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THE LAW SUSTAINED.

American missionaries in China say they have information that if the Geary act is enforced in the United States the Chinese government will expel from its territories all natives of the United States, missionaries, merchants and travelers. It is argued by many of our own people that such a course would be justifiable, but such persons seem to desire that the letter and not the spirit of the law be enforced when the former favors the Chinese, and vice versa. It is difficult to understand upon what ground these people, in the light of past events, base their reasoning when they conclude that the course outlined by the missionaries would be justifiable. Under our present treaty regulations only certain of China's subjects may come to the United States, and it would have required small effort upon the part of the Chinese government to prevent the violation of these provisions of the treaty. The futility of guarding the borders of the United States against the unlawful influx of the Chinese had been thoroughly demonstrated and if the stipulations regarding such immigration was to be effective, supplementary laws were necessary. To this end the Geary law was enacted. After subscribing to the treaty the Chinese government cannot in fairness object to this law. It is rather its duty to strengthen the hands of the United States in executing it. The law works no hardship on subjects of China who are entitled to a residence here, and if they do not desire to comply with it they have the alternative of the penalty. The spirit of the law is certainly just, and the Chinese government has no reasonable grounds for retaliation.

Heretofore, there has been a question as to the constitutionality of the sixth section of the act, but the cases taken before the supreme court for the purpose of determining this point was decided this week, and the decision upholds the law. After the court concluded the announcements of the opinions, counsel for the Chinese moved a rehearing and an argument before the full bench at the next term, Justice Harlan having been absent. The court took the motion under advisement, the effect of which is to postpone proceedings under the judgement announced. At present the court stands five to three in favor of the law.

The unexpected refusal of the Chinese to register complicates to some extent the execution of the law. The penalty imposed by the law upon a Chinaman adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to a residence in the United States, is imprisonment for one year and deportation at the expiration of that time. The law did not provide the means of inflicting the penalty upon as many as have refused to register, and it would perhaps be justice to allow them another opportunity to comply with the law. Should they not then do so, the proper course to pursue would be to incarcerate as many of them as we have accommodations for, and it is probable we would be spared the expense of imprisoning and deporting the remainder.

In the mean time if the Chinese government wishes to exchange her missionaries for our Chinese population, we shall not object. We have no fear that the former will come into competition with the white labor of the land. There is a wide missionary field at home, anyway.

The result of Monday's city election left us in doubt as to which party carried the day, but the weather clerk evidently construed it as an expression for more water, for on Monday the flood-gates of heaven were opened wide, and the rain poured in torrents until the pro-water advocates became disposed to regret their action.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

There can be no doubt of the injustice and bad policy of having all the state institutions in one city. Such a concentration of interests and the large appropriations to carry on all the business of the state could not long fail to build up a ring or combination that would control the state. By scattering the institutions over the state they are among the people and no such combination can arise, for one balances another and each holds in check any undue advantage sought by any one. The clause in the constitution, which was put there before the capitol was located, declaring that all the other institutions of the state should be located at the state capital, was wrong, and has been regarded as a dead letter for 20 years. Under that clause, in the early years of the government, the penitentiary and the insane asylum were moved from Portland to Salem. This was a grave mistake, for which that now obsolete clause in the constitution was solely responsible. It would have been much better to have kept these institutions at Portland, especially the penitentiary, which is merely a huge workshop and ought to be at a commercial and shipping point. With the removal of these two institutions, the location of any more of the public institutions at Salem ceased, by common consent, and all the institutions since then have been located at Eugene, Corvallis and other places. This policy should be and will be continued, without any regard to a clause in the constitution that has been as dead for a quarter of a century as the clause prescribing that none but "free white male citizens" could vote. And if any body insists that this clause shall be revived, at this late day, and every public building and all the appropriations to carry on all the business of a great state shall be dumped into Salem, it will not take the people long to change the constitution. This country and all south of here will vote solid for it, and so will eastern Oregon and the northern end of the Willamette valley. Surely Salem ought to be satisfied, and we have no doubt the majority of her citizens are, with the capitol, the asylum and the penitentiary. However, if they sanction or permit a fight to be made against the location of the remainder of the state institutions outside of Salem, they will find that the people of other less favored sections of the state will be delighted to take up the challenge, and when that time comes Salem will be fortunate if she retains what she now has, or any part of it.—State Journal.

ADULTERATED MILK.

Justice Wood, of Portland, spent Tuesday afternoon in listening to testimony in the cases brought by State Food Commissioner H. B. Luce against a number of grocers and dairymen who were charged with offering for sale adulterated milk. On the stand Mr. Luce stated that milk containing less than three per cent. of butter fat was unwholesome and unfit for use. Out of the samples taken from thirteen grocers and three milkmen not one was found to come up to the required standard. Mr. Luce went into an elaborate explanation of how dairymen stimulated their cows in such a manner as to give a large supply of milk, but at the same time weakened the secretory organs of the animal, and caused internal diseases that made their milk impure. He claimed that any cow kept in good condition, fed proper food and well taken care of, would give milk that when tested would show a percentage of butter fat over that required by law.

Justice Wood then rendered a decision adjudging all the defendants guilty, and imposing a fine of \$20 each. Attorney Petrain gave notice of an appeal, and the matter will be carried to the higher court at once.

The grounds for appeal are that the new law governing such cases does not take effect until the 21st of this month, and under the old law the offense is not an indictable one or one that can be disposed of in a justice court.

INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS.

Since the legislature made provision for the establishment of an insane asylum in Eastern Oregon and a soldiers' home somewhere in the state, parties in Salem have resurrected a clause in the constitution which says "That all public institutions of the state hereafter provided for by the legislative assembly shall be located at the seat of government." After the location of the soldiers' home at Roseburg injunction proceedings were instituted against the trustees of the institution by D. C. Sherman. On reading the complaint in this suit, and hearing A. O. Condit, attorney for plaintiff, it was ordered by Judge Burnett in chambers that defendants show cause, if any they have, at chambers at the county court house in Salem, Marion county, Oregon, on Tuesday, May 23, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, why a preliminary injunction should not issue according to the prayer of the complaint in this suit, and that in the meantime the defendants and each of them be and they are hereby restrained and enjoined until further order of the court or Judge thereof, from locating the Oregon soldiers' home, or selecting a site therefor at any other than at the seat of government of the state of Oregon. The proceedings have aroused considerable indignation throughout the state, as it brings up a question as to the legality of the location of the state schools. The time for which the capital was located at Salem has expired and there is talk of moving it to Portland at no distant day.

A severe example of the visitation of paternal sins upon the child is brought out by the information that a child in the East had been christened Penoyer-Cleveland. If there is anything in a name the unfortunate child can never enjoy the ways of peace. The repellent forces suggested by these names will keep him continually at war with himself. The parents will doubtless receive the photographs of the two distinguished personages for whom their offspring was named, and the GAZETTE volunteers the suggestion, for the sake of harmony in the household, that they be hung in separate apartments.

Possibly in the near future, the constitution, with the aid of Salem's selfishness, may be able to draw the Portland and Astoria custom houses, the three land offices, Mount Hood, the falls of the Willamette, Mount Jefferson, the Three Sisters and Crater Lake to the seat of government, and gather in all the other snow peaks and soda springs.—Albany Herald.

The reform school is once more open for the reception of incorrigible youth, under the order of the state board of education, the order of November last just having been revoked. Two were received Monday, the Huntley brothers, from Coos county, sentenced to two years each for burglary. There are now 50 boys in the institution.

It doesn't make so much difference to us here in Oregon whether Summer comes or not. We never have any winter.—Capital Journal.

That was a splendid sentiment the Pope got off the other day: "I send my love to all the people of the United States."

PIONEER REUNION.

The twentieth annual reunion of the Oregon Pioneers' association will convene in Portland on June 15th. The committee of arrangements is making preparations for a good time, and nothing but the absence of pioneers will prevent this being a most enjoyable occasion. From a card sent out by Geo. H. Himes, the secretary of the association, we make the following extract:

Fellow Pioneers, death is thinning our ranks rapidly. There are many among you who have not as yet identified yourselves with this association. You are earnestly urged to come and have your name and a brief history of your life enrolled on the association register. All who came prior to 1855 may become members. Let us who survive come together in our annual meeting to renew the friendships formed in the times that tried us, and recall the experiences of the early days by which it became possible to found a great and prosperous commonwealth—our own loved Oregon. Those having relics of pioneer life of any kind—cooking utensils, farming implements, spinning wheels, old letters, looms—anything used in pioneer days or brought across the plains—are earnestly requested to inform me of the fact, and if agreeable I will forward blank descriptive circular, by which a history of the article may be obtained, and also a tag which will secure free transportation to this city. The purpose of this is to secure a permanent collection of such articles for the association, and to make it a feature of each annual reunion. A number of articles have already been secured; among other things a wagon that was brought across the plains in 1852 will be on exhibition.

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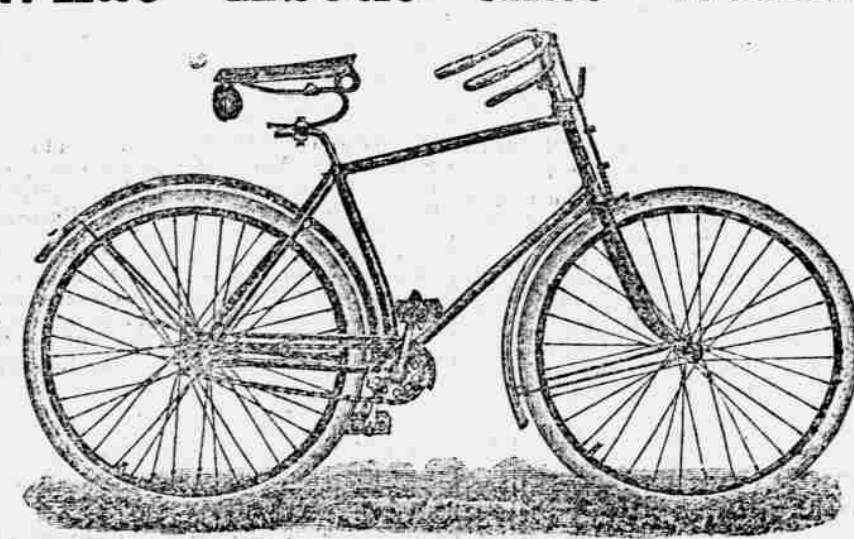
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