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he fails in the most technical detail in the way of proof he is non-suited or if he establishes his case by the strongest proof he is non-suited because of alleged assumption of the judges and a few other railroad lawrisk or his own contributory negli- yers, and he was taking the party to gence. If, however, the plaintiff be the Pacific coast as his guests and pemitted to submit the issues to a they were sumptuously provided for. jury the right of recovery is so cir- riding in the private car of the presicumscribed and obscured by unfavor- dent of a railroad company. This able instructions and his evidence is was a lawmaking excursion. It was so discredited by the adverse com- ostensibly at the company's expense ments of the corporation trained judge but eventually some poor devil will that little is left for the determination have to foot this bill. A damage suit of the jury. All influences around a is coming on for trial before one of federal court room are favorable to these judges against this same railcorporations. Even the jurymen often road company where a passenger was ride on railway passes and are the injured for life in an accident on its recipients of corporation courtesies. line. In natural justice there is no But, however free they may be from doubt that the plaintiff should win and such influences they are overawed by he has a terrible injury and the the judge who never fails to make his amount of damages is placed at \$35,000 influence count for the corporation and he should recover it all. There lawyer who has favored him socially, is a technical question of law inpolitically and otherwise. The United volved that may render the case States circuit court is the rich man's doubtful and this same lawyer will court and it will so continue till the raise this legal quibble, and, of course, people have something to do with the he will defend his position with adroit selection of judges. Never was there and admirable skill. By social asa damage suit that did not suffer in that atmosphere and every lawyer who understands his business knows He is strongly impressed by the zeal it and will not jeopardize his client's and sincerity of this lawyer and alcase against a corporation by letting it come within that jurisdiction. If an employe is killed through the negligence of a non-resident corporation and a recovery of \$10,000 is allowed under the state law the claim must be reduced to \$2,000 and the widow orphan must forego all claim to 000 because of the hostility of the eral tribunal. The state courts aia recovery for \$10,000 and if it re a resident corporation that sed the death that amount could recovered, but because the defendhappens to be organized beyond limits of the state our system federal jurisprudence creates a inction and defeats a right that resident citizen had under the e laws. Why this difference been state and federal courts? Why favoritism to the non-resident? non-resident railroad corporation es all the advantage it can of the e laws. It takes the citizen's land

under right of eminent domain but when it kills his wife or child and is sued for the damages that the state laws allow, this same non-resident corporation removes the case into the federal court where all recovery may be denied. The rattroad takes from the citizen by the state law but when he tries to take from the railroad what belongs to him under the state law the railroad will insist that the matter be determined by a federal tribunal.

"The federal courts are exceedingly jealous of their jurisdiction and resolve every doubt in favor of it. When an injury is caused through the neg- these fears disappear when we learn ligence of a resident and a non-resi-that the old-fashioned smokehouse or dent corporation the application for removal is made by the non-resident corporation on the ground of separable controversy or local prejudice, and in passing on the question the state court is not permitted to pass on any question of fact so that the federal court determines the question of its own jurisdiction and enjoins the state court if it interferes with it. It is therefore practically impossible for any cause of action where the damages exceeds \$2,000 to be determined in a state court against a non-resident corporation.

"Removal of causes to federal courts is an outrage that is perpetrated daily and it calls aloud for a remedy. These judges should be elected by the people. At present they are owned by the corporations. They are bribed by "courtesies." They ride to distant winter resorts in the private cars of railway presidents and are entertained by railway lawyers. They cannot be superior to these temptations and they are bound to repay these "courtesies" by judicial favors. Just the other day the morning papers announced the presence at the union depot of a well known railroad lawyer who was acting as host to a party consisting of three federal similation and judicial training this judge is inclined to the same view. though there is doubt about it yet he resolves the doubt in favor of the railway company that furnished the private car and gave him such a royal time at the distant winter resort and the plaintiff is non-suited. He is poor and unable to appeal and

POISON IN FOODS

American Medicine, published at Phfladelphia, is inclined to think that the public has allowed itself to become over-excited over the pure food question. It declares there is nothing particularly new in this matter of adulterated foods, though from the agitation that is being conducted one might suppose our ancestors had never heard of anything of the kind. Says American Medicine:

"It is, no doubt, disquieting to know that creosote, a rank poison, is put on our hams, or in the Scotch whisky we might prescribe for others, but burnt barrels did the same to the bacon and whisky of our forefathers. Indeed, it seems to be a rule to look askance at every innovation, whether it be good or bad-even sugar was once considered a dangerous preservative and was forbidden by law.

"Copper, once thought dangerous in small quantities, is now known to be quite harmless, and cooking vessels of this metal are permitted. The minute quantities of ayes used in our ice cream or cake or to color our butter to its proper appetizing yellowness, are quite harmless. * * Modern cities could not exist if it were not for the new ways of preserving foods long enough to reach the consumer. It is right and proper that we should know all about these new antiseptics, and whether they are more harmful than the old ones, and we must also keep a firm grasp upon the manufacturers to check excesses. but there is no use getting frightened over the matter?"

The remarks of the Philadelphia journal are somewhat comforting. We don't want to suffer unnecessarily from alarm. We have the right, though, to know exactly what we are getting when we buy food products. Every bottle of pickles or tomato catsup, every can of peaches or preserves or peas or corn, everything, in fact, that goes into the human stomach, should be as nearly pure as it can be made. When it is necessary to use a preservative the fact should be plainly stated on the outside of the package,-Great Falls Daily Tribune.

ANOTHER HUMORIST

Although Mark Twain is devoting his energies to prodding the King of Belgium and most of the things Mr. Depew is thinking of do not remind him of a story, there has been no eclipse of the gayety of nations. Recruits aplenty are mustered in to fill the gaps in the ranks of the great army of humorists.

Hardly have the sides of the body politic ceased shaking over Mr. Harriman's merry quips before the insurance committee than H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil company begins chasing dull care back to Missouri.

Mr. Rogers' jests are the more spontaneous. Mr. Harriman's jokes are grim and saturnine, like Mr. Ryan's philanthropy. Mr. Rogers' humor is full of pranks and wanton wiles and gambols like the sportive kid. Mr. Rogers is merry because he cannot be otherwise. What could be funnier to an officer of the Standard Oil company than the assumption on so he sinks into discouragement and the part of a state government that at last abandons his case. Tell me it has a right to know whether or not who pays for the trip in the private his company has been violating the law?-New York World.



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