HE GIVES HIS REASONS

MR. FULLER TELLS WHY FOUR MEN WERE LET OUT.

General Belief Prevails That Street-Car Trouble Will Be Settled Without a Strike.

The alleged strained relations existing between the Portland Railway Company and its employes has not thus far re-suited in any serious talk of a strike, but it is likely that the recent discharge of four men by the company will be taken up and discussed thoroughly at the regular meeting of the street-car men's union, Saturday night. It is already a topic of earnest discussion among the

As yet the situation is not grave, and the managers of the road and the union members unite in expressing the belief that no strike will occur. There is a decided disposition among the union men, however, to insist that at least one of the discharged employes, R. O. Gilliland, be taken back. How far this sentiment will be carried out remains to be seen.

The only development in the situation yesterday was a statement on the part of Superintendent F. L. Fuller, of the of Superintendent F. I. Fuller, of the company, as to the reasons for discharging the men in question. Said Mr. Fuller:

"I dislike very much to go into the newspapers with a statement of our own private business. I have discharged men for less serious reasons many times heretofore, and no attention was paid to it by any one. Nobody thought anything of it, nor was it questioned by the men themselves.

"If the local union were to strike without permission," he continued, "it would cither oe suspended from the national organization, or else the latter would restrike. The latter proposition would mean that the striking employes would not be allowed strike benefits."

It is claimed that the national organization does not company its members to so

of the union. It is true that I have heard that Mr. Gilliand, one of the men, was president of the union, but that had velopments in the situation until after nothing to do with his discharge.

Used Intoxicating Liquors. "Three of the four men were let out for the use of intoxicating liquor. These were J. McLaughlin, J. Dennis and E. L. Harmon. The use of liquor has always been a reason for discharge upon our lines, and always will be. I have discharged many men in times past for it,

"The immediate cause of Mr. Gilliland's discharge is found in the fact that he made misrepresentations concerning the management of the company in the presence of passengers on the car on which he was employed. These misrepresentations were of a character tend-ing to disturb the discipline of the road. "I said that this was the immediate cause of Mr. Gilliland's discharge. There were other causes, dating back some time. The fact that he was a member of the union, and its president, however, had nothing to do with his discharge. 'The company has not announced what its future attitude toward the union will be. We did express our disapproval of

our policy will be in the future, however, we have not yet indicated. "In conclusion I wish to say that each man was given the specific reason for his discharge at the time it occurred. There has been no attempt at concealment on the part of the company."

Mr. Gillliand, when seen, corroborated

it subsequent to its organization. What

Mr. Fuller's statement in many particu-lars, although denying that he had given just cause for his discharge. He said: "Shortly after the union was organized, I understood that Mr. Fuller kept calling the boys in, one by one, and talking to them about it. He did not call me in for several days, and one day when I had determined to lay off, I said to some of the boys that I would go down and see Mr. Fuller, for fear that he might think I was shunning him by laying off. Shortly after the union was organ-

This was last Saturday. I did see him, and had quite a talk with nim.
"On Tuesday evening he called me in, and told me that I had made statements and told me that I had made statements against the road. I denled it, but he seemed to doubt my word, which hurt me more than the discharge which followed. He wound up by telling me that have pald the merchants full price for he was satisfied I had been working these various articles, or else given the had to quit. I am satisfied that false statements have been made to Mr. Fuller about me, and that he has believed them. I have worked for the road 10 years, and have never worked against its interests or said a word against it."

Origin of the Union.

As stated in The Oregonian yesterday morning, the first organization of street railway employes was on the Portland City & Oregon (East Side) Railway, some weeks ago. It was caused by the fact that that company sought to make its employes furnish a bond. The union then organized, and which is still in existence, was a purely local affair, and had no affiliation with the national body, nor has it yet. It succeeded, however, in ing the company not to adopt the bond system.

uent to this controversy on the East Side road, it is said, the rumor was spread among the employes of the Portland Railway Company that the latter intended to force the bonding plan. At that time the proposal to form a union among the Porliand Rallway Company's employes was broached, and agreed to. Mr. Gilliland, it is said, at first opposed the formation of a union, saying it was unnecessary, and that he believed that the company would not attempt to force its employes to give a bond.

The sentiment among the men was in favor of forming the union, however, and Mr. Gilliland yielded. At the first meeting he was elected president. It was agreed, it is said, at this meeting, to oppose the bonding system, and to main-tain the organization for social purposes alone until some occasion should arise when it would be necessary to unite for

The union as thus organized embraced only employes of the Portland Rallway Company. The union affiliated itself with the Amalgamated Street-Railway Employes of America, and also joined the Federated Trades Assembly of Portland. It elected delegates to the latter body, who were regularly scated.

Fuller Against the Union.

It seems that Mr. Fuller was out of the city at the time the union was organised, but upon his return he is said to have manifested a decided interest in its organization and doings. He is said to have called several members in sep-arately and discussed the matter with them, expressing his disapproval of its

The union men say that Mr. Fuller remarked to McLaughlin, one of the men subsequently discharged: "You can put your name in the union or not, just as you see fit; but remember that we have more use for a non-union man than for a union

Mr. Puller himself is not radically op-posed to the union. They rather incline to the belief that his action is prompted by a general desire on the part of the officers of the various street railway companies in the city to prevent the organization of unions, particularly those which are affiliated with national bodies. As matter of fact, the Portland Railway

The organization of the union was the topic of much conversation among the in the community as a ward politician, men, and excitement ran high when the

A committee representing the Trades' Assembly called on Mr. Fuller yesterday afternoon, and asked to discuss the trouble with him. His answer was that the street car company had received no complaint from any of its men, and that putil it did, it could not confer with

anyone. The Federated Trades' Assembly will take no further action unless it is requested to do so by the street-car men. Then it will make a full investiga-tion into the matter on its own responsibility, and take such action as it sees

The assembly meets tonight, and the street rallway employes not until tomor-row night. This circumstance will prob-ably prevent the matter being taken up at tonight's meeting of the assembly. A special meeting of the street-car men's union was held Wednesday night, but no action was taken, other than an informal discussion of the trouble

Must Obtain Consent. The Portland Union of Street Railway Employes is a division of the Amalga-mated Street Railway Employes, of America, and before it can strike as an offi-cial body it must secure the consent of the national executive board. A prominen: man in labor union circles stated yesterday that the matter of obtaining permission to strike was a rather complicated one. The local division, he said, would have to refer its grievances to the national executive board; then that body would in all probability send a represen-tative to Portland to examine into the grievances, and report back. The national executive board would then con sider his report, and determine for itself the justice of the Portland men's alleged grievances. In case they found for the men, they would order a strike. If they found otherwise, they would refuse permission

It is claimed that the national organiza-tion does not compel its members to go out on sympathetic strikes. Further than of it, nor was a general themselves. It it is done to sympathetic strikes. Further than out on sympathetic strikes.

velopments in the situation until after the meeting of the Union Saturday night. Some action may be taken at the Federated Trades Assembly tonight, but this is exceedingly doubtful.

INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

No Serip Issued as Pay to Volumteers.

PORTLAND, April 4 -- (To the Editor.)-In today's Oregonian, some gentleman from Salem under a fictitious name, writes in regard to "Indian War Claims." In his endeavor to give information, he misleads instead of throwing light on the subject. As a rule, no "scrip" was issued on account of pay for services of the volunteers. In the way of 1855 and 1856, referred to, the majority of the companies were discharged by proclamation of the governor. Most of them received written discharges giving the days served, but many did not so much as receive a dis

charge. "Scrip" was issued for services rendered by packers, teamsters and quartermasters' clerks and for all goods, mer-chandise, horses, forage, etc., bought for masters' the service. This, as a rule, was sold or assigned to others for collection, and of this, as well as for services of volunteers, collected on their discharges much was never paid over to the rightful owner. The Territory of Oregon by act of the Legislature of 1855 and 1856 agreed to pay these volunteers \$2 per day for their ser-

vices, and \$2 per day for use of horses. The third Auditor ignored the report of the commission authorized by Congress and appointed by the President, and paid the volunteers \$18 per month and \$12 per month for use of horses in place of \$60 per month, in each case so agreed to by this territory.

In adjusting the advances made to these

volunteers, such as blankets and clothing, a very unjust rule was adopted. The third Auditor only paid 331-3 cents on the dollar for all such stores, but charged

last Legislature to pay these men the balance due them for service was only an act of justice. What Indian veterans want and what they will get in the near future is the right to sue the State for the difference between what the Territory agreed to pay them and what the

government did pay. A united effort will be made at our next State election to elect only such men as will pledge themselves to support an act to enable Indian war veterans to sue the State. They only want what is legally their due, and certainly no citizen of Oregon will say that they should not have what legally and justly belongs to them. Give them a right to test their claims. If you were in their place you would feel that it was a great outrage to be swindled by the State and barred from all legal redress. There was 2124 volunteers in service in 1855 and 1856 This will be reduced, as the officers re ceived their full amount. There was all told 330,000 days of service rendered. Each veteran lost \$1.40 per day. This would give us a total of money yet due the

veterans the sum of \$462,000.

If the State paid this, the United States would have to refund the money. It has uniformly done so with other States. When Oregon was admitted into the Union, the nation assumed the payment of her territorial indebtedness and proceeded at once, as we have said, to audit these claims through a commission and then to resudit them through the third Auditor, who paid a meagre portion of what was justly due. The nation is re sponsible for all the acts of the Territorial Legislature of Oregon. The act that organized this territory reserved to the United States Congress veto power over all acts of the Territorial Legislatur In this way, all territory acts not vetocal by Congress were the acts of Congress The Governor and the Secretary of the territory who signed the various acts of the territory and called out volunteers were appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, hence were Federal olicers, and their acts in protecting the lives and property of the citizens were

legitimately the acts of the nation. The State cannot afford to wrong these men. Nullifications and repudiation of honest debts in an individual or a nation is a crime that no honest man can justify sum to meet the obligation the States must in some way pay, as more than half of these veterans have not left ; widow or a child to claim their rights.
I am certain no veteran, pioneer or native son could sink so low as furthe to swindle these old veterans by with-The union men profess to believe that holding from them at least the right to sue the State and determine what their

rights are. T. A. WOOD.

Mr. Coulter Commended. PORTLAND, Or., April 4 .- (To the Editor.)-Great credit is due Brother Coulter, of the United Brethren church, for his declaration that it ought to be the duty appany never attempted to adopt the of the church to look after even the material welfare of man. If a minister three members of it were discharged, despite the fact that reasons were assigned in each instance for their disjoy anything there? It is strange that the churches want the man's dollar, but do not care if he can earn a dollar or not. WORKINGMAN.

that proofs of its merit, and Hood's Sarsa-with parilla makes the most.

WILL ASK BRITISH HELP

PORTLAND FAIR BEFORE THE VIC TORIA PARLIAMENT.

Chairman Long and Colonel Jackson Will Ask Indorsement and_ an Exhibit.

City Attorney J. M. Long, chairman of the preliminary committee of arrangements for 1905 fair, and Colonel James Jackson, U. S. A., retired, have gone to Victoria to ask the Parliament of British Columbia to indorse Portland's 1905 fair and to make arrangements for an exhibit. They expected to be given a hearing today by Parifament or one of its com-mittees. Chairman Long is confident that the Britishers will be found willing to

Atlantic-Pacific Exposition. PORTLAND, April 4.-(To the Editor.)-We should aim high, even though we fall a little short. The name should take in, not only the American continents, but the whole world. I propose the following: ATLANTIC-PACIFIC LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL.

Or if this is too long: ATLANTIC-PACIFIC EXPOSITION. By Atlantic-Pacific, all shores washed by these oceans are included in the name, and all the territory between them. At-Clark's names should be remembered, and by giving it the historical signification in name as well as in purpose, it stands more show of government sup-

Trans-Montane Centennial.

PORTLAND, April 4.-(To the Editor.)that is comprehensive enough to include all that part of the continent which was opened up by Lewis and Clark, which seems to me to be all the territory west of the Rockles, can be found in the words Trans-Montane Centennial. ARTHUR E. THORNTON.

Name Makes No Difference.

PENDLETON, Ore., April 4.-(To the Ed.tor.)-Name the greatest fair of the century: The Lewis and Clark Oregon Country Centennial, or The Lewis and Ciark "Where Rolls the Oregon" Centen-nial, provided you are not satisfied with the fittest title as suggested and announced in The Oregonian, which, I think, can hardly be improved upon. What's in a name anyhow? This show is bound to be a success, as it is a monument of the greatest achievement of the nineteenth century. C. S. JACKSON.

Acopt an Easy Name. SCAPPOOSE, Ore., April 4 .- (To the Edltor.)-The name of the proposed exhibi-tion should be expressive and comprehensive, a name easily remembered and, above all, easily spoken. It should convey to the Easterner and to the world just what it is and it should not be a tangle-brain. Such a name I beg to suggest. It is: THE PACIFIC SLOPE AND ORIENTAL

Now, don't let jealousy because of the obscurity of your backwoods suggestor stand in the way, but just adopt the above and go right ahead with your advertising.

J. F. DANGERFIELD.

EXPOSITION.

Names Suggested by Correspondents By B., Fortland-ALL-AMERICAN ORIENTAL, PAIR

By John Milliken, Portland-GREAT WESTERN EXPOSITION. NATIONAL GREAT WEST EXPOSITION. REAT WEST CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION WESTERN COLUMBIA EXPOSITION COLUMBIA PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

By J. E. Sisson, Portland-ENTENNIAL OF LEWIS AND CLARK EX-PLORATION OF OREGON TERRITORY. By Mary C. Bell, Portland-NORTHWESTERN SEXPOST AMERICAN . TION, CELEBRATING THE CENTEN-

NIAL OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK By R. L., Portland-THE FAR WEST EXPOSITION.
THE FAR WEST LEWIS AND CLARK EX-POSITION.

LEWIS AND CLARK, PIONEERS OF THE FAR WEST, EXPOSITION. By Fred West, Seattle-FIVIS-CLARK COMMERCIAL EXPANSION EXPOSITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

By C. H. S., Portland-COLUMBIA'S LEWIS AND CLARK CEN TENNIAL EXPOSITION. By Mrs, Thomas, Portland .-

THE LEWIS AND CLARK WONDERLAND AND ORIENTAL EXPOSITION. By Vancouver, Vancouver, Wash .-

ORIENTAL AMERICAN EXPOSITION AND LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL, PORT LAND, OREGON-1905.

-, Portland-PACIFIC BORDERLAND EXPOSITION COMMEMORATING THE LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENARY.

It will be a "borderland" exposition in every sense, and no word in the English language has a more attractive sound to the average Eastern or European traveler By ----- Portland-

THE LEWIS AND CLARK COLUMBIAN AND ORIENTAL EXPOSITION. COLUMBUS-COLUMBIA-HAIL, COLUMBIA -COLUMBIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN.
COLUMBIA RIVER-THE MIGHTY RIVER OF THE PACIFIC COAST OF THE TWO AMERICAS.

THE OUTLET AND INLET OF ORIENTAL TRADE, CONNECTING WITH THE PA-CIFIC OCEAN—THE INLAND EM-PIRE WITH THE ORIENT.

PREFERS THE RAIN.

Minnesota Farmer Talks Climate. the Farm and the Man.

Smith, a prominent agricultural expert of Minnesota, who has been spending the past two Winters in Oregon and Washington, thinks people out here are very fortunate in the possession of a mild climate. "There may be a little too much rain in some portions of the Northwest, at times," he said, last evening, at the Imperial, "but I would rather face a mild shower of rain when I go out doors, than the snow-drifts. I have tone that snow had been falling for several days, and that there is still good sleighing there. It is hard to realize the extreme cold they are subjected to back there, while we are enjoying such tem-perate weather in Oregon."

Mr. Smith, who has 800 acres of land

in Minnesota, is enabled to spend several months of each year out here, as there is an entire suspension of farm work in Minnesota while the snow lies. 'It will yet be a full month before plowing can egin on my farm at home," he sald. When asked what he thought of the condition of farmers out here, he said: "They are prosperous as a rule, and have money in the banks. Some have not done so well, but there is more in the man than in the farm, when it comes to suc-cess. One farmer may be heavily in debt, and find it hard to make both ends meet, while his neighbor, across the road, may be prosperous. At Milton, I met a farmer who said it did not pay to

raise grapes in that country; that they didn't grow to perfection; that there was no market for them if they did mature;

and that he had given up the cultivation

of the grape as a bad job. His neighbor, a German, had another story to tell, and chuckled over the fact that he had sold \$1200 worth of grapes off an acre last year. This man is farming seven acres. and clears on an average \$2500 a year. He finds a market in Walla Walla and Pendleton for his products, and likes to tell of his success while some of his neigh-

bors are crying hard times."

Mr. Emith will visit Eastern Oregon next week again, for the purpose of essisting in the organization of a creamery company at Pendleton, and a coldstorage association at Milton. He is employed by the O. R. & N. Co. while out here, to lecture on farming subjects to the agriculturists of the Columbia Basin.

NEWS FROM THE EAST SIDE

Sellwood Working to Get the New Woolen Mill.

The Sellwood Sub-Board of Trade, which the Britishers will be found willing to help the fair. This is the first move with and property owners of that place, will hold an important meeting this evening at Campbell's hail, Umatilia avenue, Since the recent meeting the improvement and road committees have been hard at work, and will submit reports. Sellwork, and will submit reports. Sell-wood is making a strong effort to have the proposed woolen mil located on the site of the old Shindler furniture factory at Willsburg on Johnson Creek, During the past week the improvement committee invited the promoters of the mili to, examine the site, and they seemed pleased with the location. One objection urged is the cost of getting siabwood to the place. The committee is wood to the place. The committee is working on a scheme to remove this ob-jection, and the prospect for getting the mill is considered encouraging. The lantic-Pacific shows the drift of progress committee has on foot a movement to get from Atlantic to Pacific. Lewis and the Sellwood saw mill to resume operations. The mill closed down over a year ago, and threw out about 20 men and destroyed a large trade.

Two Buildings Finished.

The main buildings of the Oar Manu-facturing Company, on East Water and East Clay streets, are completed and the machinery is being placed in them. It is expected that work in the factory will commence within two weeks. Another building will be put on the south side of the ground in a few months. The factory has secured two monster spruce logs, which will be first worked up. The log on the bank is probably the largest ever brought to Portland. At the largest end it measures 3 feet in diameter. The logs will have to be split before being worked in the factory, as they are too blg to be handled in the present form.

Had a Rough Trip. J. L. Weils and Ed Depuy have re-turned from a timber cruise in the Si-letz country, Lincoln County. They were among the big trees, dense timber and swoolen streams for several days, and Mr. Wells, who has been there before said it was the roughtest trip he had had for many years. In crossing the Siletz River they were ferried over in Indian canoes which had he'n dug out. At one place a squaw (urnished the p.op. ii ng power, and the passengers sat in the bottom of the cranky craft and held thetheir breath. Depuy fell into the river He managed to pull himself out, but had spend the rest of the day in wet

Evangelical Conference.

Rev. J. E. Smith, presiding elder for the Evangelical Association, Portland district, received word yesterday that Bishop Esher will not preside at the coming conference. Eishop Breyfogel will come in his place. In consequence of this change of plan, the time for holding conference has been postponed from April 26 to May 3. The conference will be held in the First Evangelical Church, East Market

Pleasant Home Notes. Frank Cummins, who has been ill for some time, has been taken to a Portland hospital. He was treated some time ago by a faith curist, but was not helped. The Grangers are figuring on the etec-tion of a two-story building at Pleasant Home. The second floor will be a half for the meetings of the Grange, and the

lower floor will be a store. boring a well on one of the farms bond-ed by the comapny. A large number of farms were bonded and the farmers are to see the derrick and boring

East Side Notes.

A petition has been presented to the County Court by J. Schram and others, asking for the improvement of the cross road between Andraw's foundry, on the Bas: Line and Sandy read,

At St. David's Church today there will be the three hours' Good Friday service from 12 to 3 o'clock. Persons entering or retiring from the church are requested to do so during the singing of hymns. Everybody is invited.

Members of Ben Butler Post, G. A. R., entortained visiting comrader and their friends Wednesday night at their quarters in the Boys' Brigade building, East Yam-hill street, Sunnyside, with a camp fire and refreshments. Addresses were delivered by John E. Mayo, Professor M. L. Pratt, John Riner, and others.

Rev. Frank T. Coulter will deliver ecture this evening on the "Causes of Earthquakes," at the United Brethren Church, East Morrison and East Fifteenth streets, under the auspices of the Young Peoples' Society. The talk will be preceded by a short musical programme interspersed with recitations.

Dr. Wise, room 614, The Dekum.

MONTAVILLA MEETING.

Sub-Board of Trade Indorses Ladd Field for the Fair.

At a meeting of the Montavilla Sub-Board of Trade last night there was a fair attendance, and considerable business disposed of. Secretary William De Venny read a letter from Superintendent O'Brien, of the O. R. & N. Company asking for full information regarding the sidetrack wanted, and the Secretary was meeting was changed from Thursdays to first and third Fridays of each

month. The following resolutions were unanimously passed: "Resolved: That the Secretary of the Montavilla Sub-Board of Trade be instructed to represent to the Portland pard of Trade that in its judgment the Ladd field, on the North Mount Tabor rallway, is the proper place for holding the proposed Lewis and Clark centennial fair in 1905, and urge that steps be taker to secure that field for the purpose,
"Resolved, That it is the sense of the

Montavilla Sub-Board of Trade that the efforts to open East Burnside street eastward to a connection with Edison ave nue, giving Montavilla and all the surcoundings a direct street to Burnside oridge, should be furthered in every possible manner by the County Court; and that the secretary be instructed to convey to the County Court the expression of this body on the opening. It was considered that if East Burnside

street be opened to Edison avenue, Montavilla will then be in a position to get a direct road to the Burnside bridge.

HOOD RIVER, Or., April 4.—(To the Editor.)—Does the County of Multnomah have charge of and expend money or labor upon any of the streets within the corporate limits of the City of Portland, or is the whole thing in the hands of the city government through the City Survey-



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NEW SYSTEM OF RECORDS

STATE CIRCUIT COURT WORK TO BE CONSOLIDATED.

Recent Rules Adopted by the Judges Necessitate Several Changes-Fewer Clerks, May Be.

In consequence of the new rules dopted by the Judges of the State Circuit Court for Multnomah County, a change in the manner of keeping the records and files of the Court by the Clerk, Major J. P. Kennedy, becomes necessary. Additional room will also be required by the Clerk, and the Judges will recommend to the County Commissioners the erection of a room over the Recorder's office. According to the new rules all departments are abolished, and the presiding Judge, who will be Judge Frazer during the coming year, will set all cases for trial and designate the Judge before whom the trial shall be held. The presiding Judge shall hear all motions. emurrers and preliminary matters necessary to be determined in preparing cases for trial, but may assign a portion of this work to any of the other Judges when it is expedient to do so. The idea is to place the presiding Judge in control of all suits, actions, including in-formations in criminal cases, the jury, notion docket, trial calendar, etc., and have him distribute the work as evenly as possible all around. At the expira-It is reported that the oil company, rep-resented by E. S. McCoy, will soon begin will be chosen. The new rules take effect

April 15. Under the new plan all papers on file will be kept by the Clerk in the room presided over by the presiding Judge, which is now known as department No. 1, and only two journals will be kept in-stead of four, the former practice being to have a journal in each department. Two journals will be kept in order that two clerks can be employed at the same time making journal entries. One journal would suffice if one Clerk could perform all of the journal work, but this is not thought possible, and there is every indication that the amount of work will increase with the present good times. With all the papers and records in one place, it will be advisable to have all of the clerks near at hand when they are not engaged during trials, and this is the reason an extra room is needed. If built over the roof of the Recorder's office, it will adjoin the Courtroom now occupied by Judge Frazer, where all the papers and files are to be kept. The Clerks, when not busy at trials, will be employed on journal and other work, and in doing this it will be more convenient to have them all together in a room alongside of where the books and papers are, than to have them scattered around at desks in the different Courtrooms. Under the old system the latter method was all right, as each department was to all intents and purposes a distinct and separate Court, and each department Clerk had in his desk all files, books and records connected with cases in that department. The department Clerks waited upon attorneys who desired to see papers in cases pending, or to obtain information concerning the same, but with the adoption of the new plan placing everything at one central point, it will be imperative, as previously explained, to have Clerks, papers and books close together.

Chief Clerk Lansing Stout for over a week past has been preparing for the change, and has gathered together all the old cases filed prior to the last three years. These have been placed in file boxes alphabetically arranged, and will be stored in the vault. Some of the cases are over 10 years old, and the most of them will never be tried. They have been allowed to rest for reasons known only to the attorneys and other parties interested. There are several thousand of these cases, and in the vault are a great many others of a still more ancient date. Mr. Stout has all of the more rethat they may be all turned over at a moment's notice to the deputy who is to have the future care of them until the cases go to judgment or are dismissed. Under the new fee bill, requiring the payment of a fee for each separate service performed, it will take up the time of one clerk to charge up fees in different cases. A deposit of \$10 is collected at the time of the filing of each suit, and a further deposit when this sum has been earned by the County. The Clerk in control of the fee books will exercise a supervision over each case pending, and charge up fees as they are earned against the deposits. Books of a style different from those now in use are required to conform to the new fee system. These

have been ordered but not yet obtained. The official reporters desire the use of a room, and the Judges contemplate letting them have one of the jury rooms, after it has been rearranged, and getting along with two jury rooms in future. If can be set for any one day. This, howIn the office of the Clerk of the Circuit growing population the cities of the

In the office of the Clerk of the Chrust and the count there is a great deal of work to have to make room for those of the livperform of a miscellaneous character, and ing.

the Clerks are kept busy most of the The Romans of wealth wrapped the the Clerks are kept busy most of the time. During the trial of a case the old method, filled in the interim working on the journal.

There is some expectancy that the new way of doing things may lessen the volume of work to such an extent that there will be too many deputies, and some of them may have to be dispensed with. This, of course, is merely problematical and may not occur. The deputies are appointed by Clerk J. P. Kennedy, the umber and compensation being subject to the approval of the County Commissioners. There are four balliffs and three criers engaged in the several Courts, but the outlook, for the present at least, is that the new rules will not disturb any of them. Under a law which goes into effect in July, 1902, some of them may be

Herman Hultgren, of Portland, tailor, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. His liabilities amount to \$32.50; assets, \$50.

The damage suit of Mrs. E. E. Wood against Dr. E. P. Mossman will be submitted to the jury today by Judge Fra-zer. The arguments were made yester. day by J. R. Stoddard, attorney for the plaintiff, and W. D. Fenton, for the de-

W. H. Thompson and A. H. Thompson, of Multnomah County, as individuals and partners, by occupation merchants and laborers, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptey in the United States Court. Their liabilities are about \$1650. The nominal value of their assets is given as over \$2000. They aver that they have no money

to pay fees. In the United States Court yesterday Judge Bellinger, in the cases of the United States vs. the Columbia Gold Mining Company and J. R. English & Co., to recover for timber cut on Gov ernment land, made a decree ordering that the measure of damages be the value of the railroad ties made from the timber In the case of Charles M. Reed vs. the Northwest Copper Company, a hearing was had on the motion of the receiver for compensation for himself and for plaintiff and receiver-order for pay ment from the registry of the court, A defense of usury was made yesterday in the suit of C. L. Haynes against R. H. Foster and wife to recover \$55 on a note and interest. The evidence showed that C. H. Thompson acted as agent for Haynes and collected interest and brokerage amounting to about 5 per cent per month. Foster testified that he had paid the amount of the principal and more than legal interest in this manner, and transacted all business in connection with the affair wih Mr. Thompson. An at-tempt was made to show that the money loaned really belonged to Thompson, and not to Haynes, and that the latter works for Thompson. The note was secured by a mortgage on personal property. Judge

CREMATION NOT NEW.

Romans and Greeks Burned Their

Dend.

Cleland took the matter under advise-

PORTLAND, Or., April 4.-(To the Editor.)-In these times of reform, all progressive-minded people will hall with the greatest satisfaction the erection in our city of a crematory for the incineration of human bodies. To the dead it makes no difference if their rigid forms are crumb-ling under the glowing heat of a flery furnace to a clean heap of ashes, or if they are reduced by a slow process of decomposition; but for the living, and especially in times of a raging epidemic, it is of the greatest importance that the infected cadaver should not be deposited a few feet beneath the surface of the inte. Mr. Stout has all of the more re-cent papers segregated and arranged so ground, to emit polsonous gases and make that they may be all turned over at a well water in the vicinity of graveyards unwholesome, or when by a short process of incineration they may be rendered harmless. In Greece and Rome cremation was a common practice. Homer in his Iliad dedicated 150 verses to the cremation of Patroclus; also of Hercules, Achilles and Hector's, Solon's and Alcibiades' incineration, we find notice in history and

poetry. Even the Jews exceptionally their dead, which was regarded as an act of esteem, by which only distin-guished personages were honored. In the time of the Prophet Amos, on account of preaviling pestilence, cremation was made

ompulsory.
With the Romans, the daughters of the deceased, regarded as a sacred duty to apply the match to the pile of wood whereupon the corpse of their father lay to be cremated, while the nearest relatives poured sweet scenting oils into the

What should give us the idea of undisthis is done, no more than two jury trials turbed rest in the grave, when in large and growing cities graveyards, every deever, would not interfere with the rapid cade, have to make room for town lots, dispatch of business, as trials before the I can't perceive. Already there is talk of er and Street Superintendent?

L. N. QUIRY.

dispatch of business, as trials before the can't perceive.

Court and equity trials could be proceeded stopping burials at our Lone Fir cemetery

with before the two other Judges, simultaneous with jury trials. Judgment rolls before many years thereupon, as is the occupy the time of the Clerks during case in the old cemeteries of South Portland; and well may it be so, for with our

time. During the trial of a case the corpse in a dress of asbestos, which was Clerk in attendance on the court empanels placed on an ivory stretcher, covered with and swears the jury, swears witnesses purple clothes, whereupon rested coatly and records their names, and, under the o.u method, filled in the interim working it was placed upon the woodpile, which was soaked with sweet-scenting oils. Af-ter the burning of the body the ashes were removed from the cioth of asbestos and placed into an urn made of gold, silver, porphyry or some other costly material, which were placed into a magnificent mausoleum or columbarium, which latter were elegantly furnished for

But a good many will say: "Is it not terrible to see our dearest friend or be-loved relative burned up?" It is no more terrible; sye, not as much as the slow decomposition in the grave. There is no limit to what can be said in favor of cremation. From a sanitary standpoint it comes next to proper ventilation and drainage. It is cheaper than burist. Therefore it is of vast benefit to the poor. It saves time and money. If any one wants to display his love for the departed, if he can afford it, let him build a monument in which he can keep the same the wants. monument in which he can keep the urn which contains the ashes; they could b made from costly material, inlaid with

precious stones, etc.

The service could be as pempous as any funeral. There could be procession, pallbearers from the residence to the chapel, and thence to the crematory. The deposition of the ashes in the manso columbarium could be made part of an

imposing ceremony. Rome, the center of the lic Church, crematories have been erected and some influential pricets in their wills have ordered their bodies to be cremated Therefore let us support a movement which is of so yast a benefit to the community at large, not only by improving the sanitary conditions all around and omic in its execution. Yours r

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************** SALE

DAMAGED CARGO

1392 Rolls of Matting 58 Japanese Ruga 326 Packages of Tea 2 Packages of Rice

Will be sold at public auction, account of the concerned, at the Northern Pacific Oriental Ware-

TACOMA, WASH. Tuesday, Apr. 9, 2 P.M.

This cargo is all ex. Br. S. S. Goodwin, from Japan, March S. The matting is nearly all in good condition; the rugs are undamaged. The tea is loose, in eacks, having been saved from packages in ship's hold, The rice consists of about 500 ibs.

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DOWN IT GOES. A drop of 5c per roll this week. All best creamery butter, 40c and 45c, full 2 lbs.; fins, gilt-edge dairy butter, 30c and 30c; fresh ranch eggs. Ho: sugar-cured hams, 124c; picula hams, 10c. Buy your goods wholesals prices, save 25 per cent. See the La Grande Creamery Co., 204 Yambill.

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