JUDGES NEED HELP

Legislature Should Relieve Supreme Court.

TWO YEARS BEHIND WITH CASES

Portland Attorneys Favor an Increase of Judges or a Commission to Help With the Work.

A measure to assist or relieve the Su-preme Court is deemed an imperative ne-cessity by the members of the bar, and as the electors of the state voted down the proposed amendment to the constitution increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges, the appointment of a com-mission is now generally favored. Attor-neys assert that the present delay of two neys assert that the present delay of two years which necessarily occurs before a decision on appeal is obtained amounts almost to a denial of justice, as detrimental to the business interests of the community, and contrary to the provisions of the constitution that justice shall be administered without delay.

At the recent meeting of the Oregon Bar Association, a committee was applied.

Bar Association, a committee was ap-pointed, consisting of W. W. Cotton, pointed, consisting of W. W. Cotton, chairman: C. H. Carey, C. W. Fulton and S. B. Huston, to prepare a bill for a Supreme Court commission, to be presented to the Legislature at its next session. L. R. Webster, president of the Bar Association, was also included as a member of the committee.

f the committee. Lawyers and Judges of the Circuit Court interviewed by a reporter of The Oregonian, expressed the following views

Judge Cleland's Views.

Judge J. B. Cleland-An amendment to Judge J. B. Cleiand—An amendment to the constitution increasing the member-ship of the Supreme Court was submit-ted to the people at the June election and rejected. A bill for an act to accom-plish the same result, in the absence of an amondment, failed to pass the last Legislative Assembly, because the meas-ure was by many deemed to be unconsti-tutional. The calendar of the Supreme Court is no far to arreasy that in the Court is so far in arrears that, in the ordinary course of business, cases cannot be reached for disposition in less than 18 months or two years from the time appeal is perfected. This condition persists, real is perfected. This condition persists, notwithstanding the continued patient and faithful application of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Relief cannot be expected unless some provision is made to divide and lessen the labor in the court of last resort. The necessity for some action is found in the vexistion, loss and uncertainty attending protracted legislation. It is important that cases should be declided correctly, but it is also in. he decided correctly, but it is also im-portant that they should be disposed of promptly. It often bappens that mere delay amounts to great injustice. Public and private interests alike suffer from the same cause. There seems to be only one remedy practicable, and presently available, viz., the appointment of a Supreme Court commission to ald in the dispatch of the business before the Su-preme Court Such commissions have been appointed in other states, and con-tinued long enough to warrant the conclusion the service rendered has been beneficial and satisfactory. In Colorado, Ne-braska and California, the terms are fixed by law but in the latter state, the commissioners may be removed by the Supreme Court at any time. The term in Colorado is four years: in Nebraska, three years: in California, two years: and in each state the compensation given is equal to that of Judges of the Supreme Court. Probably in this state the term should be limited to four years, under section 2, article 15, of the constitution. A commission of three, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice consent of the Senate, for a term of four years, with a salary equal to that now paid the Judges of the Supreme Court, is suggested as being likely to accomplish the desired result, and speedily reduce the burdened calendar of the Supreme Court.

Should Increase Number of Judges. Judge A. F. Sears, Jr.-My own ideas upon this subject are clearly defined and they could be easily carried out, but will they be? I say they are well defined and I believe will be agreed to by almost every lawyer in the state, and by nearly all intelligent persons who comprehend the existing situation. It is a misnomer to speak of "relief" of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Judges need and desire no relief particularly. They now work industries in

ularly. They now work industriously, in deed they do all that men are capable of performing, and they have long ago abandoned any attempt to keep up with the work; they are behind and expect to remain so. We shall never, with three Judges, have the work well up. The prop-er course is to increase the number of Judges. The Legislature undoubtedly has the power to do this. If they will not pass such a bill, then the only other course is to create a commission. This is an inferior remedy for several reasons, but it would result in disposing of the accumulation of business and if continued would keep the work well in hund. If it werp thought to be a tem-perary expedient, it is doubtful if men of sufficient callber could be secured; otherwise, the position would attract men of as much ability, as do now the other judicial offices.

Of course a certain element of uncertainty of tenure must exist, but perhaps not more than in other positions. I recognize the fact that no argument

can be urged against increasing the Supreme Bench that would not equally apply to a Supreme Court commission; but I have never heard anything worthy the name of argument or reason against furnishing enough men to perform this very essential work. I have often said these same things before. It is tiresome to reiterate them; but it seems impossible to secure an adequate appreciation of this necessity. Not until a man becomes involved in Hilgation, is the matter forci-bly brought home to him. But I do sin-cerely hope that at some time not too far distant, our judicial machinery will be so adjusted that justice may be fur nished with celerity.

Advocates Temporary Commission. Judge A. L. Frazer-Appeals to the Su-preme Court should be limited. There should be no appeals in trivial or small cases, except where there is a question of law involved of which the trial court is in doubt. In that case the appeal may be granted in the discretion of the trial court. The right of appeal should be limited to cases involving \$400 to \$500 and over. I am not certain as to the amount. A person is entitled to a fair and impartial trial, but not in several There is no reason why Justice annot be meted out in these small cases to the lower courts, yet it frequently happens that cases where only \$50 or \$100 is at issue are appealed. An appeal is not an inherent right. A temporary commis-sion, may for two years, to relieve the Supreme Court, might be created, the cor stitutional amendment to increase the number of trial judges having failed to pass.

Follow California Plan.

George H. Williams-I am in favor of a commission, such as they have in the State of California. There certainly ought to be some relief given to the Supreme to the next session of the Legislature. As people voted down the amendment to the constitution, and as there is no way to increase the number of Judges or the Supreme bench, the Legislature tempt many brewers to attempt its use on inferior brands. The U. S. courts have accorded that name exclusively to the Anheuser-Busch BUDWEISER brand. W. J. VAN SCHUTYER & CO., Portland.

ought to provide a commission. The Calfornia statute provides for three commis-sioners for a four years' term, to be appointed by the Supreme Court, and to receive a salary equal to that of the Judges; that is substantially what I recommend here. They ought to be persons of learning and high standing in the pro-fession. I don't expect, though that any-thing of the kind will be done, there is such a great cry about salaries, taxes and so on. I merely give you my opinion about it. It takes two years to get a case through, which is almost a denial of just

Increase of Judges Constitutional. W. D. Fenton-I am opposed to the ommission system, and I do not believe an intermediate court can be created under the constitution. I think the only remedy is to increase the number of Justices and limit appeals. Commissioners are mere brief cierks, and responsible to nobody. I think we ought to have taken the buil by the horns, and taken the bill passed by the House two years are and passed by the House two years ago and passed it in the Senate, increasing the number of Judges. There was some doubt expressed as to its constitutionality,

but it cannot be demonstrated to be un-constitutional. The constitution provides: "When the white population of the state shall amount to 200,000, the Legislative Assembly may provide for the election of Supreme and Circuit Judges in district one of which classes shall consist of three Justices of the Supreme

The number three is the minimum. It does not mean that you cannot increase the number of Judges beyond three. I wrote an opinion on the subject, which was submitted to the Legislature. That was Judge Shattuck's construction of it, and also the view of every person who is surviving who was a member of the constitutional convention. I have their letters right here. A strict constructionist says, "three, and no more," and a liberal Judge Shattuck said where it was sought to limit the words, "and no more," were used. C. W. Fulton, as chairman of the judiciary committee of the State Senate, held that to increase the number of Justices from three to fine to worself. tices from three to five is unconstitutional. If the number or Justices is in-creased to five, there are five men to write briefs instead of two; that is the principal part of the work. The present Justices would have to declare the act unconstitutional, and have to say if it was valid or not, and perhaps they would not be prepared to say it was unconstitu-tional. Before an act can be declared unconstitutional, it must be declared un-constitutional, it must be declared so be-yond a reasonable doubt. At a meeting of the Bar Association, two years ago, W. W. Cotton, C. A. Dolph and myself signed a majority report in favor of the increase of the number of Justices, and recommending such a measure. adopted by the Bar Association and de-feated in the Legislature.

Justice Now Denied. Martin L. Pipes-I am in favor of a commission. The Supreme Court is behind two years about, and it will never catch up, but get further behind. This is a denial of justice. The object of government is to protect right and redress grievances, and the courts are the instruments of government to do this. Such delay causes loss and sometimes ruin. This was a grievance of the people when the Magna Charta was written, and hence that instrument provided for administering justice "completely and without delay." Our own Oregon constitution re-peats the guarantee in the same words. It is not merely rhetoric. It means what

This delay does not affect only those who chance to be litigants in court. It is a menace to every citizen, and permits extortion every day. It is also injurious to business. Every lawsuit ties up property or money and withdraws it from business. Debts are postponed, contracts held up, sales prevented, and the evil influence of this delay extended in ever-widening circles. Unless relief shall be devised, it will not be exaggerating to say that the evil will reach the proportions of a public calamity.

Other Opinions.

Gener Opinions.

Henry E. McGinn—I think the court should be relieved by a Supreme Court commission, to be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Justless of the Supreme Court. The term should be fixed in the bill, so that lawyers of standing can afford to go on the commission. However, the suggestions as to the matter of detail should come from the Justless of the Supreme Court.

Judges now have frequently to work un-til 9 o'clock at night, and still don't get ahead any.

Ex-Judge L. R. Webster-We should have Supreme Court commissions. At the last meeting of the Oregon Bar Associa-tion, it was voted as the sense of the meeting that an act be passed by the Legislature authorizing the appointment of two or three commissioners. A committwo or three commissioners. A commit-tee was appointed, and it has in prepara-tion a bill for that purpose. This, I think, is the only feasible plan.

R. R. Duniway.—The only thing I see is for the Legislature to authorize a com-mission. Everybody seems to be agreed upon the proposition that there ought to be some relief. The only question is, What relief? The constitutional amend-ment to increase the number of Judges in the Supreme Court having been voted down by the people, there is no hope of getting an increase of Judges for many

years.

J. V Beach-I think it is very necessary. I don't know if it is popular or not but I am in favor of creating a commission, to do like the California commission, that is, hear cases and write the opinions and have the Judges adopt them. I think we have fewer Judges than any other state in proportion to population. It is just as important that justice be done as that taxes be kept down. You take an ordinary man with a case against a railroad company; he has to settle, he cannot afford to wait. It practically amounts to a denial of just-

Mark O'Neill-Do you think it wants any relief? If we do, I think a commis-sion will be better to expedite the work. The commission will be all right if the commission has the same power the court has. If reviewed by the court, it will not be any relief at all, or very little relief. A commission of three would be sufficient. and appoint men of ability, good lawyers, regardless of politics. In Ohio they had a commission once, and it decided cases that were reported right through the That is the way to have it. Let them constitute a court themselves, which can easily be done if lawyers of ability are named. They would catch up, I think, in two years. The commission should in two years. The commission should have concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court in all things.

Ed Mendenhall—While the members of

our court have evidently, by a strong effort in that direction, done much to-wards disposing of the burden placed upon them, yet the court is still far be-hind. How to quickly and properly dispose of the remainder of the cases that the docket may be restored to its normal condition is the question. The so-lution would be to appoint a commission as in California, and another question is as in Galifornia, and another question is which should appoint the commission, the Governor or the Supreme Court? It would seem to me best that the power be in the Justices. They are held responsible to public opinion for what emanates from the court, and certainly should have the right to select those for whose acts they would be liable.

The Popularity

of the name BUDWEISER is such as to

GRASS FOR THE RANGES THAT NATIVE TO CLATSOP SAND-HILLS IS BEST.

Agrostologist Leckenby Has Discovered That It Will Endure Eastern Oregon Drought,

A. B. Leckenby, Government agrostol-ogist, who is at the Imperial, says the grass that will stand the dry periods east

grass that will stand the dry periods east of the mountains has been discovered in what is called the "seaside bluegrass."
"This is a native of the sands of Clatsop Beach," Mr. Leckenby said, yesterday, "and it seems strange that it should be capable of withstanding dry seasons better than any other species, as its native climate is a damp one. Experiments, however have been model with his seasons. however, have been made with this grass for the past three years, at Walla Walla, Yakima and in other dry portions of the Columbia Basin, and the results have been very favorable. Seaside bluegrass not only stands the dry months wells, but it proves itself a hardy grass when subjected to the heavy frosts of Winter. "Stockmen in Oregon and Washington calmot always depend upon the wild native grasses of those regions, as these are being killed out by overstocking. The bunchgrass, which produced so well in early days, when the prairies were comlowever, have been made with this grass

early days, when the prairies were com-paratively free of stock has been well-nigh killed out of late years, and if the raisers of cattle, horses and sheep desire to continue in the business they must resort to sowing tame grasses on the loamy hillisides, as well as in the dry and rocky scab lands. In this way the pas-tures may be made to produce much more grass than ever before, and the ex-pense of purchasing seed and sowing it on the pastures, though amounting to something, will be more than justified by

the results.

"The ground should be prepared for the seed, wherever practicable, and a drill should always be used in planting. Of course, the drill method would not be available where the ground is too rough and rocky, and in these places a harrow or drag of some kind should be used in covering the seed." the results.

Mr. Leckenby spent several years in the arid portion of California before he came to the Northwest, four years ago, and found that "bur clover" and "alwere the grasses that best with-the dry seasons of the great San Joaquin Valley.

"Grass," he said, "cannot be expected to live and thrive through the hot dry season of California, but some species will make very good growths in the Winter and Spring months, even should there be little or no moisture. When the hot spell comes these grasses become dry, curing themselves, as it were, and re-taining a considerable portion of their

nutritious qualities.
"But this seaside bluegrass has learned to adapt itself to the soil and climate of Eastern Oregon and Washington within the space of three years from the time the first experiments were made, and each succeeding year improves its pro-ductiveness as well as capability of standductiveness as well as capability of standing dry and heated spells. It resembles the famous bluegrass of Kentucky in appearance and fattening qualities, though the Kentucky stricle will not thrive in the Northwest at all. Grasses, as a rule, are a good deal like individuals, and each year in a new country finds them better acclimated, as Nature assists them in adapting themselves to the new condiadapting themselves to the new condi-tions. I am of the opinion that the Co-lumbia Basin will carry much more stock than ever before when stockraisers have learned to sow their pastures with tame grasses. The Government experiments will be continued in the 'Northwest grasses for several years to come."

STARTED BY AN OCTOPUS. Discussion Which Involved Whales, Jonah and Mosquitos.

A small specimen of the octopus or devil-fish, hanging in front of a fish mar-ket, was the cause of a rather animated discussion Saturday. A crowd had gath-ered around the animal and were talk-ing about it and admiring the "suckers" with which it arms attach themselves to its prov. when a man who had hear read. standing can afford to go on the commission. However, the suggestions as to the maiter of detail should come from the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Judge Stott—I suppose a commission is the only thing we can get.

R. W. Montague—I think we ought to have a commission. That would give the Supreme Court time to do its work. The Judges now have frequently to work unto blubber whales only, that the sperm whale was a different fish, which swal-lowed chunks of giant squids as big as box cars.

Then a third man suggested that Jonah Then a third man suggested that Jonah might have been swallowed by a sperm whale, and so the story about him might be true after all. A fourth man here chipped in to say that even if a sperm whale had swallowed Jonah, he would have been drowned and dissolved by the animal's gastric juices, and could not have survived three days or even three minutes. He said there was no recent minutes. He said there was no vacant room in a whale's stomach, and conse-quently no air for Jonah to breathe.

A missionary-looking man said be understood that the whale which swal-lowed Jonah was a special creation, a sort of seaside resort whale, with rooms to let inside him, and that barring being in the dark, and the disturbance created when the whale took food on board, Jonah had a very pleasant time while in the belly of the whale. This settled the mat-ter, and the crowd dispersed.

One who had been listening to the discussion said it went to show that al-though the general public had but little knowledge of natural history, they were all more or less interested in this branch of science, which ought to be more ex-tensively taught in the schools. He went on to say that people had to rely principally for information on this subject upon specialists and enthusiasts such as the man who has spent two years in dissecting the stomachs of mosquitos in search of the malaria germ, which it has been found is introduced into the human system by the mosquito with his bill. This man patiently dissected the stom-achs of thousands of the 40 or 50 species of mosquitos without finding a single germ to repay him, but patience and perseverance triumphed, and at last he found a germ of malaria concealed between the inner lung and the muscular outside coating of a mosquito of one particular brand which it has been decided is the only species which carries these germs around to give away. When one starts a discusion now-a-day, he never knows where it is going to end.

MONEY IN DAIRYING.

Minnesota Farmer on Prospects of the Northwest.

C. L. Smith, a well-known farmer of Minnesota, is at the Imperial. He has been attending various farmers' institutes along the line of the O. R. & N. In Eastern Oregon and Washington this Fall, and finds that diversified farming has more friends in those regions than when he first visited them, a few years ago. He considers such localities as the Palouse, Walla Walla and Grand Ronde Valley the natural home of the dairy, and feels assured that the producers will finally drift into butter and cheese making as a permanent vocation.

ing as a permanent vocation.

"But many of the farmers will have to go broke at wheat raising first," said he, "as nothing but actual experience will convince them all that there is nothing that pays better than grain.
"Back in Minnesota we have, you might say, only three pasture months in the entire year, while even in the most elevated localities east of the mountains they have nine months. Those farmers who are stall-feeding cattle for the Win-ter market in the Palouse country are

using root crops to a considerable extent, but they do not have to house their fodder by October, as we do in Minne-sota. There we have to provide cellars and roothouses to fortify ourselves against the bitter freezes of Winter, while in Eastern Washington farmers may leave their vegetables in the fields all Winter and poil them just as they are

"Oregon farmers who contemplate going into the dairy business need not fear overproduction, as it takes several years to get a herd of dairy cows together, and the demand for butter is increasing. all the time. The prices will therefore keep up no matter how many dairies are started.

Those who are sending their milk to Those who are sending their milk to creameries in the Palouse are obtaining 25 cents a pound for their butter fat, and they retain their skimmed milk for feeding purposes. This pays well for the trouble and is far ahead of grain-raising, viewed from a financial stand-point.

Mr. Smith will attend several institutes in Eastern Oregon this Winter and de-liver a few lectures on the subject of diversified farming and dairying, before he returns home.

ADVERTISED.

List of Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Or.

In the Postoffice at Portland, Ur.

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observing the following rules:

Direct plainly to the street and number of the house.

Head letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and request answer to be directed accordingly.

Letters to strangers or translent visitors in the city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the left-hand corner, "Translent." This will prevent their being delivered to persons of the same or similar names.

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advektised. De-cember 10. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Anderson Mrs. LIST.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Anderson, Mrs Hilda CMarshall, Mrs G N
Anderson, Mrs Mary
Anderson, Mrs Rosa
Anderson, Mrs Rosa
Anderson, Mrs Hosa
Anderson, Mrs Hosa
Anderson, Mrs Mary
Anderson, Mrs Mary
Anderson, Mrs Mrs
Anderson, Mrs Mars
Anderson, Mrs Mars
Anderson, Mrs Anderson
Apilin, Mrs James
Baxter, Mrs Eugene
Halley, Mrs Susie
Barbes, Mrs Birdie
Barnes, Mrs
Barnes, Mrs
Barnes, Mrs
Barten, Mrs B Morris, Bertha
Birdstinger, Miss Carricaturphy, Mrs Harty
Bloomer, Mrs Jack
Nelson, Mrs Ansby
Bloomer, Mrs Jack
Nelson, Mrs Ansby
Bloomer, Mrs Wartha
Boyd, Mrs Cora
Nichen, Miss Cly
Bruce, Mrs Martha
Call, Miss Ja
Campbell, Mrs Edith
Bidham
Campbell, Mrs Edith
Padmore, Miss Fanny
Bigham
Campbell, Mrs Hollie Patterson, Mrs Lowa
Campbell, Mrs Mellie Patterson, Mrs Lowa
Campbell, Mrs Mellie Patterson, Mrs Lowa
Campbell, Mrs Mellie Patterson, Mrs Eperkins, Mrs Alonso
Clark, Mrs Maggie
Prilliper, Mrs Hattle
Perkins, Mrs Hattle
Chase

None

None
Mrs Marc
Mrs Cafi, Miss J M
Campbell, Mrs Edith
Bittgham
Campbell, Mrs Rojinia
Campbell, Mrs Nellie
Chave, Miss Edna
Class, Mrs Maggie
Clifford, Miss Nellie
Cole, Mrs L M
Crane, Miss Minnle
Daniels, Mrs Hannie
Davies, Mrs Jane G
Davies, Mrs Fanny
Deitz, Mrs Mc
Deotz, Mrs Mc
Drappen, Mrs Jolia
Prappen, Mrs Jolia
Prappen, Mrs Jolia Patterson, Mrs E Perkins, Mrs Alonso Phillibey, Mrs Hattle Phillips, Mrs E Phillips, Mrs E Pinkley, Miss Effie Porter, Miss Ruth G Prosser, Allos Prosser, Alice Pratt, Mrs C M Putnam, Mrs Frankie Raymond, Miss Mar-

Drappen, Mrs Julia
Duke, Mrs Anna
Beuners, Mrs M L
Fenerbach, Miss Alma Reed, Mrs M S
Fleid, Mrs C
Fleid, Mrs C
Fleid, Mrs C
Fleid, Mrs C
Frankin, Mrs Louis
Frankin, Mrs Louis
J
Freme, Mrs D W
Gary, Mrs S A
Guilagher, Mrs Wm
Gary, Mrs S P
Godfrey, Miss Gerts
Robertson, Miss May
Robertson, Mrs HanGodfrey, Miss Gerts
Robertson, Mrs Hanlaliagher. Mrs Wm
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land Robertson, Miss May
larry, Mrs S P
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loodfrey, Miss Gertie
loosa, Mrs Flora A
land B
loosa, Mrs Han
loosa, Mrs Lou
land B
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MEN'S LIST. Adkins, E E Abalowitz, B Larson, Alfred Lowell, H Abalowitz, B
Allen, H F
Amsden, E H, M D
Anderson, Andrew-2
Anderson, M F
Arthur, James H
Balbasar, H
Barpoe, William
Brebler Fortilan Lowell, H
Luens, Joe
Lund, Mr
Lyon, Alfred B
McIntyre, C N
McCarver, Geo
McDonnell, C C
McDonnell, John
McEnnis, Chas
McKinnon, W A
McReu, D McKinnon, W A
McReu, D
Macondray & Co
Mallory, B
Mathieu, Frank
Moulin, F M
Mogreet, G E Beatty, W L
Beck, Rev Jos F S
Bell, C R
Berry, Matt L
Hims, I W

Mogost, G E Montgomery, Bert Morriss, Mr Morriss, Mr Murphy, J E Meyers, Lowa Nathman, Jos Neyman, Jos Newby, Andrew J Norcross, King S Orton, P Vincench Osborns, Jos Osborns, Jose
Osborns, Jose
Otis, McAllister & Co
O'Nell, P J
Payne, Jose
Parnah, Chas
Pather, Chas
Perkins, J H
Peterson, T Hans
Phillips, Fred
Pierce, Geo D
Poage, R S-2
Portherron, W E
Powers, Oscill
Powers, M C
Preston, Abe
Price Fred
Quinn, W L
Randolf, R
Reeves, A L
Randolf, R
Recves, A L
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Recves, A L
Randolf, R
Robinson, Mr
Rollins, G C
Ross, George
Sager, C J
Soobert, Zehna
Scott, Newton
Sessions, Fred
Smith, G
Romith, J R
Smith, J R
Smith, J N
Smith, J W
Smith, Thomas
Spencer, Okar
Stephenson, Robert
Stewart, Chas
Strange, Clarence
Stillivan, J S
Tauscher, Francis A
Thomas, Harry E
Tilliett, G U
Tobse, Wm
Tregloon, J D
United Sintes Ancient
Order Davids
Urbanka, Albert
Utter, G W
Varny, T elman, Hector Everett appell, Thos-2 Carter, J.
Cashman, H.C.
Channell, D.B., M.D.
Chapman, William
Chatman, T.I.
Christiansen, A.
Christiansen, A.
Christian, George A.
Clark, C.W. & Son
Coffman & Kaulman
Coe, Loe
Coy, F.

Cot. Loc
Coy. F
Collin, Groken J
Coy. F
Collin, Groken J
Coty. F
Collin, Groken J
Coty. Dr A
M
Deselliam, Geo
Dunn, James
H
Eschlardt, C
Edwards, B
T
Edwards, B
T
Edwards, John
Erickson, John
Erickson, John
Erickson, Jack
Erb, Fred
Eventt, Claude
Frantion, Harvey
Fairfax, John
Farrell, Wilfred
E
Parlett, A
Flibre, N
L
Flavel, G
C
Fountain, Jesse
Fuk, August-2
Cole, Cole, J
G
E
Co
Fountain, Jesse
Fuk, August-2
Fuk, August-2 Fuk, August-2 Fuller, Thomas Gruenberg & C

Nellie Harvey, Guy Henney, Earl Hemstad, John Hewse, Dr R E Holmes, William Garnaday, William T Houston, Arvillam Hubbard Coffee Co Jodnson, Fred Johnson, H.C. M.D. Jones, B.P. Janes, A.E.

Urbanka, Albert
Htter, G W
Varny, T V
Varny, T C F
Vaugha, C C F
Wakefield, S G
Wade, Harry C-2
Wakefield, Geo
Walter De Wert-4
Walter, Geo
Walter De Wert-4
Walter, Geo
Walter Jen
Welse, John
Welse, John
Welse, John
Welse, John
Weston, Lewis
Williamson, Dan
Williamson, Dan
Williamson, Dan
Williamson, O M
Woodall, Harry R
Woodley, Jos
Word, John
JANS. ines, A Eines, A Eines, A M G
fellen, George
Gellen, George
Gembal, E A
Kime, Prank
Kingsley, N M
Koehler, John
Kunjek, Bruno
Lance, J A-2
Landon, J N
Lang, Harry **ITALIANS**

PACKAGES Rogers, W St Denis, Caroline Ward, H W A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

NEW HEAD FOR SCHOOLS

MISS BRYAN TEMPORARILY ELECT-ED AT MOUNT TABOR.

Succeeds Professor Durrette, Who Becomes Principal of Olympia High School-Notes.

The Mount Tabor school district, No. 5, will open this morning under supervision of Miss C. M. Bryan, one of the teachers in the higher grades. This is necessitated by the resignation of C. W. Durrette, forner superintendent, who takes charge of the High School at Olympia this morning as principal. Miss Bryan is a coustn of William J. Bryan. She is placed in that position temporarily, by the Directors, until they can elect a superintendent. She will continue in that capacity until after the holidays, at least, and perhaps for some time afterward, until the Directors can secure the right man for the place. an secure the right man for the place.

Mr. Durrette closed up the Mount Tabor
School Savings Bank accounts and paid
depositors in full with what interest that
had accrued. It is one institution that
want into liquidation and closed up without loss to the depositors. The bank was
carried on for over a year, and proved a success. It taught the ruvenile depositors banking methods, and also promoted hab-its of industry and thrift. However, it put a great amount of outside work on the principal, and imposed personal responsibility. Frank S. Fields, Clerk of the district, says the bank was a great success, but he suggests that it should be handled by School Directors, and not by the principal, and that provisions should be made by law combines them to take be made by law enabling them to take hold of the work. He says that if pro-visions were made by the school law so that school banks might be established, they would have a better standing with the people of the districts. The work would only partially fall on the shoulders of the principal, and the bank would have a standing it cannot have where it is car-ried on solely on the responsibility of the principal. Mr. Fields thinks it would be a good thing to have such law passed in this state authorizing Directors of districts to conduct savings banks. He said that the Mount Tabor Savings Bank may be revived after a time.

Making Large Fills.

Some large fills are being made with the dirt taken from East Taylor street, which is being improved, from East Six-teenth to East Thirty-fourth street. At Sunnyside the low ground south of Bel-nont and east of East Thirtieth street is being filled up to grade. Hale & Smyth who have a contract for part of the im-provement of East Taylor street, purchased nine lots in this low ground, and the dirt is used in filling them and making them valuable, whereas before they had little value. Also two blocks under improvement on East Morrison, between East Thirty-second and East Thirty-fourth streets, are furnishing much dirt for filling. The whole appearance of that portion of Sunnyside south of Belmont street is being changed for the better. From East Twenty-sixth, on East Taylor street, the horse tramway is used in fill-ing up the ravine at East Eighteenth street, which will take the place of an elevated roadway. This tramway operates nine dump cars. The cars are in two sections, While one section is being filled the other is on the way to the ravine, where the loads are dumped out. Horses are used to pull the cars back up the hill to the starting place, but they roll down by gravitation. The tramway has been in operation about two weeks, and ocen in operation about two weeks, and it will be two weeks more before the ravine is filled up and settled so the graveled roadway may be constructed. This is the first time a tramway has been used on the streets, but the conditions on this street favor its use. It would be unprofitable to transport dirt for so great a distance by here and screper. The irrelations of the conditions of t distance by horse and scraper. The im-provement of East Taylor street is very important, as material is being obtained from it to make other improvements. By the time East Thirty-third and East Thirty-fifth streets have been improved between Hawthorne avenue and East Stark street, all the low ground in Sun-nyside between East Thirtieth and East Forty-second will be completely filled up.

Street Railway Improvements. The City & Suburban Railway Company has been engaged in improving the Mount Tabor branch, from Sunnyside, by taking up light fron and putting down 56-pound rails. That entire branch will be pro-vided with heavy ralls eastward from Sunnyside, which will greatly imp that part of the system. On the East Ankeny & Montavilla branch a start has been made on the double track between the car barn and East Twenty-fourth street. The double tracks are finished on East Twenty-eighth street to East Ankeny, and on this latter street the grading is completed to East Twenty-fourth and the fill in the ravine, formerly crossed by a trestle, finished, stretch of single track will be shi one side, and the second laid, thus completing a double track from the car barn to Grand avenue. The addition to the car barn, which is being finished, nearly doubles the capacity of the barn for housing cars. Several tracks will be ex-tended into the new portion. A room for keeping tools, and for repairs is located in the new portin. At 12 o'clck at night, when the cars are all in from the various branches of the company, the old quar-ters were filled and not all could be prop-erly housed, but with the addition there will be ample provision until more rolling

Building Cheese Factory. A. Carlson, the owner of the Fairview cheese factory, formerly owned by Mr. Thomas, has started construction on a new plant on the new site. The forme buildings were not altogether suitable, and new ones have been secured. The buildings will stand on the main road, and access to the plant will be better than to the former buildings. A porch full length has been built on the front, and a road planked to the main thoroughfare, so that milk wagons may be driven directly to the front. The machinery has been re-moved to the new buildings. Arrangements have been completed for conduct-ing a large business. Thirty-five milk dealers east of the Sandy River will commence delivering milk about the lst of February, which are exclusive of those in the immediate vicinity of Fairview, where the output of milk has been stead ily on the increase. The plant will handle 8000 pounds of milk daily. During the Summer months it is contemplated to operate a creamery and separator. An ice plant will then be used. The farmers are pleased with this industry, and the effect has already been felt,

he postmistress of Woodstock has just received notice from the department at Washington that the office there will b a money-order office January 2, Her bond filed some time ago has been accepted. A money-order office at Woodstock will be quite a convenience to the people getting their mail there.

The surface of the elevated roadway on East Eighth street, over Stephens' ravine, at the south end, is in an unsafe condition. Haif a dozon holes large enough for a horse to get a foot through have been broken through the surface. Some one, to prevent accidents, has placed up-right sticks in the holes as danger sig-nals. The heavy travel on this bridge by slabwood wagons and other vehicles is rapidly wearing out the decking.

You Might File a Complaint. PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 2 - (To the Ed-

iton.)—In reading over the many articles recently published in your esteemed paper regarding the common-point rate for the mouth of the Columbia River. I think that Hon. D. K. Warren, in his letter you pub-lished November 28, 1900, has opened up the real gist of the matter. The O. R. & N. Co. is at the bottom of the entire trouble, and is mulcting the farmers of the entire Inland Empire, for the extreme rate on grain products necessary to pay the Northern Pacific a remunerative rate for lifting their part of it nearly a mile in the air; while they (the O. R. & N. Co.) pocket double profits by reason of nat-ural advantages, which should increase ural advantages, which should inure to the advantage of the producer after a fair rate is established for transportation. Then besides receiving this unjust rate to Portland, they have also charged the ship-ping with other millions for towage upon the river. Mr. Warren shows quite conclusively that the O. R. & N. Co. could deliver grain at Astoria much cheaper than the Northern Pacific at Tacoma, and it looks to me that this matter of determining points entitled to terminal rates should not be left to the railroads to settle, but should be placed before some commission or tribunal. Why not let the Intersion or tribunal. Why not let the Inter-state Commerce Commissioners decide the question as to whether or not Astoria should have terminal rates? this matter, vital as it is to the general welfare of Oregon, be left to the tender mercies of a corporation so narrow and selfish as to be unable to see its interest in the general welfare of the common wealth? / E. T. BARNES.

For twenty-five cents, you can get Car-ter's Little Liver Pills—the best liver reg-ulator in the world. Don't forget this, One pill a dose.

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What is bad soap? Imperfectly made; the fat and alkali not well balanced or not combined.

What is good soap? Pears'. All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.



To subjugate the Greek, And in a jiffy he had done The business (so to speak),



The Greek-no more the hera As told in Homer's lore,-Contrived no grim Thermopylas As he had done of yore.



Unto his liege returned, The Sultan asked his method, And this is what he learned:



Twas valor and endurance That turned the tables so-The Greek flyed on ideals, But the Turk lived on M-O.

ere is something intensely practical bout H-O (Hornby's Steam Cooked Oateel), but it is an " ideal" food, too, is which the highest possible food perfe n-nutriment and palatability consid ed-has been attained. There is nothing visionary or defusive about It. When you buy H-O you know as sure as you know your nam that you have the best ostfood

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