## OBSERVED LINCOLN DAY

GOVERNOR GEER EULOGIZES THE PEOPLE'S GREAT PRESIDENT.

Memorial Services Were Held at Sunnyside Methodist Church, Under Auspices of Epworth League.

Memorial services appropriate to the birthday of Abraham Lincoln were held last night at the Sunnyside Methodist charles, ander the anaptees of Alpha chapter, Epworth Lesgue. While every effort was made to provide sents for the great crowd, many were surned away. A temporary gallery had been built, the alsies were occupied by a double row of chairs, and the platform was also filled with challes. The decorations of the church were greatly admired, and very artistic. onare were greatly admired, and very artistic. The statusary display was particularly effective. Over the platform an arch of the mailtonal colors had been erected, the hey stone of which was a magnificent star of electric lights of red, white and blue, and other colored electric lights depended from the arch, from the ceiling of the from the arch from the ceiling of the church and from the improvised gallery. Above the central arch was the familiar rugged features of Limooin, with Grant and Washington on either side. In other ns of the auditorium there was profuse display of shelds in red, white and blue, and the patures of American states-men and warriors C. A. Walker, assistmen and warriors C. A. Waker, assur-ed by the young men of the league, made the decorations. Rev. S. A. Starr, D. D., the paster, gave the young people every smooturagement, and sided all in his power in their pairiotic effort. W. R. Insiey, president of the league, had general charge of the programme. Summer post, Q. A. R., was given reserved seats, while O. A. R., was given reserved seats, while the guests of honor occupied the platform. The gallery was mainly occupied by the Mount Tabor Military band. President Insier gravefully inned the direction of the exercises over to Governor Goer. The music interspensed between the addresses was excellent. The programme opened with an overture, "Midnight," by the Mount Tabor Military hand; song, "America." Professor C. A. Walker, accompanied by the hand and audience; prayer, Bev. G. W. Gue, D. D. chaplain One Hundred and Eighth Illinois volunteers; Mount Tabor hand; "Plase Without a Stain." Tabor hand; Fing Without a Stain, Starr-Walker quartet-S. A. Starr, C. A Walker, Stanley A. Walker and Clifford Walker. Governor Geer, on taking charge, made the following address Governor Geer's Address.

"When the story of the life and pub-tic services of Abraham Lincoln ceases He services of Abraham Lincoln ceases to be of transcendent interest to the people of our country, we may well look about us for the first indications pointing to the decline of American patriotism. Of all the nutions that have had a part in the history of the human race, none stands out so boldly as the embodiment of centuries of struggling for human freedom as does our own. The heroic effort off our forefathers for governmental independence had never been paralleled, and its success was due largely, if not wholly, to the exalted and determined character of the men who were leaders to the American Revolution, and to the unsellish particisism of the men who supported them. During the 150 years of our ported them. During the 110 years of our national life, which has been marked by a continual extension of individual rights and a gradual spread of national influence among the powers of the earth, many statesmen have entered public life, devoted their best energies to the welfare of the country, and passed on, taking a

of the country, and passed on, taking a more or less prominent place, permanently, perhaps, in our national history. "But, confissedly, above all, these men, in point of simplicity of character, love of country, devotion to duty and stead-factness of purpose under circumstances the resistance of which seemed to require almost superhuman power, stands he whose birth occurred BI years ago today in a lonely log cable in the mountain lonely log cabin in the mountain in a soney og caon in the mountain wilds of Kentucky. He was been amidst the frowning aspects of the most abject poverty, and surrounded by environments of the most discourning character. It would be difficult to find a young man total in the state of Oregon, or in any other state, arrived at the age of Il years, whose prospects of life are not far more promising than were Lincoln's at a simi-lar age. Absolutely suschooled, he began the battle of life bankrupt in every parest beart, a strong brain and the good will of all who knew him. But these at-tr butes made him rich beyond computa-

From the beginning of his public ca rear he expoused the cause of the plait soulc always with an earnestness whose sincerity was unquestioned, and upheld and borne along by them as the most trusted advocate of their rights, he became president of the United States at

the comparatively early age of 51 years.

There is a fascination attending his boyhead life and later struggles, which were successful even in his temporary defeats, and in the rounding out of his great triumph for human freedom, that has no parallel in the life of any other man in ancient or modern times. I have on two occasions walked across the broad acres of the old Mount Vernon home-stend in Virginia, each of which was so familiar to and loved by the Pather of His Country; have stood in the open door of the room and looked upon the bedstean where his body lay when his great spiritook its flight for another world, an have looked upon the sarrophagua which contains his remains on the banks of th lovely Potomac, and as a result imbibeme far as one might the spirit that impelle the fathers of the great Revolution t pendent government resting upon the con sent of the governed. I may be differ these experiences did not engender in m was mine while standing in the little root on Tenth street, Washington city, where the houser and sympathetic heart of Lin-coln censed he troubling and his earthly current was ended. And it was an easy natter, while standing later on the very house divided against Itself cannot stand r by his tomb in the brautiful Oak come the willing sinve of my imaginatic and listen to the great battles of the cients, as he and Douglas disturbed the prairies of Illinois, and allimately the very circumference of the nation itself, by the triellectual struggle that was but prelim-larry to the greater one of 1860, and which s familiar to every student of American

"Abraham Lincoln is the one great maz of this country who began his life in a gree of poverty bordering on absolut situation, who won the presidence ch the abiding faith the masses had in his devotion to their interests, and who made no public mistakes in his great caear that stand out upshet him today. Taking the helm of government at the becoming of the preatest war the world has ever known, both in the magnitude the number of men cugaged and the ial questions involved, there were times hen our relations with foreign governments were so strained that our greater diplomats, pumplussed, came to him fo the final solution of the gravest problems that confronted them, and our best gen-scale never made a mistake when follow-ing his savice, which they often sought

It is fitting that we should reverently relebrate the anniversary of the day that a ver Abraham Lincoln to our country, for who can measure, who will undertake to meratire the debt we owe to the results of his life work. He estands today in his-lary as the typical, possible product of our form of government, a model for pubtic afficials and an inspiration to the com mon people. Although reviled, denounced and condemned by a large portion of his countrymen to the very day of his death. he stood as a rock in a weary land, and

across the stormy sea of a four years' was the greatest burden borne by any an since the day of the crucifixion; and having deposited the great trust reposes in him to the people who gave it, he yield ed up his life on the altar of constitutions liberty, in whose interests his every effort had been made. The great burden he tri-umphantly carried through the tempestu-ous fiames of civil war was the guarantee that this government of the people, by the people and for the people abould not perish from the earth."

Lincoln as President.

Judge M. C. George said:
"My most vivid impression of the homely form and fatherly face of Abraham Lincoln came from the personal description of my brother on his return from the city of Washington, where he had carried Oregon's electoral vote for Lincoln's second term as president. I was then but a lad of 15 years, but full was then but a lad of it years, but full of the fire of partizanchip, and my deep interest in the recital of my brother of his personal interview with President Lincoln was heightened by the fact that since he had seen the face of Mr. Lincoln, that great and good man had ded-the marryred hero of our nation.

"Abraham Lincoln's service as president became at the dictate of the free voters of

began at the dictate of the free voters of oul assassin.

"Born in a humble American home, reared entirely under American influences, elevated at the most frying time to the highest office in the gift of the American epublic, after a masterful record of the republic, after a masterial record of the wisest statesmanship, he died the death of the martyr—ever to live in the hearts of his countrymen as the most revered of the great and good of America.
"Our mation had reached that period when it needed at the helm a master hand. Lancoln had been fitted and prepared through long years of labor of study and

through long years of labor, of study, and of self-denial. His judgment had been perfected through years of deep reflection over the impending troubles threatening the life of our country. He was a master of his own life from childhood, and his self-reliance had been born of difficulties, and struggles and victories. Necessity

and struggles and victories. Necessity and difficulty are ever the mother of mea who achieve greatness, "Lincoln as president at once became the central and imposing figure in a mag-nificent work of uniting permanently our nation—the triumphant crowning of the capstone over the grand arch of the Amer-lean Union, as Washington had been the ican Union. As Washington had been the creator, Lincoln was to be the preserver. "At that eventful period all the mighty forces of evil were at work to dissolve our American Union. The gathering war clouds everywhere were portentous with trouble and disunion. The constitution was to become but a rope of sand. The United States were about to be disunited and the North and South were to part

"Where would be the end? Soon the East and the West might fall apart. The di-viding portions might again be divided, and subdivided and on and one the evergrinding, dissolving, disintegration of the grand nation might continue until finally only chaos might reign over all American territory. Where, then, would have been our American nation, with its one flag, one country and one destiny? As a free and united people—a united loyal North and South, we today tremble and shudder as we contemplate the dark picture of 1860. No wonder the great heart of Lin-coln was sad. No mortal can realize the burden and weight that was upon his mind and soul. With nerve of steel and love of country, and trust in God, he raised his hand toward high heaven and with his hand toward high heaven and with bowed head he took upon himself the constitutional oath of office. I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

"In his inaugural address he said to the men of the South: In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without yourselves being the aggressors. You have no outh persured in heaven to destroy the government. registered in heaven to destroy the gov-ernment, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it." "It was a pathetic and powerful, but vain appeal. Our fleg was fired upon by those who owed it allegiance, and war came—grim-visaged war, with all its

fratricidal horrors.
"His war movements were timely and powerful, like the emancip tion proclama tion, which came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, falling with deadening weight upon the Confederacy of the South. The whole Union was preserved in freedom. Not a single state was left without not

"Bring forth the guriands and deck the brow of the immortal Lincoln—the pre-server of the Union and the founder of miversal freedom. There is now one riumphant Union of 45 free states. Over them all, and as one united whole and id the world floats the old flag to night-the same old flag-one flag, one constitution and one destiny forever-

Lincoln as a Lawyer. A. H. Tanner made an address on "Lincoln as a Lawyer." He instituted a com parison between Chief Justice John Mar shall and Lincoln and said the forme was easily the first American and Lin-coln was the second great American law-yer. The speaker drew a parallel between them, and then said:

"I am aware that some of Lincoln's bi-ographers, notably Mr. Herndon, for many years Mr. Lincoln's law partner, give t s their opinion that Lincoln was not very great lawyer. They tell us that his greatness lay in other channels; that he was a great politician and a great leader It is true that ble force as a law er is overshadowed somewhat by chievements as a political leader, as a great statesman, but it does not fol ow from that that he was not also en titled to take rank as a great lawyer. What it takes to constitute a great lawyer n the estimation of these gentlemen blog raphers is left in obscurity. It will be conceded that Mr. Lincoln was not deeply learned in the technical features of the law, so as to be entitled to be called a great technical lawyer. He would no ake rank with that so-called great lawer of Vermont, who is so technical that has been said of him that 'he would see a fly on a barn door without ever seeing the barn door.' Mr. Lincoln was not that kind of a great lawyer. If greatness in the law consists in the ability to get a technical advantage of an adversary and press it home without regard to the right or justice of the case, then Mr. Lincoln was not a great lawyer, for his conscience would not allow him to do that Many times in his practice he would waive ·technical advantage when he saw that was likely to result in wrong or injus-ice. But if to be a great lawyer is to ave an inborn love of truth and justice comprehensive view of legal principles nd the ability to apply them to the case in hand; an unerring insight into the vital point of a controversy and logic eloquence and power of argument to marshal the facts and apply the law, constitutes a great lawyer, then I do not besitate to say that, considering Lincoln's advanlages, his surroundings, and his oppor tunities, he was the peer of any lawyer this country has yet produced."

Following an interesting sketch of Lincoin as a circult-rider, Mr. Tanner said:
"As showing Mr. Lincoin's great kind-ness of heart and sympathy for others may be mentioned his consideration for counger members of the bar. If he happened to be pitted against a young or flexperienced lawyer, he showed him every countesy and consideration, and would scorn to take advantage of his weakness or inexperience. It was the custom of young men to go to Lincoln for advice, and when they had difficult prob-lems to appeal to him to help them out, and they never appealed in vain; he would stop his work at any time to give them advice and put them on the right track.

"Mr. Lincoln had some peculiar char unawerved from his path of duty, which seemed lighted from heaven, he carried amounted almost to eccentricities. He

best friends, if he was satisfied their con-tention was wrong. Judge Davis, before whom he practiced, says that he was never at his best, except when he knew that he was right in a case, and that then he was invincible. He would sometimes abandon a case in the midst of a trial, if e became satisfied that his client was in the wrong. One case of this kind is men-tioned where he was associated with other attorneys, and after the case had pro-gressed for some time he remarked to his associates that he, would not make an argument, and practically dropped out of the case. His associates went on and won the case, and received a fee of \$500. won the case, and received a fee of \$900 but Lincoln would not take one dollar of it, for the reason that he claimed that he decision was not a righteous one. He would frequently, against his own interests, try to convince a litigant that he was wrong, and persuade him to throw up his case. In these respects Lincoln, as was said by his friends, was 'perversely

"Lincoln was greatly beloved by his professional brethren, and trusted by the courts. His great fund of aneedote, and his natural wit and humor, made him a most agreeable companion, and fascinating in conversation. Crowds would gather ing in conversation. Crowin would gather around him at the tavern, the store or the postoffice, ready to laugh at his quaint stories and odd expressions. It is said that he got his knack of story-teiling from studying "Aesop's Fables," one of the few books he was able to get hold of in his earlier days. He often drew upon his fund of stories to embellish a account. his fund of stories to embellish an argu- bearing upon the case, beginning with sec-

# IN THE SEVERAL COURTS

QUESTION OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S FEE IN DIVORCE SUITS.

Heard by Four Judges, Sitting Together -- Argament of Attorney Marquam, Who Brought Action.

Judges Frazer, Sears, Cleland and George aut together in department No. 1 yesterday, and heard the argument upon the question of the right of the county to exact a district attorney's fee of \$10 in each divorce suit. The matter was taken under soetsement. Formerly, the district attorney received these fees, but since the office of district attorney has been placed upon a salary, the clerk of the court has collected the fee as before, and has turned the money over to the county has turned the money over to the county



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

of the court or jury.
"While he used plain language among the plain people, whom he loved and trusted, some of his words will shine in the politi-cal heavens liked fixed stars, when the masterpieces of great orators have been forgotten. There are ideas of his formulated during his professional career, which victorious armies have placed upon their eagles, and carried to a grander fruition than ever prophet forefold or poet dreamed. The legal profession is greatly honored and dignified in that Lincoln came from its ranks, and is another illustration of one of the great facts of history, that in every struggle for human liberty and human rights, its every struggle for human liberty and human rights, its every have been in the forefront of the battle. It was so at Runnymede when Magna Charts was wrung from old King John. It was so when our forefathers determined to throw off the English voke. There was Olis when our forefathers determined to intow off the English yoke. There was Otts and Henry, Adams and Jefferson, Hamilton and Marshall, and hundreds of others, famous lawyers of their time, who led the way, and the people followed. Lincoin went fresh from the bosom of the legal profession into the great arena of national politics to struggle for the cause of universe with there. versal liberty, and he kept up that strug-gle until the Declaration of Independence was made an immorta' truth; until every. human being, no matter from what country he comes, no matter what disastrous conflict may have beaten down his liberties; no matter what sun hay have changed the color of his skin; no matter what tyrant may have held him in bond-age, the moment he touches our shores he becomes a free man, with 'freedom's soll beneath his feet, and freedom's ban-

'Lincoln's fame began as a lawyer, and widening into the broader field of statesmanship, is not confined to his own country, but is world-wide. Wherever a voice is raised in behalf of humanity, there the name of Abraham Lincoln is reverently spoken. As illustrating the universality of Lincoln's fame and as a fitting con-clusion of my remarks, I quote from an address delivered by the great republican orator of Spain. Emillo Castelar, who, after recounting the chief events of Lin-coln's life and his great work in the cause of liberty and humanity, concluded with these striking words: 'Until at last that nothing might be wanting to his glery, not even martyrdom, like Socrates like Christ, like all redeemers, he fell at the foot of his finished work-his work

Its tears, and God his benediction." "Lincoln as Seen Today." The closing address was made by L. H. Wells, who said in part; "There was ily one Lincoln, and there will never other. In looking for the pov this great commoner, who without facil ties for acquiring education was able to create an epoch, I have concluded that fi rests in his keen perception of the right nguished from other men more brillians than he, there is no comparison, and in contrast with the men whom he molded and handled, he seemed to suffer. nen, with their matchless endowment and acquirements, seemed to outshine Lin coln, and at first they regarded him a an ungainly fresk which some evolution of the times had upheaved, but this estimate was first displaced for one of re-spect, then trust, and finally of suprems tellance; and when these pollshed mon became panic-stricken under dissister, Lincain was the one strong man among them all, who held them to the'r poets when they were ready to flinch. We cannot atribute this power to his polish, for he and little of that; but we must attribut purity of all his motives. His life has been thoroughly exploited, and out of the yest range of magazine stories it may be seen today that be grew into his great-ness. With him it was a constant widentry lawyer to the statesman with broad lows and keen intellect capable of grap pling with the problems that rent the na-tion, and of seizing the helm when others held back in diamay. Out of the rawest material, out of this backwoodsman, this railspiliter and flatboatman, nature cre-ated a man who dominated over men of the highest culture. Drudgery, ca'am'ty exasperation, abuse, want, disappoint-ment, grief and self-abasement were the means that developed Abraham Lincoln, but it is the intellect, the diamond under the crust, out of which pature sometime creates her most splendld product. 'It is a strange process,

verted into silk." But we cannot Abraham Lincoln as our own-he belongs to all the nations and to all the centuries."

the St. Charles. ment or to impress a point upon the minds tion 977, of the code, law of 1862, which the St. Charles.

provides: "In any suit for the dissolution of the marriage contract, or to have the same declared void, the state is to be deemed a party defendant, and it shall be the duty of the district attorney, so far as necessary, to prevent fraud or collusion in such suit." Section 1074 of the statute was next read, as follows: "The fees pro-vided for in the last section shall be paid to the district attorney by the county where the services are rendered, except the fees in the progecution or defense of a civil action or proceeding, in which the state is a party, and in divorce suits it is hereby made the duty of plaintiff in every divorce suit to deposit with the clerk of the court in which the suit is instituted the sum of \$10 before the complaint is filed. which sum shall be paid to the district at-torney by the clerk as his fee. The clerk shall not receive or file the complaint in any suit for a divorce until such fee be This act, Mr. Marquam said, was the law nder which the clerk justifies the collect

M. A. Armstrong and family, new ar-rivals from Iowa, are staying at the St. Charles while seeking a permanent locaion in Oregon. tion of the fee. Counsel argued that it was repealed by the act of 1895, providing says the citizens of his town have \$230. 900 cash subscribed toward removing the Oregon Short Line main track from Namfor the collection of fees by the several clerks of the circuit and county courts at the time of filing any suit, action or proceeding for the enforcement of private pa, but the railroad is making no move toward the task yet. rights, including appeals, writs of review and proceedings in probate. A fee of \$10 was provided where the amount in con-For the past six or seven troversy exceeds \$500, and \$5 where the amount is less than \$500, and \$5 and \$3 according to the amount involved, at the time of filing an answer, demurrer or Schow has been chief clerk in the govern This act further provides these sums "are to be in lieu of all fees parties litigant have heretofore been required to pay to clerks, sheriffs and all officials in such matters."

other officials in such matters."

Mr. Marquam said: "Surely the district attorney is an official, and under this act the plaintiff is not required to pay the district attorney's fee upon filing a divorce complaint. To hold otherwise would vio-late the very terms of the act."

Counsel next took up the act of 1898, which places the office of district attorney on a salary, and provides that all estab-lished fees shall be turned over to the ounty treasurer, and that the established fees shall remain in force, except for ser-vices rendered for or on behalf of the state or Multnemah county, for which no charge shall be made. Counsel asserted that a the time of the passage of this law, there was no established fee in divorce cases because it had been repealed by the act of 1895, and even under the statute of 1898 there could be no such fee exacted for the reason that the service in a divorce suit was a service rendered for and in behalf of the state (act of 1862), for which here can be no charge. Mr. Marquam concluded by reading the

se bill of 1895, as amended by the legislature in 1888, adding a sheriff's fee of \$4 in Multnomah county, and still providing that the fees collected "are to be in lieu of all fees parties have heretofore been equired to pay to clerks, sheriffs and all ther officials in such matters."

It was contended that under the showing made, a district attorney's fee cannot be collected, especially as the act of 189 also provides: "All laws and parts of laws n conflict herewith are hereby repealed so far as they conflict. Inasmuch as c statute laws, as they now exist, are ague, conflicting, impracticable and bur asome to the taxpayers, this act shall is approval by the governor."
Alex Bernstein, jr., employed as special

ounsel by the county, argued the contrary osition, contending that at best the fe f the district attorney in divorce suit was only repealed by implication, and said that was not even the fact. The law of 1805, he said, had no reference to the dis-trict attorney's fee, and the act of 1898, ie asserted, continued the fee, as it states "established fees" shall be coll and paid to the county treasurer. Mr. Bernstein went over the ground fully, and the court took the matter under advise-

Court Notes.

In the divorce suit of John Lynch against Anna Lynch, a demurrer to the complain was withdrawn by the defendant. An order of default was entered in the oult of S. P. Huffman against L. M. Huff-

On motion of District Attorney Sewall an information against William Hughes, charging him with burglary in entering e store of I. Benjamin, was dismissed by Judge George yesterday. Hughes turned state's evidence against his con-federate, Walter Leotard. The latter con-cluded not to stand trial, but pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in

FREE TUITION GRANTED. Case Which Was Not Barred by New

Rule.

of the parents, who said they were trou-bled with some blood disease, and thereby not in condition to admit the virus into the system. The granting of this petition

was by a vote of 2 to 1, Mr. Warren again voting no. He demanded a certificate saying that the statement was true. Mrs Z. J. Persinn, of Ockley Oceen, a

until Monday.

Bills to the amount of \$4200 were audited and ordered puld. These included a contractor's bill of \$1500, part payment of one

PERSONAL MENTION.

C. U. Owen, of Tacoma, is registered

O. E. Elliott, a Marshland logger, is at

S. A. Hamilton, of Hood River, is at

J. T. Peters, of The Dalles, is registered

R. L. Jeffery, of Astoria, is registered at the Imperial.

J. B. Rogers, of Baker City, is regis-tered at the Imperial.

S. Elmore and daughter, of Astoria, are guests of the Portland.

O. P. Coshow, a Roseburg attorney, is registered at the Imperial.

J. W. Bennett and daughter, of Marsh

field, are registered at the Portland. R. L. Rush, wife and daughter, of Pom

F. B. Gibson, of San Francisco, who is looking over this field with a view of starting a crematory in Portland, is at

Harry Watkins, a Boise City furniture

lealer, is in Portland on business. He

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Schow, of La

ent land office at that place, and re-ently resigned the position to engage in

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-A. Stime

Real Estate Transfers.

9
Sol Abraham to Mrs. Mollie Mack, lqts 23, 24, 25, 28, block 2, Columbia Heights; February 7.
Huidah Grace Holmes and Byron Z.
Holmes to William M. Whidden, tract 6, Abernethy Heighta; February 9.

feet, block & Stephens' addition; February 1... F. R. Strong, administrator, estats of Joseph Holladay, deceased, lot on Fourth near Washington......

Bullding Permit.

Ole K. Baacke, 14-story cottage, corne East Eighth and Bowman streets, 2000.

February 11, Harry Goodwater, age 3 years, 705 Commercial street, diphtheria. February 11, George H.nkel, age 1 year,

. Deaths.

790 East Eighth street North, pneumon February 9, Henrietta Smith, age

Twentleth and Wilson streets, strangula

February 7, Hong Kwong, age 26 years

Contagions Diseases.

Louise Wendorf, age 18 years, 308 Fourth

Mr. Baldwin, northeast corner Sixth and Market streets, scarlet fever. Margaret Mear, northwest corner Twen-

ty-second and Flanders streets, diphtheria.

Why the Editor "Don't Rip," Harney Valley Items. Scarcely a week passes but what som

one with a grievance requests us to rip some one up the back. We don't rip. Who ever heard of anybody tearing their wirt and making enemies, just to help an editor out of trouble, or to defend him from an attack of some kind? Nobody. If you

attack of some kind? Nosody, if you are badly used, have the manhood to fight your own battles. Editors have learned by experience that individuals whose axes they grind often use those axes to chop the stuffing out of the editor. If you have anything to say to a man through the medium of the press, take it to the differ our years arms to it and let have

editor, pur your name to it, and let he go Gallagher; but don't ask the editor

Stops the Cough and Works Off the

ears, 703 Irving street, cancer. February 9, Isaac Maas, age 55 years.

josuhouse, tuberculouis.

treet, diphtheria.

usiness at Sumpter.

Wash., are registered at the Port-

ntil Monday.

at the Perkins.

at the Perkins.

the Imperial.

of the new schools.

The board of school directors held their regular meeting last night at the City Hall. Only three of the members were present, Mr. Wittenberg being out of town and Mr. Bench also being absent. For many meetings the subject of free tultion has been regularly brought up, discussed, and, with very few exceptions, granted. Last meeting it was thought the matter was permanently settled, when a resolution was passed saying that no more free tuition would be granted, but the subject was revived again last night more free tuilion would be granted, but the subject was revived again last night by an application from Mrs. O. W. Hos-ford, who wished tuilion for one Kate Chevron. The girl's parents, it was stat-ed; are very poor, and unable to educate the child at all. Mrs. Hosford says she is as an adopted child, being fed and clothed entirely by her. Chairman Strowbridge and Mr. Will-iams were in favor of granting it, while iams were in favor of granting it, while Mr. Warren was contrary to granting it, in consideration of the resolution passed last meeting. The two first-named directors said it came within the clause grant-

U. S. G. Marquam filed a mandamu U. S. G. Marquam filed a mandame proceeding to obtain a decision of the court upon the subject, contending that the district attorney fee in divorce cases was done away with by the fee law of 18% and the repeal confirmed by the act of 18% concerning fees,

Mr. Marquam, in his argument, read and commented upon all of the statutes because them to the case becomes the consequence with see-

lottery cames are to be set by Judge Fra- TO BUILD A CREMATORY

PORTLAND MEN TAKE UP SUBJECT IN EARNEST.

> Expert From San Francisco Here to Confee With Those Who In-

tend to Establish It.

Frank B. Gibson, secretary of the San Francisco Cremation Company, is in the Francisco Gremation Company, is in the city, at the invitation of a number of Portland gentlemen, to consider the establishment of a crematorium in Portland. This is merely an informal visit to talk over the attuation, with the end in view of the establishment of such an institution here at an early date. While a number of men of wealth and influence in the community have been consistency. in the community have been considering this proposition for two or three years, no definite legal or financial steps have been taken up to this time. Portland men who are interested in the subject have inspected two crematories in San Francisco-those at Odd Fellows' and Cypress Lawn cometeries. They feel that the time is tors said it came within the clause granting free tuition to adopted children, but
Mr. Warren, who said the people were
able to pay for the education of the
child, thought otherwise, and called for
an ayo and no vote. The result was the
petition was granted by a vote of 2 to 1.
The three children of William and
Emma Siscel were excused from vaccination for the time being, by petition
of the parents who said they were trourips to undertake such an enterprise in Portland, and to aid it in a practical way

they invited Mr. Gibson here to confer with them. He arrived here yesterday, and will remain several days in conference with those who are anxious to see the crematory established. Probably a sempublic meat-ing will be called during the week, so that all interested may listen to the views of a man who makes the construction and operation of crematories his life busi-ness. Of course, the only way to finance

ness. Of course, the only way to finance such an enterprise is to establish a corporation, which is likely to be done soon, perhaps this week.

The amount involved in the construction of a building, which shall be used as a chapel and columbarium, varies from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Among the well-known Oregonians who are understood to be desirous of having a crematorium established here are D. P. Thompson, Judge C. B. Beilinger, Richard Williams, E. B. Williams, Dr. Thomas L. Ellot, Dr. K. A. J. Mackenzie, Dr. Otto S. Binswanger and F. H. Page, of Portland, and A. Bush and Judge George H. Burnett, of Salem. Mr. Gibson presents a plan for popularsaying that the statement was dueMrs Z J Pershin, of Ockley Green, a
station on the St. Johns motor line, appeared before the board with the request
for a school in her section of the country. Thompson, Peninsula and Highland
schools now receive the children there,
but she said the distance was too far to
make the little ones walk. If the district
would conduct a school midway between
the three, she thought the people over
there would put up the building. The
board went into the matter with her very
carefully, but took no action.

In response to a request for small
seats from Professor Robinson, principal
of the Central wchool. Mr. Williams,
chairman of the supply committee, was
authorized to purchase the same. Architect Miller reported that the Holladay
school can be occupied tomerrow, but the
South Portland school will not be ready
until Monday. Mr. Gibson presents a plan for popular art. Grossis presents a plan for popular-ling the system of cremation, and mak-ing the costs of services at a cramatorium within reach of the poor. The ordinary cost in San Francisco for the cremation of a body, together with chapel service, is \$45. Mr. G.bson's plan is to issue trans-ferable certificates of stock, each share representing \$10 marable monthly in \$2. representing \$30, payable monthly in \$1 payments. One certificate will carry with it the privilege of one cremation service, including the chapel and organ service. It has also the advantage of being interbangeable with other crematories.

The feeling among Portland men who have taken up the subject is that the crematory should be a separate association and entirely independent of any of the crematories now established. The proposition of establishing a crema-ory here has been discussed at length by

the medical fraternity of Portland, both in private and before the medical association. It is understood that the subject vill again come before that body at its next meeting, February 19. A prominen-physician said yesterday that the major-ity of Fortland medical men are hearthy n favor of cremation,

children growing nicely? Stronger each month? A trifle heavier? Or is one of them growing the other way? Growing weaker, growing thinner, growing paler? If so, you should try

Scotts Emulsion It's both food and medicine. It corrects disease. It makes delicate children grow in the right way-taller, stronger, heavier, healthier. soc. and \$1.00. all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

## and F. G. Frink, of Sentile, and T. F. Spencer, of Spokane, Wash., are in the VIN MARIANI DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Mariani Wine-World Famous Tonic

harmful effects. This is asserted after contin sed experience during the past thirty-five years All Druggists'. Refuse Substitutes.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT. PORTLAND, Feb. 12.-5 P. M .- Maxim temperature, 51; minimum temperature, 35; river reading at 11 A. M., 5.4 feet; change in the last 24 hours, -0.1 foot; total precipitation, 8 P. M. to 8 P. M., 0.01 inch; total precipitation from Sept. 1, 1896, 24.35 inches; normal precipitation from Sept. 1, 1809, 29.14 inches; deficiency, 4.78 inches; total sunshine Feb. 11, 9:24; possible sunshine Feb. 11, 10:12. WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

s occurred only on and near gon count today, and, except at Asteria, it has been only 6.01 of an inch. A trace of snow been only 0.01 of an inon. A trace of smooth has fallen in the Snake river valley. The temperature has fallen throughout the Pacific Northwest, the fall being from 18 to 26 deg. In Montann, 8 to 10 deg. In Western Oregon and but slight in Washington and Idaho. The cold wave from the Canadian provinces has moved down the Missouri valley. In Western Oregon and Washington the Jeropes William Provinces has moved down the Missouri valley. In Western Oregon and Washington the Jeropes William masses from 26 and Washington the temperature ranges from 36 to 42 deg. In California the temperature is high for the season, having reached 76 deg. at Red Binff today, and 68 deg. at Sacramento, The weather there is clear and fine.

WEATHER FORECASTS. Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Tuesday, Feb. 18: Western Oregon and Western Washington-Occasional rain; increasing temperature, south-

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and laho—Occasional rain or snow; variable winds Portland and vicinity—Occasional rain; in-reasing temperature; winds southwest to south.

NEW TODAY.

NOTICE! Having sold the furniture in one lot at 45-Salmon, there will be no sale there Wednesday sext. S. L. N. GILMAN, Auctioneer.

Mortgage Loans On improved city and farm property, at lower current rates. Building loans. Installment oans. Macmaster & Birrell, 111 Worcester bik.

BONDS MORTGAGES

Highest market price paid for municipal an ephcol bonds. Lowest rates on mortgage loans Will take charge of estates as agent or trusts W. H. FEAR, 416 Chamber of Commerce.

Forbes-Davis Fuel Co. Best Fir Wood, Sawed ...... 83.50 Best Fir Wood, 4 Feet Long ..... 3.25

CLASSIFIED AD. RATE

"Rooms," "Rooms and Roard," "Houseling Rooms," "Structions Wanted," 15 words, 20 cents; 21; words, 25 cents; 21; words, 25 cents, str. No discount for additional contracts.

UNDER ALL OTHER HEADS except " Coday," 30 cents for 15 words or less; 16 cords, 40 cents; 21 to 25 words, 50 cents; 2 "NEW TODAT" (gauge measure agai

"NAW TODAT" ognose measure again; cents per line, first insertion; 10 cents per for each additional insertion.

ANSWERS TO ADVERTISHMENTS, dressed care The Organism and left at the fire, should always be included in sealed on open. No stamp is required on such letters. The Oregoniam will not be responsible for over in advertisements taken through the phone.

### AMUSEMENTS.

MARQUAM GRAND-CALVIN HEILIG.

Three nights, beginning Monday, Feb. 1.

"The Little Minister" in a triumple for pain theatticain. New York Health.

MR. CHARLES FROMMAN PRESENTS I SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY,

THE LITTLE MINISTER.

By J. M. Barris, founded on his novel of same name. Presented for 300 nights in York. PRICES-Lower floor. \$1.50; ask 5 m 500; gallery, 25c. Seats now on sale.

CORDRAY'S THEATER—

ERIN GO BRAUGH."

All the week commencing Sunday, Feb. ;
A company that stands jar-scollence in a

THE MOGRE-ROSHERTS CO.

Sunday, Mooday, Toucasty and Wedness

"Miss. Quint's Twins": Thursday, Friday, urday Maince and Schunday evening, Friday, urday Maince and Schunday evening. So caulie great play, "Arrah Na Punce."

Correct contumns. Special scentery. St. cast. USUAL FRICES.

AUCTION SALES TODAY. At 10 A. M., at 411 Washington st., by S

MEETING NOTICES. A. & A. S. RITE, ORB NO. L.-Special meeting 4th, 5th and 6th degrees

@ order VEN. MARTS ELLISON ENCAMPMENT, NO. 1, L.O. 0 Regular meeting this (Tuesday) events the Work in the Patriarches (Ingress, Vis-selectors, S. OSVVILD, C.

NOTICE—All members of Company G, ond Oregon Volunteers are requested to at Hotel Portland 8 of once Tuesday night. C. E. BATK, First Ser

PUNERAL NOTICE.

TREMBATH—John Trembath, of Oregon (
will be buried Tuesday afternoon, 18th, is
anapters of the H. P. O. E. Portland Lo
No. 142, of which be was a member. M
bers will take 12:15 our from Alder and 1
str. for Oregon City. MER. for Oregon City.
HENRY D. GRIFFIN, Evalued Bu
LOUIS DAMMASCH, Sec.

EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker, and Yambill sts. Rena Stinson, assistant. Both phones No. 507.

J. P. FINLEY & SON, Undertake Lady Assistant. 275 Third st. Tel

P. S. DUNNING, Undertaker, 414 E. Alder. Lady Assistant, Both phos

s POUNDS DRY GRANDLATED SUGAR Arbuckle's or Lion codes, 2 packages, Oregon ranch eggs life a duzen; best on ery butter, die square; coal oil, 5 chilon Soc; good fleur, 70c auch; 10-pound smok ham fleur, 10c; 13 peunds No, 1 fice, Oregon Cash Grocery Co., 200 North 1st

MORTGAGE LOANS, PRIVATE FUNDS, essess to suit; here or email: on city from property, at lowest raises. Mr. G. Get Agent, 314 Commercial blook.

SAGO, TAPIOCA, SPLIT PEAS, PEARL B. lay, cornstanth, giosa starch and dried gr peas, Sc per pound. At McKinnon Gro Co., 173 Third st.

BONDS, WARRANTS. Netting 5 to 8 per cent, for sais. Futhers & Co., 314 Chamber of Comme

NEWCASTLE COAL Has been leading cost on coast for 20 ye Pacific Coast Co., 349 Washington st. Tel. 2

Teachers' Examination.

IN EXPLANATION.

POR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

MOUNT TABOR RESIDENCE FOR SALE

price, with easy payments, should impact to Sixth-extreet residence—Fine, large, menhante, with good corner lot; a very attraction.

Nob Hill—Nice, new 8-room modern; ofence and full lot. Owner leaving state, sell at very attractive price. Any far wanting a nice, here, dean home, at a gain, should inspect this.

Next 6-room cottage of Bast 14th etc., 18th etc., in size, in the Low prior, in the prior, in the prior, in the prior of a bargain. Belongs to a nonresident

at a hargain. Delongs to a narresiders. It is A SNAP and the second with full corner lot, on 250 Is a nice, modern-cost home, and is these \$2500.

In a nice modern-cost home, and is then \$2500.

Several nice homes on the East Hide in ferent additions. Persons wanting a non-building site should call upon Mr. Henry 272 Stark st.

Fine corner hat on East 14th and Tiller sta, near cas line, and in visinity of a improvementa Any person santing a first build upon should inspect this.

Lincoln Park Annex—I have a number loss in this addition, fronting on Grand I have first and Seventh sts, and on Peott, Skinimore Masson and Shaver sta, prom \$100. \$125 to \$150 per lot. These is sense in any poor man being without and prices. Come and select one of these lots. Apply to CHAS. N. HENRY, \$73 Stark.

street.

35 acres; 40 acres in the state of culti15; good 6-room farmbouse, large barns
other outbuildings; 10 acres in good best
orchard, lies on the south slope of Mo
8cott, 8 miles from the courthouse, scuthe
all implements go with the place her
wagone, plowe, nower, rakes, etc. A ch
suborpain them, and a good investment.

\$4000 - BUSINESS PROPERTY, ALS fine brick improvement; paying over 16 cost net; owner gut Name fever. Hart I Co., room 7 Shericek bullitrig. 550 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN BASS half in cultivation; Tambill county; at sa fee; ferms to suit purchase. Vacdum Walton, 270 Washington at.

TWO BARGAINS WEST SIDE RESIDE property, well boasted; 0-coom bosses; I mome and Saxloo, int. \$3000. Day Ward & Co., 2709, Stark et.

ENCHANGE - MICKEL-IN-SLOT GRAPS phone, with 30 records, for bloycle or ty writer, H., box 454, attr.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cu cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price The trial of Ah John, indicted for selling lottery tickets, was set for February 14, by Judge George, and the trial of Ah Lee for February 21. Four other We handle all kinds of wood and on guarantee full oards. POOT OF EAST TAMBILL ST. Zarina cizarettes—not made by Japa Chinamen, like for 10. Smoke Zarina cigarettes—you will enjoy them. Russian blend is mild and mellow

to father your grievances.