

The Proper Respect That Is Due the Profession of Law

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A branch of social science law has been a most potent factor in promoting human welfare. Ever since the first promulgation of the principles which lie at the foundation of the system of jurisprudence which the people of this country and of England are enjoying to-day it has in large measure determined the growth of other branches of social science.

For eight centuries of continuous growth the sages of the bench and wise legislators, with keen conception of private right and distributive justice, have given the best of their lives to its construction. And yet there are well meaning people who profess a contempt for the law, and, on an occasional miscarriage of justice in its administration, are quick to denounce it as utterly inadequate to effective justice between man and man.

There is another class of people who profess to recognize the rules of law as right and proper, but who consciously violate them. The violations are unusually those which affect property rights. They are prompted by personal greed and are by no means confined to acts of larceny and kindred offenses known to the criminal code.

There is another class who have no respect whatever for the law as it now exists and who refuse to recognize its rules as just and proper, so far, at least, as they relate to property rights. Confiscation is their chief tenet.

I have mentioned the three principal classes who, aside from the real criminal, are lacking in respect for the law. They include the reformer, who believes the present order of things is all wrong and thinks that the proper way to bring humanity to an ideal existence is to clear away existing institutions and construct a jurisprudence on the lines of his fertile imagination; the "property grabber," who, while he professes to stand for the law, consciously violates the principles of right and justice which lie at its foundation; and the professed anarchist, who stands in defiance of all existing law and government.

In times of peace the ordinary citizen, not the lawyer, nor the officer of the law—whose sworn duty it is to stand for the law and its execution—but the business man and laborer can furnish no higher proof of patriotism nor do more for the advancement and happiness of humanity than by teaching, by precept and example, high respect for the law and the means by which it may be vindicated.

When Marriage Fails

By T. P. O'CONNOR, Member British Parliament.

Failure also had they remained bachelors and spinsters. "Socrates, would you advise me to marry?" asked a hesitating bachelor of the sage, who replied, "Whether you marry or remain unmarried you will repent it." Besides these chronic malcontents there are those who give less thought to the wearing qualities of the woman they choose for life than they would give to the choice of a pair of white kid gloves for a single evening's wear.

For those who choose a wife with an absolute disregard to the wearing qualities of the lady, the chances of happiness in marriage would be greater if, as Plato advised, their partners had been assigned to them by lot, or if, as Dr. Johnson suggested, their partners had been assigned to them by the lord chancellor. But is marriage generally for either sex a failure? If wives generally find it a failure, why should widows be proverbially eager to remarry? Is it, as Dr. Johnson cynically suggested, "the triumph of hope over experience?"

St. Jerome records the marriage of a widow to her twenty-second husband, who himself had buried 20 wives! A singularly fortunate pair from the point of view of that Irish farmer who thus proposed the health of a bride and bridegroom: "I rise to propose the health of the bride and bridegroom, and to wish them all the luck in the world; an' it's lucky I have been myself in the matter of women; I have buried three wives, glory be to God!"

The Gentleman's Magazine thus records a case that occurred in 1776 parallel to that which came into a London police court the other day of a woman husband. "For six and thirty years two women lived together by mutual consent as man and wife. They kept a public house at Poplar, and the 'wife,' when on her deathbed, told her relatives for the first time the facts concerning her marriage. Both women, it seems, had been crossed in love when young and had chosen this method to avoid further importunities." The Gentleman's Magazine goes on to say that a man who attempted to blackmail the "husband" under the threat of disclosing her sex was sentenced for this offense to stand three times in the pillory and to undergo four years' imprisonment. A year later, on July 5, 1777, a woman who married three women in succession, merely to rob them of their money and clothes, was sentenced to stand in the pillory and to undergo six months' imprisonment.

PROGRESS IN PHILIPPINES.

What Is Being Accomplished in the Education of Children of the Islands.

According to the report of David P. Barrows, general superintendent of education for the Philippines, there were, in March and April of this year, 227,600 children in the public schools of the islands. Of these, 220,000 were in some one of the three years of the primary course. As in all probability the great majority of these will not do more than finish these three years, says the Chicago Evening Post, it is interesting to note the sort of education they are receiving under the American administration.

In the first year of the primary course reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and object work intended to cultivate the power of observation are the prescribed studies. In the second, these studies are continued with advanced apparatus.

In the third, geography is added, and there are courses in business, buying and selling, contracting loans, interest, security and commission, for the benefit of boys who cannot take the intermediate and secondary courses. Such boys are also to be organized into clubs, in which they are to be taught the rules and procedure governing the conduct of a meeting, the election of officers, the making of a motion, debate and voting.

Toward the close of the year the club will organize itself as a municipal government, and at each meeting there will be explained the municipal and provincial governments, the powers and duties of officers and the rights and duties of citizens.

The intermediate grades, three in number, bring the students to the science studies and prepare them for the secondary courses of the high schools, which fit the students for entrance into a college or university.

Mr. Barrows says that the number of pupils in the primary schools must be about doubled before the instruction is placed within the reach of every Filipino child between the ages of 6 and 14 years. That is, enough schoolhouses and teachers, school furniture and books to give continuous schooling to 400,000 children will be required. "If this standard can be reached and maintained for a period of ten years," continues Mr. Barrows, "we will, broadly speaking, have no illiterate youth among the Filipino people."

As this is a matter of the first importance in carrying out the purposes of the American people toward the Filipinos, the facts presented by Mr. Barrows and the recommendations accompanying them should receive the most earnest consideration of the government and the Philippine commissioners. Already the island schools are overcrowded and lacking in trained native teachers. To reach the standard and the capacity set by Mr. Barrows would require the doubling of appropriations for current educational expenses from both local and general insular sources.

Some way should be devised to meet this expense. Highly creditable work has been done thus far, and in the face of unusual difficulties. Each year now the task must grow lighter, the difficulties must grow less. The solution of most of the problems with which we have to deal in developing the Filipinos and their archipelago lies in the education of the Filipino children. The American public schools of the islands constitute the most useful and valuable agent in preparing the Filipinos for full self-government.

CURIOUS PENSION FIGURES

Three Relatives of Revolutionary War Heroes Still Supported by Uncle Sam.

Some of our pension statistics are curious. For example, we learn that there are still on the rolls three pensioners of the revolutionary war, which was brought to an end over 120 years ago. Of pensioners accredited to the war of 1812, says the Success Magazine, there still remain 919, while of the Mexican war no fewer than 13,055 survive. Of those accredited to the revolutionary war, one is a widow and two are daughters. The report shows that pension payments are made to people residing in every state and territory in the union, and in almost every known country on the globe. Among the states, Ohio leads in the amount of pension money paid annually to its citizens, with Pennsylvania second, New York third, and Illinois and Indiana following closely. At the date of the report, there were 4,519 pensioners residing outside of the United States, and they drew \$722,440.69 in the last fiscal year. Nearly half of this amount went to persons in Canada. Quarterly pension vouchers were sent besides to persons in Mexico, South America, every country in Europe, the Azores, the Barbados, China, the Comoro Isles, East and South Africa, Samoa, the Seychelles Islands, Siam and St. Martin. It shows that the pension bureau was a busy office last year. More than 268,000 cases were passed upon, and 153,000 certificates were issued. No fewer than 108,114 applications were rejected, of which 83,000 were thrown out on medical and 24,000 on legal grounds.

Young Porto Rican Gardeners.

By way of encouraging the young Porto Ricans to work, Dr. Lindsay, the United States commissioner of education for the island, has planned for every country schoolhouse to have an acre or two of land for gardening. The pupils are divided into two shifts, and while one set is studying reading, writing and arithmetic the other is learning the rudiments of practical gardening. Each school has two teachers, one for the ordinary educational branches and the other for the gardening.

BUDGET OF WAR NEWS.

WHAT THE JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN WARRIORS ARE DOING IN FAR EAST.

JAPANESE SUFFER A DISASTROUS DEFEAT.

London, Dec. 27.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Chefoo says: "A messenger from Port Arthur describes a Japanese attack, the evening of December 22, with a light column of 5,000 and many machine guns on the northern defenses. They dashed along the railway, carried trench after trench and succeeded in reaching the water course beneath Payuisan mountain, whence the Russian artillery worked terrible execution. A fierce bayonet fight occurred at midnight. The Japanese, after a desperate struggle, retired to the north, leaving several machine guns, 300 rifles and 80 prisoners. It is estimated that they lost 600 killed."

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR CONTINUES.

Tokio, Dec. 29.—It is understood that the Japanese dynamiting and paralleling against the eastern section of the main circle of forts around Port Arthur is progressing favorably. The right wing of the besiegers continues a heavy and effective shelling of the new town preparatory to operations which are nearing completion. Advice from Port Arthur confirm the report that Gen. Kondrachenko has been killed and that Gen. Stoessel has been injured by falling from his horse. Gen. Smiloff is also reported wounded.

Chefoo, Dec. 29.—The rumor which has been in circulation for two weeks that several torpedo boat destroyers had escaped from Port Arthur and succeeded in reaching Vladivostok is denied by the officers of the British steamer Ellamy, which arrived here yesterday from Vladivostok. These officers say that the cruisers of the Vladivostok squadron—Rossia and Gromohoi—are in good shape.

Huanshan, Dec. 29.—Everything continues quiet along the front of the hostile armies. There is little expectation of a decisive movement till spring, when it will be possible for both sides to throw in strong reinforcements and recommence the campaign in earnest.

JAPANESE CAPTURED RIHLUNG FORT.

Headquarters of the Japanese Army Before Port Arthur via Fusan, Dec. 29.—Rihlung fort was captured at 3 o'clock Thursday morning with 1,000 Japanese casualties. Seven dynamite mines exploded at 10 o'clock Wednesday made breaches in the front wall through which a large body of Japanese troops charged under cover of a tremendous bombardment and captured the first line of light guns. A bitter fight resulted in the capture of the fort. The garrison, numbering 500 men, escaped.

Rihlung fort, situated on Rihlung Mountain, formed part of the inner circle of the chain of forts defending Port Arthur. Rihlung is situated about two miles from the outskirts of the town of Port Arthur, from which it bears due northeast. The fort just captured is a mile and a half southeast of Keekwan fort, recently captured by the Japanese. The possession of these two forts should make a most important breach in the fortifications of Port Arthur and cut off communication between the Golden Hill forts and the forts of the western section of the inner circle of fortifications.

Tokio, Dec. 30.—Army headquarters yesterday published a list of casualties, presumably at Port Arthur, showing that 49 officers from the rank of colonel downward were killed and that 58 from colonel downward were wounded.

The Extradition Warrant Is Issued.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Gov. Odell's warrant for the extradition of Dr. Chadwick from New York to Ohio was mailed yesterday to Sheriff Barry, at police headquarters, New York City. Soon after the Cleveland sheriff left the executive chamber in the morning Judge Joyce, the governor's requisition clerk, got the governor on the telephone in New York and obtained his approval of the corrected requisition papers. The warrant was then issued and sent after the Ohio sheriff.

Czar Promises Reforms.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—An imperial ukase issued last night makes decidedly liberal promises under a number of heads. It promises a full and equitable enforcement of existing laws; assures the zemstvos of the fullest possible measure of self-government and the enforcement of the laws now existing in their behalf; promulgates a scheme of workmen's insurance; extends the liberty of the press, and promises a full legal trial of all persons accused.

Arranging for Mrs. Chadwick's Bail.

Cleveland, Dec. 29.—Arrangements are being made for the release of Mrs. Chadwick on bond. Attorney Jay P. Dawley, who is her legal counsel, is reported to have under way the arrangements. The amount of the bond, which is said will be given, is \$40,000.

Began to "Do Time" in Prison.

St. Louis, Dec. 28.—Thomas E. Barrett, ex-marshal of the St. Louis court of appeals; John P. Dolan, ex-chairman of the democratic city central committee, and Policeman Frank Garrett, convicted of naturalization frauds, whose ten days of grace expired Tuesday, surrendered to United States Marshal Morsey and were taken to the penitentiary at Jefferson City to begin their sentences.

Shoe Company Assigned.

Calais, Me., Dec. 28.—The St. Croix Shoe Co. has assigned for the benefit of creditors.

Business Cards.

W. W. GREEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Emporium, Pa. A business relating to estate, collections, real estate, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-ly.

JOHN L. JOHNSON, Prop'r of well established House I invite the patronage of the public. House newly furnished and thoroughly renovated. 48ly

F. D. LEET, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND INSURANCE AGT. EMPORIUM, PA. TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES. I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage, etc., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET, no27-lyr

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT, (Opposite Post Office), Emporium, Pa. I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours no27-lyr Wm. McDONALD.

MAY GOULD, TEACHER OF PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY. Also dealer in all the Popular Sheet Music, Emporium, Pa. Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S., DENTIST. Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa. Gas and other local anesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. SPECIALTY: Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.

Advertisement for PILES RUDY'S Suppository. A cure guaranteed if you use PILE RUDY'S Suppository. Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and G. G. DeLoval.

Advertisement for Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Digests what you eat. Popular Scenic Route.

Advertisement for Foley's Kidney Cure. Makes kidneys and bladder right. BANNER SALVE the most healing salve in the world.

POPULAR SCENIC ROUTE. Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Official Condensed Time Table in Effect June 23, 1902. Table with columns for Week Days, Daily, and Week Days, and rows for various stations like Addison, Elkland, Oneonta, Westfield, Galeton, Cross Fork Junction, Cross Fork, Pa., Wharton, Wharton, Sinnamonhooning, Austin, Keating Summit, Ansonia, Manhattan, South Gaines, Gaines Junction, Galeton, Galeton, Waton, Newfield Junction, West Bingham, Genesee, Shongo, Wellsville.

At Keating Summit with B. & A. V. Div. of Pennsylvania R. R. At Ansonia with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. for all points north and south. At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. Ry. Union Station. At Genesee with N. Y. & Pa. Ry. Union Station. At Addison with Erie R. R. Union Station. At Wellsville with Erie R. R. for points east and west. At Sinnamonhooning with P. R. R.—P. & E. Div. M. H. GARDINER, Gen'l Pass'g Agt., Buffalo, N. Y. W. C. PARK, Gen'l Supt., Galeton, Pa. M. J. McMARON, Div. Pass Agt., Galeton, Pa.

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