as the actual conflict is concerned, however, the strike of five months is ended, though the questions at issue will occupy the attention of the Board of Arbitration for some weeks at least.

The public is now face to face with a momentous and impressive fact. There is no reason for arbitration now that did not exist before the strike was called. What has now been conceded should have been conceded five months ago, forestalling a train of evil consequences that it will require years to

efface. The effect of the etrike," both material and moral, is almost beyond the power of the human mind to gras The loss to the coal companies includes

Baltimore News. President Roosevelt is to be congratudamage to flooded mines and idle malated most heartily on the successful issue chinery, and to the stoppage of an enorof his patient and energetic efforts, and mous output of coal for which there has been a steady and even clamorous demand. Approximate estimates of these losses can be made. The loss in

official power, he was in a position to mediate between the opposing sides as no wages to miners has been enormous, other person could have done, and he has and, gauged by their necessities and the

bination of circumstances which Mr Bryan deplores as calamitous, the rich are getting richer, the industrious poor are becoming well-to-do, and, indeed, are poor no longer, and still the Nation grows and prospers though it has twice refused to elect this oracle of disaster to the Presidency. -

Dr. George D. Barney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., announces a new specific for the cure of consumption, which will be of included in about 4,500,000 gallons export-ed in 1900 to the "other countries" at the interest to the world, as are all remedies that hold out a hope of relief from bottom of the European list. The only evidence in statistics that we import any this scourge of the human race. He petroleum from Russia is the appearance has treated 100 cases in the past year. of less than 20,000 gallons in the dutiable Of these, thirty were of persons sufferlist in the same year. Now, let us look at the petroleum in-dustry as a whole. In 1900-the last sta-tistics available-we produced about 2,400-000,000 gallons, which is not far from the ing from the third or worst stage of the disease, of whom he claims to have cured twenty-nine. His process and formula; which he will give to the Medical Journal in a few days, he declares are simple. By it, according to Dr. Barney, the lungs are made uninhabitable for germs of all kinds, as a sickroom is ordinarily uninhabitable for germa after a strong disinfectant is used. The hope held out by this announcement will one. But there was no duty except against imports from Russia. In 1900 we imported only about 2,400,000 gallons, or be eagerly seized by thousands who are anxiously seeking relief from the germs of this most insidious and pernicious about one-tenth of 1 per cent of our own production. All but 20,000 gallons of this disease.

came in free, so it must have come from other countries than Russia; perhaps from Canada and Mexico. Nearly all of 1 The accident by which George Rogers, of Hillsdale, near this city, lost must have been re-exported after refinhis life Wednesday afternoon, though exceedingly distressing, can scarcely be called preventable as long as the present close affinity exists between boys and guns. The lad was handling a rifle and It was unexpectedly discharged, inflicting a wound in the breast which he

prising, useful men.

ing things, especially in the singular

number and obsolete perfect participle

Equally difficult is the task of lifting

Patient and Energetic.

Duration Contracts no As

be confined to St. Patrick's day.

Salem:

survived but a few minutes. Such an occurrence may well be taken from the

list of accidents and classed as one of The Church started in sin, and the whole the ordinary vicissitudes of life to which any boy with the ordinary boyish love for a gun is liable. It is deplorable, neverthelees, since its victims are usually, as in this case, bright, energetic lads who promise to make enter-We learn from the Capital Journal, of

day to try to prop up the decaying struc-ture of the "American Episcopal Church." Bishop Potter is true to the traditions es-tablished by Henry VIII, and in his old The slime and morass of politics has sunken age marries a buxom and wealthy widow. Such is the character of your sect, and before you attempt to revile the Church of God by slandering its noble priesthood, remember your dark record of sin and it leaves something still to be desired. Slime and morass seldom go about sinkcorruption from Hal to Edward.

seas. The power of mixed metaphors

In sequent toll all forwards do contend

Nativity, once in the main of light, Crawls to maturity, wherewith being crown'd, Crooked eclipses 'gainst his glory fight, And Time that gave, doth now his gift con-

Time doth transfix the flourish set on youth, And delves the parallels in beauty's brow; Feeds on the rarilles of nature's truth, he will not fail to receive the thanks of the people for what he has done. Without resorting to any doubtful exertion of

> And yet, to times in hope, my verse shall stand

made successful use of his opportunity. Praising Thy worth, despite his cruel hand

lect on petroleum imports from any par

Pendleton East Oregonian. Now that labor has gotten in the sad-dle, it should not be forced into politics. ticular country a duty equal to that im-posed on our petroleum by the producing country. Russia, it is said, levies a tariff The attempt will be made by designing politicians, but labor should beware. Laof 14 cents a gallon on all petroleum im-ported. Therefore, it is said, our pe-troleum is protected to the extent of 14 bor may now stand upon her own rights, and she will be a winner, but the minute she enters the slime of poilties she ancents a gallon and this has built up the trust. The figures may be right or wrong; tagonizes other political parties and her friends, and must sooner or later fail. Remain out of politics and all political that is not important, though of course a tariff of 14 cents a gallon would be pro-hibitory anywhere. We send so little peparties are her friends; enter the po-litical field and all are her enemies. Th troleum to Russia that the amount is fact that she maintains the world draws all of the world to her. Now that she is

> Let her keep out of politics. Congregations Are Also Representa-

political parties, and they will vie with one another in looking after her cause.

a winner, let her demand justice

tive. Eugene Register. A Portland minister voluntarily stepped

average for the last five years, We ex-ported 45 per cent of this, and sold it in the markets of the world. Of course the from his pulpit to a conductorship on a Portland street-car line for the purpose of studying human nature. That minprice, at home as well as abroad, was fixed by the price obtained for this exister must have had an ideal congregation not to find in them a wide field for study portable surplus, exactly as the price of wheat and cotton is so fixed; so the duty could have had no effect, had there been in the line suggested. There is usually about as much diversity in human kind displayed in a mixed congregation as in the outside rough-and-tumble world,

> No "Boozers" Need Apply. Albany Democrat,

Spokane has decided to rule all "booz-ers" out of its baseball team next year. on account of the bad showing from too much whisky the past season. The "boozer" is no good for baseball or any-The thing else, a fact that people are getting pretty firmly fixed in their minds.

## Can Keep Up Fences, Anyway,

Right You Are, Brother.

Eugene Register.

The Government can never do a great

miners' strike.

The Dalles Times-MountLineer, Some have said that President Ro velt and Governor Odell were once farmers. Be that as it may, they have cer-tainly learned somewhere how to keep up their (political) fences. Both scored

for im-

laurente: "Hard coal is more than earonets, and simple slack than Norman blood." Cleveand Plain-Dealer.

Herald.

Tribune. Mamma's Angel.-"Now, Willie," said the careful mother, "I don't want you to associate with those Smith boys-they are so rough and rade." "Not t' me, they ain't, Why, I pleked a fight an' licked 'en as mon as I struck de neighborhood."-Baltimore Herald. "So dey convieted dat feller dat was swinging a bien society bluff so as to lift (sweight," said

a high noclety bluff so as to lift jeweirs, ' sail Plodding Pete. ''Yes.'' answered Meandering Mike. ''He's got his prison clothes on now. Dey've changed him from a social lion into a gebra.''-Washington Star.

"Well, there's one thing about Mrs. Frank-iy," said the man who always tries to flatter; "she doesn't mind calling a spade a spade." "No." replied the man who had tried to teach her whist, "but she's just as likely to call it a diamond, heart or club."-Fhiladeiphia Record.

diamond, heart or club. "-Philadophia Record, Howes-I asw your Uncle Harry riding past in his automobile yesterday. At least I sup-posed it was he. He has an nulo, hasn't he? Barnes-Yes; but if "he were riding past, it couldn't have been Uncle Harry. Flod it been he, he would have been under the machine tinkering at the machinery.-Roston Transcript. "See here." she said. "Inst toil ther closet."

"See here," she said, "just tell that clork I "See here," she said, just teil that clork I can't wait. I've got to catch a train, and he's been gone fully 10 minutes locking for a pair of shoes for me." "Pardon, madam," replied the floorwalker, "but the smaller the size the barder it is to find, you know." "Well-er-if he'll only hurry a little I'll wait for the next train."-Philadeiphia Press.

Revolutions. William Shakespeare. Like as the waves make towards the pebbled So do our minutes hasten to their end: Each changing place with that which goes b decisions.

found.

And nothing stands but for his scythe mow:-

ing, because our net imports for that year were only 17,000 gailons If any-body thinks the Standard Oil trust grew under this protection, let him remember that the trust was full grown a dozer years ago, and the Dingley law has been in force only since 1897. The Retort Spirited. Portland Catholic Sentinel, English Episcopal Established

good hits by their position on the coal system of English Frotestantism was corrupt. Judged by the practical test of the fruits that it has produced, every man not utterly debased in mental perception and moral sense must know and declare that of all the curses that ever blighted suffering humanity the miscalled gospel of "en-lightened" English Protestantism has been

er thing for Oregon than when it deep-ens the channel of the Columbia from Portland to the mouth, and expends hun the most bitter. No. Mr. Churchman, it is too late in the

our fair state about as far as the people can stand. They are wading to their necks in a pea of burdens and abuses that can only be lifted by a fight for what is right. The Journal's heart is evidently in the right place, but for perspicacity

to clarify the political situation must be limited at best, and their use should

dreds of thousands of dollars for provements of the Upper Columbia. Aboriginal Etymology.

Centerville Journal. Klickitat is an Indian name, meaning horsethlef. And this valley received that name from a band of Indians who inhabited it, and who were supposed to bor-row their neighbors' horses very frequently without returning them.

fore.

How History Will Regard It.

Pendleton Tribune. It will go down in history as "President Roosevelt's Arbitration Commission," and future Presidents will refer to it as lawyers and Judges refer to American

A Merry Old Soul. Walla Walla Union. Candidate Cole, of Tacoma, always was

a practical joker, and that is probably why he accepted the Congressional nom-

ination. An Important Oregon Crop.

### Albany Herald. At the present price of hops, the crop

in Oregon is worth about \$4,000,000, which puts hopgrowing well up in the front ranks of the state's industries.

count to fire on it. He selected the spot at which he would cross and insisted on absolute slience being observed. "I think we have Kritzinger cornered now," he remarked cheerily. "And so 'clp me," said the crestfullen noncommissioned officer next morning when he found out his mistake, "if I didn't salute 'im an' the men give 'im a cheer as 'e rode off.

An interesting fact about the running

of one of the new fast trains to the West

was brought out by a railroad man the other day. "I think that comparatively few, people know," said he, "that on a flyer two engineers are necessary. Of course, the whole trip is divided into several sections, and one engine with its crew runs over one section only, after which it is replaced by a fresh machine and men. But that is commonly done on fast trains. What struck me as new on my late trip was that two engineers rode in the cab on opposite sides of the boller, the running engineer and the traveling engineer. The latter is an older hand, who knows every curve, however slight, and every small grade, on his section, so that he knows where to cut off a little speed and where to open the throttle wide. He advises the running engineer as they speed along. It is, they say, a most difficult task to combine high speed with smooth running, both of which are desired on the flyers; and the work and nervous strain of running over a section at high speed are sufficient to exhaust

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

two trained and experienced men."

I began didactically, "The fool and his mo-sy-" "Are the salvation of the industrious interrupted the Shrewd Promoter .- Puck.

With apologies to the shade of the late poet

"Who was it that granted Magna Charta?" naked the teacher. "I-I don't know anything about it." replied little Albert. "I never had anything but a velocipede.".-Chicago Record-Herald

"Your town is getting to be quite a city, isn't it?" "Well, I don't know. Sometimes I think we're a city, and sometimes I don't. We wear swallow-rall coats at evening parties, but we haven't had a street-car strike yet."-Chicago