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BY HOFER BROS.

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THE PATH THE CALF MADE.

(By Sam Walter Foss.)

One day through the primeval wood,
A calf walked home, as good calves
should;
But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,
And, I infer, the calf is dead.
But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day o'er hill and glade
Through those old woods a path was
made;
And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path.

But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf,
And through this winding woodway
stalked
Because he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane,
That bent, and turned, and turned
again;
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse with his load
Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one,
And thus, a century and a half
They trod in the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftest fleet;
The road became a village street;
And this before they were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare;
And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis.
And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed the zigzag calf about;
And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.
They followed still his crooked way
And lost one hundred years a day;
For such reverence is lent
To well established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach,
Were I ordained and called to preach;
For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf path of the mind,
And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track;
And in, and out, and forth, and back,
And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.
But how the wise old wood gods laugh
Who saw the first primeval calf!
Ah! many things this tale might teach,
But I am not ordained to preach.

FAIR TRIALS IN FEDERAL COURTS

The taking of testimony to indict two jurors in the land fraud cases at Portland is a new departure in administration of justice.

Because the jurors had the temerity to refuse to give a verdict for conviction in a bribery case, they are denounced by the prosecution, and steps taken to have them indicted.

The sovereign right of a juror to have an opinion of his own is to be wiped out, and juries are to be driven like cattle to do the bidding of the court and the public prosecutor.

The Journal believes there have been great frauds committed on the government in the securing of patents to public lands in Oregon.

This paper wants to see the laws enforced. The publishers of this paper have their own opinion about taking up public lands, and they have never indulged in the supposedly lucrative pastime.

This paper has less patience with public officials who violate laws or permit frauds to be practiced under their jurisdiction than with private citizens.

Public official or private citizen who violates a law or commits a fraud should be treated exactly alike, so far as enforcing the laws.

The penalties on public officials should be far more severe, and their should be no leniency or remission in their cases.

But in a country of free institutions there should be absolutely fair trials. There should be permitted any accused man the benefit of being considered innocent until convicted.

And the United States government should have no more rights to influence witnesses, browbeat jurors, or intimi-

date accused persons, than the poorest citizen has.

The spectacle of Judge Bellinger furiously denouncing a man accused of crime, but who has not been convicted by a jury to suit the court, as guilty of another crime, lacks much of being fair or dignified.

The spectacle of District Attorney Heney denouncing the two jurors, and hauling them over the coals, and setting his detectives after them, because they refuse to convict, is disgraceful to the government.

The publication in the Portland evening newspapers on Saturday, January 14, 1905, that four more indictments had been found, and until this day they have never been made public, was an outrage in a free country, and in many places would have subjected Mr. Heney to discipline.

It is said that the next day the reporter who got hold of the news was severely reprimanded by Mr. Heney, but that does not settle the matter. Those four indictments have never materialized.

The reporter probably told the truth, as he gave out information he could only have procured from Mr. Heney. But what has become of the indictments?

The name of Congressman Williamson was in the list that was given out on January 14th. Has he no rights in the premises? What is to prevent any citizen from being reported as having been indicted?

All these things tend to the lowering of the respect of the people for the courts, and lessen the chances of conviction, as the impression goes out that the proceedings are unfair.

Mr. Heney has destroyed his opportunity to accomplish a great reform, and defeated his chances of securing convictions where convictions were urgently needed.

It is to be hoped there will be no further displays of unfair proceedings in the land fraud cases, and let the guilty be convicted in an orderly procedure befitting the judiciary of a great nation.

WHAT ARE THE SCHOOLS FOR?

An effort is being made in our city at present, and, no doubt, it involves the greatest sincerity on the part of its promoters, to prevent the use of cigarettes among boys. This is a worthy object, and one that should be pushed along right lines and with proper discrimination and discretion.

A gentleman has arrived upon the scene, representing a central organization, and he no doubt understands his work well, but there are some features of it which do not appeal to the good sense of the community. Chief among these is the effort to organize the whole work through the children. The school children are now overtaxed with their regular work, besides they have several organizations to be maintained, to exhaust their energies. But now to have the cigarette man come in and take possession of their mental activities by having them sign pledges, organize societies, elect endless officers, collect pennies, and in a multitude of other ways interfere with their work as outlined by the state school course, is questionable, to say the least.

The public school should be indeed a lever for the promotion of better morals, but to have a professional moral reformer take possession of the whole school system with his one idea, is encroaching upon the rights of the community. Parents and teachers should instill in the minds of the pupils a higher respect for morals and discourage the cigarette habit. But if the whole school system has got to be honey-combed with the one idea to bring about this reform, our boys are much worse off than most people believe them to be.

Sentimentalism and super-heated organizations will not reform boys, and it should be the duty not only of our city superintendent of our schools, but the board of directors to prevent our schools from being imposed upon with this kind of proceedings. There are a dozen other reforms of merit, and if each were injected into the schools, and one should have as much right as another, there would not be hours enough in the day to look after these hobbies, without doing anything in the way of pursuing regular studies.

SUMPTUARY LEGISLATION.

There is an unusual number of bills at this session to control the personal habits, welfare and social condition of the people.

All such legislation can be wisely left off the statute books, and members who introduce such laws are not going to suffer if they are lost.

There are now on the statute books the most stringent laws against every form of gambling, but gambling is increasing.

The effort will now be made to make gambling a felony. That is about the only further step that could be taken, unless the death penalty were added.

So there are also laws to make divorces more easy or more difficult, and

a bill to raise the price of marriage licenses.

On the marriage license bill, to raise from \$3.00 to \$5.00, one member made a pointed speech, to the effect that it would work a hardship on working-men, and the bill was defeated by a close vote of 28 to 29 against. The defeat of the bill was received with great applause.

IMPORTANT STEPS OF REFORM.

Those who are watching the evolution of this commonwealth along modern lines are interested in the fate of two senate bills.

President Kuykendall has had them prepared and introduced the first of these for a state board of control Monday.

The president of the senate deserves credit for seeing that it is possible to introduce a better system of managing these institutions.

The second important bill is for the disposition of the surplus funds of the state treasurer. The interest from those funds should become state revenues.

Both of these bills are far-reaching in their effect, and will be watched with great interest by the people.

HERE AND THERE

Of all the newspapers in the world, sixty-eight in every 100 are printed in the English language.

In Paris, says the Petit Journal there is now open an exhibition of works of art, pictures and sculpture, executed by porters and other railway employees.

The British armored cruiser Galatea which was built in 1888, at a cost of \$1,333,020, has been placed with the obsolete ships off Port Victoria and ordered to be sold out of the navy.

An authentic Madonna of the great fifteenth century Venetian painter, Giovanni Bellini, painted on wood has just been discovered in the house of a family at Trieste in Austria.

King Edward has presented the monks of the Great St. Bernard monastery with a magnificent new piano to replace the one given them by Queen Victoria half a century ago.

There was a volcanic eruption in the Humble oil fields of Texas, Dec. 13, by which stones, mud and lava were hurled a thousand feet into the air, completely destroying the property.

A commission has been appointed in France to revise the Civil Code, known as the Code Napoleon. This will be the first comprehensive revision since Napoleon promulgated it in 1804.

The Mexican Finance Minister's budget for the ensuing year estimates the revenue at \$88,104,000 and expenses at \$85,474,000. The previous fiscal year showed the largest surplus on record—over ten millions.

The St. Louis Exposition buildings which cost \$15,000,000 have been sold to a Chicago wrecking firm for \$386,000. The work of demolition will be commenced at once and the ground cleared by early summer.

The Norwegian corps of skaters is a body of soldiers armed with rifles who can be maneuvered upon the ice or on skis over the snowfields of the mountains with a rapidity equal to that of the best trained cavalry.

The development of the dairy industry in the United States is scarcely realized by business men. In 1898 the butter haul over the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad was 400,000 pounds. Last year it was nearly 14,000,000.

One of the recent incidents of the Welsh religious revival was the ceremonial cremation of a bull by the members of the Abercrombie Football Club, to show that they were done with such frivolities as football games.

Wisconsin has a new feature in public library work in one of her counties this year. A book wagon containing a supply of books goes through the rural districts and families select reading matter at their doors.

Japan has 4,236 miles of railway, of which 210 miles were constructed in 1903. The number of passengers carried on these railways in 1903 exceeded 110,000,000; the freight transported was 16,122,671 metric tons, and the cash receipts amounted to about \$23,800,000.

At present patents are granted in Great Britain at inventor's risk; but a new act provides for a search of the patent office for fifty years back to see whether the applicant for a patent has been forestalled in his ideas. This will make British patents worth a good deal more than they have been.

The statues which stood in the Colonnade of State, at the St. Louis Ex-

position, representing the states embraced in the Louisiana purchase, are to be given to the states thus symbolized. The statues are of heroic size and were designed by some of the leading sculptors of the country.

Patti is still giving "farewell" concerts. One in St. Petersburg, Russia, which was announced as a "final farewell" netted \$37,000 for the Red Cross society. It was in St. Petersburg that her first success was achieved, and she deemed it proper to close her concert career there.

Announcement has been made at the White House that President Roosevelt would appoint the grandson of the famous Confederate general, Stonewall Jackson, as cadet at West Point, from which his grandfather was graduated in 1846. The name of the young man is Stonewall Jackson Christian. The President explained that he was glad to appoint a grandson of the Confederate chieftain, whose memory he honored and he expressed the hope that the boy would exhibit the military genius of his grandfather.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE

House—Monday Forenoon.

Under order of business, reports of select committees.

No. 148—Charter of Astoria, was referred to the Clatsop delegation.

Expenses of Committees.

House joint resolution by Smith of Josephine, to limit expenses of special investigating committee.

Kay, of Marion, asked if the author of the resolution would give members mileage as well as expenses.

Smith said it was a well known fact that none of the members paid any fare and should not be allowed to collect 15 cents a mile for trips made on investigating committees.

Kay made the point that this allowance of mileage was enough to pay all their expenses. A trip to Portland gives a member \$15 for mileage, and that was enough.

Smith said if they spent any money for traveling they were entitled to have it paid back. Adopted.

House adopted joint resolution for the committee to visit the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, and other similar institutions at Portland.

House—Tuesday.

Rev. Price, of the Friends' church, opened with prayer.

The committee on rules reported some amendments to the house rules and joint rules. Adopted.

Important changes in the rules were explained by Bailey and adopted. The rule that no bill be introduced within 10 days of the end of the session, except by unanimous consent of two-thirds of the members.

Bills on Third Reading.

H. R. No. 88—By Chamberlain, to provide for publication of laws adopted under initiative and referendum. Passed.

H. R. No. 53—By Smith of Baker, to regulate sale of blasting powder and fuse. Passed.

H. R. No. 119, by Graham, to pay off debt against state fair. Passed.

H. R. No. 214—By Caldwell, to incorporate Dayton. Passed.

H. R. No. 28—By Smith, of Josephine, to permit filing of bills with secretary of state and printing of same at public expense, and distribution of same. Lost.

H. R. No. 64—By Muir, of Multnomah, for board to promote uniform legislation. Indefinitely postponed.

H. R. No. 64—By same, to allow plaintiffs to designate newspapers in which legal notices shall be published. Passed.

H. R. No. 100—By Vawter, of Jackson, to regulate practice of attorneys. Indefinitely postponed.

H. R. No. 21—By Cooper, of Polk, for protection of employees in factories, mills and workshops. Passed.

H. R. No. 43—By Graham, of Marion, to reimburse widows of murdered guards at state prison as result of Tracy-Merrill outbreak. Passed.

H. R. No. 43—By Burns, of Clatsop, to prohibit sale of beer being thrown into streams. Passed.

H. R. No. 20—By Smith, of Josephine, relating to taking of depositions in suits of equity, as in suits of law. Passed.

H. R. No. 6—By Lithium, of Multnomah, to create Oregon library commission. Passed.

More New Bills.

No. 228—By Capron, of Multnomah, pure dairy and food bill.

No. 229—By Graham, of Marion, to require publication of local and general and local laws.

No. 230—By Bailey, of Multnomah, to amend child labor law.

No. 231—By Vawter, of Jackson, to amend law relating to salaries in Douglas county.

No. 232—By Jayne, of Wasco, to provide for propagation of fish, providing for fish commissioner.

No. 233—By Mayer, of Columbia,

to transfer swamp land fund to general fund.

No. 234—By same, relating to organization of cities and towns.

No. 235—By Griffin, of Lane, salaries of Lane county.

No. 236—By Laws, of Clatsop, Columbia fishery act, removing pound nets.

No. 237—Dobbin, of Wallowa, for assessment and taxation of live stock.

No. 238—By Cole, of Umatilla, charter of Heppner.

No. 239—By Munkers, of Linn, charter of Albany.

No. 240—By Cornett, of Linn, relating to exemptions of earnings of judgment debtors.

No. 241—By same, creating internal commerce commission, and appropriating \$24,000.

No. 242—By same, relating to assessment and collection of taxes, requires publication of assessment.

No. 243—By Shook, of Klamath, fixing county salaries.

No. 244—By Steiner, of Lake, relating to driving livestock from one county to another.

No. 245—By Burns, of Coos, relating to collection of poll tax.

Senate—Afternoon Session.

The senate was called to order at 2 o'clock and led in prayer by Rev. Hoffman, of Salem.

S. B. 55—Pierce, to amend section 2014 of the code, protecting wild fowls. Read third time as a special order and passed by a unanimous vote of all present.

S. J. R. 3—Pierce, to appoint committee for investigation of installing a new heating system for the capitol building. Adopted.

S. J. R. 4—Rand, transferring \$150 from the Trans-Mississippi fund to the general fund. Referred.

S. J. R. 5—Haines, to investigate rumors in regard to money being used to get local option amended. Referred.

S. R. 15—Hodson. To amend rules by having new committee appointed.

S. J. R. 6—Pierce. To amend constitution of Oregon in regard to the location of state institutions. Referred.

S. R. 14—Malarkey. Amendment to senate rules. When a bill is adversely reported by any committee to which it has been referred the question, "Shall the bill be indefinitely postponed?" shall, without motion being made, be submitted to and decided by the senate.

The judiciary committee made a majority and minority report, and the adoption of the report brought forth a war discussion. The minority report was adopted 17 to 11 on a standing vote. The resolution to amend the rules was last.

First Reading of Senate Bills.

S. B. 144—Brownell, by request, to provide for the publication of general and special laws.

S. B. 145, Brownell, by request, to establish a laboratory for the study of criminals and defective classes, with a director at \$1500 a year salary.

S. B. 146—Tuttle, to amend law of fire commission at Astoria. Read second and third time and passed.

S. B. 147—Nottingham, to incorporate Gresham. Read first, second and third time and passed.

S. B. 148—Carter, to amend the charter of Ashland. Read three times and passed.

S. B. 149—Haines, for the relief of Lewis Verhaag for taxes paid to Douglas county.

S. B. 150—Coshaw, by request, to provide for medical treatment of minors.

S. B. 151—Malarkey, to amend code, relating to coroner's inquests.

S. B. 152—Siebel, to parole prisoners and provide for their supervision while under parole.

S. B. 153—Bowerman, to transfer certain school funds of Wheeler county to Gilliam county.

S. B. 154—Avery, to amend charter of Corvallis. Read first and second time and referred to judiciary.

S. B. 155—Carter, to fix salary of prosecuting attorney in the first and second districts.

S. B. 156—Kuykendall, to provide for the control and management of the insane asylum, penitentiary, reform school, institute for the blind, and deaf mute school, and to make governor, secretary of state and treasurer a state board of control.

Senate—Tuesday Forenoon

S. B. No. 50—Pierce, to allow employees to maintain actions against employer or insurance companies, special order for 10 o'clock. Indefinitely postponed. Later reconsidered, and again indefinitely postponed.

First Reading of House Bills.

H. B. 29—To protect salmon.

H. B. 39—Relating to national guard districts to condemn lands.

H. B. 50—To amend law relating to corporations.

H. B. 76—To celebrate Lewis and Clark centennial.

H. B. 65—Relating to trustees' duties of executors.

H. R. 59—To require sheriff to regulate collection of taxes.

Second Reading.

H. B. 3—To authorize state land

board to execute satisfaction of

gage.

H. B. 41—To provide for water

by the state.

H. B. 62—To amend labor law

act.

H. B. 54—To fix salary of Tillamook

school superintendent at \$1000.

H. B. 69—To give the supreme

charge of the state library and

to appoint a librarian.

H. B. 71—To provide monthly

instead of quarterly salaries for

employees.

H. B. 124—Westfall charter.

New Bills.

S. B. 157—Coshaw, by request,

regulate the use of water rights.

S. B. 158—Nottingham, providing

indefinite and parole system.

S. B. 159—Bowerman, to amend

in regard to judgment decrees.

S. B. 160—Pierce, to organize a

district fair.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. Wednesday

X-RAYS

Upon consideration of S. B. 50, Senator Pierce made a strong plea for the bill. He claimed that the building of this great country of ours was due to the operation of insurance companies, but that the latter are growing rich off the people, and that this is not only a benefit to manufacturers but their employees as well.

The bill, of Graham, of Marion, reimburse the three widows of guards who were killed in the Tracy-Merrill outbreak at the state prison three years ago, passed the house without a dissenting vote. This measure was put through the house two years ago by Hon. Frank Davey, and been constantly championed by a gentleman ever since.

One of the most genuine people measures so far introduced at this session is S. B. 144, by Senator Brownell. It provides for the publication of session laws in such manner that the people can have them at all times. At present there are only a limited number of the laws printed by the state, and these are absorbed by city and local officials, hence it becomes practically impossible for the citizen to get the laws without paying several dollars for them to a fore corporation. Since ignorance of laws is no protection to an offender, it is certainly important that the people of the state should have access to laws, and this is an attempt to bring about the desired end. It provides that the new laws be published in newspapers in each county at a very low cost to the state, and thus give them general circulation.



PIMPLES

AND FACE HUMORS

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