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NO DISREGARD OF THE LAW.

The Journal is not in sympathy with any "winking at the violation of law" in behalf of any class of citizens. In short The Journal stands for equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and it firmly believes in the enforcement of the laws as they are written in the statute books.

If some laws are bad and ineffective enforcement of them will quickly bring about their repeal. But, so long as they are in force they should be enforced by those entrusted with the authority and duty.

To license gambling and other vice under existing law is not to be thought of for one moment, and probably it is not the intention of those who support the license idea. To do so would be of itself unlawful and at the same time ridiculous.

Journal writers may record individual opinions and thus give color to what appears in the news columns of The Journal from time to tome, but The Journal has but one opinion in this connection, and that is to enforce the law at all times, regardless of whom it affects. To do less would be an attack on our institutions and upon society, and this no self-respecting newspaper can countenance.

If a law is bad and impractical, then enforce it, and thus bring about its repeal. The spirit of enforcement must always stand behind the law. There should be no trimming, compromising or half-way business in this connection, for respect for the law must always be maintained at any cost.

In brief, we should all stand on the platform of "Enforce or Repeal."

NAST REFUSED $10,000.

Col. R. W. Mitchell, of Portland, tells a story of the refusal of the late Thomas Nast, cartoonist, of $10,000 offered by the managers of the Republican compaign, in recognition of his valuable services in the Hayes-Tilden election contest. Mr. Nast said in reply to the delegation that tendered the check:

"I don't want it. I am paid by the Harpers for my work, and that is enough."

Col. Mitchell's relation of the incident furnishes an appropriate text for comment upon the theme of employes accepting money "on the side," in addition to the compensation given by their employers. There are ethical considerations involved that may well be pondered by all persons who sell their professional or mechanical or artistic skill to an employing interest.

First, there may be no hesitancy in setting down as fundamental, that the employe owes it to himself to refuse money offered by others than his employer. He contracts for a stipulated sum, and to give his best endeavors to those for whom he labors. For instance, let a newspaper institution be taken as an instance. The newspaper worker agrees to serve the newspaper to the best of his ability, and to jealously safeguard the interests of the management. If he violate these tenets, he stultifies himself, and degrades his profession. He is the sufferer. In fact, he is the worse sufferer who accepts bribes in any walk in life. And, to accept money "on the side" in newspaper work is really to accept a bribe, ugly as that word sounds and reads.

Second, he owes it to his employer to refuse such money, for the reason that in accepting it he is merely selling influence that he himself does not own, but that is created by the strength of the paper with which he is connected.

Thomas Nast was right. He preserved his self-respect by refusing that $10,000 check. He proved that not every man has his price, notwithstanding it is the common view that every man does have his price. He honored his profession and refutes many charges made against him that he was willing to sell his art in unprofessional manner. His example should strengthen the belief of honest newspaper men that he is most professional who gives his whole effort to his employer, and who does not accept money from outside sources.

The Bridal Veil lumber mills are to be rebuilt, after the destructive fire that visited that important institution last summer. It is an industry that affords employment to many people at good wages and its rebuilding will bring much of good to the families that have been dependent upon it for support.

THE REPORTED TRUCE.

The wires tell us of a truce between the Gould and Harriman forces in the fight for supremacy in the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. The truce was upon this basis: 65,000 shares of stock were voted by J. H. McClement, representing Gould; 90,000 shares were voted by Osgood, who is affiliated with Gould; and 90,000 shares were voted by Edwin Hawley, representing Harriman; making 155,000 shares for the Gould-Osgood people against 90,000 for the Harriman people, led by John W. Gates. Osgood remains as president, although Gates and the Harriman people had vowed to displace him, and Gould goes into the executive committee.

Certainly, there was no routing of the Gould forces, notwithstanding it was understood for weeks that it was intended to accomplish such a routing.

John C. Osgood, who has been the active head of the opposition to John W. Gates, appears as a new figure in the big financial affairs of the country. He has apparently won his contention, in the large contest with $50,000,000 as the stakes for which they were playing. Quiet of late years, the Gould people seem to have retained power in the financial world that enables them to enter into conflict with the large interests of Wall street and to hold their ground in fierce struggles.

GOVERNOR CUMMINS' VIEWS.

Governor Cummins of Iowa spoke before the reciprocity congress in Detroit on Wednesday, saying in part:

The conclusion is inevitable that in the great majority of cases a reciprocity treaty respecting competitive commodities would interfere and injure some home producer, and, if that fact be a bar to the operation of the principle, let us at once abandon it. I for one, however, am willing to be counted among the ranks of those who believe that the consequence is not a bar, and that great public policies should not be viewed from so narrow and illiberal a standpoint. The purpose of any such treaty on our part would be to open up a new market or enlarge one already discovered, for our products, and, if those who are charged with the responsibility of making in our behalf a commercial trade are of the opinion that, upon the whole, the market thus opened up or enlarged to us will take more of our products, measured by the labor required to produce them, than the new competition admitted to our shores will obliterate, then we should make the trade.

This is squinting at rather good Democratic doctrine, and indicates with some accuracy what is the "Iowa idea" with reference to the tariff, that has disturbed the Republican party of late. It explains why David B. Henderson refused to run again for Congress, inasmuch as he is out of joint with the dominant element of his party in that state.

Governor Cummins engaged in political warfare with his opponents in Iowa and worsted them in the state election. He won the fight against the high protection people represented by Henderson, and placed the Iowa Republican party upon record as in favor of radical revision of the tariff.

Cummins is in line with the late Mr. McKinley on the tariff. Mr. McKinley, after being for 20 years the embodiment of the high protective principle, saw the time had come for alteration in the national policies, and openly indicated in his Buffalo speeches that he believed so. Republicans of the Hale, Aldrich, Allison, Henderson stripe oppose the revision idea.

And they have apparently won an unquestionable victory in the national councils of that party, for the edict has gone forth that there shall be no revision of the tariff. Governor Cummins will not induce his party to accept his tariff policy. They have already agreed with the high protected interests not to do so.

Galusha A. Grow, after half a century of service in the national House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania, is to retire at the end of the present term. He is now 79 years old. He made his first speech in Congress upon the subject of "Man's Right to the Soil," and his last notable utterance in the House was upon the question of the relations between capital and labor. He counsels co-operation as the solution of the vexed problem. The ultimate outcome of the application of the co-operative principle would be to approach towards socialism, with state ownership as the finality. Co-operation can be attained in its fullness only by state ownership, such as we have in the federal mails. While Mr. Grow does not go to that extent in the advocacy of co-operation as a settler of labor-capital difficulties, economists are lately inclined to the view that that is the logical outcome from the inauguration of a co-operative regime.

Thomas Jefferson, than whom no American had greater intellect, is to be honored in memory by having the new state of Oklahoma named after him, if plans carry that are now forming. It will be just recognition of superior ability, patriotism and transcendent accomplishments in statesmanship.

BIG DEBATES ON FOR TONIGHT

Princeton-Harvard and Cornell-Pennsy.

Leading Lights in Educational Circles Will Struggle for the Mastery of Rostrum.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12.—The annual debate between representatives of Harvard and Princeton universities takes place here tonight, and it promises to be the event of the collegiate year. The Princeton debaters will support the affirmative and the Harvard men the negatives ide of the question: "Resolved, That whenever in the event of continued domestic violence lives and property are not adequately protected by a state, it is for the public good that the president shall have the power to afford protection without the application of the state for federal aid."

The Harvard team is composed of A. A. Ballentine, J. Daniels and W. Ketchings. The Princeton debaters are A. P. Scott, P. R. Good and G. S. Hornblower.

Judge E. W. M. Larning of Trenton has been selected to preside over the debate, and Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews; Judge Charles Andrews of Syracuse and Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey, will act as judges.

AT ITHACA.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 12.—"Resolved, That the present tariff on the raw materials and rough products of iron and steel, such as bar iron, pig iron, rails, steel ingots, etc., is justified on the ground of the protection of American industry against foreign competition." This is the subject that will be discussed tonight when the chosen representatives of the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University come together in annual debate. The Pennsylvania debaters will have the negative side of the question.

The Quaker team is composed of Paxson Deeter of Reading, Pa., Henry Cornell Diller of Philadelphia, and Richard Warren Barrett of Wilmington, O., with Edgar Barnes of Washington as alternate. The men selected to uphold the honors of Cornell are F. L. Carlisle of Watertown, N. Y., C. B. Dowd of Cortland, N. Y., and F. H. Hiller of Cobleskill, with H. S. Brancher of Lockport as alternate.

A LECTURE THAT'S WORTH HEARING

Clever Talk by Rev. Norman Howard Bartlett Is Promised.

Cultured Portland is looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to the lecture by Rev. Norman Howard Bartlett, at the Marquam Grand tonight. It is a long time since Portland has heard a good lecture. It has been a longer time since Portland has had the pleasure of listening to a lecturer of the ability and reputation of Mr. Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett stands pre-eminent among the platform orators of the present day. The lecture chosen by the distinguished speaker for this occasion, "To Hell in a Pullman," is one that has brought him wide fame. It is everywhere characterized as a gem in the lecture world. That it has been one of the greatest successes is amply attested by the press of this country.

The lecture deals with the conventional shams of society and brings home some plain truths. It is of special interest to sociological students. Many flattering testimonials have been given the lecture by the clergy of every denomination in this country.

Advance sale of seats indicates that the opportunity to hear this eloquent orator and his celebrated lecture is being generally taken advantage of. Those who expect a rare intellectual treat will not be disappointed.

The following from some of the leading papers of the country attest the success with which this lecture has met with elsewhere:

"To Hell in a Pullman" is a most fascinating, scholarly and entertaining lecture. It is brilliantly satirical, unquestionably clever, replete with originality and interspersed with rich humor.—San Francisco Examiner.

Norman Howard Bartlett and his celebrated society lecture, "To Hell in a Pullman," proved a drawing card at Simpson Church last night. Mr. Bartlett is a master orator, and his lecture is a marvel of beautiful diction.—Los Angeles Evening Express.

Carnegie Lyceum was packed to the doors last night to hear Norman Howard Bartlett. For an hour and a quarter the audience of fully 700 people listened with intense interest to one of the keenest and cleverest speakers now on the road.—New York World.

"To Hell in a Pullman" is a powerful lecture; full of human interest, bristling with sarcasm and alive with originality. * * * Mr. Bartlett is an individualist; possesses a strong personality, and has a voice susceptible of almost endless expression.—Boston Globe.

INCREASED EARNINGS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 12.—Probably never before has a more general feeling of confidence prevailed among any class of railroad officials regarding the outlook for traffic than is felt among the Western contingent at the present time regarding the outlook for 1903. A canvass of the officials of the principal Western roads fails to find a single one who is not of the opinion that the volume of traffic and earnings on the roads during the coming year will be far in excess of the figures for the current year.

One particular fact is emphasized, and that is the rate situation, which is said to be perfect. The large amount of east and west-bound traffic has given all the railroads as much business as they can possibly handle with their present equipment, and there has been no incentive for cutting rates.

ONLY A FLURRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Following a sensational decline in Lake Superior Steel and Iron shares yesterday, a meeting of the stockholders was held last night and information leaked out that the affairs of the company were in excellent condition. The big mills would continue operation.

THEATRES

TONIGHT'S ATTRACTIONS.

The Marquam Grand—Lecture by the Rev. Norman Howard Bartlett, "To Hell in a Pullman," under auspices of the Elks.

The Baker—"Shall We Forgive Her?"

Cordray's—"A Little Outcast."

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

The Marquam Grand—Dark Saturday night.

The Baker—"Shall We Forgive Her?" tomorrow matinee and night.

MANAGERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Genii of the Minstrel Ring.

It has been generally supposed that an end man with a minstrel company had very little to do or think about and that all there was expected of him was a song or two, a few jokes and sallies, which had been cut and dried beforehand. But for the sake of justice, let us compare the work of the comedian with that of a comic opera man. As a rule the latter has his libretto furnished him as well as his comic song to assist him, besides a merry chorus to aid and even trick properties and other scenic embellishments. On the other hand "tambo and bones," as the case may be, has to sit in an ordinary chair and depend upon his wit to entertain an audience, the only assistance he may receive to come from the middle man, who does "straight" business for him; he has also to furnish his own songs and gags and frequently chance them on the spur of the moment. Take for instance a monologuist like Lew Dockstader as an end man, and a comedian like George Primrose. They must ever keep abreast of the times and up on current topics of each locality in which the company may be playing and, as a rule, they must keep busy originating new business so that their sayings may not get chestnutty. Truly when one considers the originality and fecundity a comedian must possess, is it any wonder that the whisper has gone around that Primrose & Dockstader have either a magic ring or lamp and the most wonderful genii to answer its behest. However, James H. Decker, who manages the affairs of Messrs. Primrose and Dockstader, declares that to see these two prepare for work would prove to the most skeptical that they themselves are the wonderful genii and minstrelsy has proven their circlet for all. Primrose and Dockstader's big minstrel company will be the bill at the Marquam next Monday and Tuesday nights, December 15 and 16. The advance sale opened this morning.

A Clever Cast.

"Friends," that clever play which Portland has so much liked in past seasons, will return to the Marquam Grand Theater next Wednesday night, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Milton Royle, the author and his talented wife, will again be seen in the leading roles on that evening only. "Friends," as is well known, is a play with a strong heart story, teeming with bright dialogue and non-retarding incidents of a high comedy order and has a plot of melo-dramatic force and vigor. Aside, however, from the intrinsic value of the play, a wise managerial policy is being pursued, which accounts for much of the success the enterprise has met with the present season. Not depending upon the reputation of the play, nor that of its stars alone, Mr. Ben Stern has in no way cheapened the cast and has supplied the roles with the best support obtainable. The advance sale of seats will open Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

A Noteworthy Production.

It was with great satisfaction the amusement loving public read the announcement of Manager George L. Baker that the great military play by Lee Arthur, "We-uns of Tennessee," would be produced at the Baker Theater. Starting with Sunday matinee and running the entire week, this magnificent war drama will be presented by the popular Neill Stock Company. The play is a good one, in fact it is considered one of the best military plays ever produced and is one of the few productions of that class which tells a story of incidents of both the Civil and Spanish-American Wars. One can readily see what an expensive production this must be when they learn that it requires 21 players to properly fill the cast. That the cast will be filled with artists goes without saying, for in its productions of the past have been complete even to the smallest detail. The stage settings and scenic effects will be up to their usual standard of excellence and in fact the entire production will be one that will be long remembered by those who witness a performance of it. If the immense demand for seats for every performance next week is any indication it is safe to say that the capacity of the Baker will be tested at every performance and again will Manager Baker be called upon to show his ability for providing extra room for the patrons of his popular play house.

HEAVY SNOW IN EASTERN OREGON

Deepest of the Beautiful in the Vicinity of Sumpter.

PENDLETON, Dec. 12.—Reports received by the East Oregonian from the different sections of Eastern Oregon state that there is more snow now than was ever known at this time of the year and many declare that there is more in the hills than was ever before seen at any time of year. Especially is this the case in the hills about the head of McKay Creek. Men from that part report that five feet is about the average there, which is a depth not reached before since the country has been settled by whites.

The deepest snow reported is from the summit of the South Pole hill, seven miles from Sumpter. Word received from there gives from 10 to 12 feet of snow on the ground at the South Pole mine.

At the Golconda mine there is four feet of snow, three in the city of Sumpter, two at Baker City and one foot at La Grande.

Pendleton seems to be the only place to escape several inches of snow fall. Last night two inches of snow fell here, and this evening a heavy snow storm set in. As a warm wind prevails, it is probable that very high water will ensue in the Umatilla and other streams rising in the Blue Mountains.

OPEN OLD SORES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—At a meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club held last evening, President Schurman of Cornell spoke on the Philippines and declared their destiny was to become states in the Union. General Greely also spoke on this subject and said that he believed the Philippine acquisition and the war with Spain to have been mistakes.

CRIME BROUGHT HIM A WELCOME

Strange Incident in Life of Tramp.

Burglarized House, Was Captured by a Woman and Recognized as Long Lost Friend.

(Journal Special Service.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 12.—No book taken from the shelves of the Sunday School library ever contained a story more strange nor one with a moral more pointed than the serio-comic drama in real life that is still in progress in the little city of Nashville in this state. Hungry, dejected and rendered desperate after a long but ineffectual struggle against adversity a human being forsook the path of virtue and became a criminal. Stealthily and by night he broke into a house, entered by means of a window, was confronted by an ugly revolver in the hands of a determined woman, caught a fleeting glimpse of the penitentiary, repented, told his story and was forgiven, recognized and welcomed as an old friend of the family.

Richard Johnson was the man who was in this strange way redeemed to respectability after having taken the first step upon a downward career, and Mrs. Calvert was the cause of his reformation.

HUNGRY AND COLD.

After wandering for several days about the country without being able to secure remunerative employment, hungry and suffering from the winter cold, Johnson resolved upon resorting to burglary. He had lost faith in the adage that "virtue is its own reward" and taken up the other that "God helps those who help themselves."

During the early evening he picked out a handsome residence that looked as though its larder would be well supplied. After darkness had fallen and plenty of time was given for the inmates to retire, he approached the house and raised a window. After raising the window he crawled inside.

SHE HAD THE DROP.

Inside the room, the window to which the burglar was raising, slept Mrs. Calvert, wife of Col. Calvert, a famous Civil War hero. The noise of some one fumbling with the shutter awakened the woman and she remained still and listened. She heard the window cautiously forced upward and the struggles of the man as he forced himself through and onto the floor.

Then she reached beneath her pillow and grasped a revolver. Her husband was not at home, but she was a brave woman and a determined one. Springing into the middle of the room she thrust the cold muzzle of the revolver against the temple of the would-be robber and demanded that he hold up his hands.

He did.

Holding him at bay the modern Amazon struck a light.

HER OWN WAY.

She had the robber at her mercy and Johnson began to wonder how long would be his term. But Mrs. Calvert had other thoughts.

"Why did you come here?" she demanded.

"I was hungry," the tramp replied, "and I wanted something to eat. I was refused when I asked at a dozen doors."

It has long been a boast of the Calverts that no man was turned hungry away when there was food in their home. She would at the same time test the truthfulness of the wail of want.

"Come down stairs with me," she said, "and I will give you something to eat."

Even had he not been half starved it would have been extremely hard for Johnson to refuse this invitation, backed up as it was by the persuasive muzzle of the deadly gun. He went.

SHE FED HIM.

Seated at the family table in the Calvert dining room Johnson was supplied with an abundance of food and did full justice to it. Even in the face of the belief that he was already started on the road toward the penitentiary his appetite continued good and he ate with a relish. Between mouthfuls he told the story of his life and Mrs. Calvert listened with her trusty weapon ever ready.

Once he had lived in Cleveland, Johnson said, and Mrs. Calvert, having once been a resident of that city herself, pricked up her ears and began to listen for flaws in the relator's tale. Thoughts of her old home and of her girlhood's days came back to her and she remembered a companion of her youth. With a start she recollected the name of the companion had been Johnson.

"My sister used to be a great friend to a young woman who afterward married the famous Col. Calvert," said the robber. The pistol dropped into the woman's lap and tears dimmed her sight. Vaguely, through a mist, she heard the man continue:

"I knew the colonel well. He and I used to go fishing together."

OLD TIMES.

Mrs. Calvert and her strangely uninvited yet welcome guest sat up the remainder of the night and discussed old times. When Col. Calvert returned home in the morning he rushed at Johnson and hugged him to his bosom, hailing him as a long lost friend.

All this happened more than a week ago, although the facts have just come to light.

Now Johnson is a trusted and happy inmate of the Calvert household. He is well fed, well clothed and blesses the day he forsook the path of righteousness and the night he climbed through a window and was captured by a woman.

REBECCA J. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The petition of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of War to reinstate her in her position at the War Department came up for hearing today in the District Supreme Court. The case has attracted wide attention because of the assertion that Miss Taylor was discharged on account of making certain criticisms of the administration's Philippine policy. Miss Taylor averred that her removal was in violation of the civil service rules and demanded an investigation. Secretary Root adhered to his original order of dismissal, and Miss Taylor then appealed to the courts to compel the Secretary to reinstate her. The final result of the proceedings is awaited with keen interest in departmental circles.

CARNEGIE WELL.

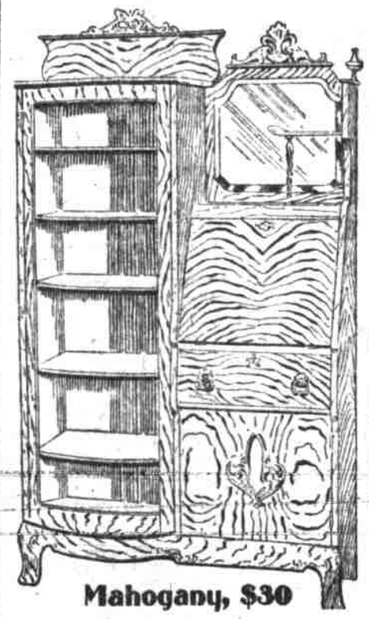
NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Andrew Carnegie, who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Oceanic, is in splendid health, and has fully recovered from his recently reported illness.

The Place For Holiday Shopping

You will find we are better able to serve you now than ever. Making home cozy or purchasing Holiday Gifts for others' comfort and pleasure, is easy and costs very little if you get it in the right store. Here you have the pleasure of selecting from the largest stock ever gathered under one roof. You see the best styles and at lower prices than like qualities can be had elsewhere. The most money does not always buy tue best. In the long run it pays to deal with a dependable, thriving store.

Your daughter would appreciate one of the following:

A Desk
A Dressing Table
A Cozy Rocker
A Chiffonier
A Brass Bed
A Nice Couch



Mahogany, $30

OUR COMBINATION

Book Case and Desk

Is artistic---low priced, too. Made in quartered golden oak, imitation mahogany, or solid mahogany.

Odd Rockers and Chairs

Are especially good this season; graceful in shape, and comfortable; an acceptable present always.

PEDESTALS

IN OAK AND MAHOGANY

WE ARE STILL IN THE OLD STAND

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THE 4-STORY RED BLOCK

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