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POBTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1905.

THE PRESIDENT'S TROUBLES.

It is no wonder that President Roos velt had to cut his vacation short. The number of perplexing and important problems to be solved by the Administration appears to be growing greater every day. The President had hardly left the remaining grizzly bears undisturbed in their mountain fastnesses before he was brought face to face with the untamable tigers of riot in Chicago. He was made to hear a long and impertinent address from several of the strike leaders, and then he suffered a round of entertainment and speechmaking for a day and a night that made his previous month's strenuous life seem like a lazy man's fishing trip. Back it Washington his programme of troubles looks something like this:

Bowen-Loomis-Venezuela Imbroglio Oregon land fraud cares. Beef trust scandal. Oil trust investigation. Ballroad rebate problem Tebacco trust inquiry. Treasury deficit Germany's threat of tariff retaliation, Santo Domingo row. Japanese-Russian War. Federal appointments.

The President found the Oregon af-He assured them that they would have stances. That the President meant vious from the swift manner in which he acted on Mr. Heney's recommendations. We know in Oregon that Roosevelt and Secretary Hitchcock are back of the Government prosecution, and that any other thing that appears to drive the roads into bankruptcy. stand in the way of the successful termination of these cases will be instantly removed, if it is in the power of the sident to do it.

But Oregon is one of the smallest of the Administration's troubles. The Bowen-Loomis controversy is a very serious matter. The Venezuelan government is charged with having outrageously violated the rights of American citizens owning large properties in the South American Republic. Just when we were about to bring President Castro on the carpet for explanation and reparation, and just when we were especially annoyed by his insolent and defiant attitude, gave charges affecting the integrity of men who have had charge of the American Government's negotiations are made. Assistant Secretary of State Loomis is made the object of a scandalous newspaper attack based on alleged revelations of his conduct while United States Minister to Venezuela, and these charges are supposed to have been inspired by the present United States Minister to Venezu ela, Mr. Bowen. It is needful that our

of this ugly affair before he goes farther with the doughty Venezuelans. But it is all in a day's work with the Executive. He thrives on controversy, since be knows that his motives are orrect, and the public knows that his indement is sound, and his plans farreaching. The big bears of Wall street and the little bears of Oregon are all

fair game for Theodore Roosevelt.

reproach, or suspicion of any kind, and

so the President will get to the bottom

Professor William Stoddard Franklin, head of the department of physics of Lehigh University, intent more upon the safety of the small boy than the comfort of the general public, has inented a toy cannon which makes a flash and a loud report, but will neither explode nor burn and will project nothore harmful than a cork. It is operated on the principle of the gas enand air, and a loud explosion follows; the cork shell is hursed with great veof such low temperature that it does not where bushes are so plentiful, of per-

even scorch tissue paper. All of this bespeaks safety to the small boy out for noise on the Fourth of July. But when Professor Franklin says that the cost of 5000 shots and their deafening detona-tions is not more than 5 cents, he outlines possibilities of suffering for the American public that are all but appalling.

MR, HILL'S OMISSIONS.

The statement of Mr. James J. Hill. president of the Great Northern, as to the impossibility of establishing a permanent freight rate which would be satisfactory either to the shippers or the railroad is one of the most important bits of expert testimony offered before the Senate investigating committee. Mr. Hill's logic on this particular phase of the railroad case is practically unanswerable. Referring to the daily changing of conditions which gov-

If a railway company had a lot of empty care moving in one direction it could afford to make a Jower rate to \$11 those care than if make a lower rate to fill those care than if it had to send the care out with that load and being them back empty. You must make a rate always assuming that you have to bring the car back empty, because you are called upon when you have empty care going out. You are called to send this car out with this load and there is nothing to bring back. That in itself in my opinion—and I have watched it dissely—goes further to held rates un than almost anything else." hold rates up than almost anything else."

These constantly changing conditions oday puzzle the best railroad experts in the country, and must be met or some shipper will get the worst of it. A maximum rate bill would offer little or no relief, for it would have to vary establishment and maintenance would be practically an impossibility. The situation is such a complex affair that it requires frequent and prompt readjustment to enable the communiand individuals served by the roads, and even the roads themselves. to secure what is right and proper.

But a very small fraction of the pres ent outery against the railroads has been caused by unjust or unreasonable rate schedules, and where there has been trouble of this nature it has been adjusted without much difficulty. In the majority of cases where the rallroads were forced to appeal from the rulings of the commissions, they have been sustained in the courts. This proves that the rate is not the prime factor in the creation of the present strong anti-railroad sentiment. questions which have aroused the indignation of the public and worked up this sentiment against the railroads are the nefarious secret rebates and the unjust discrimination in cutting rates in favor of certain shippers to the detriment of smaller patrons engaged in the same line of business.

Mr. Hill has but little to say on this point, and he has nothing to say regarding the division of territory tween his lines and those controlled by Mr. Harriman. The rankest rate discrimination that Mr. Hill has ever been guilty of is not one-half as unfair as that which he, by agreement with Mr. Harriman, is practicing on the people of Idaho. At an enormous expense per ton per mile he is lifting freight thousands of feet up through Potlatch Canyon, then dropping it down again to water level, and again lifting it to the summit of the Cascades, to be dropped down to tidewater on the Pacific Coast, One locomotive and a train crew can take from five to six cars from the Clearwater River up to the head of Potlatch Canyon. If Mr. Hill would haild or permit Mr. Harriman to build a few miles of railroad between Lewiston and Riparia, the same locomotive and crew right through to tidewater, without climbing a single grade.

As the traffic is now handled, the from tidewater after they have been dragged up that steep canyon than they were when they left the Idaho farms. From all of which it appears that the fairs demanding his immediate atten- This is a species of discrimination that professor of literature is sometimes a in the first class of singers, she held for tion, and he disposed of them with his is more pernicious than the rebate, for accustomed vigor and promptitude. the reason that it is absolutely inex-When the President became convinced cusable. The thousands of settlers all that the Government had been swindled through the Idaho Panhandie are entiout of enormous sums by the operations | tled to some consideration in this matof a gigantic land ring, he determined ter, and if there is a profit for the railto bring the thieves to justice. To that road in lifting freight over one mile end he procured the services of men above water level and then dropping it who he thought deserved his confidence, down again, while a gravity route reand he offered it to them. He did more, mains unused, it is decidedly plain that the rate exacted for the service is too cordial and unbesitating support of high. Mr. Hill has put up an excellent the Administration under all circum- argument against the granting of ratemaking powers by the Government, but what he said-he always does-is ob- he has skillfully avoided all reference to the rank discrimination against communities, counties and states which has goaded the people into a state of mind where they are not averse to seeing enacted laws sufficiently drastic to

When Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman will drop this division of territory and the secret rebating and discrimination against certain ports in favor of others, they will find a much more friendly sentiment in their favor. A maximum freight rate is not the only question now under fire in the railroad camp,

FOR ROSE DAY AT THE FAIR.

Enthusiastic amateur rosarians a few years ago called Portland the Rose City. Defending usurpation of the article "the," even in the face of Californian products, it was proved to experts more than once that many favorite varieties grew to greater perfection in Western Oregon than in any other part of the world. With the vast amount of advertising attaching to the Lewis and Clark Fair, Portland's roses have been exploited wherever, between the two oceans, newspapers and magazines are

read. Now we are put to the test. Never a season has gone by in recent years, except when an inconsiderate and ridiculous date was set, that Portland could not get together for a rose show two or three thousand exceptionally fine specimens. This year we have invited the nations of the earth to witness what we can do with the queen of flowers. Distinguished Americans, including the Vice-President of United States, will be present, logether with representatives of various foreign governments. Portland must not allow them, nor the multitude of undistin guished visitors, to be disappointed.

At least 100,000 roses will be needed to neet expectation and fulfill promises It will be easy to assemble that number if there shall be anything like gen eral response to the Rose Society's request. There are in Portland not fewer than 15,000 homes whose gardens pro duce good roses. Seven from each home, or fourteen from every other one, will suffice, if only fine blooms be sent for such an exhibit as will add largely

One point in Mr. Sibson's letter, published in The Sunday Oregonian, cannot be too strongly emphasized. Disbud your toses. What is the use,

mitting imperfect buds to sap life and strength from the perfect bud? where there is a cluster, rub off the little buds and let all the sap go into the strong bud in the center. Disbudding should be practiced not only for the Rose Show, but every year as well. Necessity for cultivating the soil, urged by Mr. Sibson, is plain. Roses are certainly entitled to as much care as nions in the vegetable garden, and for like reason.

Saturday, June 1, will be Rose day at the Fair. Arrangements have been made for 5009 large glass jars. These must be filled. A little work, which ought to be a labor of love, in the comng three weeks, coupled with public spirit and home pride, will serve effectively to create such a rose exhibit as shall eclipse anything of the kind ever undertaken elsewhere. But to make a big success everybody must help, Today is a good time for those who have not begun, to begin to heed the suggestions offered by the Rose Society.

Professor Triggs, who did so much to keep the University of Chicago in the public eye during his connection with the great Rockefeller institution, has just been awarded a verdict for 6 cents damages in the action for libel he brought against the New York Sun. Professor Triggs had criticised Longfellow and other poets, and the Sun, in its own audacious way, criticised and "jollied" Professor Triggs. But the matter of the libel is of less interest than some of the testimony extracted from the so greatly in different localities that its plaintiff in the course of cross-examina-

> A theatrical firm had offered Professor Triggs \$700 a week to become vance agent for a production of "Ro-meo and Juliet," and this elicited several interesting confessions from the plaintiff. As a professor of English literature, a student of Shakespeare and ssible lecturer Juliet," a play with which he declared himself to be "very familiar," Professor Triggs was asked who Tybalt was. He did not remember. Neither did he remember Mercutio, and he could not even name the two houses which were at outs or the city in which the scene was laid. Of course, it is better that a lecturer should know the spirit rather than the letter of his subject, but in our nortal imperfection students cannot arrive at the spirit except through the

As the Sun spoke of Professor Triggs as "the scourge of Whittier and Longfellow," there was much reference to these poets during the trial. Professor Triggs maintained that Longfellow had no imagination, spontaneity, passion, inspiration, and that his style was poor, simple and unattractive. The defendant was asked who wrote the words: For of all and words of tongue or pen,

The suddest are those, It might have been Professor Triggs did not know. Nor ould he tell who wrote the lines: Up from the meadows tich with cors,

Clear in the cool September morn, The cluster'd apires of Frederick stand Green walled by the hills of Maryland. "I really do not place the poem," said Professor Triggs of this quotation, "I low, Whittier and Shakespeare apparently made but small impression upon the Triggsian memory, but it was otherwise with Whitman. From one of Professor Triggs' utterances this paragraph was quoted: "It is not unlikely that the nineteenth century will be divided into the age of Poe and the age of Whitman." This, Professor Triggs said, was not praise of Whitman, but an "interpretation of facts," and that it could take fifty to sixty loaded cars was on a level with saying a certain building is high. With Whitman's works, Professor Triggs proclaimed himself familiar, and further said that Clearwater products are farther away "Leaves of Grass" could with propriety be read to a young girl or young married woman, "as I explain them person apart from the ordinary reader

of poetry.

CURING DRUNKENNESS. Dr. Paul Farez, a well-known French psychologist and physician, has lately been conducting experiments for the cure of drunkenness by "suggestion," for which he presents satisfactory resuits. The question, "Can inebriety be cured by suggestion?" is one that has been asked many times, but the experiments to which reference is made are unique in the realm of subtlety, the subject having been practiced upon entirely while asleep. He was, moreover, not desirous of being cured of alcoholism, nor willing to submit to treatment of any kind for it. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, Dr. Farez declares that this man, "against his will and unknown to him, was cured and

has remained so for four years."

That he was a stubborn and difficult subject is shown by the following

statement of his case: The patient was 25 years of age, married, of sound constitution and average health. He commenced drinking when he was 17 years of age, and his wife had married-him in order to reform him. After his marriage, however, he drank as before. His daily ration was two quarts of wine with his meals, and was two quarts of wine with his meals, and during the day several glasses of brandy, rum, vermouth, absinthe, etc. Ordinarily the man was quiet, but when he had taken more absinthe than usual he became violent, abused his wife, brake everything within reach, and surrendered completely to his fremsy. The day following this delirium the man remembered nothing, but when rold of what he had done he wept, promised to become soher, etc. The greens, however, were soon repeated.

Not because the man was considered to be worth saving perhaps had

to be worth saving, perhaps, but rather because it took too long for him to die by this means, his friends gave him into the care of the psychologist The latter took charge of him willingly in the interest of science, and began treatment by suggestion during natural sleep. From four to five times a week Dr. Farez worked upon him through his subconscious mind. The patient did not know what was going on, and there was slow but steady improvement from the first. Between January, when the treatments began, and April, the man was intoxicated only three times; in April and May not at all; in June and July slightly intoxicated on two occasions, and so on, until by the end of the year he took no stimulant except a little absinthe once or twice a month at home. In conclusion, Dr. Farez says: The man is no longer trritable, happy, and a regular worker. He has gained control of his will, is gentle and affectionate, and is indeed entirely

transformed " From this testimony from so high source we may conclude that the treat-ment for alcoholism in the futurethough possibly still some years hence will not be on lines against the patient's will, through prohibition or other methinvoke his stolid, stubborn opposition, but by subtlety and circum-

theory elaborated by Dr. Farez

is as reasonable as any presentmen that is practically inexplicable. well known that, in cases of chronic inebriety the will of the victim succumbs entirely to his appetite. In the words of a temperance lesson in an old school reader:

All sink before it, hope and fruth, And comfort, joy and wealth. As the germs of tuberculosis weaken and destroy the tissues of the body, so he power of appetite utterly subjugates the will of the subject of alcoholism. A cure in the first case can only fenses of the body so that they will be able to resist the attack of the invader. A cure in the second case depends entirely upon revitalizing the subject's will. Difficult as is the first process, the second is even more so. If the French psychologist has succeeded in showing that this can be done along the path of non-resistance, it may be assumed that he has made a great discovery in the realm of that shadowy but persistent

The well-attended meeting at Pendleon of the Oregon Good Roads Association calls attention to the increasing interest felt in improving our highways Next to more railroads, the most crying need of the rural population is bet wagon roads. It would be difficult to estimate the loss sustained each year y reason of poor roads, and in many ocalities the natural conditions are not so unfavorable to good roads as to prevent their being constructed at a con paratively small cost. It is money well expended by a farmer if a road over which but one ton could be hauled at load can be improved so that the same wagon and horses can hanl two The automobile is doing considerable to spread the gospel of good roads in the city and suburbs, and the gospel of good roads is now spreading more rapidly than ever before.

something known as the human mind

Life is never tedious in Oklahoma It is reported that in one part of the territory 14,000 cyclone caves are being dug. At Hinton, the following notice has been published:

On nights when clouds look at all danger us a sentry will be stationed in the bel fower, provided with a repeating shotgun. I there is apparent danger, he will ring the bel Also any person who sees a storm coing when the sentry is not atationed will be expected to fire a gun.

Yet there are people who think Oklama is the garden spot of the world. Perhaps. But those people have never seen Oregon. They may never get the chance, if they stay in the tornado belt much longer.

Mr. John Thorson, late of Sweden. and Mr. Martin Mathewson, from the fjords of Norway, wound up a carouse in the Aberdeen, Wash., tenderioin with a discussion as to the superiority of the respective nationalities of each. Mathewson, with the aid of a two-byfour scantling, offered the most convincing argument, and Mr. Thorson in onsequence was the central figure at a Coroner's inquest. This is not the first time that the question of the superiority of nations has been settled by force of arms, but it is not the usual thing for the loser in the argument to have an

The conscienceless burglar is abroad by night in the city. A minister's home as entered Sunday evening while he was out seeking to save souls, and his best silverware was stolen. an injunction of Scripture which says: 'If a man take away thy coat, give him thy cloak also." It is not recorded however, that the thief in this case is being sought by the man who lost his "best silver" for the purpose of turning over to him the plated ware that he

considerately left behind. twenty years a strong hold on the theater-going public. There was in her voice the soul of melody. No one, not destitute of the musical faculty, could listen unmoved when she sang "Oh, Promise Me." the most charming number in that popular opera, "Robin Hood." By this song she will be remembered with something of affection by millions of Americans.

Dispatches from Seoul to the effect that the Japanese have landed a large army on the northern part of the Corean coast, with the object of attacking Viadivostok, lend additional meaning to the apparent inaction of Togo. With Vladivostok invested, the Port Arthur story may be retold, and Rojestvensky's squadron lessened one by one with the aid of mines and torpe-

The Pittsburg young woman who sued her faithless lover for breach of promise and got damages now sees the error of her ways and remarks: thought I loved him, and did love him; but I did not know him. A life with him would have been monstrous, unendurable." But a life without him and with \$13,000 of his money will have some attractions for the repentant young lady.

Advices from Manila detailing the guerrilla warfare of the outlaw chief Moro may change the views of "antis" with regard to political independence for the Philippines. Incidentally, Maor-General Wood, who was a National issue twelve months ago, is brought into the limelight of publicity. Roosevelt's old chum has proved himself a

us as the American girls in the way of basket-ball, class rushes and athletics generally, but they keep up their end by provoking Cossacks into breaking up their meetings with whips. Rev. Mr. Ghormley took for his topic

"The Next Mayor," and then proceeded to pay a high, and no doubt deserved. tribute to Candidate Paget. very pleasing to Mr. Paget, but really it is all irrelevant.

give up his religious work, which inter-feres with his Standard Oil work. The public heretofore thought that Rockefeller looked upon his Bible class as Evidently optum dens in Kansas City are run so openly that a complete stranger like Herbert Croker need have

search of a "little fun." The Supreme Court says the pool-rooms can't do business in Portland. Well, they haven't been. NOTE AND COMMENT.

Young Mr. Rockefeller finds that he has ch work, religious work and work that is not so very religious. Very naturally, he decides to give up his religious work. There is very little financial profit in such labor at the best, and Bible classes are by no means the most pro-ductive part of the field. His conduct is like that of the Scoftish minister of religion who was accustomed to curse volu bly when playing golf. When a friend remonstrated that such profane golf and the listry did not go well together, the player replied that he would have to give "What, give up golf!" said his It up. answered the purson. So Rockefeller gives up the ministry for his game.

A common gaming-house is a public nuisance, says the Supreme Court, thereby confirming lay opinion.

The Laucet, that journal which is equally at home in a discussion upon beri beri and a discussion upon the latest hygienic penwiper, now condemns the hatpin, woman's great weapon of defense and offense. "On a windy day." says the Lan-"the leverage on the roots of the hair when the large and flapping headgear is endeavoring to sail away is one of the causes of the headache of which most omen complain after a buffeting by the elements." As woman is unlikely to abandon the modern stiletto, the Lancet had better try to abolish windy days.

Some time ago a paragraph concerning Lloyd's went the rounds of the press. It was to the effect that the company had issued a policy of insurance against twins, A prospective father paid \$75 for a \$5000 policy. It now develops that Lloyd's won the bet. The man who so providently insured himself against misfortune is now the father of a fine son, and the insurance company is \$55 ahead, so both parties are probably greatly pleased with the situa-

"I am awfully grateful to the jury, says a St. Louis woman who obtained damages for breach of promise. "They were an intelligent party of gentlemen, chivalrous and clear-headed, and in giving me a verdict while they did their duty. yet they did me a service which I can sever forget. We should like to hear the defendant's opinion of the same jury.

New defenses in criminal actions are rare. Defendants usually rely on a timeworn plea such as insanity or out forward an alibi, so it is refreshing to find a New Jerzey murderer with an absolutely novel excuse for his peccadillo. This ingenious fellow says that he has two personalities, which we may designate A and B. Peronality A, present in court, pleads that Personality B committed the crime, and that Personality A is therefore not reery reasonable plea, and that the court should acquit Personality A and hang Personality B. This might not meet with the defendant's approval, perhaps, but it would be a logical decision

Smoot is beginning to reappear in the dispatches. Perhaps he is a relative of the worm that dieth not.

It certainly is rough luck on a preacher to go home after the service and find his house ransacked by burglars. He couldn't have the satisfaction of knowing that the scoundrels had been in church and had been compelled to sit through his

The Freewater Times thinks that since the Emperor of Russia is known as the Czar, and his wife as the Czarina, their

with as much pleasure as I experienced long ago, when I had no gray hairs, and Lucia' and 'La Somnambula,' " possible that a Frenchman could so tactlessly remind a lady of the number of years that have passed since her first' farewell tour?

The manager of the Pacific Christian Advocate has resigned to work for a plane-house. From organ to plane, as a noted Portland wag remarked yesterday.

in the "hupper suckles" of Nebraska ociety it appears that the hostess who would be boss of her own entertainments in her own house must be of an unusually determined character, for one poor wor ried woman writes to her town paper that some self-assertive guest frequently demands the refreshments to be a time chosen by herself. It does seem to be rubbing it in a little to make the unlucky hostess alter her hours just to please one guest, but why not present the howling one with a ham sandwich and suggest that she eat it on the way home, whither she had better set out at once? WEX. J.

Unhappy Russian Students.

World Today.

The university student in Russia, with rare exceptions, belongs to the Liberal party. It seems to have been a tradition that the student's attitude she strongly against the government. s in lare measure exo sined by the fact that the student class suffers more than any other from the arbitrary regulations of the police and censor. Each faculty is provided with its sub-inspector and his staff. At first I took these uniformed 'aples' for janitors, but afterward learned that their duties consisted simply in remembering the full name of each student, in getting acquainted, as far as possible, with the voices of those who seemed to be the leaders, in order to recognize them even from behind closed doors. In the gymnasis, corresponding to our high and preparatory schools, the regulations are even more strict than in the universities, and there is no evidence of organized protest. Likewise, on leaving the university the student finds himself struggling against the bureaucratic ma-chine, and gradually submits and accepts it as inevitable. There is a small con-servative element in the student body, but it does not form an opposition party and can be disregarded, since it exerts little or no influence on the general trend of student activities.

Where Eggs Are Currency. Dublin Lady of the House

everywhers received over the counter in payment for tea, sugar, meal, oil, bread, tobacco, patent medicines and general haberdashery. Accounts are kept open and goods supplied on credit in eggs. Predatory agents traveling through the wilds with worthless teas, itinerant tinkers and musicians. Polish Jews hawking times jewelry and holy pictures, all accept this current coin, generally unloading it at the nearest rallway town. everywhere received over the counter ne difficulty in finding one when in

THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE FOR CRIME

Pertinent Comment on a Prison Reform Adopted by Oregon, That Goes Into Effect This Month.

The attempt to adjust the penalty for a Jeffned crime to the guilt of the offender is not merely difficult: it is absolutely impossible of accomplian-ment. The crime is doubtless susceptible of exact definition, and such defi-nitions are essential in every penal code; but the degree of guilt in the person committing the crime is not susceptible of definition or of human admeasurement. There are a thousand facts and circumstances, relating to the degree of provocation or temptation, the habits and natural temperament of the offender, the motives that ment of the offender, the motives that controlled him, the environment of his past life, the extent of his intelligence, his inherited qualities, and countless individual incidents, every one of which goes to aggravate or to pallinte the guilt of that particular crime. The problem from the very nature of the case, is insultible. It is beyond the comcase, is insoluble; it is beyond the com-pass of human intelligence. The absolute necessity of providing

for the differences of individual cases demanded some clasticity in the retri-butive system. To prescribe a fixed and uniform penalty of eight years' imprisonment for assault with intent to kill, for instance, applicable slike to every case coming within the definition of that crime, regardless of the provocation or lack of provocation attending the assault, would be too revolting to common instincts of justice. The device was nstincts of justice. The device was rigidity of a uniform sentence by en-acting a minimum and a maximum term of imprisonment for each crime punishable by imprisonment—not more than ten or less than five years." not more than one year." "not more than three years and not less than six months." Expressions like these are found in almost every penal statute. They are designed to cast upon the larger conducting the trial the days of Judge conducting the trial the duty of measuring the prisoner's gullt and of pronouncing a just sentence, the duration of which, the law decrees, must lie within the limits named. This imbility.

It is the logical consequence of the retributive theory that when a convict has duly served his sentence he is said to have atoned for his offense; so far as the state is concerned he is purged of his crime and is entitled to regain his freedom as if he had never violated the law. This right to a dis-charge is an absolute one, and wholly irrespective of the convict's character purposes. It may be morally cer-n that he will immediately return to a life of crime; he may even avow openly his plans and intention to do openly his plans and intention to do so; still, the law has no provision for his further detention, and, by the expiration of the term of his sentence, he becomes ippo facto a free man. Talls is practically the most dangerous feature of the retributive system. Discharged convicts now constitute by far the most hardened and desperate class of criminals; they are the ex-perts, the instigators, the skilled lead-

ers in criminal enterprises.

When a criminal is found guilty, why does the state condemn aim to impris-onment? What justifies such impris-onment and what is the object to be attained by it? The state confines a convicted criminal in prison, according to the theory of retributive punish-ment, in order to make him suffer: the suffering is the penalty of his crime. and when it has been prolonged to a degree commensurate with his guilt the prisoner is held to have paid the the prisoner is held to have paid the penalty and to be purged of the crime. This is a very narrow view of the relation of the state to crime, and a very lation of the state to crime, and a very in any case justify the release even of false view of the enils of government by law. The state is justified in imprisoning a convict on precisely the same ground that it is justified in con-

false view of the ends of get false view of the ends of get false view of the ends of get false view of the same ground that it is justified in confining in an asylum a lunatice who is inflaing in an asylum a lunatice who is longer a mere doctrinaire's theory. It has now become firmly imbedded in American criminal jurisprudence. In modified forms, all of which, however. Mme, Patti has been decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, and President Loubet is credited with remarking as he signed the decree nominating her a foreign member of the order, "I do this with as much pleasure as I experienced."

son for the enforced restraint in all such cases is the same; it is not safe for the community tout these persons should have their freedom. The motive properly governing the action of the statutes of various states of the Urion, notably New York. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersion as he signed the decree nominating her a foreign member of the order, "I do this with as much pleasure as I experienced."

Another essential concomitant of the control of the public.

To sentence a burglar at the time of

of public protection as opposed to that of retribution. By this sentence a per-son convicted of crime is sentenced to imprisonment—not for any fixed or defiaite term—but to imprisonment The imprisonment is to condergone such a change in his character, test, for the suppression of crime.

a reformatory system of prison treat-ment. *Confinement in prison affords protection to the public only while it lasts. Effectual and permanent protec-tion can be secured in but two wayseither the prisoner must never be re-stored to freedom, or else he must be so reformed that he can, with safety to the public, be set at liberty. The latter alternative is not only the more aumane; it is also the more economical, and on both grounds the protection and well-being of the public demand the reformation, as much as they demand the imprisonment, of the criminal it has been fairly demonstrated that a large percentage, much more than a majority, of all convicts can be so transformed, through prison discipline and training, that they can safely be intrusted with freedom, and that they will abstain from crime and lead dustrious and honest lives.

habits and purposes as to render it safe, in the judgment of a competent

tribunal, to restore him to freedom.
Of course, the indispensable concomitant of the indeterminate sentence is

A cardinal principle of the reformative system is the individual treatment of prisoners. Every effort is made 19 gain and to record all available in-formation regarding the past life of each prisoner. His life while in prison passes under close scrutiny, and the results of such observation are nutely recorded. Every convict is jected to special treatment adapted to his capacity and having reference to his points of strength and of weakness, in numberless ways he is subjected to tests, and his successes and his failures are carefully noted in his record. By these methods the immost character and purposes of the prisoner become unfolded to the prison officers; the system is so searching that shame and deceit are unavailing and are well-nigh impossible. When it comes to the question of his fitness or unfitness for freedom the record of his life in the prison yields ample data upon which to found a judgment regarding his capacity, his power of self-control, the strength of his moral purposes—in a word, regarding his intention and his ability to lead an honest life. cision can safely be trusted to board of experienced men acting in operation with the officers of the pris on and the judgment arrived at can be formed with as much confidence its correctness, as, for example, in decision of a body of physicians an insane patient has recovered his

sanity.
It is the vital principle of the inde terminate sentence that should be discharged until he is fit for

In another way the indeterminate sentence is a most potent instrumentality toward the reformation of the convict. Under this system the duration of the convict's imprisonment is dependent upon the convict himself. None of the reformative agencies can be effective without his active co-operation. The instinctive love of free dom, the longing for release, consti-tute the strongest motive that ani-mates the prisoner. And when he is made to realize that he has to work out his own saivation, and that the length of his imprisonment depends on his own exertions, the strongest possi-ble stimulus is applied to him to sur-render himself to the reformative influences that surround him.

The indeterminate sentence is not properly applicable to every Capital crimes, which incur the sen-

indeterminate sentence is the feature of conditional release on parole. When a convict is deemed fit for release a nis conviction to imprisonment for the term of five years is as irrational as it would be to send the lunatice to an asylum for the preordained time of agency of the state, and he is sent five years, or the smallpox patient to a there on probation. He remains for a hospital for exactly three weeks. The lunatic and the person afflicted with the state, still under sentence and unthe state, still under sentence and the contagious disease must be confined until they are cured—until it is safe for the public that they be discharged. The same course is the only rational one to adopt for the criminal.

The indeterminate sentence has been devised in recognition of the principle and demonstrating his intention and his intenti ability to abstain from crime, he obtains a final and absolute discharge.
In the universal adoption of the ideterminate sentence, with all that logacilly involves, rests the strongest

JUDGE BELLINGER'S DEATH.

Jurist of Noble Character

Baker City Democrat In the death of Judge C. B. Bellin-ger of the United States District Court of Oregon, the state has lost one of its ablest jurists. Judge Bel-linger was a man of noble character and he was beloved by the members of the bar throughout the state.

An Incorruptible Judge.

Boise News. The death of Judge Bellinger. Portland, last evening, removed from the Pederal bench one of the ablest Judges in the country. Judge Bel-linger was appointed by President Cleveland during his first term to suc-ceed Judge Deady. He was respected by all classes as an incorruptible Judge.

His Death Most Unfortunate.

Pendleton East Oregonian.

Judge Bellinger has been one of the nost impartial and featless men ever to occupy a Federal position in Oregon, and his death at this crisis in the state's his-tory is most unfortunate. It will delay the land fraud cases, and in such delay the accused and indicted parties will have

Loss of a Noble Pioneer.

Eugene Guard.

The death of Charles B. Bellinger removes one more of the honored pioneers that made that journey across the plains to the then wild uncivilized great state that is now a great commonwealth of this Nation. He was a scholar of great attainments, his decisions were sound and just and Orecisions were sound and just, and Ore-gon loses one of its noble pioneers who helped make the state through years of hardship and strife. His place can-not be filled.

called for encomiums of a high order, without a word against his conduct. His sterling character and great worth as a man placed him prominently as a Judge who could be trusted above the din of political clamor. Hence his illness excited general concern among all desiring justice, particularly in the land-fraud cases, over which he presided with fairness and discernment There is universal regret over his

Severe Loss to the Northwest.

Olympia Olympian. In the death of Judge Bellinger at Portland Friday not only Oregon, but the en-tire Northwest sustained a severe loss. Few men die leaving behind greater mon-uments self-reared through life work. Judge Bellinger has perhaps done more to command respect for the laws of the land than any other man that ever lived in the West-not through hard and uncompromising application of the law, but by his own undying hatred of wrong, his devotion to the fundamental principles of law. He was a great, broad, just man—one who inspired respect for the things he stood for.

A Lovely Errand.

Lappincott's.

He was a cherubic youth of 4, with a beautiful, hime-eyed countenance and an angelic smile—the kind of boy that honcest persons long instinctively to kidnap. He sat on the fence, awinging his heels and humming a kindergarten song.

"Oh, you darling!" cried an impulsive young woman, pouncing upon him and giving him a hug. "Has your mother any more like you? Have you any little brothers?"

"Top," replied the angelic boy, "got

"Top," replied the angelic boy, "got three. Me and Jack and Billy and Frank." "Which one do you like best?" "Jack, I guess," replied the youngster after a moment of deep thought. "Yop, I like Jack best."

asked the young weman. "And why," asked the young woman,
"do you like Jack best?"
"'Cause he did such a lovely errand

A Judge to Be Trusted.

Albany Democrat.

Oregon people have been greatly concerned this week over the illness of Judge Beilinger of the United States District Court, tollowed by his death.

Mis career has been one which has legs," was the calm reply.